

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## BURDEN OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION DUMPED ON STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, the problem of illegal immigration to the United States has reached crisis proportions. While there is no exact figure on the number of aliens who enter illegally each year and who currently reside in this country, in 1990 alone 1.2 million illegal aliens were apprehended at the border; and the Immigration and Naturalization Service estimates that for every one illegal apprehended by the Border Patrol, another two or three escape arrest. Thus, after several years of apparent decline, the number of arrests of illegals is soaring toward the pre-1986 level of 1.8 million a year—1986 was the year the Immigration and Naturalization Act was enacted and amnesty was granted to millions of illegals. Though estimates vary, some 200,000 to 300,000 illegal aliens settle permanently in this country each year. Most experts estimate that at least 4 million illegals currently reside in the United States; over one-half can be found in southern California alone.

This resurgent tide of illegal immigrants across our borders is creating severe economic, social, and law enforcement problems in many communities, adding to the welfare and unemployment rolls and straining the already tight budgets of State and local governments. Illegal aliens are using social services at the expense of eligible needy Americans—including those immigrants and their families who went through the process of entering this country legally—at a very high cost to this country's taxpayers. For instance, a study by the Center for Immigration Studies has estimated that U.S. taxpayers paid at least \$5.4 billion in direct benefits to illegal aliens last year—excluding the costs of such often abused programs as Social Security, Medicare, food stamps, and unemployment compensation, as well as the costs of police, fire, courts, transportation, and other public services.

While it is true that those illegals who find employment pay taxes, their contribution in taxation does not come close to offsetting the costs to government in benefits and services that they utilize. For instance, according to Los Angeles County, during fiscal year 1990-91 illegal immigrants paid \$137.6 million to the county in taxes, but they cost the county \$413.8 million in services, a net loss of \$276.2 million. Included in that cost is \$203.1 million for health care services, \$15.2 million for welfare services, and \$95.6 million for judicial services.

The fact that the Congress has been unwilling to address this problem attests to the

widespread ignorance among many Members who simply have not been confronted with demands for reform from angry constituents and for additional funds from exasperated mayors and county officials. Mr. Speaker, the people in my district are understandably upset that their elected officials seem unable to do something about the illegals that have invaded their communities. The State of California is overwhelmed by the burden of added costs of illegal immigration. This is not a racial problem; it is a matter of dollars and cents. And unless the Federal Government either radically changes its immigration policies or comes up with the funds to enable State and local governments to better cope with this problem, I foresee disaster, not merely in greater unemployment, added taxation, the forced cessation of essential services, or all three, but also in the form of a resurgence of xenophobia and antipathy toward all immigrants, legal as well as illegal.

I have tried to address the issue of illegal immigration with a series of bills which address various causes and aspects of the problem—inadequate Border Patrol and other Federal resources, documents fraud, lack of Federal enforcement and insufficient penalties, the need for programs by our neighbors to stop smuggling and harboring of illegals, the transportation of undocumented day workers, the attraction of generous welfare benefits, and automatic birthright citizenship for illegal aliens. At the same time I strongly support the efforts by this administration to negotiate a North American free trade agreement which should improve the economic conditions in Mexico and create jobs for citizens of both our countries.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of my colleagues to a recent column by Robert J. Caldwell of the Copley News Service which presents a true picture of the crisis of illegal immigration and states clearly the case for taking immediate remedial action. I hope that all Members of the House will read this item carefully so that there will be a better understanding of what is happening and what is at stake in California, in the border States and throughout many areas of this country.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the complete text of Mr. Caldwell's article be printed in the RECORD as it appeared in the Oxnard Press-Courier of October 1, 1991.

## IMMIGRATION LOAD DUMPED ON STATE, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

(By Robert J. Caldwell)

A frustrated Gov. Pete Wilson blamed much of California's budget crisis last spring on ballooning bills for education, Medi-Cal, welfare, and corrections. Each category, said the governor, had been significantly inflated by the heavy flow of immigration—legal and illegal—into California during the 1980s.

Wilson then put the responsibility for this where it belongs. The federal government has been generous in accepting legal immigrants and refugees. But it is failing to com-

pensate state and local governments adequately for immigration-related costs. What is more, the federal government is failing to control illegal immigration across the U.S.-Mexico border.

Lest his complaints be misconstrued, or used as ammunition for nativist immigrant bashing, Wilson added the appropriate caveats. Immigration, including some illegal immigration, is not without benefits. Most immigrants, legal and illegal, work hard and contribute to America's economy. Immigrants pay taxes—even those here illegally pay some taxes. And the great bulk of immigrants, including those who come illegally, are well-motivated people seeking America's promise of opportunity and freedom.

Still, there is mounting evidence that too much immigration too fast is piling unsustainable burdens on state and local governments. This is especially true in California, home to half of all illegal immigrants in the United States and nearly a third of all refugees and legal immigrants.

To buttress Gov. Wilson's complaints, California's Department of Finance compiled the following:

Some 1.6 million legal foreign immigrants came to California during the 1980s.

An estimated 200,000 refugees originally resettled in other states subsequently migrated to California over the past decade.

California experienced an estimated net increase of 1 million illegal immigrants during the 1980s. About 85 percent of these immigrants are believed to be Hispanic; another 10 percent are Asian.

State officials estimate that one-third of all refugees admitted to the United States come to California and begin receiving public assistance within their first four months of residency.

The federal government's immigration and refugee policies have added \$1.3 billion in mandated expenditures for California during the 1991-92 fiscal year alone. State-funded Medi-Cal services for pregnancy and emergency care for illegal immigrants will cost an estimated \$395 million this year. Another \$356 million in federal reimbursements will be needed.

The immigrant tide's budgetary impact is not limited to state government. Cities and counties with large, and growing, immigrant populations are hurting as well.

For example, Los Angeles County and its county and city school districts are currently paying an estimated \$1.16 billion per year for services to illegal immigrants alone, according to Michael Antonovich, chairman of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. The burden of educating immigrant children contributed substantially to the Los Angeles Unified School District's \$274 million deficit this year.

No one, it seems, has a precise figure for San Diego County's immigration-related costs. But county officials estimate that the amnesty granted to many illegal immigrants in 1986 to date has cost up to \$30 million in services. Most of this has gone unreimbursed by the federal government.

San Diego County's medical programs ran up a \$7 million bill during 1989-90 for services to undocumented immigrants.

\* 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.

Among costs that are particularly relevant for San Diego County are refugee resettlement expenditures. In 1985, the federal government provided about \$6,000 per refugee. This year, federal reimbursement is roughly \$3,000 per refugee. Adjusted for inflation, this represents a two-thirds reduction in federal reimbursement.

Understandably, state and local officials are turning anew to the federal government for help. Wilson has threatened to sue Washington to obtain additional funds for state and local services to immigrants. While Wilson waits for an answer from Washington, the state is reimbursing counties for only 70 percent of their immigration-related expenditures.

San Diego County Supervisor John MacDonald led a large delegation of local officials to Washington last week to lobby Congress and the Bush administration for full reimbursement of immigration costs.

Although California's case is the most urgent, MacDonald's lobbying effort was endorsed by officials from 22 states. Florida, Texas, New York, and New Jersey also bear heavy immigration expenditures.

But however meritorious, requests for more money from Washington undoubtedly will prove a hard sell. With the federal budget deficit expected to jump from \$270 billion this year to at least \$350 billion in 1992, Congress will be hard pressed to find any additional funds for state and local governments.

Meanwhile, the immigration problem continues to grow.

Between 4.2 million and 4.5 million immigrants are residing illegally in the United States, according to David Simcox, executive director of the Center for Immigration Studies in Washington. This permanent population is conservatively estimated to grow by about 300,000 each year.

About half to two-thirds of these illegal migrants are believed to be from Mexico. Moreover, recent research is documenting the changing nature of migration from Mexico. Mexican immigrants who once came to the United States to work temporarily now come increasingly to stay. Once established, they bring their families.

The cost to taxpayers of undocumented immigration is variously estimated. Simcox puts it at about \$5 billion to \$6 billion a year. The Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR), a group favoring sharp reductions in both legal and illegal immigration, calculates the figure at approximately \$13.5 billion.

If the federal government cannot reimburse state and local governments for these costs, it should adjust its immigration policies accordingly. At the very least, it must mount a more credible effort to limit illegal immigration across the United States-Mexican border.

Wilson argues that the 2,000-mile long border with Mexico "makes a fiction of the immigration law." He has a point, at least given the currently half-hearted efforts at border enforcement. About half of all illegal immigration into the United States occurs along a 14-mile stretch of the border between San Diego and Tijuana. Yet, on any given night, the U.S. Border Patrol has fewer than 150 agents along this sector, crossed nightly by several thousand undocumented immigrants.

Stronger fences, a border access road, lights, and electronic sensors all help. But the Border Patrol is still routinely overwhelmed.

Alan Nelson, who served as commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Serv-

ice (INS) from 1982-89, recommends beefing up the Border Patrol. But he believes the best hope for curtailing illegal immigration lies in more effective enforcement of existing legal sanctions against employers who knowingly hire illegal immigrants.

"There is no question that most illegal aliens come to this country to better themselves and get jobs. If we can dry up the job market, that is our best deterrent. And (employer) sanctions are absolutely key. Every president since Truman advocated them and we finally got them in 1986 (in the Immigration Reform and Control Act).

"They (sanctions) are not perfect, but they worked well at the beginning and they certainly have the potential," Nelson said last week. But he charges that the INS has relaxed its enforcement of employer sanctions since the late 1980s.

"We need to be more aggressive in educating employers about the law," Nelson said. He also urged systematic efforts to recruit unemployed Americans to fill the entry-level jobs that often go to undocumented immigrants.

As yet, Congress and the Bush administration show little stomach for revisiting the wrenching immigration debate that produced IRCA in 1986. But doing nothing leaves hard-pressed state and local governments, notably California and counties such as Los Angeles and San Diego, holding the bill for Washington's failure to act.

**BLANCA ROSA INSTALLED AS  
PRESIDENT OF CUBAN-AMERICAN  
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize Blanca Rosa Ortega who was recently installed as president of the Cuban-American Certified Public Accountants [CPA's] Association.

Ms. Ortega previously served as president-elect, 1990-91, of this association which was established in 1980. The association is a non-profit organization of CPA's united in common heritage and interests, and sharing a commitment to the highest standards of professional and ethical conduct. The association provides CPA's of Cuban ancestry with continuing professional education, a forum for interaction with CPA's and other professionals, and an opportunity to participate in various community projects. Among the community projects with the association has sponsored are free tax return preparation for the underprivileged, funding of scholarships for students of Cuban ancestry, a voter registration drive, and a Christmas toy drive.

As the association's new president, Ms. Ortega brings a broad educational and professional background to this important position. In addition to having her own CPA practice, she has served as professor of accounting and international business at Miami-Dade Community College South Campus for the last 15 years. During the summer, she teaches international business in Aix-en-Provence, France. Ms. Ortega has a masters of science degree in management with a concentration on accounting from Florida International University.

Ms. Ortega is a member of both the American and Florida Institute of CPA's, the Cuban American National Foundation, the American Accounting Association, the Florida Association of Accounting Educators, the National Association of Cuban-American Educators, a number of other professional and community organizations.

Her many achievements include serving as past chairperson of the Florida Institute of CPA's committee on relations with colleagues and universities. In 1987, on the Outstanding Women's Day, she was honored by CAMACOL for a devoted service and outstanding contributions to the economic development of the community. She is listed in "Who's Who in the South and the Southwest" and "Who's Who in Florida's Latin Community."

I would like to take this opportunity to salute Blanca Rosa Ortega and the other board members who will serve this fine organization during 1991-92. They include Teresita Miglio, Armando Vizcaino, Issac Matz, Juan Godoy, Jesus Maceda, Frank Carballo, Pablo R. Llerena, Jose R. Travieso, and Linda Smukler-Soriano.

TRIBUTE TO DR. EDWARD GUINN

**HON. PETE GEREN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. GEREN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, October 24, I had the privilege to honor an outstanding member of my community, Dr. Edward Guinn. Dr. Guinn has served my community as a caring physician, public servant, and leading role model for Tarrant County's many young Afro-Americans.

The most striking characteristic that Dr. Guinn has demonstrated throughout his life is that of a trend setter and educator. Dr. Guinn comes from a long line of men and women who were committed to educating those around them, and he has continued in that tradition by teaching our community a thing or two about staying one step ahead in health care.

Always searching for ways to improve health care services to the people of Tarrant County, Guinn used his position as a Fort Worth city councilman to introduce the city to its first ambulance services. Understanding that the quality of emergency medical services available to a community often determines life or death for many citizens, he was one of the first in Tarrant County to support "911" emergency services.

Dr. Guinn has committed his life to ensuring that all Tarrant County citizens have access to quality health care services, but along the way, he never lost sight of the very special needs of those in his own minority community. After completing his time on the city council, he turned his energies toward improving health care services to the economically disadvantaged. Ever mindful of the future, he continues to dedicate much of his time to recruiting promising young minorities for careers in the health care field.

At the ceremony honoring his lifetime of achievements, the Fort Worth Star-Telegram

quoted Dr. Guinn as saying, "When I look back at the magnitude of the problem, I realize how little I've done."

When we look back at Dr. Guinn's life, however, we can only see how much he has done.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN AND REGINA SWEENEY

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two of northeast Ohio's finest people, John and Regina Sweeney. On Friday, John and Jean will receive the Henry Miller Busch Award for distinguished service to the Cleveland Chapter of Americans for Democratic Action.

My friendship with John and Jean began during my statehouse days with John in the early 1970's. We had a saying in Columbus that if you wanted to know which side was going to win a vote, all you had to do was find out which way the Speaker of the House voted. If you wanted to find out which side was right—which side was just—find out how John Sweeney voted.

What a wonderful irony it is that John and Jean will receive this award at the Roosevelt Day Dinner—for they have carried on the legacy of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt.

The Roosevelts came to the White House at a time when the reputation of the Government was at its lowest, when materialism reigned over humanitarianism, when self-interest was more important than interest in others. They were dark days indeed.

In his 1936 inauguration address, Franklin Delano Roosevelt made an impassioned plea to the American people—a call to action:

We face the arduous days that lie before us in the warm courage of the national unity; with the clear consciousness of seeking old and precious moral values; with the clean satisfaction that comes from the stern performance of duty by old and young alike.

John and Jean took this call seriously and set out to answer it to the best of their abilities.

They stood at the forefront of the struggle for racial equality even before it was fashionable. They stood against the Vietnam war even as President Johnson and other Democrats saw a victory light at the end of the tunnel. In 1980, they warned of nightfall as Ronald Reagan proclaimed that it was "morning in America."

Through the years, John and Jean have fought for causes long before these causes were popular and long after the press lights and microphones had been turned off.

To figure out Jean and John, you need look no further than their choices in Presidential candidates. In the 1950's they backed Adlai Stevenson; in 1968—Eugene McCarthy, 1972—George McGovern, 1976—Mo Udall, 1980—Ted Kennedy, 1988—Bruce Babbitt.

Not one of these candidates actually won, but that's not what mattered to the Sweeneys. What mattered was that these candidates

stood for equality, conscience, and justice. What mattered was that these people represented the very best ideals that the Democratic Party could offer. Whether they won or not, they stood not for what was popular—but for what was right.

Their fundamental desire to make life better for others finds its root in their lives at home. Not only have John and Jean been married for 42 years, but they have raised 10 wonderful children—Jack, Mary, Cecile, Rosemary, Frank, Regina, Margaret, Julie, Terese, and Jim. All 10 have gone on to careers in fields such as medicine, government, law, and teaching.

This Friday, we have the opportunity to thank Jean and John for all that they have done. To thank them for crying out for justice when no one appeared to be listening. To thank them for giving so much of their time and energy while asking for so little in return. And to thank for their friendship, always unconditional and enduring. Congratulations on this well-deserved honor.

SELECTED QUESTIONS ON HEALTH CARE FROM THE WIRTHLIN GROUP'S NATIONAL QUORUM

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, it is vital that Congress act soon to authorize the Food and Drug Administration to conduct faster reviews of potentially life-saving therapies. I was interested to learn recently just how widespread this view is among the American public.

A survey, conducted by the Wirthlin Group, a public opinion research firm, has found that 75 percent of Americans believe a person should have the choice to use promising therapies for treating incurable illnesses such as cancer, AIDS, or Alzheimer's disease even if they are not yet approved by the FDA. Moreover, 88 percent of those in favor of such choice would want that freedom even if the drug had serious but reversible side effects. By illness, the respondents favored the choice of taking unapproved therapies as follows: patients with AIDS, 97 percent; cancer, 96 percent; Alzheimer's disease, 91 percent; diabetes, 84 percent; heart disease, 84 percent; and arthritis, 78 percent.

It is just plain common sense, Mr. Speaker: If you are suffering from a terminal or seriously debilitating illness, you will most likely be willing to take on greater risks in choosing to use promising, yet unproven, therapies. Under the current system for approving drugs and biologics, many people are dying while the FDA deliberates over whether promising therapies are both safe and effective, a process which can take as long as 12 years.

H.R. 2872, the Access to Life-Saving Therapies Act would authorize the FDA to grant an expedited approval to drugs and biologics that could help those with a life-threatening disease such as AIDS, Alzheimer's, cancer, and heart disease. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to weigh the significance of the

Wirthlin Group study, and to cosponsor H.R. 2872.

I am submitting for the RECORD selected questions on health care from the Wirthlin Group's National Quorum:

SELECTED QUESTIONS ON HEALTH CARE FROM THE WIRTHLIN GROUP'S NATIONAL QUORUM, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1991

THE NATIONAL QUORUM

The National Quorum is a monthly opinion poll of approximately 1,000 adult Americans, conducted by The Wirthlin Group, a nationally public opinion research firm headquartered in McLean, Virginia. The Quorum covers a variety of topics including the National outlook, health care, nutrition, the environment, and the S&L crisis. Every topic is not included every month.

METHODOLOGY

Quorum results are weighted by ethnicity and education to adjust for variations in the sample and more accurately reflect the population.

Quorum has a margin of sampling error of ± 3 percent. This means that, in theory, in 96 cases out of 100, Quorum results will differ by no more than three percentage points in either direction from what would have been obtained by seeking out all American adults.

In August and September 1991, the National Quorum contained a series of questions on health care issues, including questions on the terminally ill.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Eighty-eight percent of Americans agree with the statement that life-sustaining medical treatment should be withheld or withdrawn from terminally-ill patients, provided that is what the patient wants or the family wants if the patient is unable to express his or her wishes.

Seventy-nine percent of Americans take the position that a person with a fatal and incurable disease should have the choice. In consultation with his or her physician, of using drugs while they are under review by the FDA. By contrast, only 19 percent take the position that patients should not be allowed to use a promising experimental drug unless it has been approved by the FDA.

Among those who believe the decision to use an experimental drug with fatal diseases should rest with patient and physician, there is nearly universal consent that cancer (96 percent), AIDS (97 percent) and Alzheimer's Disease (78 percent) fall into this category. Majorities also believe that such diseases as diabetes (84 percent), heart disease (84 percent), and arthritis (78 percent) should fall into this category. Nearly all (88 percent) of those who believe that choice should rest with the individual and physician say that choice should be available, even if serious but reversible side effects were known to be a risk associated with an unapproved drug.

FROM THE AUGUST NATIONAL QUORUM

Life sustaining medical treatment should be withheld or withdrawn from terminally ill patients, provided that is what the patients want or what the family wants if the patients are not able to express their wishes.

	Percent
Agree strongly .....	70
Agree somewhat .....	18
Agree total (net) .....	88
Disagree somewhat .....	5
Disagree strongly .....	5
Disagree total .....	10
Not sure .....	3
Refused .....	0

FROM THE SEPTEMBER NATIONAL QUORUM

If an individual has a fatal disease, for which there is no cure, and a drug that has been tested and shows promise in treating the disease is under review by the Food and Drug Administration, do you think—patients, in consultation with their doctors, should be allowed to make the decision about whether or not to try the drug before the FDA makes a decision about whether or not to approve it (79 percent) or—patients should not be allowed to use the drug unless it has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration (19 percent), don't know/refused (do not read) (2 percent).

For the same drug and the same fatal incurable disease, some people might suffer a serious side effect that is reversible once they stop the drug. Do you think the decision is still up to the patient and the doctor or do you think the government should NOT allow the use of the drug unless it has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration:

Still up to the patient and doctor (88 percent).

Should not be allowed unless approved by the FDA (10 percent).

Don't know/refused (do not read) (1 percent).

And which of the following diseases would you put in that category? In other words, if a promising drug for cancer, AIDS, Alzheimer's, diabetes, arthritis, or heart disease was being evaluated but was not yet approved by the FDA, do you think individuals, in consultation with their doctors, should be allowed to try it?

And how about for—

	Percent
<b>A. Cancer:</b>	
Yes, allow to try .....	96
No, not allowed to try .....	4
Don't know refused (do not read) .....	1
<b>B. Aids:</b>	
Yes, allow to try .....	97
No, not allowed to try .....	2
Don't know refused (do not read) .....	1
<b>C. Alzheimer's disease:</b>	
Yes, allow to try .....	91
No, not allowed to try .....	8
Don't know refused (do not read) .....	0
<b>D. Diabetes:</b>	
Yes, allow to try .....	84
No, not allowed to try .....	16
Don't know refused (do not read) .....	1
<b>E. Arthritis:</b>	
Yes, allow to try .....	78
No, not allowed to try .....	21
Don't know refused (do not read) .....	1
<b>F. Heart disease:</b>	
Yes, allow to try .....	84
No, not allowed to try .....	15
Don't know refused (do not read) .....	1

SALUTE TO DAVID FLEMING

**HON. ELTON GALLEGLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a truly outstanding individual, David W. Fleming, for his invaluable contributions to the San Fernando Valley.

David Fleming is a highly successful business law attorney whose record of leadership and achievement is truly nothing short of extraordinary. Over the past 31 years, he has donated more than 12,000 hours of his time and has raised or donated more than \$5 mil-

lion to scores of Valley charities and civic organizations. Despite heavy demands on his time, he has chaired or served on more than 50 community boards and bodies, a record of accomplishment that he continues to increase.

I am pleased to share with my colleagues some of David's most important accomplishments.

As chairman of Los Angeles County's Blue Ribbon Children's Services Planning Commission, he overcame heavy bureaucratic opposition and persuaded the board of supervisors to create the children's planning council. The council, on which he serves, is composed of business, education, government, and social leaders and will, for the first time, plan and coordinate the spending of more than \$4 billion each year through 1,200 different programs to help children in need. Because of his efforts, it is estimated that some 50,000 needy Valley children will soon, for the first time, receive help for abuse, neglect, mental and physical health, hunger, poverty relief, and juvenile crime prevention—without the need for new taxes.

As chairman of Valley Presbyterian Hospital, he has raised millions of dollars to expand the facility by 50 percent and to build the largest neonatal and pediatric intensive care unit in northern Los Angeles County.

As chairman of the Valley Industry and Commerce Association for the past 2 years, he greatly expanded VICA's size and scope, established its new education foundation and helped make VICA a potent political force for business and industry in the Valley.

As capital campaign chair for the school of education at California State University, Northridge, he is working on raising funds for the new \$29 million business and education center.

In addition, he now serves as an officer or director of the Boy Scouts of America's Western Council, the United Way, the Valley Interfaith Council, the Valley Cultural Foundation, the 2000 Partnership, VICA, and Valley Presbyterian Hospital. He has also served dozens of other organizations, including Big Brothers, the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, the YMCA, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Red Cross, and the March of Dimes.

In recognition of David Fleming's long and successful record of service, he will be presented this week with the Fernando Award, given annually to the Valley's most outstanding individual. It is an honor that is long overdue.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting David W. Fleming for his outstanding and selfless community service to the San Fernando Valley.

**LUIS MARIO COMMENDED FOR HIS BOOK "CIENCIA Y ARTE DEL VERSO CASTELLANO"**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, "Ciencia y Arte del Verso Castellano," a book written

by Mr. Luis Mario, is an informative work of art which focuses on Spanish literature as interpreted by one of the modern world's most respected poets.

Luis Mario, an expert in Spanish literature as well as a master of the language, shares with us the beauty of rhyme within poetry. He quotes Mr. Octavio Paz by stating that although rhyme is not essential to poetry, it is an important part of Castilian poetry.

He speaks also of the beauty which words create when used in verse and how this has affected the advancement of the Spanish language, and he demonstrates how metaphors—the use of words, which describe objects to characterize a feeling or a thought—are used to create beauty in poetry. He also speaks of the ability to create images with words as one of a poet's greatest attributes. Mr. Mario portrays one element in each chapter of his book, and with each one he brings his readers closer to understanding the structure and composition of poetry.

It is certainly appropriate, as we approach the quincentennial of the discovery of this area of our world, that Mr. Mario has presented us with his work "Ciencia y Arte del Verso Castellano." His book is a tribute to the first European language that was spoken in America. I commend this great work of literature to all.

**TRIBUTE TO DR. MARION "JACK" BROOKS**

**HON. PETE GEREN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. GEREN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, October 24, I had the privilege of honoring one of my community's finest leaders, Dr. Marion "Jack" Brooks. Dr. Brooks has dedicated his life to bringing a better life to the minority citizens of Tarrant County, as a physician, as a public official, and as leader on civil rights.

Chester Bowles once said, "Government is too big and important to be left to the politicians." Dr. Brooks personifies that statement in his tireless efforts to improve the quality of public services available to Tarrant County's minority community. Here are just a few of the achievements for which he will be remembered.

As the Tarrant County minority community was struggling in 1951 to find trained minority physicians, Dr. Brooks established his medical practice to give them the best health care available. When he discovered that the minority citizens of Tarrant County deserved much more from the local government services than they were receiving, he became one of the first African-Americans to be appointed to community boards and commissions.

When so many in his minority community could not make the long and expensive trip in 1963 to march with Dr. Martin Luther King on Washington, Dr. Brooks organized his own march—on Austin, TX. While others took the message of civil rights to the Federal Government, he made sure our State officials heard the message loud and clear.

Dr. Brooks also took this message to local officials when he cofounded the Tarrant County Precinct Workers Council in the 1960's, a grassroots caucus on civil rights that maintains its political power even today.

Dr. Brooks is a great American and a proud American. At the ceremony held in his honor on Thursday, he told of an encounter with a French soldier during World War II. When asked about his allegiance to his country, he told the soldier, "I would rather be a lamppost in Dime Box, TX, than the Prime Minister of France."

We are thankful he is a doctor in Fort Worth.

#### SYRIAN TERRORISM

### HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced a resolution concerning the Syrian connection to terrorism. Since 1979, successive administrations have determined that Syria is a state sponsor of international terrorism. Syria has been linked directly and indirectly to a series of terrorist attacks against Americans and other civilians, plays host to notorious terrorist organizations; and allows Syrian-controlled territory in Lebanon to be used as safe haven and training bases for international terrorists.

A few weeks ago, I had the opportunity to meet with several families of American victims of terrorism—families of victims of the Pan Am flight 103 bombing, the Marine barracks bombing, the parents of Navy diver, Robert Dean Stethem who was killed during the 1985 terrorist hijacking of TWA flight 847.

These families of victims are victims themselves. Tragedy has touched each and every one of them and they continue to search for some resolution, some measure of justice, to allow them to move on with their lives. They have put their trust in the U.S. Government to pursue these terrorists and to bring them to justice for the murder of their children.

Unfortunately, the wheels of justice in these cases don't seem to move. And to some of these families they appear to be moving in the wrong direction. The recent efforts by the Bush administration to seek better ties with Syria is a case in point. It is inexplicable to Pan Am 103 families that we would cozy up to a dictator like Hafez Assad, who continues to harbor international terrorists that have been linked to the December 1988 bombing. The families fear that the Libyan "triggermen" will soon be indicted and the investigation will end—never identifying the intellectual authors of this brutal and heinous act.

House Resolution 260 calls upon the administration to raise the issue of terrorism with the Syrians at the Madrid Peace Conference. It calls upon Syria to renounce terrorism, to end its support for terrorist groups, and to dismantle terrorist training bases under Syrian control.

I ask my colleagues to join me in this effort to strengthen our counterterrorism policy and move the wheels of justice in the right direction.

A copy of the resolution follows:

H. RES. 260

Whereas since December 1979 Syria has been determined to be a country supporting international terrorism under section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979;

Whereas Syria has been directly linked to the attempted bombing in 1986 of an El Al flight from London to Israel through its paid agent Nezar Hindawi;

Whereas Syria continues to sponsor the activities of Ahmed Jabril, a Syrian-born military officer and leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, who has been strongly linked, along with his Syrian sponsors, with the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, which resulted in the death of 270 people, including 188 Americans;

Whereas Syria has supported Abu Nidal, the man responsible for the simultaneous attacks on the Rome and Vienna airports in 1985, numerous assassinations of international officials as well as American citizens;

Whereas Syria participation in the drug trade out of Lebanon provides up to 20 percent of the hashish that enters the United States market and with Lebanon's prime growing areas under Syrian control, 40 percent of its opiate production is exported to the United States; and

Whereas these activities provide Syria with massive profits, reportedly as high as \$1,000,000 a year, thereby enhancing Syria's ability to sponsor terrorism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) it should be the policy of the United States to pursue discussions regarding Syria and terrorism at the Middle East peace conference in Madrid, Spain, in October and November of 1991;

(2) Syria should, in this regard, completely renounce all forms of terrorism;

(3) Syria should cease all support of terrorism including financial, military, economic, and political aid to all terrorist groups; and

(4) Syria should close all terrorist training bases on Syrian territory and Syrian-controlled Lebanese territory, particularly that of the Bekaa Valley.

RONNIE C. DAVIS RIDGLE

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, a young man whom I witnessed growing up as a young adult in junior and senior high school, then as a leader on his college campus, recently passed away after a long illness.

Ronnie Ridgle, as we called him, was the son of the first staffer, Dr. Louise Ridgle White, whom I hired after I was elected to the California Assembly in 1962.

Ronnie was recently buried in Los Angeles. His obituary captures his contributions during his very productive and young life. He will be missed by both his family and friends.

May God bless him, and may he rest in peace.

OBITUARY

Ronnie C. Davis Ridgle, a practicing attorney, and the first African-American elected

as President of the Student Body at the University of California, Irvine, died September 30, 1991 at his San Francisco home after a lengthy illness.

Ronn earned his BA degree from the University of California, Irvine, where he opened doors for and recruited other African-American students to the campus. He went on to earn his Juris Doctorate in Law from the University of California at Davis, California.

He was born in England, Arkansas, and moved to Los Angeles, California, with his family when he was four years old. He attended elementary, junior and senior high school in Los Angeles.

Ronn was baptized at Zion Hill Baptist Church, Los Angeles, CA, where he was extremely active in youth development programs. As a young adult he became involved with the political and social issues of our times. As a college student he served on the Advisory Council to the Governor of the State of California and continued this interest in issues as a practicing attorney. He was a world traveler who enjoyed the love of people and the beauty of life.

Ronn was a member of the State Bar of California, the Lawyers Club of San Francisco, The Charles Houston Bar Association and the U.S. Supreme Court Bar.

Ronn was well liked by and loved by his family and friends. He leaves to cherish his memory a loving mother, Dr. Louise R. White of Washington, DC; grandmother, Mrs. Hattie M. Houston, Los Angeles; aunts: Mrs. Lilli Bryant, Los Angeles; Mrs. Genevieve Greene and Mrs. Rosie Pender, Memphis, TN; a great uncle, Mr. Eugene Dotson, a host of relatives and friends.

#### TRIBUTE TO DONALD W. WYATT

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Donald W. Wyatt upon his retirement after nearly 19 years of service as U.S. marshal for Rhode Island. Donald Wyatt has been and continues to be an active and outstanding citizen on both the State and local level.

During his tenure as U.S. marshal, Donald Wyatt served on several committees, studying topics ranging from the Marshals Service Bicentennial to the northeast jail crisis. Over the same period of time he received three awards for sustained superior service as well as a director's award for his involvement with the Witness Security Program.

Donald Wyatt's involvement with politics has been profound. A resident of Warwick, he was the chairman of the commission which drafted the city's charter. Additionally, he chaired the Warwick Young Republicans, as well as the Warwick Republican City Committee. On the state level, Donald Wyatt served as then Gov. JOHN H. CHAFEE's chief of staff for 6 years and as a staff assistant for Senator CHAFEE for 2 years.

Beyond the political spectrum, Donald Wyatt has been influential in the church as well. For 15 years, Donald Wyatt served as executive secretary for the Diocese of Providence Catholic Youth Organization. Winning awards, such as the CYO Youth Congress plaque, the

Catholic Young Adult Award, and the Catholic Broadcasters St. Gabriel Award, is further testament to Donald Wyatt's dedication.

Donald Wyatt is a member of the board of directors of Justice Assistance, the Circus Fans of America, the Circus Historical Society, the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Warwick Historical Society, and the Warwick Museum. In his retirement, Donald Wyatt is continuing his positive influence by writing commentaries on contemporary affairs, while simultaneously working on a novel.

Donald Wyatt deserves recognition and congratulations for his successful career. His contributions to the lives of many Rhode Islanders are countless, and his tireless participation stands as a model to all citizens. I extend my best wishes to Donald Wyatt in all of his future endeavors.

**THE BIG WINNERS OF FREE TRADE**

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member would ask to insert into the RECORD excerpts from an editorial from the October 25, 1991, Journal of Commerce, entitled "The Big Winners of Free Trade." Reduced tariffs, he contends, are bringing little, if any, reduction in retail prices. I commend this editorial to my colleagues.

**THE BIG WINNERS OF FREE TRADE**

(By Charles Bremer)

It has long been an article of faith in the world of international trade that anything that restricts the flow of imports into a market must be inefficient, expensive and inherently evil.

Tariffs on imports are blamed for nearly all of the failings of the free enterprise system. They are blamed for wasteful production, extravagant use of human and financial capital, reduced potential for exports, artificially inflated exchange rates and—the most often cited bugaboo—increased cost to the consumer.

Over and over again in editorials, monographs from academia, press releases and congressional testimony, pundits say that imports tariffs end up costing American consumers billions and billions of dollars annually. Remove these barriers to imports, they argue, and consumers will reap a windfall.

U.S. import tariffs clearly are an addition to the price of an imported product. Should it not follow that lower tariffs mean lower prices for consumers? It should, but it doesn't. Here are some examples of what happens in the real world.

On Sept. 1, 1985, the U.S.-Israel free-trade agreement went into effect and the cost of a woman's bathing suit imported from Israel suddenly dropped 22%. Was the retail selling price of those bathing suits reduced after Sept. 1? It was not. Well, if the consumer didn't put the 22% savings in her pocket, into whose pocket did it go? Importers pocketed the difference.

That consumers do not automatically gain from a lower tariff is the rule, rather than the exception. Last November, when Czechoslovakia received most-favored-nation tariff status—the standard low-tariff treatment for

U.S. imports—the tariff on a six-pack of Pilsner Urquell beer was cut 88%; the tariff on a Supraphon compact disc of the music of Bohuslav Martinu was reduced 89% and the tariff on a set of Bohemia crystal champagne flutes was slashed from 60% to 14% ad valorem.

But last month, nearly a year after their import duties plummeted, there was no change in the retail prices of the Czechoslovakian beer, compact disks or stemware. Someone benefited, but it wasn't Mr. or Mrs. Consumer.

And this is nothing new. Twelve years ago, at the conclusion of the Tokyo Round of multilateral trade negotiations, the United States, ever eager to demonstrate its magnanimity and leadership in international trade, cut its import tariffs across the board. When I told a colleague in New York who imported large quantities of low-priced Chinese textile commodities that tariffs on the products he imported would be cut 25%, I remember him saying—these are his exact words—"Wow, are we gonna make money now!"

I know a man in New York who imports goods from the Soviet Union. He calls at least once a month to ask if I know exactly when the Soviet Union will be granted most-favored-nation status and thus receive the rather large tariff reductions that Czechoslovakia received last year.

I know this man and his company well enough to understand that they are eager to place big orders with their Soviet supplier for delivery immediately after most-favored-nation treatment goes into effect. I am sure they have absolutely no intention of passing any of this windfall on to their customers.

None of this is meant as an indictment of those two gentlemen in New York or anyone else who profits—and profits handsomely—from importing. That's capitalism at work. It is what defines us as a nation and as a society and is no cause for complaint.

What is cause for complaint is the notion that the United States is somehow best served by throwing open its doors to all imports without exception and without controls.

**MIAMI'S FESTIVAL OF FAITH**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, His Excellency Edward A. McCarthy, Archbishop of Miami, and the Archdiocese of Miami, will celebrate a festival of faith, December 4-9, 1991, at the Miami Beach Convention Center. For these 6 days, thousands of Catholics and others will experience and observe the marvelous things that are being made available in living the faith out fully. The event, which is free and open to all people, will help build enthusiasm for the faith and renew pride as preparation for next year's fifth centennial observance of the arrival of Christianity to the Western Hemisphere.

The weeklong festival of faith will be marked by a hall of permanent exhibits from the Vatican Museum and Library, historical exhibits, Old and New Testament journeys with the Jewish and ecumenical communities, and a picture of the services of the Archdiocese of Miami and their involvement in the south Florida community. This will be connected by

prayer and reflection through hundreds of workshops, in many languages, dealing with every phase of spiritual journey. Evangelization is the calling.

Mr. Speaker, this is the first time in history of this young diocese that they are gathering a high diversity of south Florida's multicultural, multilingual peoples for prayer, reflection, and to pause and thank God for being with us. I would like to praise Archbishop Edward McCarthy for his faith and his leadership in promoting the festival of faith. I would also like to recognize and commend Father Patrick H. O'Neill, festival director; Bishop Augustin P. Roman, Auxiliary Bishop of Miami; and Rev. Gerard LaCerra, Chancellor of the Archdiocese, for their untiring work toward making this festival a success.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in offering best wishes to the Archdiocese of Miami as they commemorate their faith and celebrate their history, its people and ministries.

**NATIONAL HONOR**

**HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues that the Wydown Middle School of Clayton, MO, has been recognized as one of five schools in the St. Louis area by the Department of Education for excellence and to the fact that Miss Alicea Smith, a student from this institution, was selected to accompany Mr. Jere Hochman, principal of Wydown Middle School, to Washington to accept this award at the White House on September 25, 1991.

This exceptional award is a great honor for the Greater St. Louis area and is a district honor for Miss Smith to have been selected to participate in this event.

I am pleased to share with you an article that appeared in the St. Louis Post Dispatch on September 26, 1991.

[From the St. Louis Post Dispatch, Sept. 26, 1991]

**MISS SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON TO ACCEPT WYDOWN MIDDLE SCHOOL'S EXCELLENCE AWARD**

(By Carolyn Bower)

Alicea Smith, an eighth-grader at Wydown Middle School in Clayton, traveled to Washington this week to pick up an award for educational excellence.

Smith's name was drawn at random from a glass bowl containing names of 120 students beginning their third year at the school, said Jere Hochman, principal at the school.

"We decided to take a student along, because our students are the reason we will be in Washington," Hochman said. Smith, 13, lives in St. Louis.

Wydown is one of five schools in the St. Louis area that the U.S. Department of Education recognized for excellence.

Also getting awards at the White House for educational excellence will be administrators from Westminster Christian Academy in Creve Coeur, Cor Jesu Academy in the Affton area of south St. Louis County, Nerinx Hall High School in Webster Groves and Villa Duchesne High School in Frontenac.

"Our kids are energetic and hard-working," Hochman said. "Our teachers make us a blue-ribbon school. Our parents are supportive and have high expectations."

This is the second time Wydown Middle School has won the distinction, Hochman said.

But Wydown has become a different school since it won the award in 1985, Hochman said.

In the last five years, Wydown went from a two-year junior high school to a three-year middle school with 501 students. The school's building and curricula underwent major changes.

Smith's brown eyes shine when she talks about science and chemistry, some of her favorite courses at school. Smith wants to become a pediatric surgeon some day, because she likes children.

She particularly enjoyed a project teaching students about earthquakes. Students built boxes with balloons hooked by tubes to a pump. They covered the balloons with sand.

They pumped up the balloons, then measured cracks that formed in the sand to determine what type of earthquake had taken place.

Smith also spoke highly of a project to learn about politics. Students assumed the roles of senators and other government officials.

Smith, Hochman and Marilyn McWhorter, a teacher at Wydown, arrived in Washington Monday, visited congressmen Tuesday and went to the White House Wednesday.

#### SAN JOSE COMPANY WINS MALCOLM BALDRIGE AWARD

#### HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to share with my colleagues the news that Soletron Corp. of San Jose, CA, has been selected as a 1991 winner of the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award. Soletron, a circuit board manufacturer for such companies as Apple Computer and Hewlett-Packard, is the first bay area winner since the inception of the prestigious award in 1987.

The award is given, not for specific products or services, but for a company's method for assuring quality in those goods and services. Under the rigorous application process, candidates are evaluated on leadership, information and analysis, strategic quality planning, human resources utilization, quality results and customer satisfaction. Soletron has proven its excellence in each of these areas of quality assurance.

As our economy becomes more competitive and international in scope, American companies must strive to maintain responsiveness and provide the highest level of quality to consumers. Mr. Speaker, I proudly present Soletron to my colleagues as a fine example of such commitment to quality.

#### TRIBUTE TO MS. DORI PYE

#### HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

#### HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

#### HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

#### HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to express our admiration and pay tribute to a dear and valued friend, Ms. Dori Pye. Dori will be recognized by the City of Hope as this year's recipient of the prestigious "Spirit of Life" honor for her compassionate care and dedicated service to the community.

Dori's years of service have touched and enhanced the lives of many. As president of the Los Angeles Business Council, Dori has represented economic and commercial interests throughout Los Angeles, in Sacramento, and in Washington DC. Dori's savvy and organizational skills have helped establish the semiannual Westwood Art Show, the Urban Beautification Awards Program, which annually recognized outstanding construction and landscaping projects throughout the area, and she is responsible for the creation of the Leadership L.A. project, which uses intensive seminars on important community issues to prepare businessmen and businesswomen in assuming leadership roles in the community.

Throughout her entire lifetime, Dori has tirelessly and selflessly served her fellow citizens. She has always been a trailblazer. Dori Pye was the first woman chamber of commerce manager in the United States and the first chamber manager in the city of Los Angeles to achieve accreditation status for the chamber. She is the second woman in the Nation to have been awarded certified chamber executive status [CCE] by the National Association of Chamber of Commerce Executives. Dori has distinguished herself as a successful businesswoman working tirelessly to improve the well-being of her community.

Dori has been a major force in the success of numerous boards and advisory commissions, including board of commissioners/housing authority, LA International Airport Area Advisory Committee, art council/Loyola Marymount, and P.A.T.H. [People Assisting the Homeless].

Dori's outstanding community involvement, continuing support and commitment to humanitarian cause has allowed her to touch many lives. We ask our colleagues to join in saluting Dori Pye, an invaluable member of our community.

#### CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1991

#### HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, most American parents agree that they have a moral, if not

legal, responsibility to support their dependent children—even if the parents are not in the same household. In reality, however, of the 10 million women in 1990 living with children whose father was absent from the home, only 50 percent received child support awards.

Unfortunately, in too many cases, being awarded child support is not nearly the same as actually receiving child support payments. In fact, one-quarter of women awarded child support received no money at all, and another one-quarter received only partial payment.

Compounding the lack of monetary child support, medical support is awarded and provided even less frequently—even though it is crucial that children have access to health care, regardless of their parents' status. This absence of medical support for children in one-parent families endangers the child's health and frequently results in higher Medicaid costs.

Today I am introducing legislation to strengthen and improve child support enforcement mechanisms. First, my bill would require that, within 30 days of a court order for medical support, the noncustodial parent would have to provide proof that the child has been put on his or her insurance policy. If not, that parent would then be liable for the costs of all necessary medical services for the child.

In addition, my bill would increase access to financial institutions by State child support enforcement agencies when setting a child support award. Currently, a State child support agency can access financial institutions only after a court has determined a support award. However, in order to determine the most accurate award, the agency must first have access to these financial institutions. By holding harmless such institutions and credit reporting agencies, for disclosing information to authorized child support enforcement agencies, my bill means that a parent's full resources will now be evaluated.

My bill also expands the opportunities for a State child support agency to access a delinquent parent's IRS tax intercept refund check, one of the more simple and effective child support enforcement mechanisms.

Further, my legislation responds to the complaint that employers, who withhold wages of employees owing child support, often delay the transfer of the garnished wages in order to collect interest on the money or to aid a noncustodial parent owing the support. They are able to do so with impunity because there is no penalty for this practice. My legislation would require employers to turn over garnished wages to State child support enforcement agencies within 10 days or incur a \$1,000 fine.

Finally, this bill establishes a national network to locate parents owing child support. The network would be developed by the Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement and would build on the comprehensive statewide child support enforcement computer systems which States are required to develop by 1994.

It is sad but true that many parents are not fulfilling their responsibilities to the children they bring into the world. It is my hope that when child support has been awarded, this legislation will help ensure that children do not suffer simply because child support laws aren't adequately enforced.

**INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION  
TO PROMOTE THE DEVELOP-  
MENT OF ALTERNATIVE WATER  
SOURCES**

**HON. RON PACKARD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my remarks be submitted for the RECORD.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I, along with several of my colleagues, introduced legislation that would promote the development of new technologies for increasing the Nation's dwindling supply of clean water.

The two bills, known as the "Clean Water Package" commit the Federal Government to studying major water recycling and desalination projects. By studying comprehensive wastewater reclamation and desalination technology, we hope to refine technology to improve our water supply.

The quality and quantity of our Nation's water supply is increasingly threatened by pollution, drought and saltwater intrusion. Many communities have existing water supplies which contain contaminants that pose a significant health risk.

The two companion pieces of legislation make up a comprehensive package of solutions to California's serious water shortage problems. The Desalination Technology Act of 1991 establishes a desalination research program under the National Science Foundation for the development of efficient and cost-effective ways to remove salts and other impurities from water. My distinguished colleagues, Congressmen BOUCHER, RIGGS, LOWERY, CUNNINGHAM, ROHRBACHER, GALLEGLY, WALKER, BOEHLERT, and LEWIS of Florida, join me in introducing this legislation.

The Wastewater Reclamation Act of 1991 authorizes the study, design and construction of a regional water reclamation and reuse system for southern California. Reclamation refers to the process of treating previously used water in order to recycle it for agricultural, municipal, and recreational uses. Congressmen RIGGS, CUNNINGHAM, LOWERY, DORNAN, DANEMEYER, HUNTER, HERGER, GALLEGLY, and ROHRBACHER join me in introducing this important bill.

The Desalination Technology Act and Wastewater Reclamation Act combine to provide an effective, viable solution to the water problems which threaten not only California and the Southwest, but the Nation as well.

Since water is a limited resource, we must not only concentrate on conservation of freshwater supplies, but seek alternative technologies which allow us to reuse wastewater and convert saltwater into a usable supply. Our plan is to incorporate this legislation into the Clean Water Act, which will be reauthorized next year.

Our critical need to develop alternative water sources prompted the introduction of this package of legislation. It provides, in part, a solution to a dire situation. I ask my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation and support this effort.

Thank you.

**LIMITED TAX RELIEF FOR POLICE  
OFFICERS AND FIREFIGHTERS**

**HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleague from Connecticut, Representative ROSA DELAURO, in introducing legislation which would provide limited tax relief to police officers and firefighters who have become disabled because of heart disease or hypertension. This bill would not provide permanent tax relief for the disability benefits received by these employees; employees who often serve our cities and towns in the most hazardous of conditions. Rather, the bill would provide tax relief only for benefits received during 1989, 1990, and 1991.

These benefits were paid to police officers and firefighters who became disabled or died as a result of heart disease or hypertension. The municipalities that paid the benefits believed, in good faith, that the benefits were not taxable. The municipalities did not, therefore, report them as taxable income to the recipients or IRS. The disabled retirees and widows who received the benefits also believed, of course, that the benefits were not taxable.

Now IRS has ruled that the benefits are taxable because of an inadvertent technical flaw in the State statute under which the benefits are paid. IRS is seeking back taxes, penalty, and interest for 1989, 1990, and 1991 from these disabled workers or their widows. These are people caught in a technical mistake, not of their own making, who can ill afford the financial hardship the IRS ruling will cause. The technical mistake in the State statute can be fixed by 1992 so that future benefits will be indisputably tax exempt. This bill will give justified and fair tax relief to disabled police officers, firefighters, and their widows for the prior years over which they had no control. I urge my colleague's support.

**THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION**

**HON. BERNARD J. DWYER**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as we know, in October of 1956, a student demonstration in Budapest started the Hungarian Revolution. The revolution was crushed by the Soviets within a matter of days and the aftermath for the participants involved in the uprising proved to be brutal.

It is estimated that 150,000 people were deported. Even today, the fate of many of these people can only be surmised. Many other freedom fighters were left no choice but to leave Hungary if they wanted to live.

As they were primarily students, the Hungarians who left were young people, some as young as 14 years of age. The choice they made was an extremely difficult one because they left their homes and their families. It is hard to conceive of our children or grand-

children in this same situation, forced to go to foreign countries in order to escape death.

Fortunately, many of these young men and women came to America. They began new lives in a land of freedom. And, because they were mostly alone, they gravitated to clubs where the newly arrived Hungarians could meet others in the same circumstances and maintain their ties with their rich cultural heritage.

In my congressional district one such club is the Hungarian American Athletic Club [HAAC]. Affectionately known throughout New Jersey as the HAAC's, the club has been a magnet for Hungarian Americans in central New Jersey. It was a haven for the freedom fighters who escaped the retribution of the Soviet Army. Over the years it has become a social club, continually meeting the needs of its members. It is a place where Hungarian Americans can maintain friendships and enjoy the activities sponsored by the HAAC's. And, it is still a place of refuge where Hungarian Americans can share in a common history, one which is not always a happy one; but one of which everyone can be proud.

Last Sunday, October 27, 1991, the Hungarian freedom fighters gathered at the HAAC to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the 1956 revolution. More than 200 people attended and New Jersey Governor Florio signed a proclamation marking October 23 as a historically significant day. Mr. Speaker, we are a richer nation for the contributions of Hungarian Americans and it is appropriate to share with them in the commemoration of their valiant struggle, which has certainly been a forerunner to the democratic change which has swept Eastern Europe.

**U.S. POSTAL SERVICE MIAMI DIVI-  
SION HONORS THOSE WHO  
SERVED IN OPERATION DESERT  
STORM**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize the Miami division of the U.S. Postal Service which is honoring 77 of its employees who served in the Persian Gulf during Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm. The ceremony will take place on November 10, 1991 at the new South Florida Mail Processing Center in Pembroke Pines.

The 77 employees were among the more than 500,000 U.S. soldiers, sailors, and airmen who answered their country's call to duty by fighting for freedom in the Persian Gulf. These 77 Miami area postal workers were also among more than 2,500 postal employees nationwide who were members of military reserve units which served in the Persian Gulf.

The ceremony will begin with honor guards from American Legion Post No. 22 and National Guard Explorer Post No. 62, followed by the singing of the national anthem by Leon Gliatta, a retired postal employee and veteran from Miami. Miami Division Postmaster James Walton and two air force captains from Home-

stead Air Force Base, Glenn Lawson and Anthony Cerbins, are scheduled to speak. As part of the ceremony, each veteran will receive a first day cover of the stamp honoring those who served in Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm which was issued by the U.S. Postal Service on July 2. There will also be a special ceremony for one of the veterans who passed away since returning from the Persian Gulf, Bonnie Olsen. The speech for a fallen comrade will be recited as taps are played in her memory.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank those Miami area postal employees who served our Nation in the Persian Gulf. They include Robin Anderson, Luis T. Andrade, Robert G. Banks, Johnny F. Barber, Sylvester L. Barnes, Victor Binando, Joann Blake, John M. Boland, Willie F. Bradshaw, Carl E. Bullard, Andrew Canizares, Jerry G. Chapman, Joseph A. Cofelice, Louis C. Cooper, Stuart G. Coote, Paul V. Danyi, Michael Diaz, Thomas R. Dickie, Alan S. Dixon, Judy A. Evans-Goa, Giraldo Fernandez-Guerra, Paul V. Foote, Lolito U. Gapud, James A. Genna, James T. Glass, Robert L. Gooden, Edward B. Graham, Willie L. Hamilton, Jr., Donald Hammond, Vonnie L. Harps, Bruce K. Hayes, Gene V. Hayes, Ronald C. Hill, Curtis Hinson, Jr., James Hudson, Jennifer K. Hunter, Atilio Jarquin, Darryl K. Johnson, Gerald M. Jones, Michelle Y. Kunzig, Robert W. Long, Marc W. Malavasic, Ronald B. Mann, Charles S. McBride, Terrence F. McGrath, Carol E. Monday, Johnny D. Niedzwiedzki, Raul Oliverarivera, Bonnie Olsen, Terry L. Overly, Ana M. Pagan Vigay, Jimmie L. Persons, Jr., Jimmy L. Phinazee, Jesus O. Rizo, Bobby G. Roberts, Wrenford O. Rogers, Robert T. Ryan, Naomi R. Sandell, Beverly J. Sanders, Michael E. Sheely, John L. Simpson, Carlton Smith, Glenn R. Spear, Warren L. Steele, Sebron A. Thomas III, Billy J. Thornton, Orlando L. Torres, Joe Walker, Deloris M. Watson, Jackie R. Watson, James N. Watson, David E. Webb, Nathaniel White, Theodore Williams, Michael T. Woods, William T. Young, and John J. Zielsdorff.

#### VIOLENCE IN YUGOSLAVIA

### HON. GERRY SIKORSKI

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, since June, the world has been watching the growing horror and bewilderment as the violence in Yugoslavia has exploded. Despite the efforts of the European Community to broker 10 cease-fire agreements between the Republic of Croatia and the Yugoslavian Army, we continue to witness the destruction of historic cities, and the slaughter of innocent men, women, and children. The savagery and deep-rooted hatred that has marked this conflict have clearly demonstrated that the price of American indifference and indecisiveness will be the continued destruction of human life.

I would like to take the opportunity to commend my colleagues, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KANJORSKI], and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KLECZKA] for the

timely and critically important resolution that they recently introduced in this body. This resolution is particularly helpful because it states unequivocally that the United States will not associate itself with any group that continues to perpetuate the fighting. The importance of this resolution—and the reason I am pleased to be one of its cosponsors—is that while it refuses to take sides in the underlying ethnic dispute in this crisis, it offers the Bush administration concrete options for taking decisive action against the perpetrators of this blood-letting. The resolution correctly points out that the United States is uniquely positioned to influence the United Nations and the various international financial institutions to level meaningful sanctions against aggressive and expansionist forces.

It is unbelievable that the United States administration can stand aside as the Yugoslavian Army systematically reduces the cities of Dubrovnik and Vukovar to rubble. I find it equally incomprehensible that the administration is apparently unmoved by the sight of humanitarian aid workers falling prey to snipers and mortar attacks as they attempt to rush food and medicine to the beleaguered cities. How many innocent civilians have to die? How many cities have to be devastated by artillery barrages? How many ambulances and humanitarian workers have to be strafed before President Bush decides that this crisis is worthy of his attention? While we should applaud the efforts of the European Community to broker an agreement, it is clear that the United States must play a much more creative and energetic role in this crisis.

It has been extremely sobering to watch the disintegration of Yugoslavia. It has been even more painful to watch the central government attempt to squeeze the life out of the Croatian Republic. We should not attempt to render judgment on the conflicting national and ethnic claims that swirl around this conflict. However, we have both a right and responsibility to demand that a peaceful settlement is pursued and fundamental human rights are protected. The price of America's silence has already been too high.

#### EDWARD SEGAL, GRAND CHANCELLOR OF THE PENNSYLVANIA KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

### HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Edward Segal, who will be honored by the Pennsylvania Knights of Pythias on November 2.

Mr. Speaker, the Order Knights of Pythias, to which Edward Segal gives his time and talent, was founded in Washington, DC in 1864. Established during the Civil War, it was hoped the Knights of Pythias might help to heal the wounds and allay the hatred of the war's conflict.

Edward Segal has dedicated his life to the service of others through the three cornerstones of Pythianism, which are friendship, charity, and benevolence. Edward has served

as chairman of Kinkora Pythian Home for the Aged and has supported public awareness needs in safety poster, public speaking, and essay contests.

Edward Segal is a former police officer, deputy sheriff, and is presently a private investigator. He is an active citizen in his community and is dedicated to the principles of his religion.

All of this, plus many other contributions, led his peers to select Edward Segal as the grand chancellor of \$10,000 members of the Pennsylvania Knights of Pythias.

On November 2, the Barbarossa Lodge No. 133 of the Knights of Pythias will honor Edward Segal for his service. I join the Barbarossa Lodge and all of Edward's friends in tribute to him.

#### A SALUTE TO THE HIGHLAND GUARD FLAG TEAM

### HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues an article from the Courier-Journal of October 16, 1991, concerning the Highland Guard Unit from the American Legion Highland Post 201 of Louisville, KY.

The ceremony of "posting the flag"—putting the flag on display—has been perfected to such an extent by the Highland Post Guard Unit that this flag team captured the national American Legion title in the flag posting competition which took place over the Labor Day weekend. In the process, the Highland Post team beat out 13 competing teams from around the Nation.

The pride that the Highland Post Guard Unit demonstrates in putting "Old Glory" on display brings distinction to Louisville and Jefferson County, and illustrates the true meaning of the word "patriotism." Many who have seen this troop perform have said that their performance brings tears to the eyes of those who honor and respect the American flag.

I salute the members of the Highland Post Guard Unit: Mr. Russ Stone, Mr. Brent Bosler, Mr. Pat Conway, Mrs. Elaine Conway, and Mr. Roger Ballard.

Mr. Speaker, I place the Courier article in the RECORD at this point for the pleasure of my colleagues.

[From the Courier-Journal, Oct. 16, 1991]

LEGION SALUTES HIGHLAND FLAG TEAM

(By Martha Elson)

In its quest to "foster and perpetuate one hundred percent Americanism," as its constitution says, the American Legion places heavy emphasis on proper display and respect for the flag.

Posting the flag—the ceremony of putting it on display—isn't just a routine duty among Legionnaires. It's practically an art form, and it's given rise to colorful national competitions in which uniformed units try to outshine, outmarch and out-manuever each other in carefully choreographed routines.

Over the Labor Day weekend, the five-member Highland Guard unit from Highland

Post 201, 2919 Bardstown Road, captured the national American Legion title in Phoenix, Ariz., beating 13 competitors.

"They're awesome, I tell you, if you ever see them perform," said Sue Wilcox of Jeffersontown, who makes sure everyone's epaulets are on straight and otherwise helps prepare them for competition. "These guys stand out wherever they go."

"I like putting on a show," said guard member Brent Bosler of Jeffersontown, who is also a musician in a local band. "What better way to do it than with flags?"

Guard member Russ Stone of Oldham County, a Vietnam veteran and Purple Heart recipient, said the unit's members knew they had done well at the national competition when the audience gave them a standing ovation after their final salute to the judges.

I even brought tears to one commander's eyes, said guard captain Pat Conway of Jeffersontown, also a Vietnam vet.

The guard wore attention-grabbing, full-dress Scottish army uniforms, complete with kilts. Each uniform cost about \$1,000 and was authentic to the last detail.

The second-place finisher was an all-female team in Minuteman dress from Ames, Iowa.

A banner draped across the front of the Highland post announces the victory, and a celebration party is planned.

The Highland post also won national color-guard titles in 1983 and 1984 with a larger group that wore trousers instead of kilts and used the name of The Highlanders. The post's original color-guard unit was formed in about 1948.

The current unit won a plaque, a flag and \$300 for the post, which underwrites the group's expenses.

"Quite naturally, I'm thrilled to death with it," said Highland post adjutant Les Brown, a past color-guard member and a World War II veteran.

The members of the Highland Guard are in their 30s and 40s. They march in local parades, such as the Fourth of July Defenders of Freedom parade in St. Matthews and the St. Patrick's Day parade in Louisville. They also post colors during opening ceremonies at events such as the annual tractor pull at the fairgrounds, and they serve as a firing squad at funerals.

"To have a group like this, to work year-round, to represent the post, makes us all proud," Brown said.

Guard member Stone, an electrician who has been a member of the unit for four years, also plays pipes and drums in the Louisville Pipe Band. Conway is a General Electric Co. employee who has been a guard member for 12 years.

The other members are his wife, Elaine Conway, an office manager for a printing company, who also has served 12 years; Roger Ballard of Buechel, a coffee salesman and another 12-year member; and Bosler. Bosler is marching in the footsteps of his father, who was a member of a Highland color guard in the 1950s.

As a video of a performance illustrates, the current guard executes a high-stepping, non-sense routine that requires grace, precision, poise—and the strength and agility to toss heavy rifles back and forth without clobbering each other.

"We never get too close," said Elaine Conway.

Brown said it's their military precision that makes them champions.

Elaine Conway said the Highland Guard is the only competitive American Legion group in the state.

Competitors are docked for such infractions as lint on uniforms, boot heels slightly apart or rifles held at the wrong angle.

Wilcox said it takes "total dedication," and Conway said people sometimes drop out of the group when they find out how much time and effort it takes. They are not paid by the post, and they donate any money they're paid to perform to the post or charity.

But despite the demands, the members of the group say it gives them a chance to represent America and honor their country.

Until Desert Storm, Roger Ballard said, he thought "patriotism was kind of slipping away." But, he said, "it's very important to keep it up."

#### POLISH-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 30, 1991*

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, late last month the House approved Senate Joint Resolution 125 which designated this October as "Polish-American Heritage Month." This resolution was signed into law, Public Law 102-115, by the President on October 3.

As a cosponsor of this resolution and as a proud Polish-American, I know that this resolution is very much appreciated by the millions of Polish-Americans who have helped to build our Nation. From hometowns from coast to coast, and throughout my home State of Michigan, the contributions of ethnic Poles deserve the recognition which is being given to them this month.

Over the past couple of years, Polish-Americans have felt a particular sense of pride as Poland led the democratic reform movement in Eastern Europe. Last week's Parliamentary elections are only the latest example of bold steps that Polish people have taken to ensure that our native homeland might find the opportunities that can only be afforded through democracy and a free market economy.

Mr. Speaker, the road that lies ahead for Poland is not a smooth one. There are many challenges that lie ahead, including the formation of a ruling coalition that can deal effectively to complete Poland's reform efforts. As the process goes forward, I urge all Polish people on both sides of the Atlantic to continue their faith in the principles that have delivered them from the grip of communism, and to personally dedicate themselves to supporting this transformation in the most effective possible manner.

#### FEES FOR UNION REPRESENTATION OF FEDERAL WORKERS

**HON. PATSY T. MINK**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 30, 1991*

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege today to introduce a bill long overdue across this land to remedy an unfairness endured by labor organizations that serve as exclusive representatives of Federal workers.

I refer to title V of the United States Code relating to Government organizations and em-

ployees—section 7114, on representation rights and duties.

Mr. Speaker, the civil service has a number of labor unions recognized as exclusive representatives of employees in clear and appropriate units as determined by the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

These unions are some of the proudest and most revered in the labor movement, fully knowledgeable, and capable of representing the best interests of its Government worker members. They are entitled to act for, and negotiate collective bargaining agreements covering all of their employees in a unit, without discrimination and without regard to labor organization membership.

What has occurred, however, is that thousands of nonunion member employees of civil service units have literally taken advantage of union representation services without charge or payment. In the meantime, actual union membership, which can be only a small proportion of the total workers in a particular trade, have supported the facilities, personnel, and services of the union through their membership dues month after month, year after year.

Mr. Speaker, it is only fair that these non-union recipients of union representation be required to pay for such services. And that is the purpose of my legislation, that "in cases in which an exclusive representative represents a nonmember employee, such employee shall be required to pay such representative a reasonable fee as determined by the—Federal Labor Relations—Authority."

In order for all segments of our civil service to be fairly and effectively protected under the terms of title V of Labor-Management Relations in the Federal service, such payments for services is unquestionably necessary for this system to survive. It is unfair that nonmembers are allowed to drain the capacities of exclusive unions so everyone suffers. It is shortsighted that such a policy would be allowed to slowly but inexorably bleed the labor unions dedicated to the welfare, security, and benefit of Federal employees.

I urge my fellow members to apply common sense and fair play to this matter, and support this bill to require reasonable fees from non-union members who utilize union services.

#### MIDDLE SCHOOL CHIEF CITES TEAM EFFORTS

**HON. MEL LEVINE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 30, 1991*

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Ilene Straus, principal of Lincoln Middle School in Santa Monica. Ms. Straus was recently named outstanding secondary school principal for the State of California. This is a truly remarkable achievement, particularly because she was given the task, as principal, of turning a traditional junior high school into a reconfigured middle school without additional budget or staffing privileges. Because of her commitment to parental involvement, the community and the school are now part of one another. Every month 50 to 75

visitors come to Lincoln to observe middle school education at its finest.

Ms. Straus has moved Lincoln Middle School into the forefront of educational change in California. She has sought out and obtained free counseling for students from outside community agencies. She has succeeded in involving corporations such as Gillette-Papermate, which provides Lincoln with not only money, but human resources as well as including a pilot math tutoring program. Throughout her endeavors, she has enjoyed the support of her husband Joe, and her two children Julie and Andrew.

As a tribute to Ms. Straus, I would like to include in the RECORD the following article on her stellar accomplishments from the Santa Monica Evening Outlook of June 2, 1991. I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Ilene Straus for a job well done.

#### SANTA MONICA'S LINCOLN MIDDLE SCHOOL

Principal Ilene Straus knew she created something good at Santa Monica's Lincoln Middle School, but she always insisted on sharing the credit for turning around the once troubled facility.

This week, however, Straus had trouble downplaying her efforts after being named the Outstanding Secondary School Principal for the State of California, an award given annually by the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

Still, she said the award was not all her doing.

"It's really this community, the parents, the kids and the school district all working together that made Lincoln what it is today," said Straus as she toured her campus commons during lunch hour Friday. "Everybody here shares in the success of this place."

She admits the award caught her off-guard. "The truth is, you get nominated for awards all the time, but you never really expect to win them."

Humble as she may be, the award is a coup for the 9,000-student Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District. Straus, 41 was selected from a field of several hundred principals of middle schools and high schools to represent the state at a national conference—the Symposium for Excellence—in Washington, D.C., next fall.

This is the eighth year of the program, which selects the outstanding principal from each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and American Samoa.

Criteria for being selected the outstanding principal include: Anticipating emerging problems and acts in an effective way to resolve them; working to improve the educational program and student achievement; creating a positive school climate that reflects high morale; moving actively to implement to goals and objectives of the school; and working to have the community involved in the life of the school and using the community resources for students.

"I'm really proud of that list," Straus said. "It shows the kind of place Lincoln has become."

When she arrived at Lincoln five years ago from the Lennox school district, things were not good at the 925-student school.

There was a graffiti problem, its image was not the best and it was struggling amid a transition from a junior high—grades seven through nine—to a middle school—grades six through eight.

District officials credit Straus with turning Lincoln into a national model for middle schools.

The campus is clean, clear of graffiti and efficient.

Student test scores have risen dramatically. Each month about 100 educators from across the country visit the school to see what makes it tick.

"We've turned this place into a model," said Straus, who lives in West Los Angeles. "Everyone wants to know how we've done it. We've done it with hard work. And we've done it in time when education has been under the gun. We've really succeeded against the odds."

Though a national award may not mean a lot to her students, they have a great respect for Straus.

"She's very encouraging and always has something good to say," said Glenda Tistaert, an eighth-grader.

"She talks to us and makes us feel good about ourselves," said Bonnie Gregory, also in eighth grade. "She's like a kid."

Lev Ginsburg, an eighth-grader, said Straus "get the job done."

"She's the kind of person who will step in and settle problems," he said. "And she gets to know everyone here. There are no blank faces, she knows us all."

Straus said she has no intention of moving on now that she has won national recognition for her work.

She says she loves her school and Santa Monica.

"This age group is by far the most challenging and most rewarding to work with," she said.

"Raging hormones can make life very interesting. Every day is something new. It's never the same thing twice, never boring. This job is by far the best of my career. I've never been happier with my life and my work."

#### BACARDI IMPORTS HONORED AS 1 OF TOP 10 HISPANIC BUSINESSES

##### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize Bacardi Imports, Inc., which was recently selected as 1 of the 10 most important Hispanic businesses in Dade County by the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce and the Hispanic Heritage Council.

Along with the other businesses, Bacardi Imports was presented with this award at the Omni International Hotel at a luncheon honoring these distinguished firms. The businesses were selected from a list of the 100 most important Hispanic firms in the United States which was published in Hispanic Business magazine.

Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce President-elect Carlos Arboleya said that these firms were selected for their efforts for the Hispanic community and for their contribution to the economic development of Dade County.

Accepting the award for Bacardi Imports was Executive Vice President Steve Naclerio, who said he was very proud of all his firms's employees who had worked so hard to make it one of the most important businesses in Dade County.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Bacardi Imports for the contributions it has

made to the economy of south Florida, providing economic opportunity and development for the people of the Miami area.

#### THE FAIRNESS TO POLICE AND FIREFIGHTERS BILL

##### HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, today, I am joined by the other Members of the Connecticut delegation in introducing a bill to protect certain retired police and firefighters from punitive action by the Internal Revenue Service [IRS]. My bill will stop unfair, retroactive prosecution of these retirees, and save hundreds of families from the possibility of financial ruin.

The IRS proceedings stem from an internal ruling that benefits paid to police and firefighters under, Connecticut's heart and hypertension statutes are not workers' compensation benefits and are therefore taxable. This decision contradicts the intent of the statutes and threatens over 1,000 unknowing Connecticut retirees or their widows with potentially devastating back taxes, interest, and penalties. The members of the Connecticut delegation find this unacceptable treatment for those who risked their lives every day to protect us and keep us safe in our homes.

Retirees who are receiving these benefits were never informed by their employers that their benefits were taxable and acted accordingly. Twenty years after the law was written, the IRS decided in July 1991, that the State's law is not in fact worker's compensation.

Connecticut cities have been ordered to submit to the IRS their complete heart and hypertension records as far back as 1988. Both present and past recipients are in danger of being held liable for thousands of dollars of back taxes and interest. If the retirees cannot pay these taxes, the IRS will levy penalties against them.

The Fairness to Police and Firefighters Act only asks what is fair: It instructs the IRS to end all retroactive prosecution of these retirees. The Connecticut State Legislature is working on altering the statute to satisfy the IRS, so this bill does not address the tax status of future payments. We are hopeful the IRS will see the injustice in retroactive proceedings and allow Congress the Opportunity to correct it.

I am happy to have the entire Connecticut delegation as original cosponsors.

#### REPORTS FROM THE THAI-CAMBODIAN BORDER

##### HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues several recent reports from the Thai-Cambodian border. Many of you have seen the news reports about the refugee camp known as Site 8, where the

Khmer Rouge military removed the civilian administrators from the camp and threatened to force the camp's population to return to malaria infested jungles within Cambodia. This news should not surprise us—we should know better than to believe that the Khmer Rouge have changed their ways. These eyewitness reports from the border tell a story of terror and cruelty that is being relived this day by the Cambodian people.

[October 14, 1991]

REPORT OF SUSAN B. WALKER, REGIONAL  
DIRECTOR OF HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL

On September 30 the civilian Khmer Administration of Site 8 camp (UNBRO camp with 43,000 refugees under Khmer Rouge administration) was invited to Khao Din (inside Cambodia) for a meeting with the DK leaders. They did not return and on Thursday, October 3 a five person (4 men, one woman) Khmer Rouge military administration came to the camp and announced that they were the new admin and that the old admin had been re-assigned to new jobs. Several wives of the old admin tried to see their husbands to no avail. Many relatives of the old admin reported to the International Organizations working in Site 8 camp that this was not a voluntary move.

On Monday, October 7 the new KR "Admin" met with UNBRO/CICR and told them that this change in Admin was a routine change and that the old Admin had new jobs. They also announced that Site 8 would be moving to the interior of Cambodia during the dry season. When questioned when this would be they replied "November or December". In the afternoon the new KR military Admin (three out of five are high ranking KR military) called approximately 50 Khmer leaders in the camp (section leaders, heads of associations, head of hospital, etc.) for a three hour meeting and announced that the camp would be moving by the end of October. In order to prepare for the move they wanted 40 leaders in the camp to go into Cambodia, perhaps as soon as the next day (October 8). They were told that they would not be "forced" to go, but it was their duty as leaders in the camp to go and if they did not they would be considered traitors. . . . In a subsequent meeting on Saturday morning (October 12) they were told that the list has been expanded to 200 persons and that they WOULD MOVE (again "voluntarily") on October 15. The 200 received a typewritten note from the new "Admin" this morning to say that the date had been delayed until October 20. To date none of the 200 have volunteered to go. There are confirmed reports of 200 KR military in the camp. The UN, ICRC and NGOs have received written requests for protection which cover more than 300 persons.

The people in the camp are understandably terrified and say that if KR military came to get them during the night, they would have to go because they are too afraid to say no. There are many reports of doctrinaire KR statements being made (i.e. do not read foreign literature because "it is the base of foreign ideologies and is not in the interest of our people and nation", etc.). The International Organizations have instituted a night-time expatriate presence in Site 8 since Monday, October 7 (date approximative, not confirmed), which seems to have provided some reassurance to the Khmer in the camp, which is superficial because two or three expatriates cannot really provide protection in case the KR military decides to move people out at night. It does however reassure the Khmer that the int'l

community is doing all it can to resolve the situation.

There have been a number of demarches made by the U.N. (cf. attached press statement made by the U.N. Secretary General's Special Representative, Shah A.M.S. KIBRIA on October 12) and diplomatic front with high ranking Thai officials with intentions in the near future to contact PERM 6, UN Secretary General, SNC and DK representatives to try and prevent this tragedy from happening. There have also been numerous presse reports (cf. attached) which are now appearing daily since October 9. Nine NGO representatives (including Handicap International and MSF) also met with the United States Ambassador to Thailand on Saturday, October 12 to relay our concerns. Several NGO Representatives (including Handicap International) will be meeting the British Ambassador to Thailand tomorrow, October 15 for the same purpose.

In my twelve years of working with the Khmer on the border (since December, 1979), this is the worst human rights situation I have witnessed in a UN administered camp. This is tragic given the fact that peace is within grasp and the peace accords are due to be signed in Paris on October 23. Will this be a case of "peace at all costs" . . . ? If the Khmer Rouge succeed in moving the population of Site 8, this will be a clear violation of the spirit and letter of the Paris Peace Accords. Do not be fooled by the continuous announcements that these moves will be "voluntary"—they certainly will not be but, given their tragic and painful memories of past experience with the Khmer Rouge between 1975-1978, they are too terrified to say no unless they are guaranteed international protection and given assurances that the KR will not have access to them if they refuse.

It is the responsibility of the international community, particularly the UN Secretary General, the PERM 5 and the Royal Thai Government, to prevent this tragedy from happening. It would be a sad commentary on all the efforts made by the UN and the PERM 5 to have forced repatriation occur on the eve of the signing of the Paris Peace Accords.

The UN/ICRC/NGOs are unanimous in their conviction that this situation is extremely serious. If the population of Site 8 is moved to the interior of Cambodia, it will be to zones which are malaria infested, riddled with mines, lacking food and medicines and many people will certainly die as a result.

There is an urgency to pursue the following strategy:

1. The PERM 5 and UN Secretary General must make every effort to prevent this from occurring by urging the Thai Government to do everything in its power to stop any movements from Site 8 and other camps until it is safe for the refugees to return under an organized UNHCR repatriation plan. Demarches must also be made with the DK and SNC to pressure them to abandon these plans for premature and unsafe movement.

2. The Thai military should "seal off" Site 8 camp to prevent involuntary movements and provide protection.

3. The ICRC and UNBRO should be granted permission to transfer those who have requested protection and desperately wish to be moved to another camp, to be transferred to another UN camp along the border (preferably Khao I Dang which is not under any Khmer Administration and is safer at night than border camps which are subject to bandit attacks and easily accessible by KR should they desire to reach those who have "deserted" their ranks . . .).

Conclusion: It is paramount that the international community react strongly and swiftly now to prevent another human tragedy from occurring and to prevent the demise of the Paris Peace Accords only nine days before they are due to be signed on October 23, 1991.

[October 21, 1991]

REPORT OF SUSAN B. WALKER, REGIONAL  
DIRECTOR OF HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL

SITE 8, THAILAND.—I am writing this in the truck on the way back from Site 8 which I just left a few minutes ago. Having spent several hours there speaking with Khmer, international organizations and NGOs, I continue to find the situation very alarming with the camp population still afraid that they will be forced to move to Phnom Preuk inside Cambodia—an area which is strewn with thousands of mines, malaria infested, lacking food or any kind of medical care (except for the KR military).

One Khmer said to me yesterday that a person who has recently been inside Cambodia was quoted as saying, "The Khmer Rouge treat people like dogs, like animals—there are many, many children and even men and women dying of malaria and mines in these zones."

This morning at 0600h a woman arrived walking to the Cama Hospital at Site 8 carrying her baby who was critically ill with malaria and practically comatose. When questioned as to where she came from she replied that she had left her village in the interior at 2200h last night and walked alone carrying her baby through the night for eight hours to reach Site 8 because she thought her baby would die. They have been transferred to Kid where hopefully the baby can be saved. (NB: the KR trucks which used to transport critically ill patients from the interior have stopped coming since the change in administration three weeks ago. I also heard today that Khmer are being charged 500 baht per family to transport the patients.)

Another Khmer with whom I spoke this morning said they (this person and several friends) had just returned from Phnom Preuk where they had spent several days to "check out the situation before moving because it was inevitable the camp population would be forced to move back eventually, if not at the announced dates of October 20-23." These persons came back saying they would never move their families back because: "The situation is very bad. Even though there are three tractors clearing land, it is still full of mines. It is in the jungle and there are millions of mosquitos and no medicines. There is not enough food and not even enough water (NB: and we are approaching the end of the rainy season in Thailand/Cambodia). Only those who live near the river have enough water, but the river is one kilometer away. And the river is very small so during the dry season, it may not have very much water."

Those of us in the field have been very pleased with the international outcry at the detention of the former Site 8 administration and the threats of forced repatriation of Site 8 by the end of October. The Thai foreign minister, the UN Secretary General, the Perm 5 countries plus many embassies in Bangkok, the UN Secretary General's special representatives in New York and Bangkok, UNHCR, UNBRO, ICRC and many NGOs have all made strong statements or demarches against this violation of the spirit and letter of the draft Paris Peace Accords. But our fear, and more importantly the fears of the

Khmer in Site 8 (and other camps), has not subsided.

Due to international pressure the threatened moves have hopefully been delayed until at least October 23. However, I have not spoken to anyone yet (int'l organizations, NGOs or KHMER themselves) who believes the DK leaders have changed their minds about moving the camp.

The Paris Peace Accords will inevitably be signed on October 23, in spite of the violation of the draft accords which occurred on October 3 when the elected administration and some section leaders of Site 8 camp were detained against their will in Cambodia (in spite of denials from DK leadership) and replaced by a military administration. There have even been reports that some of the old administration do not have enough food and one is sick even though the official line is that they are fine, they have new jobs and this was just a routine change. Khieu Samphan announced in the presse on October 17 that, "they went of their own free will to settle inside Cambodia and to have lands for their families. . . . All the committee members can return to the camp whenever they want to. No one has been detained by the democratic Kampuchea Party." As one Khmer said to me this morning at site 8, laughing in the Asian way, "But, we have not yet seen them. . . ."

The signing of the Paris Peace Accords on October 23 will be a historic, welcomed and long-awaited occasion for the 8 million Cambodians and 350,000 KHMER refugees waiting on the Thai-Cambodian border to return home one day. The Perm 5 and other national, the int'l community through the United Nations, the Khmer parties themselves and all participants who have made this historic event come to pass two days from now are to be lauded for their efforts. We can only implore you to make certain that all parties adhere to the terms of the accord which provide for, inter alia, that the UN Sec. General will facilitate the repatriation in safety and dignity of the Cambodian refugees and displaced persons in accordance with the guidelines and principles on repatriation set forth in annexe 4 of the Paris peace agreements.

We in the field urge the international community to:

1. Continue to ensure that the principles outlined in annex 4 of the Paris Peace Accords are adhered to, until such time as all 350,000 Cambodians on the border can return home safely, with informed free choice as to location of their return and of their own free will.

2. Urge that the Royal Thai government seal off Site 8 camp to prevent any forced movements, particularly at night. (Although the DPPU is doing an exemplary job with the staff they have, to date there has been no increase in Thai military presence around the camp and armed Khmer Rouge soldiers continue to enter Site 8 at night.)

3. Urge the Royal Thai government to reopen Khao I Dang, the only camp along the border not under Khmer administration, for the transfer of protection cases. To date, only a few persons have been moved as protection cases and these to Site 2.

4. Ensure that expatriate night presence at Site 8 can continue to be provided, although admittedly this only provides reassurance to the Khmer population of 43,000 in the camp and not real protection.

On behalf of the Khmer who continue to be frightened and request protection, but are reassured by the international response to date, Akun Charan (Merci Beaucoup en

Khmer). The international community must prevent their being forced back to "killing fields" after October 23.

[October 30, 1991]

REPORT OF THE COALITION FOR PEACE AND RECONCILIATION IN CAMBODIA

For the good news . . . It has been two weeks since our last faxed ALERT Update. The dates announced by the new administration of Site 8 for the return of the 200 community leaders to the 'zones' has come and gone. The threat of the entire camp population being moved over the border on October 20-23 did not occur. There is no doubt international pressure helped to at least postpone these events. These events would have seriously jeopardized the peace accords themselves.

Statements and words of deep concern were expressed by the Thai Foreign Minister, the UN Secretary General, the UN Special Representatives for Cambodia in Bangkok and New York, the Representatives of the Permanent 5 members of the Security Council, the Co-ordinating Committee of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC). Many donor country embassy officials also expressed concern, as well as officials of the international organizations (ICRC, UNBRO, UNHCR), human rights organizations and numerous NGOs. Many private individuals concerned about the fate of the Khmer people in this peace process have written or made private interventions. The media has been invaluable in bringing the threat to the world's attention.

The people of Site 8 are becoming aware of the world wide concern for them and their right to a freedom of choice as per the Paris Peace Accords. The international organizations and the relief workers of the NGO community are trying various means (video and audio cassettes, pamphlets and flyers, loud speaker announcements, etc.) to disseminate repatriation information to the population.

The UNHCR has begun its pre-registration process heads of households are interviewed so as to ascertain where they would like to return to in Cambodia once the official repatriation process begins. Initial results show the great majority of people interviewed so far are choosing their villages of origin, and return with the UN, as opposed to the Khmer Rouge recommended areas.

Night presence has been established in Site 8. At the moment only field staff of UNBRO, UNHCR and ICRC have permission of the Thai authorities to do so. This is demanding a lot of an already overworked UN field staff. Permission has been requested by UNBRO to the Thai Authorities to allow NGO relief workers to assist in this effort. International night presence has been found to be a great moral support to the camp population. It is acknowledged it would take more than moral support to prevent a forced repatriation in the middle of the night.

For the bad news . . . Despite assurances (in a statement issued on October 17, 1991) by Khieu Samphan and Son Sen, the Khmer Rouge representatives on the Cambodian Supreme National Council that "All the Committee members (the 16 detained administrators) can return to the camp whenever they want to. No one has been detained by the Democratic Kampuchea party"; only 4 of the 16 men have since returned to Site 8. It was reported that the 4 were sent back to Site 8 to pack their belongings and gather their families to return to the 'zones'. It has also been reported that 5 of the 16 are seriously ill, at least one man with cerebral malaria.

Despite assurances in the same statement that "the Democratic Kampuchea Party fully respects the principles of free choice . . . and voluntary repatriation," relief workers still report a climate of fear existing in the camp. Camp residents say the planned push back has only been postponed for the time being. There continues to be reports of Khmer Rouge soldiers moving in and out of the camp, persistent reports of "armed elements". Camp residents still get visits at night to 'discuss' repatriation plans. In oral and written announcements in camp, people are encouraged to spy on their neighbors and report "enemy agents and puppets spreading false propaganda" to the police, in a chilling replica of tactics of the past.

The community leaders in Site 8 are being strongly encouraged to return to the zones with the hope the camp population would follow. Although there were no 'volunteers' among the original 200 leaders invited to 'inspect land plots' in Cambodia, another 20 people reportedly have gone. Only 3 protection cases have been granted permission to go to another UNBRO-assisted encampment, out of a few hundred persons who have requested protection in the camp or transfer to another camp. Permission has not yet been granted. Khao I Dang, the only UNHCR camp along the border (UNHCR camps are administered by the UN; UNBRO camps are administered by the Cambodian factions), would be the best option. Trucked transfers of people continue to occur at night time, reportedly of patients who were brought in to Site 8 from the interior, and upon being discharged are returning. While the Khmer administration assures these are people who leave on their own free will, the UN has requested the opportunity to interview them in the day light.

The Thai government along with the Cambodian SNC and UNHCR have worked out the details of the declaration, "memorandum of understanding", regarding repatriation of the border population. This tri-partite agreement was due to be signed in Paris on October 24, but the parties failed to sign at that time. The signing of the memorandum has been postponed until next month in Phnom Penh.

Indeed all of the political factions along the border are refining their efforts at encouraging and enticing 'their' people to return to their zones in order to build up a support base for the upcoming elections. While not as dramatic as those of the Khmer Rouge, their alternative repatriation plans are not to be ignored.

In summary, despite continuous statements to the contrary, or that these moves will be "voluntary", the Khmer Rouge have not changed their plans, but rather only postponed them. We encourage you to maintain pressure, and even consider whom you would contact if you get a call/fax in the middle of the night that any camp along the border is being moved. We thank you for continuing to press immediately for the following:

1. Safe return of the 16 civilian administrators back to Site 8
2. Increased security in and around the camp, sealing it off to prevent ANY night movements out of the camp
3. Permission to transfer those people who have requested protection and transfer from Site 8 to another UN camp along the border (preferably to Khao I Dang which is administered by the UNHCR)
4. Assurance of continued night presence by expatriate staff in the camp
5. Guaranteed freedom of choice concerning destination and method of repatriation

under conditions and into areas deemed safe by UNHCR, as outlined in annexe 4 of the Paris peace accords

#### WATERGATE

### HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, one person's leak is another person's expose of a coverup. Watergate comes to mind.

#### REMARKS OF MR. PETER ZSCHIESCHE AT THE LAUNCH OF THE AOE-7 SHIP

### HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues the remarks of Mr. Peter Zschiesche, business representative of the International Association of Machinists, District 50, Local 389 and the chairman of the Seven Union Coordinating Committee, at the occasion of the launch of the AOE-7 ship. On September 28, at the NASSCO shipyard in San Diego, this latest addition to the U.S. Navy was launched.

NASSCO is the last remaining shipyard on the west coast. It has a dedicated, quality work force and produces some of the best ships in the world. This is because of a partnership between management and labor and a commitment to excellence.

Mr. Speaker, I believe Peter Zschiesche's remarks on our maritime industry bear repeating. We are losing a bit more of our shipbuilding capability each year. It's not because we can't compete—it's because our competitors subsidize their shipbuilders.

I urge my colleagues to read Mr. Zschiesche's call to arms and to join me in supporting legislation to restore the shipbuilding industry to its traditional prominence.

SEVEN UNIONS SPEECH FOR THE AOE-7 LAUNCH AT NASSCO, SEPTEMBER 28, 1991

Welcome to all of you from our seven unions at NASSCO, an employee-owned shipyard. Bienvenidos de la parte de los siete sindicatos. La yarda es su yarda. Here at NASSCO we are carpenters, electricians, ironworkers, machinists, operating engineers, painters and teamsters. As NASSCO's production shipyard workers we live our working hours with this AOE-7 as it becomes another great addition to our U.S. Navy.

We, as well as the non-represented employees at NASSCO, are a very diverse group of people who have come to work at one of the last remaining shipyards in America. We have come from all regions of our vast country, including our own Southwest both north and south of our border with Mexico. We also have a long history of coming from Europe and a more recent history of coming from Southeast Asia and the Philippines.

We have come here to apply and develop a wide range of skills in our trades and to exert great endurance in overcoming the hazards and hardships that typify shipbuilding and ship repair.

Together we are survivors in a tough industry during tough times in America's basic industries. I question whether many of our leaders in industry and government want to keep our industries alive. But I know we and the rest of the American labor movement are in the forefront of the struggle to preserve these great creators of wealth that have made our country strong.

Above all, we advocate being tough on unfair trade which under the guise of so-called "free trade" has undermined the very existence of many basic American industries, including shipbuilding.

Look at our situation in shipbuilding. American shipyard workers make less than most shipyard workers in Europe and Japan, but they produce the majority of commercial worldwide shipping while we produce virtually none. How can this be? The answer is their government support their shipbuilding industries through such things as research and development funds, low interest loans, and export financing. Our government abandoned its support of American shipbuilding unilaterally in 1981 as part of its "free trade" policy. The problem is no one else followed this policy!

We need new trade policies that recognize the reality of unfairness in trade and deal with them. We need a share of the world commercial shipbuilding market if we are to survive as shipbuilders and shipyard workers into the 21st century. We must become advocates not of "free" trade but of "fair" trade.

Here in San Diego we need better support from state and local officials who also control our future through policies affecting our rent, parking, zoning and other regulations.

We are not second class citizens of America or of San Diego or on our waterfront. Our skills and endurance testify to that. So does the first class ship we launch today. The AOE-7. She and we will survive, will be strong, will be part of America's future. Thank you y gracias.

PETER M. ZSCHIESCHE,

Chair,

Seven Union Coordinating Committee.

#### WELCOME DR. KUAN

### HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of the beacons for democracy and freedom in China, Dr. John C. Kuan, who I had the honor of meeting last year when I visited Taipei. Dr. Kuan is one of the world's preeminent experts on the subject of Chinese American relations, and on the unification of China. He is currently in the United States as a visiting scholar at Stanford University's Hoover Institution, and on Sunday will be speaking to the Asia Study Center at Cal State University in Los Angeles.

Dr. Kuan is one of those rare individuals who has made his mark as a scholar, a political leader, and in the business world.

Currently, he is the chairman of the board of the Broadcasting Corp. of China, the principal television network in the Republic of China on Taiwan, and is chairman of the Democracy Foundation, a group of business leaders and scholars, which is dedicated to promoting freedom and democracy in a reunited China. In addition, he is also acting chairman of the

Asia and World Institute, where he has conducted extensive research on the issue of the politically and economically divided China.

Prior to his current appointments, Dr. Kuan, who a graduate of the National Chengchi University and Tufts's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, was assistant professor at the Graduate School of East Asian Studies at the National Chengchi University, and associate professor at the National Taiwan University. In those positions, he distinguished himself as an author and as an intellectual leader. He has published dozens of works on Chinese politics and international relations, and is one of the key influences on the thinking of his countrymen.

In addition to his illustrious career in academics, Dr. Kuan has been active in the political leadership of his country. He has been the chairman of the Taipei City Committee, and the Taiwan Provincial Committee of the Kuomintang, as well as Deputy Secretary General of the Kuomintang Central Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me welcoming Dr. Kuan to the United States, and in recognizing his many accomplishments.

#### FOUR TEACHERS RECOGNIZED FOR HEROISM

### HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to four teachers, Martin Schwartzfarb, Marc Slazman, Jess Barnett, and Cindy Fields, who by their courageous actions helped to save another's life. On May 2, 1990, when their fellow teacher Judith Sherman was under attack at her school by a man armed with a knife, these four heroic individuals intervened on her behalf.

On that afternoon, as Ms. Sherman was leaving the school building an unknown assailant approached her, grabbed her face, and hit her. When she screamed for help, these four persons came to her rescue. At first, Mr. Schwartzfarb tried to pull the attacker away from Ms. Sherman, but he was thrown against a wall and suffered a broken leg. A few moments later, the other three succeeded in chasing the assailant away and thereby preventing him from causing further injury to Ms. Sherman.

Mr. Speaker, these four teachers offered their assistance to save the life of a colleague even when it meant risking serious injury to themselves.

All too often now, people who witness the commission of crimes will stand by and do nothing. But these people did not take the safe course. They did not simply watch or run away. They acted. And because they acted Judith Sherman is alive today. I am glad to take this opportunity to recognize their heroism.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE DESIGNATION OF SAN ANTONIO AS AN AMERICA 2000 COMMUNITY

**HON. LAMAR S. SMITH**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 30, 1991*

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today San Antonio is officially adopting President Bush's six national education goals as their own and will be named an America 2000 community.

Adoption of the President's national educational goals shows San Antonio has a strong commitment to its future.

San Antonio already has a solid educational foundation with its public and private schools, colleges and universities. We also have a tradition of volunteers who have shown an active interest in education.

Education is the single, most important opportunity we can offer each citizen.

To do my part to promote education, I have been appointed to the San Antonio Coalition for Education board. As part of my duties, I plan to provide educational materials in history and civics for students and teachers to use in the classroom.

Great strides can be made toward improving San Antonio's educational offerings and the quality of life for all of us who live there.

**POLICE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL DEDICATION**

**HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 30, 1991*

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, on October 15, 1991, a memorial was dedicated in Washington, DC. Alongside the monuments to brave members of the armed services and Americans who have made historic contributions to freedom, science, medicine or the arts, this memorial is a tribute police officers who have given their lives defending our local communities.

Police forces throughout our Nation are a fixture in every neighborhood. From the one man sheriff departments in tiny towns in Middle America to the huge forces in our most populous cities, police officers are dedicated public servants who literally risk their lives for the protection of our families and property every day. Some have made the supreme sacrifice so that we may enjoy a safe, secure neighborhood.

No one can argue that our society can live safely without effective police protection. While we count on police to defend our lives and property, they are asked to play other roles depending upon a given situation. Our police officers are routinely thrust into the role of social worker, mediator, marriage counselor and community leader. Any of these are the thankless tasks which officers accept not merely because it has become part of the job, but because police officers care about their work and the people they protect. Certainly, police officers receive accolades for acts of bravery and

important arrests. However, while dangerous arrests or shootouts often make headline news, much of a police officer's work involves potentially perilous encounters which end peacefully yet, take a demanding physical and psychological toll. Violent domestic arguments, bar fights, or traffic violators on dark roads all are conceivably life threatening confrontations which officers face nearly every workday. Throughout these mental ordeals our police officers continue to act with courtesy and professionalism.

Many times, police officers often are subjects of lengthy tirades by law-abiding citizens who may have been stopped for speeding or other lesser violations of the law. "You should be out catching the real criminals," irate people often tell officers. Actually, if we took more care to obey minor laws, our police officers would have more time to spend on dangerous criminals.

Each year, police officers are killed in the performance of their duty and more are seriously injured. Yet, despite the risks, our police continue to face the daily dangers of the job with the same determination and vigilance. On October 15, 1991, our Nation dedicated a memorial to the officers who have fallen in the line of duty. Many of these men and women have families who live in the very neighborhood where they worked and were well known and respected by the community. We can be proud of these valiant public servants who have given much of themselves for the benefit of others. We owe those who have fallen a debt of gratitude for their service, and their families have earned our deepest sympathies.

**EDWARD M. HEETER, BUTLER COUNTY VETERAN OF THE YEAR**

**HON. JOE KOLTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 30, 1991*

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give recognition to Edward M. Heeter of Petrolia, PA, who has been chosen as the 1991 Butler County Veteran of the Year.

Ed Heeter is a veteran of the U.S. Army who served in the Signal Corps from December 1962 to December 1965. He has served in a wide variety of leadership positions for the American Legion from his local post to the national organization.

For 11 years he served as adjutant for his American Legion Post 218 in Petrolia. During those 11 years, he also held the office of post service office and chaired several post committees. For 12 years he has served as chairman for the Petrolia Valley Memorial Day Services.

Ed has served for five terms as Butler County adjutant and was Butler County commander for 2 years. He was elected Butler County Council 1st vice commander as well as Butler County Council judge advocate. His service to veterans of Butler County has also included his participation on many county committees.

Ed has served the American Legion 26th District faithfully over the years as a member of several district committees. He has the dis-

tingtion of having served district deputy commander for 8 years, district commander in 1989 and 1990, and is presently serving as district 26 adjutant.

In the State of Pennsylvania Ed has served in various leadership roles. He has served as vice chairman of the Keystone Boys State Committee as well as vice chairman of the Legion Auxiliary Committee. He was an aide to department commander Ray Lenz and also served as western section membership chairman.

His service hasn't stopped there, however, as he has also been active at the national level as a member of the National Law and Order Committee, National Veterans Rehabilitation Committee, National Congressional Legislative Committee for the 4th Congressional District and the National American Legion Vietnam Veterans Study.

He and his wife Linda, married for 25 years, are proud parents of three boys who have blessed them with two lovely grandchildren. Wife Linda, sons Edward, Jr., Dale, and John and grandchildren Kayla and Cody share a great deal of enthusiasm for the many years Ed has spent in service to the American Legion organization and members in Butler County and throughout the Nation.

Ed presently serves as a regional representative of the Governor's Veterans Outreach and Assistance Center where he is able to assist veterans in the Western Pennsylvania area to obtain the assistance and recognition which they so richly deserve.

This man has had the distinction of being chosen as Butler County Legionnaire of the year in 1985 and now 6 years later will be given the honor of being named Butler County Veteran of the Year. I ask my colleagues here today to join me in saluting a man whose entire adult life has been spent serving his fellow veterans. Congratulations and best wishes to the 1991 Butler County Veteran of the Year, my good friend and fellow veteran, Ed Heeter.

**HONORING MIKE SEWELL**

**HON. DAVID E. PRICE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 30, 1991*

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a young man in my district of whom I am very proud, Mike Sewell. Mike is a 21-year-old with Down syndrome whose accomplishments, I believe, merit our recognition.

October has been designated as National Down Syndrome Awareness Month through the leadership of our colleague, Representative NICHOLAS MAVROULES. This month provides a national forum to increase public awareness about Down syndrome and to highlight programs that help individuals with Down syndrome succeed in public schools and the work force. Mike Sewell is an example that these programs work. He is a true role model for others whose lives are affected by Down syndrome.

Mike is a Cary High School student who works part time at McDonald's in Cary, NC. He is employed through the McJobs Program which aims to train and mainstream people

with disabilities into the competitive work force. The program works closely with State vocational rehabilitation agencies in providing one-on-one job coaching for disabled employees, as well as sensitivity training for the rest of the staff. Many Americans may even have seen Mike, because he starred in McDonald's national commercial which premiered during the 1991 Super Bowl. He received an award for his achievements in June from Louis H. Sullivan, Secretary of Health and Human Services. To top it off, he received the honor of presenting President Bush with a 3-foot bronze sculpture on behalf of McDonald's and Ronald McDonald Children's Charities to mark the 25th anniversary of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation.

Mike is doing far more than making his dreams and the dreams of his family come true—he is providing hope and encouragement for all individuals and families affected by Down syndrome. He is also showing legislators, business people, and teachers that individuals with Down syndrome can contribute enormously to our society. I want to commend Mike for helping us understand that.

I and my fellow North Carolinians are very proud of Mike—keep up the hard work.

#### CURRENT POLICY TOWARD EL SALVADOR

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, current policy toward El Salvador is being shaped by two countervailing forces: on the one hand, the United States should seek to foster progress in the ongoing peace negotiations between the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN rebels. On the other hand, we are compelled to express our outrage over continued human rights violations by the Salvadoran Government and the complete inability of the Salvadoran judicial system to work effectively.

Today, I introduce a bill with Congressman TORRICELLI which attempts to reconcile these two divergent objectives. The legislation has two provisions. First, it mandates an immediate transfer of \$10 million from Salvador's military assistance account into the "Demobilization and Transition Fund." And second, it requires that 50 percent of what is left of this year's military assistance be transferred into the "Demobilization and Transition Fund" if the two army officers convicted at the Jesuit trial are granted a specialized pardon or amnesty. By specialized I mean a pardon or amnesty that is not the result of a negotiated agreement between the Government and the rebels.

I believe this legislation is valuable for a few key reasons. First, it does not reduce that actual aid level to El Salvador. It transfers military assistance into the Peace Fund and therefore could not upset the peace process. Second, it registers the Congress' indignation over the slow pace of human rights developments. Third, it demonstrates to all Central American countries that human rights is a pre-eminent factor in U.S. foreign policy considerations.

In terms of this last consideration, the perception in El Salvador can only be the opposite. One of the conditions applicable to fiscal year 1991 funding provided for a suspension in assistance if the Salvadoran Government fails to conduct a thorough and professional investigation into the murders of the Jesuit priests. No set of circumstances could justify a good faith certification that this condition has been met. Yet, the aid was allowed to flow unhindered.

This is why our bill contains the provision transferring \$10 million immediately. We are implementing an action that should have taken place a while ago. The fiscal year 1992 foreign operations bill includes a similar provision.

At this point, I would like to shift gears a little and directly address the peace process—which appears to offer new possibilities for a negotiated settlement to the civil war. Just last month in New York, the Government and the rebels signed a landmark political agreement which sets a framework to address the issues that have divided the nation. The agreement creates a National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace, or COPAZ, which is comprised of officials from a cross section of Salvadoran political life, including both rebel and army officials. The COPAZ mandate is vital: implement the negotiated agreements arrived at by the Government and the rebels.

U.N. General Secretary Perez de Cuellar and his chief aide on the Salvador negotiations, Alvero de Soto are to be commended for the diligence and diplomatic prowess they have displayed. It is unlikely that the process would have advanced as far as it has had it not been for the involvement of the United Nations.

There is, however, another, more ominous side to the story. Huge obstacles to peace still remain. The creation of COPAZ is a positive step yet a relatively easy one in comparison to the issues the Commission must resolve—such hard nuts to crack as the structural and force level changes in the Salvadoran military; the nature and composition of a new civilian police force; judicial reform; and a multitude of economic and social questions. These discussions will test the desires of the parties for peace and the strength of the peace process itself.

The United States, Cuba, Nicaragua, Vietnam, and the Soviet Union have a special moral obligation for ending the conflict in El Salvador because it is these nations which have provided the parties with the means to carry out the armed conflict.

I would like to turn briefly to the question of fiscal year 1992 funding for Salvador and the outcome of the Jesuit trial.

Currently, a continuing resolution is working its way through the Congress. That CR contains military assistance for El Salvador. As you are aware, the conditions under which the aid may or may not be spent are contained in a letter from Deputy Secretary Eagleburger to congressional leaders. In essence, the letter extends the conditions that applied to the fiscal year 1991 assistance to the aid included in the CR. This is a huge disappointment, these same conditions proved to be totally ineffective in fiscal year 1991.

In an effort to deter Congress from adding new and well-deserved conditions on this mili-

tary assistance, the administration argued that any changes in the Salvador aid program would send the wrong message to the Government and could upset the peace process. This argument is nothing more than a red herring to stymie congressional action. We have seen the administration use this tactic before. For example, to squelch debate on human rights abuses in China, Syria, and now, once again, in El Salvador.

I reject their argument and the policy course it implies. The administration has it backwards. By not adding new conditions we are sending the wrong message. The conduct of the Salvadoran military and Government in relation to the Jesuit trial is outrageous and unacceptable, also an accurate description of the trial itself. Six of the eight soldiers implicated in the murder of the Jesuit priests, their housekeeper, and her daughter, were acquitted even though they admitted their involvement. Testimony was perjured, withheld, and destroyed; the military employed intimidation tactics on the judge and jury; and strong evidence suggests that officers higher ranking than those convicted were involved. Everything wrong with the Salvadoran judicial system was manifest at this trial.

Despite this travesty of justice, there may be one bright spot to the Jesuit trial. The guilty verdict fell upon the man most responsible and upon a major participant—Col. Guillermo Benavides and Lt. Yushi Mendoza. Such convictions begin to lift the veil of immunity protecting military officers involved in gross human rights violations, and are a welcome sign. It is this progress that Congressman TORRICELLI and I are seeking to preserve.

United States policy in Central America must stand for respect for human rights, the predominance of civilian over military authority, and economic and social opportunity for all classes of society. Until these objectives are achieved, there will not be a durable peace in El Salvador.

#### ON THE OCCASION OF LEONARD ALEXANDER RECEIVING THE 1991 BEN E. NORDMAN AWARD

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Leonard Alexander on his selection as the recipient of the 1991 Ben E. Nordman Award. This prestigious honor is bestowed on a Ventura County attorney during the Ventura County Bar Association's annual dinner.

The late Ben E. Nordman endowed an annual award to inspire his fellow attorneys toward service by honoring a lawyer whose community and charitable activities merit public recognition, and Leonard Alexander's certainly do.

Leonard graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles School of Law in 1961 and was admitted to the California Bar in 1962. He joined the Ventura County Bar Association in 1963 and has been a member ever since. He also is a past president of the

Conejo Valley Bar Association. Mr. Alexander is currently a principal in the firm of Cohen, Alexander, & Clayton.

Mr. Speaker, while Leonard is indeed a successful attorney, it is his commitment to the community which really sets him apart from the crowd. He has worked literally thousands of hours with dozens of organizations including United Way of Ventura County, Conejo Valley Art Museum, Oakleaf Music Festival, Thousand Oaks Library Foundation, Conejo Valley Community Conscience, California State Bar Child Custody Committee, Westlake Rotary Club, and the California Lutheran University Community Leaders Club, to name but a few.

Additionally, despite his many commitments, Leonard has served as a judge pro tem on the Ventura County Superior Court for over a decade.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, Leonard Alexander is a very special individual, and I again congratulate him on receiving this honor and wish him the very best in everything he does.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION  
REGARDING BANKRUPTCY OF  
COMPANIES AND EMPLOYEE  
PROTECTION

**HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to protect employees and prevent companies that declared bankruptcy from failing to contribute to their underfunded pension plans. A recent court ruling could permit some companies that have filed for bankruptcy to repay only a fraction of their pension liabilities. As a result, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation would be responsible for the remaining shortfall, even when a company has funds available for pension obligations.

The PBGC already faces a \$2 billion deficit and, as a result, the pension benefits of our retirees are in jeopardy. This court decision could very well lead to an S&L crisis in the pension arena.

Under current law, underfunded pension plans may not receive preferential treatment over other creditors' claims. The law essentially says that pensions are not as important as other corporate liabilities. Clearly, priorities need to be reestablished. Pension promises made to employees must be honored.

Furthermore, companies that declare chapter 11 in order to reorganize and rid themselves of debt, may enjoy a competitive advantage over other companies that have long been struggling to meet their pension obligations.

Mr. Speaker, my bill will make companies accountable to their employees and will make pension funding a financial priority.

SORRY AND SYMPATHY FOR MEMBERS OF OCALA'S FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

**HON. CLIFF STEARNS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues my profound sense of grief and distress about a senseless disaster that happened last Thursday morning in my hometown of Ocala, FL.

The historic First Baptist Church of Ocala was totally destroyed by a fire presumed to be set by an arsonist. This fire took almost 4 hours to control and caused more than \$4 million in damage.

This disaster was only the latest in a string of 22 church fires throughout the State of Florida.

The First Baptist Church was founded in 1850, under the leadership of the Rev. Isaac Newton. It was a little white house located where the Marion County Courthouse currently stands. In the 1880's the church moved to a larger facility two blocks east of its original location to where the Sovereign Building is now located. It moved to its current location, on Third Street, in 1926. The building on Third Street had a majestic Greek revival architectural style, was graced with four soaring Ionic columns and had peaceful sanctuary that welcomed anyone into the House of the Lord with open arms.

More than 3,200 of my fellow Marion Countians call First Baptist Church their spiritual home. But while the fire destroyed the building, it did not destroy the church. This church is more, much more, than just the brick, wood, and glass that makes up a building. The church is also the people that make up the congregation and the memories that flow from that collective body of believers. It's the baptisms, weddings, funerals, and worship services that make the soul of the church.

It is hard to salvage any good from such a tragedy, however this fire has brought the congregation of First Baptist Church much closer together. It has also brought out impressive volunteer spirit in the Ocala area as well as an outpouring of prayer and physical support for First Baptist Church members.

UNITED STATES FIRMS ANGERED  
BY KUWAITI CONTRACT AWARD

**HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, as mentioned in my 1-minute this morning concerning Kuwaiti contract awards, I am submitting an article from the Washington Post to clarify this situation.

U.S. FIRMS ANGERED BY KUWAITI CONTRACT  
AWARD

(By Stuart Auerbach)

A wholly owned U.S. subsidiary of a German conglomerate has won a \$134 million contract set aside for American businesses to

clear mines and other explosives from a wide swath of Kuwait, triggering complaints from American-owned competitors.

Bush administration and industry sources said the hotly contested contract went to Conventional Munitions Systems (CMS) of Tampa, an ammunitions manufacturer and developer of new weapons systems that is owned by Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm GmbH (MBB) of Munich.

Acting after competing companies raised questions about a German-owned company bidding on a contract specifically reserved for U.S. firms, the Commerce Department certified CMS as an American company on the basis of its incorporation in Delaware and its promise to use 86 percent American workers and equipment on the job.

Although no challenges are being mounted so far against CMS being awarded the lucrative contract, some losing competitors staged a last-minute attack on the German-owned company. They alleged that Germany was a free rider, not joining the rest of America's Western allies in the Desert Storm battles and that the German owners of CMS sold equipment and technology to Iraq's chemical, biological and nuclear efforts. These allegations have been denied.

One company, USA Technology, said its bid was \$8 million lower than CMS's \$134 million winning tender, leading to questions that the German-owned company won the contract because the Kuwait government owns a substantial share of Daimler-Benz AG, the company that ultimately owns MBB. While Kuwaiti officials disclosed the winning bids, the others were not released.

"It's a very disconcerting thing, particularly for a wholly owned American company," said Ed Alber, director of marketing communications for Olin Ordinance of St. Petersburg, Fla., believed to be the runner-up for the contract.

Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-Calif.) echoed that opinion in an August letter to Kuwaiti Ambassador Saud Nasir Al-Sabah that stated: "Any contract awarded to CMS would be seen by many in Congress as an award to a German firm" that "would be contrary to the understanding that truly American-owned firms would share substantially in the Kuwait recovery and reconstruction."

The allegations that CMS's parent company sold technology and advanced equipment to Iraq's chemical, biological and nuclear weapons programs originated in German press reports. They gained wider circulation as part of a Senate Foreign Relations Committee report in January, "Weapons Sales to Iraq," and in a paper, "The Poison Gas Connection," commissioned last year by the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles. But formal charges never have been filed against MBB by the German or U.S. Governments.

CMS officials, many of them retired U.S. Army officers, staunchly defended their company, insisting that it is American and pointing to the record of CMS and its parent, MBB, in speeding ordnance to U.S. forces during the Persian Gulf War.

The Commerce Department reported that CMS delivered 440 Patriot missile warheads to the U.S. military ahead of schedule and manufactured warheads for the Maverick missiles.

MBB also was involved in getting Patriot missiles to Saudi Arabia by rushing needed metal parts for the warheads to the U.S. manufacturer on a few days' notice at the request of the Pentagon. "Without those parts, the Patriot could not have been used as much as it was," said Fred Dibella, director of planning and public affairs at CMS.

A retired Army colonel, Dibella expressed "a certain sensitivity" to charges that his company is not American and that it is part of a conglomerate that helped Iraqi President Saddam Hussein develop chemical, biological and potentially nuclear weapons.

"We have been the target . . . of unfair and inaccurate changes," said Dibella.

Among the companies fighting hardest in Washington for the contract was USA Technology of Kensington, a consortium of some of the most active American contractors in the Mideast. It is backed by a planning board heavily weighted with former high-ranking military officials, intelligence agency officials and former diplomats.

The companies include Brown & Root International Inc., Haliburton-NUS Environmental Corp., Military Professional Resources Inc. and Sandia National Laboratories.

Charles Brown, a retired U.S. Army lieutenant general, is project director for USA Technology. He is chairman of the American-Arab Affairs Council and former director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, which sells military hardware to friendly nations. Members of the planning board include Roger T. Castonguay, a former assistant director of the FBI who dealt with bomb disposal; Ray Cline, former CIA deputy director of intelligence; and former CIA director William Colby.

A small firm based in Chantilly, Va., UXB International Inc., also lost its bid for the contract.

If the Kuwaiti government thought it would get a return from the contract because it owns part of Daimler-Benz, it is in for a surprise, however. When MBB founded CMS in 1988, it decided to plow back any profits into the Tampa-based company. Dibella said it was a deliberate decision by the German owners to help share the burden of American defense efforts.

#### PROTECTING PRIVATE PENSIONS

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 30, 1991, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### PROTECTING PRIVATE PENSIONS

When the Executive Life Insurance Co. of California was seized by state regulators in April, 1991, I was immediately contacted by a large number of Hoosier pension holders who saw a threat to the safety of their pensions. That incident, as well as many conversations with both current workers and retirees in Indiana, has impressed upon me how fearful they are that they will either lose their pension or see it sharply reduced. They view their pension as a reward for hard work that will provide them financial security, and become frightened when they learn that their pension may not be there when they retire.

Employers are not required by law to provide pensions, and many businesses choose not to set up retirement plans for their workers or act to curb existing plans to save money. Thus, the private pension represents only a small portion of the money received by retirees. Today, just 27 percent of individuals over age 65 receive private pension benefits, and private pensions represent 7 percent

of total income received by retirees. Only 46 percent of current workers are covered by a private pension plan.

#### TYPES OF PENSIONS

Private pensions are of two types. The more traditional pension plan is a defined benefit plan, under which a company guarantees its workers a set monthly pension benefit based on earnings and years of service. Under a defined contribution plan, an interest-bearing account is established for each employee into which both he and his employer contribute. The employee is not guaranteed a set monthly benefit, but receives whatever funds are available in his account upon retirement. Of those covered by private pension plans, about two-thirds are covered by a defined benefit plan, one-third is covered by defined contribution plans, and some are covered by both.

In recent years, employers have shifted from defined benefit to defined contribution plans. All defined benefits plans are insured by the Federal Government, and are thus heavily regulated and costly for employers. Defined contribution plans are not federally insured and are less complicated and costly for employers.

Career employees tend to favor defined benefit plans, which provide them with more predictable and larger benefits. Employees who often change jobs fare better under defined contribution plans. In defined benefit plans, investment decisions and risks lie with employers, while in defined contribution plans, they lie with employees. Because employees have little say over the management of defined benefit pension funds, most concerns have centered on this type of plan.

#### CONCERNS

First, concerns have been raised about whether companies manage pension funds responsibly. During the 1980's, a favorable investment climate allowed many companies to build up surpluses in their pension funds. Companies are not allowed to use pension funds for non-pension purposes unless they terminate the plans completely. Since 1980, more than 2,000 companies have terminated such "overfunded" pension plans, recapturing nearly \$21 billion in pension assets. Most of these terminations occurred before 1985.

Upon terminating a pension program, companies must meet their current pension obligations by purchasing annuities from insurance companies. They are then free to use the excess funds for their own purposes. Frequently, these companies establish a successor pension plan, but it is sometimes less generous than the original plan.

In an effort to curb pension plan terminations, Congress recently raised the excise tax companies must pay on recaptured pension funds from 15 percent to 50 percent and changed tax rules to discourage the buildup of large surpluses.

Second, the soundness of the government fund which insures defined benefit plans has been questioned. Companies which have these plans are required to pay premiums to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation [PBGC], which steps in to pay pension benefits should companies be unable to. Most companies with defined benefit plans have sufficient assets to cover their obligations. However, the PBGC's liabilities increased by 20 percent in 1990, while its total assets increased by only 2.5 percent. Last year, the PBGC paid \$372 million to 112,500 retirees. The fund has a long-term deficit of \$1.8 billion, although its cash flow is sufficient to meet current obligations. In an effort to shore up the PBGC fund, Congress last year

substantially increased the required premiums. Still, potential liabilities in large pension plans in the steel and airline industries, for example, could suddenly further increase the PBGC's deficit.

Third, many retirees whose terminated pension plans have been converted into annuities are facing uncertainty because of instability in the insurance industry. For example, it is uncertain whether Executive Life will be able to make full payments to its annuity holders. The PBGC only guarantees company pension plans, not the annuities that companies purchase upon terminating a plan. Although States do have their own guarantee funds for annuities sold by insurance companies, there are limitations in their coverage.

Fourth, unlike many other forms of retirement income, such as Social Security, most pensioners do not receive yearly benefit increases for inflation. Only 1 in 4 company pension checks was so indexed during the last 1980's, and only 9 percent of private companies have a formal plan for any increases. Furthermore, these increases are often insufficient to keep pace with inflation. During the 1970's, pension benefit increases offset about one-third of price increases. Fortunately, other sources of income for retirees have enabled overall retiree income to outpace inflation.

#### OUTLOOK

My sense is that the health of the private pension system will come under increasing scrutiny. I believe Congress should ensure that plans are monitored more closely to protect the integrity of the private pension system for current and future retirees. Congress must also be concerned about the large number of Americans who have no private pension coverage at all, and the relative insignificance of pensions as a source of retirement income. These trends point towards an increasing burden on the Social Security system and a threat to the well-being of older Americans.

#### SCHROEDER AMENDMENT HAD RIGHT PRIORITIES

**HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday during the debate on the dire emergency supplemental appropriations bill, H.R. 3543, Mrs. SCHROEDER, chair of the Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, offered an amendment to add \$1.39 billion to the bill. I could not support the amendment because it, like all the other items in the bill, had no financing mechanism or offsets attached. Although I did not vote for Mrs. SCHROEDER's amendment nor in favor of the entire bill, I want to state in the strongest possible terms that the priorities set forward in her amendment are correct.

The future of our children is at risk if we do not provide the most basic of their health, nutritional, and educational needs. Increased funding for childhood immunization, Women, Infants and Children and Head Start is not simply a nice thing to do, it is critical. These programs save lives and provide the foundation for healthy growth and development.

I believe these programs should be fully funded—and fully funded today—not 5 years

from now. But, I believe we have to be honest about how we would pay for these programs and not mortgage our children's future in the process. I, for one, would support a tax increase that would pay for immediate full funding of these very programs—immunization, Women, Infants and Children, and Head Start.

As the Chilean poet Gabriela Mistral has stated so poignantly:

Many things we need can wait, the child cannot. Now is the time his bones are being formed, his blood is being made, his mind is being developed. To him we cannot say tomorrow, his name is today.

IN RECOGNITION OF OFFICER  
ALBERT H. McCANN

**HON. CURT WELDON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 30, 1991*

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Officer Albert H. McCann. Officer McCann devoted his 28-year law enforcement career to the Lansdowne Police Department in Delaware County, PA. His 28 years of service and contribution to the community began on May 23, 1963.

On November 6, 1991, a small intimate retirement dinner will be held in Officer McCann's honor to celebrate his most distinguished career.

Officer McCann will be missed by his friends and coworkers at the Lansdowne Police Department. The Lansdowne community has been fortunate to have such a dedicated public servant serving their needs.

Law enforcement officers are an invaluable part of our communities. Police officers devote their lives to the safety of the public. They respond to crisis and emergencies with the speed and diligence to protect our citizens, streets, and property from those who do not respect the law.

I commend the work of Officer McCann and his fellow law enforcement officers across the country.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF RABBI  
LEVI MEIER

**HON. MEL LEVINE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 30, 1991*

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, on November 21, 1991, the Wagner Program of the University of Judaism will be honoring Rabbi Levi Meier, head of the chaplaincy department at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center.

Rabbi Meier has earned this tremendous honor through his exemplary work as both a spiritual leader and a clinical psychologist. This year marks his 20th year as an ordained rabbi and his 13th year as chaplain at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center. Holding a Ph.D. degree in psychology from the University of Southern California and an M.A. in Jewish philosophy at Yeshiva University, Rabbi Meier has skillfully blended his unique skills to serve his community for two decades.

Qualified to counsel individuals, couples, and families as they deal with such problems as illness, aging, and death, Rabbi Meier has never failed to lend a hand to those in need. The entire Meier family is involved with Rabbi Meier's work and have offered their own significant contributions to the community.

In addition to his work as rabbi and psychologist, Rabbi Meier is also nationally and internationally recognized as a scholar who has written numerous articles, studies and books on religion and psychology. His latest book is entitled "Jewish Values and Jungian Psychology," and he is the special issues editor of the *Journal of Psychology and Judaism*.

The Wagner Program deserves to be commended for paying tribute to the remarkable achievements of Rabbi Meier. The Wagner Program has made its own contribution as an umbrella organization of volunteers and professionals who provide various public services to the Los Angeles community. It is appropriate that such a distinguished program is honoring such an outstanding individual.

TRIBUTE TO JACK YOHE

**HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 30, 1991*

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Jack Yohe on his retirement from public service after more than 30 years. After several years as a journalist, Mr. Yohe began his career in public service working for the late Congressman Francis Walter in 1961. Two years later, he began his distinguished career with the Civil Aeronautics Board [CAB] where he worked until his retirement from Federal service in 1982. Mr. Yohe is presently director of the Allentown Bethlehem Easton International Airport [ABE International]. He has held this position since 1984 and will retire at the end of this year.

Mr. Yohe began his career with the CAB as its director of information. In this position, Mr. Yohe was responsible for distributing information on CAB actions and arranging press conferences which assured the public review of CAB activities and policies. Mr. Yohe then became the director of the office of consumer affairs. In this capacity, Mr. Yohe made great strides at developing the office and making the public aware of its existence. Under his leadership, the volume of consumer complaints processed by CAB rose from fewer than 5,000 a year before the office was created, to 15,000 a year.

As director of the Office of Civil Aeronautics Board, Mr. Yohe established a reputation for outspoken frankness in the consumers interest whether dealing with air carriers or the CAB itself. The Office of Consumer Affairs was so successful that the CAB expanded the authority of the office and Mr. Yohe became the director of its successor office, the Office of Consumer Advocate. With Jack Yohe at its helm, the newly created Office acted as a party in CAB formal proceedings as an advocate of the public. In a 1975 evaluation of Federal Government offices handling consumer complaints, the CAB's consumer of-

fice received the highest evaluation of the 15 agencies studied.

Jack Yohe's effectiveness while working for the CAB can best be illustrated by looking at just some of the many honors he was awarded during his tenure. These honors include an award for Meritorious Service, the Washington Aero Club's Distinguished Service Award, and the Aviation/Space Writers Association award for outstanding service in public communications. In 1976, the Chairman of the CAB nominated Mr. Yohe for the National Civil Service League Career Service Award.

Upon return to his native Lehigh Valley, Mr. Yohe turned his talents to ABE International Airport. Since Mr. Yohe took over as director of ABE International in 1984, airport use has grown over 105 percent and the number of airlines serving the airport has more than doubled. Under Mr. Yohe's guidance, the Federal Aviation Administration has provided ABE International with more than \$25 million in entitlements and discretionary grants. This includes an FAA agreement to build a \$6.7 million free-standing air traffic control tower which will greatly enhance the airport's air traffic services. In addition, firm plans are in place for nearly \$100 million more in other airport capital improvements which will enable the airport to be prepared to meet the challenges of the 21st century. With the future of the airport assured, Mr. Yohe has chosen to retire at the end of the year to spend more time with his family and friends.

Mr. Speaker, I rise with great pride to express my thanks to Jack Yohe for his life-long dedication to public service. He leaves a legacy of hard work and accomplishments that will continue to benefit both the traveling public and the Lehigh Valley community for many years to come. I would like to take this opportunity on the occasion of his retirement to wish him and his family all the health and happiness they deserve.

IN HONOR OF ANDREW RASEVIC

**HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 30, 1991*

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker. George Santayana said those who cannot remember the past are doomed to repeat it. This seems to be the case in the Balkans, as a new generation of ethnic hatred and strife, distanced from the events of the Second World War, has reared its ugly head.

It was with great pleasure then, that an article was brought to my attention, written by Andrew Rasevic, a young American of Yugoslav descent, which was published in his school paper, the Sidwell Friends School Horizon.

Young Mr. Rasevic demonstrates an informed and nonbiased knowledge of the situation in Yugoslavia. Perhaps with young scholars like himself, there is a ray of hope for the future of the peoples of both the United States and of Yugoslavia.

I have included a copy of his article for inclusion in the RECORD.

INTENSE NATIONALISM FUELS CIVIL WAR IN  
YUGOSLAVIA

(By Andrew Rasevic)

The conflicts between Croats and Serbs are deeply rooted. In 1941, Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini conquered Yugoslavia. They created the independent state of Croatia. The Croats decimated the Serbs living in Croatia at the time. These unspeakable crimes continue to be denied by the Croats, although numerous credible documents contradict them. Along with the customary socio-economic and political problems, it is their bloody history that has scarred both peoples that fuels their civil war today.

In all civil wars, all parties involved believe that they are right. The civil war in Yugoslavia is no exception. In April and May of 1990, Croatia held its first multi-party free election. The Croatian Democratic Union won a majority in Parliament. They then elected the Croatian Democratic Union president, Franjo Tudjman, the president of Croatia. With Tudjman's election, nationalism in Croatia soared. They resurrected the old Croatian flag, a Croatian Interior Ministry strengthened the republican force, and in May 1991, a national guard was formed to serve as the republic's army. On June 25, 1991, Croatia declared its independence from Yugoslavia.

Serbs constitute 12% of the population in Croatia. As the feelings of nationalism rose, the Serbs became increasingly fearful of the possibility that the actions taken by Croats towards the Serbs during World War II might be repeated. To the horror of the Serbs, their fears were not far from reality. Masses of the Serbs were released from their jobs in government factories, local television stations were prohibited from airing anything opposing the new government in Croatia, Serbs were prevented from publishing in Cyrillic alphabet, and Serbian Orthodox churches were frequently being defaced. Croatia's Serbs drafted a plan for cultural autonomy. Following this, they demanded political autonomy in areas where Serbs constituted a majority. The Croatian government refused to accept this. Since then, Serbs have refused to recognize the new Croatian government.

Already over one thousand people have died due to the fighting in Croatia. However, the repercussions of the civil war in Yugoslavia extend far beyond its local boundaries. A powerful civil war could be a trauma shaking the very foundations of European stability. Each element of unrest in Yugoslavia heightens separatism throughout the Balkans. In the 1975 Helsinki Final Act, and later on in the 1990 Paris Charter, the principles believed to play key roles in defining a new or at least improved "world order" were documented. Euro-Atlantic states defined the meaning of European security by classifying the free movement of people and the unassailability of post-World War II borders. If the signatories to the Paris charter decide that its principles can be enforced only selectively, then the notion of Europe living freely under the same norms becomes useless.

As history teaches, in civil war, there are neither victors nor vanquished. Extreme nationalistic passions, which presently fuel the antagonisms among various ethnic groups in Yugoslavia, blind many people from reality. Charges and countercharges do not contribute to a constructive dialogue. The present turmoil—if reason is to prevail—must give in to a brighter vision of a peaceful tomorrow. But there cannot be such a tomorrow without a tenable settlement. The only hope for

the settlement of the situation in Yugoslavia is negotiation. However, negotiation must be with an open mind, a willingness to listen, and a fervent desire to resolve the current problems. Only then will negotiations solve what fighting cannot. Those who have family and friends on both sides of the war watch with an attentive eye and feelings of despair and helplessness. It is our hope that the negotiation will take place as soon as possible to prevent further useless bloodshed.

HISTORY OF THE SENDERO LUMINOSO GUERRILLAS OF PERU

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I am placing in the RECORD today reports which describe the history of the Sendero Luminoso guerrillas—the shining path—which carries out a campaign of terrorism and murder in Peru. The activities described in these reports are not easily read and demonstrate a callous brutality that has not been seen in Peru since the days of the Incas.

I urge my colleagues to consider carefully the tactics employed by the Sendero Luminoso and reflect on what the Peruvian Government should be doing to counter the campaign of death and destruction by these guerrillas and what the United States should be doing to help:

SENDERO LUMINOSO—SHINING PATH  
DANGEROUS AND UNPREDICTABLE

Peru's Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) is an extremely dangerous and unpredictable terrorist and insurgency group. Its declared aim is to destroy existing Peruvian institutions and replace them with an Indian-based peasant revolutionary regime, inspired in part by Mao Zedong's Cultural Revolution in China.

Sendero intimidates the populace by executing—frequently in gruesome ways—civilians who have government ties, and others it considers ideological enemies. It aggressively conducts political indoctrinations in areas it controls and, since 1987, has developed ties to narcotic traffickers and to the peasant coca-growers whom it seeks to protect. Although initially operating as a guerrilla force in the rural areas, Sendero has added urban terrorism as a complement to its rural "people's war" insurgency.

Estimates of total numbers of people killed since May 1980—when Sendero began its violent campaign—reach almost 15,000, with nearly 2,000 killed last year.

BACKGROUND

Sendero began as a movement in the late 1960s at the National University at San Cristobal de Huamanga in Ayacucho, a colonial-era provincial capital high in the Andes, 230 miles southeast of Lima. Abimael Guzman Reynoso, its founder who is called "President Gonzalo" by his followers, was philosophy professor at the University and a leader of the pro-Chinese faction within Peru's Communist Party. In 1970, he and his faction took the name "Shining Path of Jose Carlos Mariategui," the founder of the Communist Party in Peru in the 1920s. Sendero went underground in 1978 and, two years later, launched its first violent attack—on a rural polling station on May 17, 1980, burning all

the ballot boxes. Sendero's anti-democratic nature was particularly apparent in this first attack since the 1980 election marked the return to civilian rule in Peru after twelve years of military dictatorship.

Estimates of the number of Sendero militants range up to 5,000, with many more supporters. Although Sendero focuses its appeal on the disadvantaged ethnic-Indian segment of Peru's population, it has successfully recruited among the sons and daughters of the middle and upper classes as well. It also seeks to recruit 13-15-year-olds as armed militants since they can be more easily propagandized into supporting with unmitigated violence Sendero's cause.

IDEOLOGY

Looking to Mao Zedong for inspiration, Sendero considers its philosophy as the fullest development of "scientific communist thought," and seeks to establish through violent revolution a "People's Republic of New Democracy" in Peru. It deeply distrusts Soviet and Cuban "revisionism," and has dubbed the Soviets "social imperialists."

Sendero also distrusts Nicaragua, North Korea and virtually all other communist regimes. It denounces Deng Xiaoping's "revisionism" in China, viewing instead the deposed "Gang of Four" as heroes of the Cultural Revolution. Sendero leader Guzman, according to documents for the group's Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee, also labelled Libya's Mu'ammar Qadhafi "a fake."

Sendero's goal is to destroy not only the government, but also the social order. It claims to champion the disadvantaged Indian peasants, but shows no remorse in killing those who, in its view, display a "petit rural bourgeoisie" mentality. Sendero also implements a strict moral code—including no smoking or drinking—and despite aiding narcotic traffickers and coca-growers, it is known to have executed those under its control found using drugs themselves.

STRATEGY AND TACTICS

Sendero has attempted to terrorize the population through violence, and has murdered government officials, parliamentarians, judges, political activists, journalists, development workers (both foreign and native), professors, teachers, peasants, and occasionally tourists. In 1988 alone, it killed 17 provincial mayors. It has attacked government buildings and foreign embassies. Following the shooting of two Parliamentary deputies in May of this year (one attack apparently criminally motivated), over 20 Parliamentary deputies from two different political parties publicly announced that they had received death threats or attempts on their lives, indicating the extent to which public officials have been threatened by the terrorist violence.

RURAL AND URBAN

Similar to Mao's doctrine of encircling the cities from the countryside, Sendero sees the rural areas as the principal theater for its armed attacks. Urban subversion and terrorism, however, have become increasingly important to its strategy. In a July 1988 interview (the first the secretive Sendero leader had given since 1979), Guzman stated that Sendero must be prepared for what he characterized as the final assault—the taking of the cities. Other documents from early 1988 also indicate that Sendero was stressing urban subversion and terrorism as a complement to its rural warfare.

This new urban emphasis, however, was dealt a severe, but not crippling, blow when Osman Morote Barrionuevo, believed to be

in-command, was arrested in Lima and convicted later in 1988. Other recent setbacks were the early August arrests in Lima of 29 Sendero members which, according to the Peruvian Interior Minister, dismantled a major subversive network, and the arrest later in the month of Samuel Vidal Espinoza, a Sendero leader who was charged with several crimes including the murder of Rodrigo Franco, a high ranking government official.

In addition to terrorism, Sendero's urban strategy includes seeking to infiltrate trade unions, student organizations and leftist political parties. It has also been responsible for armed strikes in several rural areas in 1989 and a one-day general strike in July which paralyzed transportation in much of Lima.

#### ECONOMIC SABOTAGE

Sendero also pursues a campaign of economic sabotage and in 1988 alone was responsible for estimates of losses as high as \$2.65 billion. It is responsible for numerous blackouts and brownouts in Lima and other areas of Peru through its systematic bombing of electric pylons. This campaign culminated when Sendero blacked out Lima as well as many interior departments for a total of 21 days during the month of August.

Sendero has attacked rural development programs, killing government engineers who were working to upgrade rural facilities. Examples included the December 1987 attack on the office of the government irrigation project in Ayacucho, in which it killed three engineers, including the head of the Cachi River irrigation project. The project, which Sendero had vowed to block, would irrigate 34,000 acres of farmland and provide 25,000 kilowatts of electricity to the region. In June 1988, Sendero executed as American USAID contract employee and a Peruvian colleague near Quicha Baja who were working on a local agricultural project. In December 1988, it killed two French and two Peruvian engineers working on a rural assistance project in the south central department of Apurimac, and also that month, attacked a development project run by the European Economic Community. The EEC recalled its aid employees because of that attack, and in January of this year, the Dutch government withdrew its development workers from the countryside because of the threat of Sendero attacks.

Although these development programs would aid the rural populations whose interests Sendero claims to defend, Sendero attacks them in order to undermine the established government and to present to the peasantry no hope for improvement until Sendero authority is established. In the words of Guzman quoted at Sendero's Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee, "Our policy is to raze to the ground, to leave nothing \* \* \* In a war, what you can't use or carry off, you destroy, you burn."

#### ANTI-ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Sendero appears to have launched a campaign against the upcoming municipal elections in November and the general elections in April 1990. During the summer months, Sendero terrorists selectively assassinated over a score of political leaders to include local mayors, party representatives and candidates. Through lethal intimidation, Sendero poses a potential threat to Peru's democratic system as the constitution calls for a cancellation of the vote count if 30 percent of the electorate are prevented from casting their ballots.

#### THE COCA CONNECTION

Sendero guerrillas have become increasingly active in Upper Huallaga Valley, the

locale of most of Peru's illegal coca production, and have become a threat to the Peruvian government's U.S.-assisted drug eradication, crop substitution, and interdiction efforts. Attacks by both traffickers and Sendero guerrillas have increased substantially in 1989, forcing the suspension of some of these operations for six months.

Sendero reportedly acts as an intermediary between the peasant growers and the drug traffickers, winning higher prices for the growers, taking a cut of the profits, and providing protection. In a police raid on a suspected drug target in the town of Uchiza in February of this year, 45 kilos of cocaine paste were seized and eight suspects arrested. Two were Sendero members.

Sendero's involvement in drugs became increasingly apparent since 1987 when, in June of that year, the director of Brazil's Narcotics Division stated publicly that Sendero was involved with the traffickers operating on the Brazilian border and received large amounts of money from them.

Sendero, which now dominates dozens of villages in the region and is influential in several larger towns, has publicly stated that the government's anti-narcotics operations are a cover for "imperialist expansion"—a convenient ideological rationale for attacking them. Sendero is organizing coca growers to protest the anti-drug operations, and a pro-Sendero newsweekly has contributed to Sendero's disinformation campaign by reporting that crop eradication herbicides were poisoning children, several of whom, the newsweekly claimed, have already died. The poisoning claims are untrue and except for a one-time application test, herbicides have not been used in the crop eradication efforts.

#### VIOLENCE BY THE PERUVIAN TERRORIST

##### GROUP—SENDERO LUMINOSO

##### THE EARLY SENDERO

1. Some chroniclers of the Sendero Luminoso (SL) suggest that SL brutality is a recent development and largely a response to military and police violence. Our studies of the early behavior of Sendero Luminoso suggest otherwise.

2. The first victim of SL violence was Benigno Medina, the owner of a small ranch in the Ayacucho department village of Ayzarca. On Christmas Eve, 1980, 30 terrorists entered Ayzarca and detained Medina. He was dragged into the community's church. His family, including his son and two daughters, were held in a nearby building. Medina was stripped and staked out, chest upwards, on the dirt floor of the chapel. The terrorists, led by Lima physician Eduardo Mata, cut off Medina's ears and slit his tongue, tip to back. They then emasculated him, amputating his penis and testicles. A daughter described in recent press interviews the experience of listening to their father's cries of agony while he bled to death on the floor of the church.

3. A Catholic priest who has served in the Apurimac/Ayacucho area for the past 20 years described to Poloff in some detail accounts he has collected from peasants fleeing to his parish from SL violence in the north of Apurimac and Ayacucho departments during the first three years of terrorist violence, 1980-83. The father opined that from the beginning these terrorists were bestial in the treatment of their enemies.

4. According to this priest, SL had a particularly effective method of dealing with peasants who refused to cooperate or who were captured fleeing from towns controlled by the terrorists. The entire community was convoked to the town square. The captured

renegade was brought before the assembled peasants for a people's trial. Convicted, he was stripped and tied to a post in the square. A sharp knife was produced. Each member of the community, adults and children, were forced to go forward and cut a piece of flesh from the victim. According to the testimony of peasants who have spoken to this priest, it often took as long as an hour for the victim to die from blood loss or shock.

5. While there is little question now of the brutality of SL, during the early years of SL violence such reports rarely appeared in public accounts. Political section contacts in the legal left explain that during those first four or five years the Peruvian left refused to criticize SL, believing that these accounts of torture were invented or exaggerated by the police and army.

Thus, claims of SL brutality were suppressed or ignored, even in the conservative press. According to our Marxist friends, SL violence has always been characterized by its brutality, it is just that in the past three or four years the legal left has finally stopped apologizing for the terrorists whose rhetoric at least, closely matched their own.

#### THE MEANINGS OF DEATH

6. Some Peruvian cultural anthropologists theorize that there are symbolic meanings in the methods of execution used by SL. Beheading or garroting is often used by the terrorists. Inca emperor Atahualpa was garroted by Pizarro in 1533. These social scientists conclude that SL is attempting to create a cultural tie between the peasants of the twentieth century, their forefathers, and their common oppressor: the White, European elite. When Jose Gabriel Tupac Amaru's revolution (he of MRTA fame) against the Spanish was crushed in 1781, the Spanish staked members of his family in the Cuzco Plaza de Armas and tortured them to death. Tupac Amaru was quartered and beheaded. Parts of his body were scattered to the far corners of the once Inca empire. Thus the origin of SL's people trials and public executions.

7. Whether or not SL killers consciously make any of these anthropological links, it is certainly true that the peasant of the sierra derives meaning from SL brutality. A priest who has lived and worked in the sierra of Junin Department for more than a decade explains that the peasants do not so much decry the inhumanity of SL brutality. What they fear, claims this priest, is the mutilation of the corpse. In that regard the Catholic teaching of the literal corporal resurrection matches traditional Indian beliefs that the same body laid into the earth will be resurrected to immortality. Witness Atahualpa's terror that he would be burned at the stake as an infidel and thus accepted a Christian baptism from Valverde (and subsequent strangulation) so his corpse could be preserved.

8. Our Junin priest as well as Protestant missionaries from Junin note that following SL public executions it is common for the terrorists to order that the bodies of victims not be touched or moved for at least 24 hours. A common element among these killings in Junin during the past two years is corpses left in the sun amidst rooting swine and hungry dogs fighting over the human remains. This type of defilement of corpses horrifies these Indians.

9. The May killing of Australian Sister McCormack in Huasahuasi, Junin is a case in point. Remarkable in that incident is the account of a 13-year-old girl who defied the terrorists, took holy water from the church and anointed the nun's body, then covered it

with the mantle from the altar. Even so, the Sister's body was unmoved for 24 hours from the spot in the town square where she was shot to death.

#### DESENSITIZING THE CHILDREN

10. Guzman promised that his revolution would create a river of blood in Peru and that victory would occur when the people "crossed the river of blood to the other side." The evidence suggests that SL starts training its cadre from a very early age that nothing has meaning, not even life, beyond the party and the revolution.

11. In January 1990 SL intercepted a bus traveling between Andahuaylas and Abanca, Apurimac Department. There were two young French tourists aboard, a man and a woman. Poloff spoke with a Peruvian nun who was a passenger on the bus. She stated that the two were shot once through the head by the leader of the SL column, the only member of the group over 16. The French male appeared not to be dead, despite the head wound. The column leader selected the apparent youngest member of the group.

The witness guessed his age to be 13. The lad picked up the largest rock he could lift, walked over to the still living victim, and repeatedly struck the man over the head with the small boulder until the skull was completely crushed.

12. 1990/91 reports from the Ene/Tambo River Valley of SL brutality against the Ashaninka Indians and local colonists are terrifying in their brutality. Tongues cut from adults and force-fed to their children. Gasoline poured over living victims and then set afire. A 14-year-old child struck on the head with a machete, shot, stabbed, and dumped in the river only to survive and be treated by Blue Venture medics.

13. The killers of Sister McCormack in May 1991 and Sister Maria Rivas in September 1990 (also in Junin department) were both females in their early teens. According to witnesses, the two were the youngest members of the invading SL columns. In May 1991 an SL column comprised almost entirely of 14 to 16 year olds killed four women and five of their children in Ayacucho. The victims were beaten and stabbed to death for having participated in a program to provide milk to infants in a rural Ayacucho feeding program.

#### AN ALMANAC OF BRUTALITY

14. In addition to the incidents noted above, we repeat several accounts of recent SL violence which we believe illustrate the brutal nature of that violence.

On May 31, 1989 environmental reporter Barbara D'Achille was captured by terrorists in Huancavelica Department. She was stripped naked, stoned to death, then shot.

Sometime in June or July 1989 police in Junin department found the body of a fellow officer killed by SL. The terrorists had cut off his lower jaw. They had slit open his stomach and chest, emptied it of its organs, and had then, one at a time, squatted over the man and defecated into his chest cavity. When his fellow officers found him, the corpse was filled with human feces.

On November 22, 1989 two tourists (an Australian and a New Zealander) were taken from a bus traveling between Ayacucho and Nazca. Both were shot to death and tortured. It is not clear whether the torture preceded or followed the killing. The young woman was so badly slashed in the chest and stomach that her torso had to be bound to hold her entrails so her body could be moved.

On November 27, 1989 U.S. reporter Todd Smith was beaten, burned, and garroted. His body was so badly brutalized that a close

friend was initially unable to make a positive id.

On August 22, 1990 two Mormon missionaries were killed in Huancayo City. One of the youths had a knife driven through his neck and between his spine.

On May 23, 1991 the 29 year old mayor of Pachacamac was traveling with his wife and two of his four children. His car was intercepted by an SL assassination team. His wife and children were taken from the car. Two of the terrorists physically held his children's heads up and forced them to watch as the other killers machine-gunned their father and then exploded a large dynamite charge placed in his lap. It is common for SL to dynamite the corpses of its victims.

15. Though the brutality is exaggerated, SL killers appear calm and dispassionate as they dispense "popular justice." There are few accounts of raging violence, uncontrolled blood lust, or rampaging troops randomly slaughtering their victims. Perhaps the single most frightening aspect of Sendero Luminoso violence is that what these terrorists do, they apparently do for ideological reasons.

#### BRUTES IN A BRUTAL LAND

16. The terrorists, of course, are not the only players in Peru who commit brutalities. This cable is not intended to justify the violence of other groups as a reaction to SL violence. Nor is it our purpose here to prove that SL is more violent than other Peruvian "players," though that certainly is the opinion of almost all who study this issue. Rather, our single hope is to present a stark contrast to SL's propaganda effort to describe itself as a popular revolution, and to deny the occasional portrayal in the foreign press of SL as the "robin hood" of Latin America.

17. The truth is otherwise. Sendero Luminoso is a lusus which ranks high in the pantheon of history's real and fictional monsters.

#### EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OVERCROWDING THREATENS EVERY AMERICAN'S ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE

#### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, Articles in two September issues of the Annals of Emergency Medicine and the Journal of the American Medical Association [JAMA] presented alarming new evidence that hospital and emergency department [ED] overcrowding threatens every American's access to medical care.

Increasing numbers of patients are entering ED's. And they often wait hours before seeing a doctor. The study published in the Annals of Emergency Medicine found that three-fourths of responding hospitals reported increases in ED visits. Mean holding times for admitted patients were 3.5 hours for a floor bed and 2.9 hours for an intensive care unit bed. Half of all hospitals responding reported maximum waits of 10 or more hours for floor beds, and 7 hours for ICU beds.

The JAMA survey also shows that patients must wait hours before receiving treatment and that some patients actually leave the ED in frustration before being treated.

Emergency departments function as America's health care safety net. As the above arti-

cles indicate, this safety net is being undermined by an increase in patient visits without a concurrent increase in funding. Emergency departments are designed for quick evaluation, treatment, and disposition of large numbers of patients. They were never intended to be holding units for patients in need of immediate hospitalization and ongoing care.

In addition to causing long waits for care, ED overcrowding threatens our ability to respond quickly to time-sensitive emergencies such as heart attacks or trauma injuries. An overcrowded emergency room often must divert ambulances to other hospitals. Some ambulances are diverted several times before reaching an admitting hospital. This delay of treatment can mean life or death to someone with a dire emergency. Also, the more time an ambulance must spend looking for a hospital, the fewer people it can serve.

This phenomenon is not limited to the inner cities, nor is it solely caused by the uninsured seeking care in the ED. Causes of overcrowding vary from region to region. Yet the effect is always the same. No matter who you are, or what your income is, ED overcrowding in your area means you will have to wait for proper emergency care.

Emergency physicians and other health care workers are becoming frustrated as the number of patients filling our ED's increases. In 1980, visits to hospital emergency departments totaled 82 million. In 1989, the total number of visits was 90 million. These physicians are truly on the front lines of our Nation's critical health care system.

The American College of Emergency Physicians [ACEP] first brought this issue to my attention last year. As a result, I have formed the Emergency Room Crisis Caucus and have asked the General Accounting Office to conduct a national survey to study the issue. As one of the aforementioned studies points out, no national survey comparing the difficulties facing emergency departments in cities across the United States has yet been performed. I hope the GAO survey will be able to provide the needed data in order for Congress to take appropriate action.

Solutions to this crisis cannot come soon enough. As potential patients in the ED, we all should be concerned. Timely emergency care may not be there when we seek it and need it the most. It is up to the Congress to address this pressing issue.

#### OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

#### HON. BARBARA BOXER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, October 28, 1991, the Subcommittee on Government Activities and Transportation, which I chair, conducted a field hearing in our continuing review of the operations and activities of the National Endowment for the Arts, primarily an examination of the effect of last year's decency standards on grant applications. The subcommittee was fortunate to have received

testimony from distinguished writer E.L. Doctorow, which was presented by actor Christopher Reeve, representing the Creative Coalition. I strongly urge each and every one of my colleagues to read this remarkable statement. The text of Mr. Doctorow's statement follows:

TESTIMONY OF E.L. DOCTOROW BEFORE THE  
NEA OVERSIGHT HEARING

To the Honorable members of the Subcommittee: I'm a working writer. I pay attention to words, to what they mean, and to the meanings beneath their meaning. Underneath this question before you today as to what conditions if any to attach to NEA's grant giving charter, is a very simple principle, simple but apparently elusive or beyond the tolerance of those who are so quickly and sweetly outraged, those who would punish all voices not in harmony with their own—the crucial idea that we must protect the speech of those we are least comfortable with. There is no First Amendment principle involved in protecting the speech of those we agree with, those whose hands we want to shake because they represent our own beliefs and convictions. The principle emerges in the conflict and contention with ideas that offend us and with expression perceived to be in monumentally bad taste. At that juncture we define ourselves as a civilization that is free and proud and democratic, with trust in the national community's powers of judgement and analysis, and in its ability to discourse against and finally discard ideas that are foul, destructive, malevolent or even simply foolish—or we are fearful and constrictive and craven and without pride in the natural self-cleansing powers of a free society through which all ideas flow. Those who would limit artists in any way, in any medium, I call craven. Those who have not the courage of their country's constitutional convictions I call cowardly.

Now you may say, and it has been said, this is not a question of defending speech by refusing him or her a grant; the artist can say anything he damn pleases—but if its obscene, overtly sexual, pornographic or generally indecent by the usual standards, the artist cannot reasonably expect us to pay for his art. This is solely a question of whether the government should pay for works of art that violate community standards of taste and decorum. This is a question of using hard earned tax dollars to support the artist who mocks, sickens, or otherwise offends the people who provide those tax dollars. That's all.

Of course that isn't all. In the first place as citizens we regularly see our tax dollars funding programs and policies and forms of speech we abhor—as for example when our taxes pay for police and sanitation services for rallies or parades of groups we oppose. We even see our tax dollars going to subsidize criminal enterprise such as the S and L scandals. Why do we get so righteous about our tax dollars where artists are concerned? The U.S. government taxes its citizens on behalf of multitudes of services and functions it performs, some of them noble, some of them stupid, some of them destructive and shortsighted, some of them quite murderous—but in any event a hefty percentage of them in the face of the disapproval at any given time of a large segment of the tax paying public.

But this question always arises where artists are involved. Why? I suspect it is because those who would censor, those who would preen in umbrage, have no belief in the value to society of any kind of art, obscene or otherwise, unless it is from another

age, with the artists themselves conveniently dead and gone. I suspect that behind this whole question of tax dollars is that practical man's vision of the painter the writer the dancer the composer as a marginal member of society—that politician's gut sense of the artist as a luxury the society sometimes cannot and should not afford, who may in this or that instance do something worthwhile in an impractical sort of way, but who in most instances is something of a fraud—a sort of self indulgent, self-aggrandizing deadbeat who performs no labor of any consequence, who produces nothing that provides light or heat or calories or that does not get anyone fast from one place to another, but is nevertheless always making big claims for himself. I speak of the latent underlying jealousy we have for elevated expression that is personal, uninvited, powerful, that almost automatic anger we have for a kind of witness and truth-telling that does not proceed from and is not endorsed or accredited by church, or corporation, or family, or other governing institution of our society.

This prejudice is profoundly in the American grain, and like all our prejudices it resists rational argument. Not all artists are good artists, very few are in fact great, but the work of independent witness, that often self-destructive power of curiosity, the willingness to articulate that which many may feel but no one dares to say, the blundering, struggling effort to connect the visible to the invisible, to find the secret meanings of places and things, to release the spirit from the clay—that rude, stubborn squawking self-appointed voice singing the unsingable—who we are, what we are becoming—is through all our regions, and states, and cities and schools and workshops and studios a natural resource as critical to us and our identity and our survival as our oil, our coal, our timber.

To put restrictions on speech funded with tax dollars is itself to speak a certain way, the way of pre-emptive state speech, it is to begin to create a realm of approved speech, an orthodoxy of discourse. To limit, rule, draw bounds around speech is to legislate, *de facto*, more speech to some than to others. And it is automatically to privilege the speech of those who would deny it to others. That is the truth that is lost in the current debate in Congress. The righteous desire to tell artists what they may and may not say is the instinct to monopolize a natural resource.

This is not an isolated issue you have before you about the workings of a minor government agency. It arises in a widening context in which, for example, this administration has gotten a judicial ruling that does not permit doctors in public funded birth control clinics to mention the word *abortion*, a context in which the President has supported a constitutional amendment to limit free speech where the flag is concerned—the first President in our history to advocate a retrenchment in the Bill of Rights—a context that includes an exponential rise in the number of books banned from school libraries around the country, a context in which a self-declared Neo-Nazi and former Ku Klux Klan leader has wide public support in his campaign for a governorship—a context, in short, and I say this knowing the courtesies of bi-partisan inquiry may make you wince here, of racial and gender and ethnic divisiveness that proceeds directly from the ideas and values of the extreme right element of our two political parties. I ask you to consider this context—I ask you to con-

sider these items I've mentioned as creeping increments of an official culture. I ask you to acknowledge as you think about our sinful artists that the agenda of the extreme right, just one element of our political spectrum, is what governs current political discourse—the questions we ask, the issues we raise, the problems we define—as it has for the past dozen years or so. This issue we discuss here is created by an extreme conservatism as it wishes to organize our lives illiberally, on one mold, as a uniculture—a conservatism that has from its genuine but quite paranoid soul decided that there is no hope for this country except as all other political constituencies conform to its righteous ways. And so we have odd patterns of thought. College professors who object to racist inflammatory speech on their campuses are derided for being politically correct; at the same time artists applying to the NEA are subject to the criteria of political correctness. It is irrelevant that community standards are violated by racist speech; but it is by upholding community standards that artists are denied grants. All this is quite odd. On the other hand the conservative movement has never let the true meaning of words interfere with its political intentions. Our President speaks for civil rights, but has repeatedly vetoed legislation that would relieve the inequities of racism. He reveres the environment but prevents laws from being enacted that would save it from despoliation. It's all very odd—and if you think I am wandering too far afield here, I remind you that we need every artist we have, every witness, just because things have become so odd, just because people in power don't mean what they say, because our public debate is so degraded, our political discourse so subject to intimidation and flim flam, do we need these strange people who go their own way, these artists. We need them. First we need to stake them to a few months work, if they're good. And then we need to leave them alone.

I point out to you if you haven't already heard, the disbelief of the American people upon learning that in a week in which a man with a gun committed another one of our indigenous mass murders in a public place—twenty-three people dead, a new record—the Congress refused in its grimjawed patriotic righteousness to pass a bill banning the sale of semi-automatic weapons. I want to point out to you the perception on the part of some of us of the ludicrousness of worrying at length about an artist's nudity or naughty words while granting murderous free expression to any maniac who happens to have the price of a gun and decides to walk into a restaurant and kill everyone he sees.

I'm a working writer and I dare call myself an artist. I do not feel marginal to this society but rather deeply involved in its practical working life. My work provides employment to others—editors, typesetters, publishers, binders, newspaper critics, booksellers, teachers, movie actors and directors, and set designers and videotape store managers. Painters provide employment for printmakers, publishers, gallery owners and workers, art critics, TV documentarians, museum curators and museum guards. The work of artists in every medium provides jobs and stimulates the economy. The NEA has generally funded younger writers at the beginning of their careers—so that they too, presumably will be in a position one day to generate jobs for others. All artists are, economically speaking, small businessmen. Perhaps we should be testifying before the Small Business Bureau.

But in any event I ask you not to accept the strange alarmed right wing vision of things—it's bad not only for artists, it's bad for us all. Any legislative condition put on artists' speech, no matter how intemperate or moderate, no matter how vague or how specific, means you publish a dictionary with certain words deleted from the language, it means you lay out a palette with certain colors struck from the spectrum. Do you really want to do this? Does the Congress in its wisdom really believe that bleeping out words, blacking out images, and erasing portions of the tape is what is needed to save this republic?

I would venture to remind you by way of conclusion that if you give to Comstockery a little piece of your democratic or republican soul, it will next year demand a bigger piece. As politicians who know history you know that to appease this demon is to make it only more powerful and more voracious. It won't ever stop unless you stand up to it. For that reason I urge you not to choose between more or less onerous grant-conditioning language. It is all censorship and I say to hell with it—it's nothing any decent American should stand for. Give the NEA back its original charter in which there is no language requiring of artists political conformity in any guise. And you'll be able to go home to your families, and especially to your children, knowing you've done them, and your country, a great service.

Thank you.

**KANSAS CITY'S METROPOLITAN ENERGY CENTER: 10 YEARS OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE**

**HON. ALAN WHEAT**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding contributions made to the greater Kansas City community by the Metropolitan Energy Center.

This month, the Metropolitan Energy Center celebrates its 10th anniversary of service to the people of Kansas City. Founded in response to the energy crisis of the late 1970's, the center is one of the last independent, non-profit, community-based energy agencies in the country.

Whether in times of energy uncertainty or in times of relative stability, the mission of the Metropolitan Energy Center has remained the same—to "involve people individually and collectively in the management and control of their energy use."

Today, under the skilled guidance of Executive Director Peter Dreyfuss, the center continues to play a vital role in the promotion of sound energy policies and the provision of a comprehensive range of services related to energy conservation and improvement of the environment.

These services include an information hotline, demonstration projects to test new energy-efficiency applications, residential weatherization, and in-home energy audits. A hallmark of the center's 10-year history has been its ability to foster effective private-public partnerships that work to the benefit of the entire community.

The Metropolitan Energy Center estimates that the greater Kansas City area spends more than \$2 billion each year on energy. Each dollar saved through the efforts of the center is a dollar that can be used to help the local economy grow stronger.

At its 10th anniversary celebration on October 14, 1991, the center honored several individuals and organizations for their efforts to promote efficient energy use and improve the quality of the greater Kansas City environment. Recognized for their contributions were:

H. Bruce Hughes, who donated his expertise as an engineer to save local nonprofit agencies thousands of dollars through energy efficiency improvements.

Ray Gordon, who audited all of the homes weatherized under the center's Project Warmth campaign, which has helped more than 300 low-income families stay warmer in the winter and reduce their utility bills.

Hallmark Cards, Inc., and the Hall Family Foundation for 10 years of financial and volunteer support of the center's programs.

Kansas City Southern Industries, for a long-standing commitment to the center and to improving the quality of life of Kansas Citians.

The Village Presbyterian Church, for its commitment to aid low-income families in reducing their energy costs through weatherization.

I am pleased to join the center in commending the spirit of community involvement demonstrated by these individuals and organizations. Through their generous donation of time and resources, they are working with the center to create a better future for the metropolitan area.

On the 10th anniversary of the Metropolitan Energy Center, I am proud to express my appreciation for all the assistance it has provided in making our community more energy efficient. As we prepare to face the economic and social challenges of a new century, it is my hope that the Metropolitan Energy Center will continue to play a key role in developing sound energy policy for the future.

**PITTSBURGH CELEBRATES THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL POETRY FORUM**

**HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I want to join in celebrating the 25th anniversary of Pittsburgh's International Poetry Forum.

Pittsburgh is a city of many proud traditions which reflect the artistic and cultural achievements and interests of our community. The International Poetry Forum is one such tradition.

Over the past 25 years, the citizens of Pittsburgh have enjoyed presentations of some of the world's great poetry at our community's International Poetry Forum. For this pleasure, we express our gratitude to Sam Hazo, a man who had labored with love over the years to make the International Poetry Forum a success.

At the 25th anniversary gala held recently in Pittsburgh, a number of outstanding perform-

ers presented some of the great poetic works created in the United States and abroad. Anne Jackson and Eli Wallach performed a dramatic reading from Tennessee Williams' "Summer and Smoke," and Michael York presented "A Thousand and One Nights." Opera singers Maria Alsatti and Michael Fiocco were among the many other performing guests at this year's forum.

One of the speakers at Pittsburgh's recent International Poetry Forum was William J. Byron, S.J., president of the Catholic University of America. In his remarks, Father Byron notes the vital role played by poetry in the life of Pittsburgh and cities everywhere. I believe Father Byron is correct in stressing the important contribution of poetry to the conversation of the city. It is often through poetic expression that we see best reflected the true beauty and energy of our Nation's urban centers. I would ask unanimous consent that the remarks of Father Byron be printed in the RECORD immediately after my statement.

The International Poetry Forum celebrates human creativity and our ability to communicate through words and imagery. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Sam Hazo and everyone else associated with the International Poetry Forum, and wish them continued success in their efforts on behalf of this forum.

Poetry and the City

(By William J. Byron, S.J.)

Although I have a famous poet's name—Byron—I am not a poet. I write essays occasionally, never verse. And although I was born in this city's Magee Hospital, I am not a Pittsburgher. I grew up in Philadelphia. I have, however, both roots and friends here in Pittsburgh. Sam Hazo is one of those friends. I admire his poetry and welcome the opportunity to join in the celebration of the international influence, over 25 productive years, of Sam Hazo's Pittsburgh-based poetry forum.

Pittsburgh, like any city anywhere in the world, needs poetry. Few cities recognize the need. Pittsburgh is fortunate to have the poetic eye of Sam Hazo overseeing the way its citizens search for meaning in their lives; it also has in him a citizen-poet who makes this city a more human place through the gift of poetry.

My spiritual forebearer, Saint Ignatius of Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, advised his early companions to establish colleges in locations where they could hear and participate in "the conversation of the city." (Duquesne's location would be ideal in the view of Ignatius.) I like that phrase, "the conversation of the city." Every city has an ongoing conversation, a rhythm of words, a tuck and point of ideas an ordered exchange of thought sometimes, but much more often a random, occasionally loud, even shrill conversation without, as the saying goes, "rhyme or reason."

There is reason and, depending on form and fashion, also rhyme in the poetic contribution to the "conversation of the city." That is why the city needs poetry that is creative. It is characterized by intensity of meaning. It is better, of course, spoken aloud than silently read. And no matter how free the form, it is conveyed in disciplined measures. It has beginning and end with structured meaning somewhere in between. It has reason and imagination. It has those essential immaterial realities every city needs.

Chesterton once remarked that London is a riddle; Paris is an explanation. In the life

of any city there are many riddles to which poetry may well serve as explanation. Through poetry, citizens can get at the meaning of things and events in a unique way. Those who recite or read poetry aloud can feel the meaning and communicate the feeling.

What happens in a theater on a stage is what Otto Ludwig saw as the marriage of two arts—acting and poetry. They unite to produce the drama. What happens on the streets and in the homes and workplaces of a city deserves the label of unexpressed, even unrecognizable "poetry in persons." Meanings there remain hidden and mute until the poet produces the poem.

At the same time, within these streets, homes, and workplaces, there are human beings who are dull of spirit, hard of heart, leading value-vacant lives—sleep-walking, so to speak, in a world they cannot see or understand as beautiful and challenging. They need not a physician, but a poet. "Both socially and individually it is with us as it is with our cities," wrote Robert Bolt 40 years ago, "an accelerating flight to periphery, leaving a center which is empty when the hours of business are over." The poet can help to fill that empty center.

I read Robert Twombly's biography of Frank Lloyd Wright last summer and was impressed to learn that in 1990 an article in *Architectural Review* noted that "Few architects have given us more poetic translations of material into structure than Frank Lloyd Wright." The biographer went on to make the following points:

"The twentieth century in America opened amidst a wave of national self-scrutiny. The muck that had given a protective covering to the economic and social misery caused by industrialization and corporate consolidation was being raked away. Protest and reform swept the land and drifted into literature, where the social realism of Stephen Crane, Jack London, and Theodore Dreiser exposed the brutalization of working people, and into painting, where John Sloan, Robert Henri, and others depicted the seamier side of urban life."

Twombly omits mention of poets (Carl Sandburg's "Chicago Poems" did not appear in *Poetry* magazine until 1914) but goes on to say that Wright's work was "considered 'reformist' since everything about [it] implied discontent with the architectural and social status quo."

Discontents, poetically conveyed, need articulation in our cities today. The yearnings of the human spirit, poetically framed, need expression in our midst. We are back where we were as this century began—in need of self-scrutiny aided by the clarifying insights poetry can deliver to human minds and hearts. That unity—unity of minds and hearts—is the goal of those who work for justice as they hope for peace. It is time to remind policy-makers who pursue those goals in our cities, nations, and the international community, that to ignore the poets is to risk losing their way. It is also time to encourage the poets not to give up on the city, as unresponsive and unpromising as that troubled social reality may appear to be.

And, of course, it is time to say thanks to Sam Hazo for his poetry and patient persistence. It will please him, I know, for me to leave you with these lines I like from Robert Frost. They speak to me of Sam's poetic persistence and serve as a measure of our debt to him.

Our very life depends on everything's Recurring till we answer from within. The thousandth time may prove the charm.

A thousand thanks, Sam, for your answers from within. May you long continue to serve both city and citizens so generously and so well.

BUSINESSES AND SCHOOLS:  
INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, as we move closer-and-closer to the global economy of the next century, or schools and educational systems will play an increasingly important role in ensuring that our youth have attained a level of academic achievement sufficient to equip this Nation to be a competitive player in that economy. Seen in the context of our Nation's role in the global marketplace, the goal that our students be first in the world in mathematics and science by the year 2000 is truly a national goal and every citizen has a role to play in meeting that challenge. The task of educational reform cannot be left solely to school administrators or to government policymakers, but must be confronted by every one of us that has a stake in the economic future of this Nation.

Acknowledging its interest in our country's economic future, the business community has recognized the importance of quality in our schools and has made a tremendous investment in education. According to the October 21, 1991, issue of *Fortune* magazine, 24 percent of *Fortune* industrial 500 and service 500 companies donated at least \$1 million to education programs and school reform in the past year. The *Fortune* article also indicated that, not only are these top tier businesses giving financial support, but employees at every level of the company hierarchy are giving generously of their time as well.

One hundred and thirty two of the most promising school-business partnerships were highlighted by *Fortune* and these programs dealt with topics as diverse as student-parent communication, dropout prevention, mathematics and science education, literacy, English as a second language, teacher development, and job preparation, to name a few. The concept of schools and businesses working in partnership to improve our schools and the quality of education we provide is one that was embodied in a bill I introduced, H.R. 2495, the Teacher Leadership Act of 1991. That bill included a model program called Business Partnerships for Classroom Leadership which was designed to foster relationships between schools and local businesses to bring new expertise into the classroom and to enable teachers to apply their skills in a practical setting through internship opportunities.

In reviewing the numerous exemplary programs included on the *Fortune* list, I was pleased to note the investment in education by two firms with a substantial presence in my district. Caterpillar sponsors a program with the Urban League that exposes high school students to the possibilities for business careers and offers summer jobs and college scholarships. Employees of Electronic Data

Systems receive time off from work to volunteer as mentors and tutors in their community schools and the company also trains volunteers and teachers in positive parenting and child abuse prevention.

Too often business organizations are unjustly accused of having a single-minded profit motive and of exhibiting a lack of regard for some of the larger social problems that affect this Nation. The *Fortune* article highlighted for me the tremendous commitment to education, both in terms of money, and in terms of time, that many of our largest businesses have made. Each of these companies deserves our applause.

A TRIBUTE TO LETTY WICKLIFFE

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, every once in a while, a community pauses to recognize those residents who have added to the fabric and quality of life in a significant and longlasting way.

One such individual in Ann Arbor, MI, is Letty Wickliffe, whose mother was a native Ann Arborite and whose father was a former slave and Civil War veteran.

Letty was born on January 25, 1902, in Ann Arbor. Her productive adult years have earned her the rightful title of respected community leader.

Undaunted by sometimes overt, and other times subtle, racial prejudice in Ann Arbor, Letty emerged as an energetic and dynamic leader whose words and actions matched her commitment to a truly harmonious city.

Letty's Ann Arbor neighborhood is a model area where diversity flourishes. Many city leaders have sought Letty's leadership on issues ranging from education—(she holds a degree in education from the University of Michigan)—to community activities, recreation, housing, and city services. Letty has had a positive impact on these issues and many others.

More importantly, Letty Wickliffe has had an impact on the people of here neighborhood, her city, and her political party—she is a life-long Republican. There are few people who have come in contact with Letty and not come away feeling as though she genuinely cared about them, celebrating their successes and soothing their disappointments.

Letty Wickliffe is unique—a true believer in the "can do spirit" and one who has never hesitated to roll up her sleeves and get a job done.

Earlier this year, Letty was featured in a video depicting the lives of three prominent black women of Ann Arbor. To this tribute I add my own, and ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the achievements of this grand lady.

IN HONOR OF DON HENLEY AND  
THE WALDEN WOODS PROJECT

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the efforts to preserve a sacred site in America. Walden Woods in Concord, MA, the land made famous by Henry David Thoreau in the American classic "Walden," has always been renowned as a land where nature's beauty could help one find inner peace. But in early 1990, Walden Woods was in danger of being developed.

In April of 1990, recording artist Don Henley and several of my Massachusetts colleagues took action to prevent construction on this pristine land. Henley founded the Walden Woods project, an organization whose objective is to acquire and preserve areas of Walden Woods which are in danger of being leveled for commercial development. The land will eventually be turned over to a local land trust for public access.

The Walden Woods project's fundraising efforts kicked off on April 24 and 25, 1990, with Henley and various other entertainers participating in two benefit concerts at the Worcester Centrum in Massachusetts. With the help of the Trust for Public Land, the Walden Woods project acquired 25 acres where condominiums were to have been constructed. This purchase, which took place only 8 months after the Walden Woods project's inception, totaled over \$3.5 million. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts then contributed \$500,000 to purchase the development rights for the adjoining 25 acres, thus preserving a total of 50 acres of this historic site.

While the mission was to preserve land, the Walden Woods project has not ignored the needs of the people who were counting on the condominiums. An alternate site has been found for the construction of units for low- and moderate-income families. The Walden Woods project is in the process of buying this land which will be turned over to the town of Concord and State housing authorities.

Yet a business development, Concord Office Park, is still set for construction on Brister's Hill, an 18-acre site only 700 yards from Thoreau's cabin. For more than a year, Henley and others have tried to negotiate with the owner of Concord Office Park to preserve this important piece of American history.

This past summer Henley raised close to \$300,000 from his North American concert tour; with the assistance of Pollack Media Group, Henley enlisted the aid of several radio stations around the country to auction off tickets for his concerts. Most recently he has compiled a book entitled "Heaven Is Under Our Feet: A Book For Walden Woods," featuring 67 chapters, including ones by Senator EDWARD KENNEDY, former President Jimmy Carter, Senator JOHN KERRY, Congressman CHET ATKINS, Jack Nicholson, Robert Redford, Janet Jackson, and many others. Five dollars from each copy sold will go directly towards the project.

Of the \$7 million or so needed, over \$1.5 million has been raised. The Walden Woods

project hopes to eventually link the newly protected land into the existing trail system around the pond. A series of tasteful interpretive markers throughout the trail system would promote understanding and respect for Thoreau's life and work, and would provide an opportunity for visitors to the Walden area to learn more about the environment which shaped the thoughts of one of America's greatest authors.

Don Henley's personal involvement and dedication in this important endeavor should be an inspiration to everyone. While celebrities often lend their names to causes, Don Henley has given his time, money, and compassion to this project and is largely responsible for its success to date. He has shown that we as individuals can make a difference when we come together for a worthy cause.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Don Henley and his cochairmen, Michael Kennedy and former Senator Paul Tsongas, and the project director, Kathi Ro Anderson, for their efforts in the Walden Woods project. His recent concert series, which opened in New York City's Madison Square Garden this month, has helped to support these honorable attempts to preserve Walden Woods. I am glad my hometown was able to assist in this noble effort.

INTRODUCTION OF THE WESTERN  
HEMISPHERE ENERGY SECURITY  
PROMOTION ACT

**HON. MIKE SYNAR**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 30, 1991

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to join with my good friend and distinguished colleague from West Virginia, Mr. WISE, in introducing H.R. 3679, the Western Hemisphere Energy Security Promotion Act.

Those of us on the Energy and Power Subcommittee have spent many months working to develop a comprehensive energy policy for the United States. One of our most crucial goals is to reduce this Nation's heavy dependence on unstable foreign suppliers of oil, and particularly those from the Persian Gulf. Clearly, we all agreed that enhancing our long-term energy security means doing more to increase and diversify our domestic resource base. In this respect, I have sponsored my own bills and strongly supported other proposals to increase domestic oil production in the lower-48, increase our production and use of natural gas and alternative fuels, and a variety of other measures to promote U.S. self-reliance. But even if we are successful in those efforts, the United States will continue to be dependent on imports to some degree. As a result, it is critically important that, to the extent we do import foreign oil, we rely increasingly on more stable sources. Otherwise, we are simply setting ourselves up for one supply threat after another in the years ahead.

This legislation is designed to address that problem, and its purpose is very simple: It enunciates our general policy goal of enhancing U.S. long-term energy security by enhancing the overall production capabilities and se-

curity within our hemisphere. Let me re-emphasize that the goal is not to displace U.S. oil with oil from other Western Hemisphere countries. To the contrary, our hope is that increased reliance on more stable supplies of oil from the Western Hemisphere—particularly Venezuela and Mexico—will displace those supplies we currently import from less stable regions. We can accomplish that goal by making sure that U.S. policies give proper consideration to the need for continued development of production capabilities in this hemisphere.

As my colleagues may know, in January 1990, I traveled with other members of my subcommittee to Venezuela, at the invitation of the Venezuelan Energy Ministry. During that visit, we had an opportunity to discuss Venezuela's energy potential, Western Hemisphere energy security matters generally, and related issues such as increased opportunities for energy industry investment and expansion. I was greatly encouraged by those discussions and by their mutual desire to work closely with the United States on cooperative energy security efforts. We will all gain through closer cooperation in this area, and I look forward to working in the months ahead with other Members who share our goal of promoting a more energy-secure Western Hemisphere.

I invite our colleagues to join us in the support of this goal and this legislation.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, October 31, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

NOVEMBER 1

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for October.

SD-628

NOVEMBER 4

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SR-332

## NOVEMBER 5

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold oversight hearings on the Office of Barter and Countertrade, Department of Commerce.

SR-253

## NOVEMBER 7

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 461, designating segments of the Lamprey River in New Hampshire for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, S. 606, designating segments of the Allegheny River in Pennsylvania as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, S. 1230 and H.R. 990, to authorize additional funds for land acquisition at Monocacy National Battlefield, Maryland, S. 1552, designating the White Clay Creek in Delaware and Pennsylvania for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, S. 1660, to authorize funds for implementation of the development plan for a segment of Pennsylvania Avenue in the District of Columbia, and S. 1772 and H.R. 2370, to alter the boundaries of the Stones River National Battlefield, Tennessee.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine U.S. trade with eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

SR-253

## NOVEMBER 8

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine whether the Federal Government's purchasing practices are environmentally conscious.

SD-3442

## NOVEMBER 12

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings to examine competitiveness in the U.S. computer software industry.

SR-253

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 538, to restore Federal recognition of, and assistance to, the Miami Nation of Indiana.

SR-485

## NOVEMBER 14

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on how the Federal Government can improve its message to the public on child health and nutrition.

SD-342

## NOVEMBER 15

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1607, to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe.

SR-485

## NOVEMBER 19

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold oversight hearings on title 5 of Public Law 100-418, authorizing the President to conduct a study on the effect of foreign mergers, acquisitions, and takeovers on U.S. national security.

SR-253

## NOVEMBER 20

10:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on Federal court review of tribal court rulings in actions arising under the Indian Civil Rights Act.

SR-485

## POSTPONEMENTS

## NOVEMBER 6

10:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 538, to restore Federal recognition of, and assistance to, the Miami Nation of Indiana.

SR-485