

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## THE COMPASSION AND COMMITMENT OF ROBERT KRAFT

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, the Jewish tradition teaches us that one of the measures of a person's virtue is his or her capacity to carry out "ma'asim tovim," which can be translated from the Hebrew to mean "good deeds."

I rise today to pay tribute in this House to a dear friend of mine whose record of good deeds is almost immeasurable. Bob Kraft is a Boston industrialist whose success in the business world is matched by his commitment to helping those who are less fortunate and to making the world a better place in which to live. Together with his wife, Myra, and inspired by his late father, Harry Kraft, Bob has initiated projects ranging from job creation for Soviet Jews in Israel to scholarships for Boston youngsters to progressive environmental practices in his company.

Recently, the Jewish Advocate published a profile of Bob Kraft which details his many contributions to society. I commend this piece to my colleagues, and I hope that many of them will have the pleasure, as I have, to get to know Bob Kraft.

[From the Jewish Advocate, Sept. 27-Oct. 3, 1991]

## POWER AND WEALTH HASN'T SPOILED ROBERT KRAFT

(By Jane Weingarten)

At Foxboro Stadium, home to the Boston Patriots and superstar rock concerts, recycled paper goods have replaced styrofoam cups and other environmentally unsound products. In box-making plants in Tel Aviv and Haifa, 40 Russian Jewish newcomers work alongside Israeli Arabs and Druse. Behind both of these innovative and successful ventures stands Robert Kraft, a business man with boyish good looks and an easy-going manner who likes a good business deal, but has a mission in life that he considers more important than the \$100 million plus wealth his business holdings have reportedly earned him.

Kraft's feet have been firmly planted in the future-oriented world of power and business since he became President of Rand-Whitney, the largest privately-owned packaging company in the United States, and since he successfully launched his own company, International Forest Products. But he is also rooted, enthusiastic, and loyal to the spiritual ties and the Jewish values he learned from his father, the late Harry Kraft.

"I don't just want to play between the 40 yard lines. I have a mission to add value to life. In business, it's necessary to have good judgment, and to do the honorable and ethical thing. Each night I want to go to bed knowing that in every interaction I and those I met with during the day are richer for the experience," Kraft told the Advocate in an interview just before Yom Kippur.

The Day of Atonement has special meaning for Kraft. Raised in Brookline in a home steeped in Jewish values, the 50-year-old Kraft learned about prayer, study and acts of loving kindness from the elder Kraft, a devoted volunteer teacher at Temple Kehilleth Israel (K.I.) Religious School. On Saturday afternoons the family studied Talmud. "When you think you are high and mighty, walk on the beach and think of yourself as no more than a grain of sand under your feet," the elder Kraft taught Robert and his sister and brother.

Kraft still gets fresh squeezed orange juice, bagels and coffee in a heated cup when he visits his mother each Sunday. His father's death at age 65 in 1975 was a turning point. "I believe you're not really an adult until you lose a parent," he admits.

"It was Harry Kraft who gave many generations of children their Jewish values and sense of roots, which they have kept to this day," says Judge Sumner Kaplan. The elder Kraft's Saturday morning sermons for children were built around Bible passages he put into language children could understand. He was angelic, pleasant, compassionate, just a beloved man who was revered by many children. He reminded me of Julie Andrews with the Trapp family," says Kaplan, whose own daughters now in their 40s are among the former K.I. students who still talk about Kraft's role in shaping their Jewish identity.

The New Republic Editor-in-Chief Martin Peretz has known Bob Kraft for many years, and says he dwells successfully in both material and spiritual worlds because, "he combines inconsistent traits and somehow makes it work. He is both gentle and firm, idealistic and practical, learned and playful," says Peretz.

Peretz and Kraft served together for many years on the board of Channel 7 Television Station. Kraft became the second largest shareholder in the station, putting in a "significant infusion of capital that helped make possible the buyout of stock owned by a group of dissident shareholders—including Ruth Batson, other Black leaders, former M.I.T. President Jerome Weisner, and myself, and others who had originally taken over the station for idealistic purposes. Kraft came in as an articulate voice for creative programming that would stretch and challenge the audience," says Peretz. "But the station was really the playing of its major stockholder, David Mugar. It has been a failure as a business and an embarrassment as a cultural institution," says Peretz.

Kraft's arrangement with Channel 7 gave him a one-time ability to exit based on pre-depreciation values. "I have recently exercised my option. I made a good business deal," Kraft says.

Kraft started International Forest Products in the early 70s, after working for Rand Whitney, founded by his father-in-law Jacob Hiatt. He says it was against big odds that he was able to get his own company off the ground. Today, he reports, the award-winning company is environmentally sensitive, has a paper mill that takes in tons of recycled waste, and is responsive to its workers.

Shortly after founding International Forest Products, Kraft began doing business in

Israel. Three years ago he entered into partnership with Koor Industries of Israel. Today, Carmel Container Systems Ltd., owned jointly by Rand Whitney and Koor Industries, is the largest Israeli company providing paper packaging for agriculture, food and beverage industries. A leader in exports, the company's three plants near Haifa, Tel Aviv and Carmel use state-of-the-art machinery to achieve sophisticated color printing and graphics. Carmel ranks 56th of 150 Israeli industrial leaders by sales volume. The company employs 800 people.

Kraft is proud of the role he has played through Carmel in giving jobs to Russian newcomers in Israel. "We Jews have a dream to add Russians. I'm in there doing it, creating a vibrant company to give them jobs and developing the Israeli economy."

"For me to sit in the lounge at the Tel Aviv Hilton, watching the sunset of the Mediterranean, is to know how lucky I am to be part of a generation that can get involved in that country's development. I was in Jerusalem before when it was a split city. Now, to doven at the Wall, I get a spiritual connection that is very deep," says Kraft.

"Bob Kraft's commitments are at the cutting edge of what is needed in Jewish life today. He has always been far-sighted in his thinking and was among the first to understand years ago the importance of economic developments for the State of Israel. He was willing to invest his time and money in Israeli business ventures. He also has a deep understanding of the importance of Jewish education for the future of our people, and of the crisis of identity our community is facing right now," comments Combined Jewish Philanthropies President Barry Shrage.

Kraft wants his four grown sons to maintain their loyalty to Jewish ties. "They keep kosher homes on their own now. In our ephemeral society, there is not enough tradition. When a son questions the value of organized religion, stress roots, and tell him that religion is a place to turn in tough moments," he explains.

Kraft calls his wife, Myra, his most valued advisor. She serves as a director of each of his companies. Myra Kraft is the daughter of Worcester philanthropist Jacob Hiatt, noted for funding comparative religion studies at Brandeis and Holy Cross.

Kraft says he learned about philanthropy from his own Dad, who never made much money in his dress factory, but always gave 10 percent of his earnings to charity. Together, Kraft and Myra have continued their family tradition with gifts that include a park in the heart of Jerusalem to honor its mayor Teddy Kollek. The Krafts also give scholarships to needy students who never know where the money came from. "We try to do things with little or no publicity. I believe people who have little or no hope need that kind of support with no strings attached," says Kraft. "Public service gives me psychic income that is vital to me."

Among the Krafts' many philanthropic gifts is the Harry Kraft Youth Center at Temple Emanuel. Temple Emanuel Rabbi Samuel Chiel says, "the Youth Center was given with love, but Kraft insisted on a quiet dedication. He is concerned about the best

• 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.

sense of taking values from the past and his concern for the future. He doesn't seem to value fanfare," adds Chiel.

Among his hopes for the future of Israel—direct election of a Prime Minister to end the governmental deadlock that now exists. Kraft would like to see a leader like Benjamin Netanyahu, who can relate to the west. He would also like to see a Palestinian homeland in confederation with Jordan. "I'd fight like hell to give them land in the West Bank and Gaza," he says.

#### POLITICAL PARTIES IN YUGOSLAVIA

### HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a statement on the future of Kosovo and Yugoslavia agreed to by the Coordinative Council of Albanian Political Parties in Yugoslavia. I believe that the United States must take a leading role in resolving the conflict in Yugoslavia and that true peace will not be achieved there until the legitimate interests of the Albanian minority have been addressed.

#### COORDINATIVE COUNCIL OF ALBANIAN POLITICAL PARTIES IN YUGOSLAVIA

The Coordinative Council of Albanian Parties in Yugoslavia, on the solution of the Albanian question and the actual situation in Yugoslavia issued the following political declaration:

A. The Albanian national question in Yugoslavia has remained unsolved since the creation of the Albanian state in 1913. Since then half of the Albanian population has remained outside the borders of Albania although they inhabit a homogenous territory in which they are autoctonous. The Albanians of Yugoslavia never enjoyed their legitimate national and civil rights.

B. The Albanians of Yugoslavia were left in this position since almost none of the generally accepted criteria for the determination of borders were respected. After the Second World War, the Albanians of Yugoslavia have been further divided into several federal units: Kosovo, Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro. The Albanians of Kosovo have had a restricted political autonomy since 1945 which was somewhat broadened with the federal constitution of 1974 still in force and according to which Kosovo is a constitutive Yugoslav federal unit.

C. Serbia, breaching the federal constitution, abolished the autonomy of Kosovo, suspended the Regional Parliament and the government of Kosovo as well as the local parliaments and governmental bodies; closed down mass media in Albanian; violently fired around 100,000 Albanian workers from their work; destroyed the educational system in Albanian and is in the process of abolishing it at all levels.

D. The Albanians of Yugoslavia have been organizing peaceful protests for a whole decade but all their protests have been brutally crushed by Serbian and federal police forces leaving behind over 100 people shot dead, several hundred people wounded, several thousand Albanian pupils mysteriously poisoned, thousands of Albanians imprisoned for political reasons and over half of the entire population brutally processed by the police. Repression, especially in Kosovo, has become an everyday refrain for the Albanians and the situation is unbearable.

E. Since Yugoslavia proved to be an unsuccessful model for national and civil questions, Albanian deputies of the Parliament of Kosovo—now in exile—proclaimed the Declaration of Independence on July 2nd 1990, whereas on September 7th, 1990 Kosovo was proclaimed a republic. This came as a result of the beginning of restructuring in Yugoslavia.

Albanian political parties in Yugoslavia, being determined to follow the way of peaceful and democratic solution of all questions, on the basis of the right of people for self-determination, according to the principles of CSCE and the Conference of Paris, for the solution of the Albanian question in Yugoslavia as well as the Yugoslav crisis in general, offers the following options:

1. If the external and internal borders of Yugoslavia remain unchanged, then Kosovo must have the status of a republic as a sovereign and independent state with the right of joining the league of other sovereign states in Yugoslavia.

Albanians in Kosovo account for 90% of the population, whereas the Serbs, the Montenegrins and other ethnic groups amount to 10%. As to the question of the Serbs, Montenegrins and other ethnic groups in Kosovo we do—of course—guarantee all national and civil rights.

Albanians in Macedonia (accounting for around 40% of the population), as well as in Serbia, Montenegro should have the status of a state forming element and should enjoy all national and civil rights.

2. If the internal borders between the republics are to be changed, the request of the Albanians in Yugoslavia is that the Albanian Republic in Yugoslavia be built on the bases of the ethnic and other principles that apply for the Serbs, the Croats, the Slovenes and other peoples of Yugoslavia.

3. If the external borders of Yugoslav are to be changed, the Albanians in Yugoslavia request that decisions about reunification of Kosovo and other Albanian territories in Yugoslavia with Albania will take place through a plebiscite only under international monitoring.

Albanian Political parties in Yugoslavia accept the results of the Referendum organized in Kosovo from September 26th–30th, 1991 for Kosovo as a sovereign and independent republic.

The crisis in Yugoslavia began in Kosovo where Albanians expressed their dissatisfaction with their position and it cannot be solved without the participation of around 3 million Albanians in Yugoslavia, in terms of numbers, the most numerous after the Serbs and the Croats.

Finally, the adequate solution of the Albanian question in Yugoslavia would be a great contribution for Albanians in the Balkans (around 7 million of them) to be a stabilizing factor in the region as well as in Europe.

DR. IBRAHIM RUGOVA,

*The President of the Coordinative Council of Albanian Political Parties in Yugoslavia.*

The following Albanian political parties are represented in this Council:

1. Democratic League of Kosovo
2. Party of Democratic Prosperity-Macedonia
3. Farmer's Party of Kosovo
4. Parliamentary Party of Kosovo
5. Albanian Dem-Christian Party-Kosovo
6. Democratic League in Montenegro
7. Party of Albanian National Unity-Kosovo
8. Social Democratic Party of Kosovo
9. Party of Democratic Action-Serbia

10. People's Democratic Party-Macedonia
11. Albanian Democratic Party-Serbia

#### HONORING CRAIG PROVOST ON ATTAINING EAGLE SCOUT RANK

### HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Craig Provost of troop 28 in Providence and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

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

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

For his Eagle Scout project, organized the cleanup of a neighborhood baseball field, by painting signs and removing debris he changed an eye sore in the community into a field to be proud of.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Craig Provost. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 20 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

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

#### MELVIN "MEL" FURMAN, A MAN TO BE PROUD OF

### HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Melvin Furman, a man who embodies the spirit of community service.

This Saturday, Mel is being honored by the Jewish War Veterans of America, an organiza-

tion which has upheld and defended human freedom and democracy at home and abroad for nearly a century.

Mel has held positions of leadership within JWV at the national, county, and local levels. He served on JWV's National Executive Committee and was the commander of the Westchester County JWV in 1977-78 as well as the commander of the Mount Vernon JWV Post No. 42 in 1971-72.

He has also served as the chairman of the Central Committee for Veterans Affairs in Mount Vernon. Mel has worked tirelessly on behalf of veterans throughout his life and has provided tremendous assistance to fellow veterans to ensure that their needs are more adequately addressed than otherwise would be the case.

Mel's military duty included 24 months as a staff sergeant in England during World War II as well as 8 months as a member of the occupation Army of Germany.

His years of community service have included valuable volunteer work for Cancorp, an organization that arranges flights for cancer victims who need to travel to obtain needed medical treatment.

Mel has been a leading Mount Vernon resident for the past 60 years, and throughout his life he has been a vibrant and energetic participant in the community's life. That continues to this day as he works hard in a very active retirement.

TRIBUTE TO WKSU'S EXPANSION  
IN TUSCARAWAS COUNTY

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this momentous occasion to pay tribute and congratulate WKSU as they expand into Tuscarawas County.

Throughout the month of October, WKSU celebrated this occasion with numerous groundbreaking ceremonies. WKSU's expansion was made possible by a grant from the Public Telecommunications Facilities Program as well as from generous contributions from the private sector. WKSU will use the funds to construct a new building for the station and to purchase new repeater stations. These new facilities will allow WKSU to reach an additional 159,000 listeners.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate WKSU as they modernize their facilities to service an expanded number of listeners in my 17th District in Ohio and elsewhere.

SOVIETS MUST STOP AID TO CASTRO  
BEFORE GAINING MFN  
PRIVILEGES

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill which provides that the United

States should not grant most-favored-nation status [MFN] to the Soviet Union until the Soviet Union ceases all military and economic support for the regime of Fidel Castro. Simply stated, we should not be giving trade privileges to a nation while it sends billions of dollars to prop up a Cuban dictatorship that could be a threat to our national security and that makes a mockery of human rights.

We must not forget the lessons of history. The Cuban missile crisis awakened Americans to the reality that there could be armed nuclear warheads just minutes from our population centers. Fidel Castro's military-oriented economy has lowered the standard of living of the Cuban people. As everyone knows, he has no regard for internationally accepted human rights standards or the promotion of democratic values, and has instigated guerrilla activities in Latin America and other parts of the world for years. Mr. Castro allows no freedom of the press, no religious activities, no workers' rights, and no criticism of his regime.

The Cuban people who live under this despot yearn for freedom. They endure harsh prison sentences merely for seeking the same fundamental human rights that people in most nations take for granted. Each year, thousands of Cubans risk their lives crossing by boat or on home-made rafts to Florida to escape this ruthless dictator, while millions more continue their daily drudgery, working for a failed system.

We must learn a lesson from history. This same man is far more desperate today than he was in the 1960's. He is cornered, he has ruined the economy, and he is increasingly isolated in a world that has all but abandoned a fatally flawed Communist ideology.

Mr. Speaker, Fidel Castro has counted on the Soviet Union for survival. Indeed, 70 percent of Cuban trade is with the Soviet Union. Cuba receives almost all of its oil—vital to Cuban industry—from the vast Soviet petroleum reserves.

Moreover, at least \$1 trillion in Soviet military aid flows to Cuba annually, in addition to over \$3,500 million in economic assistance.

Over the past few years, we have watched one Communist government after another being swept aside, giving rise to democracy, freedom, human rights, and economic opportunity. Eastern Europe is now free. The Baltic States are free. The Soviet Union is collapsing into loosely associated republics with newfound rights and economic opportunities for their citizens.

But, unfortunately for the Cuban people, Fidel Castro stubbornly clings to his repressive Communist ideology. Cubans are no closer to true freedom today than they were in 1960, and Mr. Castro, a die-hard Marxist, is trying to keep it that way.

Mr. Speaker, every day that this tyrant stays in power, thousands of innocent Cubans languish in prison for no crime other than the desire to be free. Millions more suffer under the yoke of totalitarianism. If Congress does not seize every opportunity to effect change in Cuba, the pain and suffering of an entire country will be on our hands.

Today, as we watch the drastic new steps the Kremlin is taking, we must begin serious debate on whether to grant MFN status to the Soviet Union while it continues to support the

tyrannical Castro regime. I am here to remind my colleagues that trade privileges to the Soviet Union at this time would indirectly assist the Communist government of Fidel Castro. The money the Soviet Union saves in lower import duties in the United States could very well free up other Soviet funds to help prop up Mr. Castro. This is clearly contrary to the foreign policy interests of the United States.

The Soviet Union has become a vast potential market for United States exporters, and improved trade relations between our two countries will help support the fledgling Soviet democracy. But in the interest of ensuring the security of the Western Hemisphere and promoting human rights, we must encourage the Soviet Union to stop supporting the despotic Cuban regime before we extend any trade privileges to the Soviet Union.

I welcome President Gorbachev's announcement that he will cut back Soviet troops in Cuba. My bill provides an incentive for him to continue these cutbacks. If the Soviet Union is serious about democratization, and if it wants trade privileges from the United States, then its foreign policy and foreign aid must reflect this commitment. Subsidies to Fidel Castro must stop. I urge my colleagues to support and cosponsor this important legislation.

HWAC COMMENDED FOR  
ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Hazardous Waste Action Coalition [HWAC] for their leadership in taking an innovative approach to examining a new profession that has evolved—the hazardous waste practice—and for having the foresight to recognize the need to integrate the complex interrelationship among current laws and regulations, liabilities of hazardous waste management, roles and responsibilities of all involved parties, and the state of the technology.

HWAC, an association of engineering and science firms engaged in the investigation and cleanup of hazardous waste sites, recently released a report entitled, "The Hazardous Waste Practice—Technical & Legal Environment 1991," which provides a history of hazardous waste cleanup over the past decade and an assessment of the progress that has been made. This distinctive document also explains the technical uncertainties involved in the hazardous waste practice, the impact of liability concerns on cleanup activities, and the reality and magnitude of the problems remaining, which this Congress will address during this legislative session.

Founded in 1985, HWAC has been a leading voice for those attempting to clean up hazardous waste created by others. HWAC members employ approximately 75,000 people who constitute the vast majority of this great Nation's highly trained consulting engineers, scientists, geologists, hydrogeologists, toxicologists, and chemists working on these vital public health and safety problems. These personnel are located in over 800 offices through-

out the United States, and provide the greatly needed technical expertise to clean up the hazardous waste sites which are located in all of our districts.

As this body begins to examine legislation reauthorizing the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA], I strongly urge that you review the HWAC report and reflect upon its analysis of the lessons learned in the last 10 years of hazardous waste cleanup. This Congress must learn from past cleanup efforts to ensure that hazardous waste management and restoration laws provide a safe environment for future generations. Copies of the report are available from HWAC.

#### A DEBATE OVER ASSISTANCE TO THE SOVIET UNION

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the debate over granting foreign aid to the Soviet Union is getting more controversial every day.

For over 40 years, the nation whose Communist rulers were absorbed in adventurism and expansionism is now stagnant. Today, there is a new ideal in the Soviet Union and now this nation is looking at the United States and other nations for assistance.

Before the United States considers providing any new assistance to the Soviet Union, several of my colleagues and I believe it is important to establish at the outset the conditions that would have to be met by the Soviets. The conditions in the Kyl, Frank, Miller, Ros-Lehtinen, McCollum amendment could have been easily accomplished. One of the key elements of this amendment was for the Soviet Union to cease economic aid to Cuba. Indeed, my colleagues and I felt that it is in the best interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union to achieve this goal, and as soon as possible. Unfortunately, this amendment failed to be included in the foreign aid bill because it was taken out in behind the scenes negotiations, out of the public eye.

We all are aware that democracies are less threatening than authoritarian governments. That is why it is in the interest of the United States to exercise appropriate influence to foster change in the Soviet Union, to achieve a total transformation of its political, economic, and military systems.

In addition to the cutting off of aid to Cuba, the conditions to grant any new aid initiative must also include significant improvements in human rights, the creation of a democratic government, a reduction in military forces and spending, and an establishment of a free-market economy. If Mr. Gorbachev wishes to move toward a democratic and free-market society, as he claims, then he should save his government \$4.5 to \$7 billion annually by terminating aid to Cuba. Until Mr. Gorbachev does this, we must not consider any assistance to the Soviets based on their promise to free their own people while they continue to finance the subjugation of millions of Cubans. If the United States sends aid to the Soviets, we are taking part in this subsidy. Even if the

United States tax dollars do not directly reach Havana, we are certainly freeing up Soviet money to send to Castro.

Congress will soon be faced with voting on most-favored-nation [MFN] status to the Soviet Union. Under the fast-track authority, President George Bush submitted his recommendation for MFN status to the Soviet Union. Under the fast-track authority, Congress can only vote up or down, without attaching amendments, and on a strict deadline for any trade vote.

President Bush feels that the time is right to grant MFN status to the Soviet Union, and his recommendation to do so was submitted to the Congress in early October. In response to these actions, I am an original cosponsor of Representative FRANK GUARINI's bill which conditions continued MFN status next year on the cessation of all Soviet military and economic aid to Cuba. Because of the way the law of fast-track authority is written, nothing can be done sooner to condition MFN status to the Soviet Union before 1992.

In the interest of human rights and ensuring security of the western hemisphere, we must influence the Soviet Union to cease aid to the Cuban regime before we extend any trade privileges to the Soviet Union.

Through the years, Congress has expressed its outrage over the human rights abuses exercised by Castro. Now is the time that his militaristic regime be cut off by his Soviet benefactors. We must reinforce these messages.

For the first time in over 40 years, the United States and the Soviet Union have a chance to develop a positive relationship. But the Soviet Union must be an honest broker for this relationship to work and we must not allow ourselves to foolishly believe the Soviets.

We have been misled too many times already.

#### NOVEMBER IS HOSPICE MONTH

### HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind my colleagues that the President has declared November to be National Hospice Month, and to join me in honoring the important role that hospices play.

As the President has stated:

Employing the skills of a full cadre of health care professionals and volunteers—including physicians, nurses, counselors, therapists, and members of the clergy—hospice care enables the terminally ill individuals to live peacefully and comfortably in their final days. The dedicated men and women who provide hospice care help terminally ill patients to face natural death without feeling alone or unprepared. They also help patients' families cope with emotional suffering and loss. A vital portion of our Nation's health care system, hospice programs reaffirm the inherent dignity and worth of each individual while underscoring our reverence for human life.

I also would like to pay special honor to Camarillo Hospice, the first bereaved program in Ventura County, CA. Formed in 1978, the

hospice is a hospital-based but autonomous organization, based in Pleasant Valley Hospital. Like most such organizations, Camarillo Hospice is committed to the dignity of the human experience. It is about living, not about dying. This volunteer group believes that it is the quality of life that matters, whether that life is measured in years, days, or hours.

Mr. Speaker, Camarillo Hospice will provide its 1-on-1 care to more than 800 individuals and family members this year alone, and serves the communities of Camarillo, Somis, Santa Rosa Valley, Moorpark, and the Navy bases at Point Mugu and Port Hueneme.

As the Nation and California commemorate the fine work of hospices, I'm sure my colleagues join me in saluting the volunteers and staff associated with Camarillo Hospice—indeed, those associated with all of the many fine hospices nationwide—for the fine work they do in providing clients and families with the emotional, practical and spiritual assistance they need.

#### OREGON SUPPORTS FREEDOM FLIGHTS FOR SOVIET JEWS

### HON. LES AU COIN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mr. AU COIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my gratitude to Jerry Stern of Portland, OR, for his most recent efforts in support of the national Continuing Exodus campaign to bring Soviet Jews to Israel. Mr. Stern has agreed to pay the entire \$250,000 cost of chartering a plane to bring 250 Soviet Jews to Israel. He has encouraged others to contribute to the cost of a second plane, and so far pledges have come in to pay for 64 of the 250 seats on this second plane.

Throughout its existence, the State of Israel has provided a haven for Jews from all parts of the world, from communities long victimized by intolerance and oppression. Now, the end of the cold war has enabled hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews to obtain visas for Israel, achieving a long-sought goal of American foreign policy.

It is impossible not to admire the way Israel has risen to the challenge presented by the dramatic upsurge in immigration. An entire country is welcoming hundreds of thousands of new citizens with open arms, never hesitating to make the sacrifices needed to turn this dream into a reality.

Just as admirable is the generosity and dedication of Jerry Stern and the many other Americans who are doing so much to help the resettlement effort. I applaud these humanitarian efforts and submit for inclusion in the RECORD an article from the Jewish Review.

#### PORTLAND RESIDENT FUNDS ONE EXODUS FREEDOM FLIGHT

Portland's first Freedom Flight, part of the national Continuing Exodus campaign to fly Jews directly out of the Soviet Union, will take wing in early January, thanks in part to a generous grant by Jerry Stern. The campaign's aim is to have two full flights under the Portland banner within the next several months.

"There are Freedom Flights in ever community in the United States," says Stern. "I

fear that this winter, when people in the U.S.S.R. find they don't have enough food and the store shelves are empty, there could easily be another coup attempt. But by then it will be too late. We have no other choice but to get our families out now."

Stern is funding an entire plane as a challenge to the Portland Jewish community to match it with a second flight. So far, 64 seats have been pledged on the second plane. It takes \$250,000 to cover all the costs of chartering a plane to bring 250 Soviet Jews to Israel.

A seat can be purchased by individuals, groups or organizations for \$1,000 with pledges payable over three years. All new pledges to Continuing Exodus can be credited toward a seat on the freedom flight. Seats on the plane can be purchased in memory or honor of a loved one. A nameplate will be attached to the actual plane seat.

For more information, contact the Jewish Federation of Portland at 425-6219.

#### HONORING THE BETSY ROSS LADIES AUXILIARY

#### HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is my special privilege today to pay tribute to the Betsy Ross Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States on the occasion of its 75th anniversary, which makes it the oldest ladies auxiliary in the VFW.

All the veterans who participate at Bronx Post No. 95 know the dedication and commitment of the ladies auxiliary, and the community takes great pride in their accomplishments. From the day it was instituted in November 1916, the women of Betsy Ross have been active in supporting the troops of the United States. Within a year of its founding, the group effected the donation of an ambulance to our troops in France and followed soon after with the donation of a second ambulance in 1918.

Over the years, their generous service has continued in the promotion of programs involving youth activities, public safety, caring for disabled veterans, and a host of other activities. After 75 years of service, the Betsy Ross Ladies Auxiliary shows no signs of slowing down.

On behalf of the Bronx community, and with a larger thank you from our troops around the world, I congratulate all those who have been affiliated with the Betsy Ross Ladies Auxiliary for holding high the banner of strength and caring that characterizes the U.S. military.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE DEDICATION OF THE CRAIG BEACH VILLAGE MUNICIPAL BUILDING

#### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Craig Beach Village Municipal Building as it opened its doors in my 17th District of Ohio on October 19, 1991.

This is truly a great occasion. In 1930, the populace voted to incorporate Craig Beach Village with Harry Vest as its first Mayor. The people of the village hoped to see a building erected to house its government.

That dream came true on August 12, 1991, when the first meeting was held in the Craig Beach Village Municipal Building. The dedication ceremony on October 19, 1991, was indeed, a monumental occasion.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the people of Craig Beach Village and their new municipal building. I congratulate them and wish them well.

#### TRIBUTE TO ROBERT P. PICARD, R.N.

#### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Robert P. Picard, R.N., of Woonsocket, RI. Robert P. Picard is the recipient of the Francesco Cannistra, M.D. Memorial Award.

The Francesco Cannistra Memorial Award is presented each year by Thundermist Health Associates, of Woonsocket, RI, to the person in the northern Rhode Island community who has done the most to improve health care.

Robert Picard received his associate of science degree in nursing in 1970. Mr. Picard is currently employed as a Urological Nurse Specialist for the Visiting Nurse Service of Greater Woonsocket. Previous to this job he was employed by Landmark Medical Center for 23 years. Over the years Robert Picard's contributions to the community have been extraordinary.

Robert Picard was a founding member of the Association of Operating Room Technicians of Rhode Island. He has also served as treasurer for the Association of Operating Room Nurses of Rhode Island. In addition, he was the coordinator for the Advanced Life Support System for Woonsocket.

Robert Picard currently serves on the board of directors of the Northern Rhode Island Community Mental Health Center. He also presently serves as vice president for the board of directors at Tri-Hab, Inc., and he is the treasurer of the Woonsocket Rotary Club.

Through his career in the nursing profession, Robert Picard has received many awards. In 1970, he was the recipient of the Student Nurse of the Year Award. The American Heart Association has presented him with the Nurse of the Year Award in 1985, and the Special Service Award in 1988.

It is with great pleasure that I congratulate Robert Picard as the recipient of the Francesco Cannistra Memorial Award. Robert Picard has built a reputation in nursing that is admired by all associated with profession. I extend my best wishes to Robert Picard for all his future endeavors.

#### BRADFORD JAMES BOISVERT EARNS EAGLE SCOUT AWARD

#### HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Bradford James Boisvert of Troop 49 in Warwick and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 31 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

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

For his Eagle Scout project, he donated his time, talents, and organizational skills to coordinate a community dinner for the members of a local church. He is an outstanding young man who is an inspiration to many.

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

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

#### THE CALABRIA MUTUAL AID SOCIETY: COMMITTED TO SERVICE

#### HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, Westchester's vibrant Italian-American community has made numerous important contributions to the well-being of Westchester. Without our flourishing and vibrant Italian-American community, our county would be a poorer place. A prime example of this is the work of the Calabria Mutual Aid Society, and

the honorees for its 1991 dinner-dance, Assemblymen Ron Tocci and Frank DiMarco.

The Calabria Society, like other mutual aid societies in Westchester, does innumerable good works throughout our community. Through charitable giving drives, scholarship funds, and other worthwhile activities, they help to improve the quality of life of many of their neighbors as well as their own members. The Calabria Mutual Aid Society has been involved in this good work for 55 years.

One of the leaders of the society for more than 15 years is Assemblyman Ron Tocci, who has also represented the Sound Shore area in the New York State Assembly since 1985. He is a hardworking and conscientious legislator whose service in the assembly has been marked by a tremendous commitment to the fight against substance abuse, particularly among young people. As chairman of the committee on harbors and coastal zones, he has done a tremendous job of focusing attention on the need to clean up our State's waterways. Throughout his life, from his service as a paratrooper in Vietnam, to his tenure on the Westchester County Legislature, to the excellent work that he does today, Ron Tocci has been a model public servant. That spirit carries over, as well, into his service with the Calabria Society.

His commitment to a better Westchester is matched by that of Frank DiMarco, a descendant of a Calabria region family who is no stranger to community service. An attorney in private practice in New Rochelle, Frank has been active in the Calabria Society since 1975. Since 1978, he has held the position of lecturer in the society. His involvement in promoting the improvement of our community does not stop there, however. He has also applied his remarkable energy and many talents to such organizations as the Kiwanis Club, the Residence Park Neighborhood and Civic Association, of which he is treasurer and a member of the board of directors, and the Bronx Lodge of Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler.

These two individuals, Mr. Speaker, truly reflect the kind of dedication and commitment that make the Calabria Mutual Aid Society the important force in our community that it is. I am proud to have this outstanding group in the district that I represent. Indeed, everyone in Westchester is fortunate to have them working to improve our community. I am sure that all of my colleagues join me in congratulating Assemblymen Ron Tocci, Frank DiMarco, and all of the society's members on this special occasion.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—A CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF ITALY

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of pride, having received my naval commission from Columbia University's midshipman's school and as a Member of the House from New Jersey of Italian ancestry, that I bring to the attention of my distinguished

colleagues the news that Columbia University has again become a major center for the study of Italy in the United States. Thanks to the enlightened decision of the Italian Government to acquire from Columbia for \$10 million the Casa Italiana, an imposing Florentine-style building on its campus, and to allocate an additional \$7.5 million for its restoration, Columbia will be able to resume its role as a world leader in Italian studies.

The Casa Italiana, a gift to Columbia in 1927 by a group of businessmen of Italian ancestry and for many years thereafter the Center for Italian Studies at Columbia, had reached the point where either a massive effort had to be made to renovate its structure and facilities or its original role would have to be abandoned. There was no choice. The sum needed to reach this goal was beyond the means of Columbia or the supporters of the Casa Italiana in this country.

A devoted group of educators, diplomats, students, and outside scholars devised an international plan to reach the goal. They knew that the road would be filled with obstacles and that the redtape of government and nonprofit institutions would be difficult to cut. It took them 3 years of work in the United States and Italy. The leaders of this group in the United States were Prof. Maristella Lorch, long associated with Columbia University, and Francesco Corrias, the former Italian Consul General in New York, and in Italy were Prime Minister Fulvio Andreotti and President Francesco Cossiga.

They devised quite an ingenious scheme whereby Italy would buy Casa Italiana from Columbia and then lease it back to Columbia after renovating it. Columbia would create ex novo "The Italian Academy for Advanced Studies in America" at Columbia University and cover its operating costs with proceeds from the sale. The academy was inaugurated on May 6, 1991, with an impressive ceremony attended by the President of Italy, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister, and many other Italian dignitaries and scholars. Representing Columbia were the president, the provost, and many faculty members from various disciplines, all of them scholars devoted to Italian culture, along with several hundred guests. The academy's first official activity was a 4-day congress "Cicero in America: Education and Political Life" chaired by Prime Minister Andreotti as founder and president of the Center for Cicerone Studies in Rome. Here was Cicero speaking across the ages with his ideas embodied in our very constitution. Columbia is now reborn as the Center of Italian Studies in this country. Why reborn? Simply because, unknown to many, Columbia College was in 1805 the first American college to institute a course in Italian language, history, and poetry. There were no politics to be played at the time. Italy was not a state but rather a land of many nations with a common language and a tremendous wealth of humanistic, artistic, and scientific thinkers. Columbia's choice to fill the new post was Lorenzo Da Ponte, a Venetian subject. Why Da Ponte? Because he embodied the qualities of deep devotion to and profound knowledge of Italian culture. Da Ponte was well known in this era in the courts of Europe and its universities as the master port who gave Mozart his most famous libretti

among them Don Giovanni, Nozze Di Figaro, and *Così Fan Tutte*. To celebrate Da Ponte's contributions to Columbia, the United States, and Italy, an exhibit was inaugurated on May 1, 1991, "Lorenzo Da Ponte: A Vision of Italy From Columbia College (1805-1838)." His tireless enthusiasm for bringing the two cultures together was presented with an elegant sense of propriety at the moment the academy came into being.

The new Italian Academy at Columbia is a unique example of international cooperation in the field of higher learning. The academy is a single entity with a dually composed board of guarantors appointed by Italy and Columbia to guide and supervise its activities. The president of the academy is Michael Sovern, president of Columbia University; its honorary president is Francesco Cossiga, president of the Italian Republic. Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti is its founding fellow together with President Sovern and the academy's first director, Prof. Maristella Lorch. The board of guarantors, chaired by Columbia Provost Jonathan Cole, also has the authority to appoint fellows of the Italian Academy. A fellow is someone deemed to have earned that honor by an enduring and notable contribution to humanity made in a context related to Italy and Italian culture. The academy does not enroll students nor award degrees. Its goal is to be the catalyst for the best scholars in the humanities, history, literature, mathematics, the arts, and the sciences. To this end, the Italian Academy will focus on the endowment of permanent chairs in these disciplines and bring and Columbia the finest minds in the world for lectures, seminars, and research. These scholars will continue to follow the time-honored tradition of embodying knowledge from the shoulders of giants—the great minds of the past—to honor the present and to pursue the quest for knowledge into the future.

The Sanpaolo Foundation, the Philanthropic Arm of the Istituto Bancario San Paolo Di Torino, was the first to endow a chair at Columbia under the new Italian Academy—a \$1.8 million grant establishing the Sanpaolo Professorship in International Journalism. Similar endowments are being sought for chairs in various disciplines from other Italian institutions but not from them alone. The pursuit of higher learning is becoming more costly. In this new global time, we should work hard to find ways to reduce military expenditures and endow many more professorships and chairs at Columbia and other educational institutions.

I will continue my efforts to improve education at every level, starting with kindergarten. We must fight illiteracy and improve educational opportunities everywhere. But we cannot ignore the scientists and researchers who spend endless hours at their microscopes and computers striving to lessen suffering, to create richer, better lives for all. Mr. Speaker, I commend all those who have contributed to the founding of the Italian Academy. I urge full support for it among Americans who believe in this mission as expressed in its motto: "Pensare Insieme"—to think together.

## HONORING ISIDORE DICKEN

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 4, 1991*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor today to pay tribute to a man who has accomplished what few others have achieved. My constituent, Isidore Dicken, is celebrating his 90th birthday.

Over 9 decades, Isidore has traveled many miles and seen many people and places. He was born in Russia in 1901 and came to the United States in 1923. One of his proudest moments occurred when he became a citizen of the United States in 1940.

Much of his career was dedicated to the craft of tailoring, where he brought color and style to people's lives. He made suits in Manhattan for famous stars such as Bob Hope and Julius LaRosa, and costumes for many Broadway plays at the Theater Costume House.

Isidore Dicken has been a dedicated family and community person. His late wife, Fay, and his son, Martin, have been the main recipients of this affection. But Isidore has also been active in the community as an air raid warden during World War II and as a member of the Co-op City Democratic Club.

It is impossible to fit 9 decades of activity into a short statement, so I must conclude by congratulating Isidore Dicken for reaching this milestone, and also thank him on behalf of the community for his outstanding citizenship.

## HONORING DAVE COURVOISIER

**HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY**

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 4, 1991*

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man whose dedication to helping to fulfill the needs of disadvantaged children has recently earned him the City of Hope National Medical Center's Spirit of Life Award. Dave Courvoisier, news anchor of NBC's Las Vegas affiliate KVBC, has become a local favorite and has distinguished himself both within the journalism and local philanthropic communities.

Courvoisier was raised on a farm near the small town of Greenville, IL, where he was active in sports, student government, and the annual school musicals, all the while keeping his grades in the top 20 percent of his class. He went on to attend the University of Illinois and graduated with a bachelor's degree in education, subsequently completing his student teaching requirements near Chicago. He then attended graduate school for a master's in exercise physiology while at the same time he researched heart patients using 24-hour-electrocardiograms, under a grant from the Illinois Heart Foundation.

After years of traveling and working for various companies, Courvoisier discovered his current and most loved profession, broadcasting and communications. His first major job in television news came at CBS affiliate KFVS-

TV in Missouri. It was here he became involved with the Wednesday's Child Program which focused each week on a different child in need of adoption.

Courvoisier continued his series under the name "Best Friends" in North Carolina and then he moved to Las Vegas, where he is now a widely respected news anchor. He is now a major advocate for the homeless and foster children, as well as those seeking a big sister or big brother. As a member of the First Christian Church in Las Vegas, he serves as chairman of the finance committee and as an elder.

Mr. Courvoisier's accomplishments are many and his dedications are outstanding. I understand why the City of Hope is proud to honor a man who has found such a personal way to touch the hearts of disadvantaged children while sending a compassionate message about their needs to thousands. I ask you to join with me in praising this year's Spirit of Life Award recipient, who is an ideal model for not only the young people his work affects, but for all people everywhere.

## TRIBUTE TO JAMES L. HEALY, JR.

**HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 4, 1991*

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I rise today to inform my colleagues of the passing of Mr. James L. Healy, Jr. Jimmy was a young man who displayed incredible dedication and commitment to his home town of Westford, MA. He will be greatly missed by all who were fortunate enough to have known him.

Following a Healy tradition set by his grandfather, Jimmy was elected to the Westford Board of Selectment in 1988 of which he was chairman at the time of his death. He was a man who brought enthusiasm, energy, and a heightened sense of compassion to every civic endeavor with which he became involved. As a selectman he displayed a rare combination of community and academic mindedness that helped townspeople to appreciate the simple beauty and historic richness of Westford.

His greatest contribution, however, was the example he set for people young and old about commitment to one's community. In Jimmy we saw a man whose dedication and sense of responsibility to his town was second only to his family. Even during his final weeks Jimmy found the strength to attend a board meeting in an attempt to balance the town budget despite the physical pain of recent surgery. Two days later, he again left the hospital to attend a special town meeting out of concern for his constituents. His selfless act of courage symbolizes Jimmy's unique sense of commitment and love for his town.

Jimmy Healy was a man of many accomplishments. The list of his civic involvements is long and commendable. It illustrates the diversity of his knowledge and interests. He was a former trustee of Westford's J.V. Fletcher Library and served on the town's 250th Anniversary Committee. He was president of the Lafayette Committee in Boston, and was a member of the Union Club, the Harvard Club of

New York, the Franco-American Club of Forge Village, Westford, and the Massachusetts Municipal Association.

Jimmy was a man who appreciated education. After graduating from Harvard University, he studied classical archeology at Bryn Mawr University in Pennsylvania and attended the American School of Classical Studies in Athens while working on digs in Greece and Turkey.

Jimmy also has an impressive career as video producer. As a vice president for Enterprise Media Inc., he conceived The Modern Presidency series which was hosted by David Frost. More recently he had worked as a consultant and video producer for his own company, Healy Associates.

Mr. Speaker, I offer my condolences to the Healy family and friends who I'm sure can temper their sadness with the knowledge that Jimmy's love for and service to his town will long be remembered. Jimmy was truly a special individual, a traditionalist who by following in the footsteps of his ancestors has further confirmed his family as a cornerstone of the Westford community. Jimmy has left his individual mark too; a tradition of unyielding courage, unequalled dedication, and unparalleled commitment to public service and his beloved hometown of Westford. This he displayed even during a time of great physical pain and personal suffering. Mr. Speaker, it is this level of commitment to public service that is necessary to lead this nation into the future and to meet the many difficult challenges which lie ahead.

## CONFERENCE REPORT TO H.R. 2508

**HON. CARLISS COLLINS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 4, 1991*

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week the House considered the conference report to H.R. 2508, the Foreign Assistance Authorization for fiscal years 1992 and 1993, and I am pleased to see that this legislation, along with my dissenting vote, was rejected.

I looked long and hard at this legislation, Mr. Speaker. It contained some excellent provisions, including a reversal of the administration's Mexico City family planning provisions and \$1 billion for aid to Africa. Furthermore, I had been a supporter of foreign aid programs in the past. I believe that, as the world's first, and now last, superpower, we have been entrusted with certain responsibilities which we must uphold. We have continually cast ourselves in the role of freedom's champion, a role which cannot simply be shed by our apparent victory in the cold war.

My support for this legislation, however, was muted by the ever deteriorating quality of life here in our own cities and towns, while yet we continue to ship our dollars overseas for development abroad. Never before has one American generation been expected to have a lower standard of living than their parents. We have over 30 million working Americans with no health insurance whatsoever and the highest infant mortality rate in the industrialized

world. We have millions of unemployed Americans with no benefits and millions of unemployable Americans because our education system is in shambles. And we have millions of Americans who live in squalid housing, with millions more who have no housing at all. Parts of my district, Mr. Speaker, have living conditions resembling those of many Third World nations, the very nations this legislation would have benefited.

Mr. Speaker, democracy has taken root throughout the world. We do not have the expansionism of the evil empire anymore to focus our dollars against. I believe it is time to begin concentrating our efforts, and our funds, on fighting our domestic enemies such as hunger, crime, and homelessness. People are hurting here in America and we must begin listening to their pleas for help. I simply will not return to my district in Chicago to try to explain to my constituents why this Nation cannot fund adequate health care programs, build affordable housing, and assist unemployed Americans whose benefits have been exhausted, but we can afford to send \$25 billion abroad. It is unconscionable, Mr. Speaker, and I commend the House for rejecting the conference report.

**JO WALKER-MEADOR—COUNTRY  
MUSIC PERSONIFIED**

**HON. BOB CLEMENT**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 4, 1991*

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a lady whose efforts have played a great role in the development of the country music industry—Mrs. Jo Walker-Meador.

Known globally, the Country Music Association is the world's most active trade association. When people think of the CMA, they think of Jo Walker-Meador, who was responsible for establishing the international reputation of respect the CMA commands.

For more than 30 years Jo Walker-Meador has given her time and talent to develop the Country Music Association into the entity it is today—a worldwide organization with more than 7,000 members dedicated to the American art form of country music.

Jo began her tenure with CMA in 1958 as office manager. Shortly afterward she became CMA's executive director, a position she held for more than 30 years.

Born Josephine Denning in Orlinda, TN, Jo attended Lambuth and Peabody Colleges and was employed by an amusement company and a food company before joining CMA. Jo has assisted CMA in establishing many important events and activities during her years with the organization, such as the Country Music Hall of Fame, the annual Awards Show, Fan Fair—with the Grand Ole Opry, SRO, formerly the Talent Buyer's Entertainment Marketplace, and the Music Industry Professional Seminar.

Jo has been recognized for her contributions to the country music industry on many occasions. In 1970, the city of Nashville presented her with the Metronome Award, given each year to the person who has done the

most to further Nashville as a center for entertainment. In 1981, she was named Lady Executive of the Year by the Nashville Chapter of the National Women Executives, the SEAC Ambassador of Country Music, and the BMI Commendation of Excellence. She has also received the International Hubert Long Award and the IFCO Tex Ritter Memorial Award.

The Academy of Country Music honored Jo in 1983 with its Jim Reeves Memorial Award for her role in establishing the CMA's London office and her quarter-century of dedication to the industry.

Jo has always been involved in community civic and charitable events. She is a member of the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences, the American Cancer Society, the Metropolitan Tourist Commission, the Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce Board of Governors, the National Music Council board of directors, the Arthritis Foundation, and many other organizations.

She is the first woman ever elected to the Big Brothers of Nashville board of directors and in 1989 became the first woman elected as the organization's president. In 1977, she became the second woman ever elected by the membership of the Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce to serve a 3-year term on its board of governors.

Mr. Speaker, country music is enjoying its greatest popularity ever. From Moscow to Minnesota, Taiwan to Tennessee, more people than ever are listening to country music. Like any industry the country music business has enjoyed its highs and its lows. But, throughout the past three decades one lady has persevered and dedicated her considerable talents and time to ensuring this unique art form would grow and prosper.

Jo Walker-Meador has announced her retirement as CMA's executive director effective December 31, but I suspect her contributions to the industry she so loves will continue throughout her lifetime. During the recent country music Association awards show in Nashville, Jo was recognized by President George Bush for her outstanding contributions to country music industry.

The tributes to Jo will continue during special ceremonies in Nashville on November 14. Although I will be unable to attend because the House of Representatives will be in session, I want to take this opportunity to ask everyone of my colleagues who has ever enjoyed country music—from Hank Williams to Garth Brooks—to join me today in saluting a lady whose work was often behind-the-scenes, but is as responsible as any single person for the popularity country music enjoys today. I salute and pay tribute to the achievement and accomplishments of Mrs. Jo Walker-Meador—one of the true Queens of country music.

**HONORING WILLIAM C. DANA**

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 4, 1991*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, a little more than a year ago, I paid tribute here to William Dana, who at the time was celebrating his

20th year as principal of Public School 21 in the Bronx. I return today to again speak of Bill Dana, this time in honor of his retirement from the New York City school system after more than 35 years as a teacher and principal.

Such a retirement brings on mixed emotions. I am grateful to Bill Dana for all his years of service, and there is no doubt that he will be able to look back on his career with great satisfaction. For selfish reasons, I am a little upset because our schools are losing a great educator and a good friend. It is not often that a person as caring and dedicated as Bill Dana comes along, and it is only natural for us to wish that he could stick around forever.

But it is time for Bill Dana to get a well-deserved rest, to spend more time with his family and friends, and to take the time to enjoy hobbies and interests that have probably been put off for a long while. I simply wish to extend my thanks and best wishes to Bill Dana on behalf of the people of the Bronx. It has been a good, long career that deserves a good, long retirement.

**TODAY WE MUST ASK WHETHER  
OUR CHILDREN WILL LIVE BET-  
TER THAN WE DO: VOTE FOR  
THE HIGHER EDUCATION REAU-  
THORIZATION**

**HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, November 4, 1991*

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, opportunity is a great motivator. When Eugene Lang walked into his old junior high and announced that he personally would guarantee that every child in that auditorium who stayed out of trouble and graduated from high school would have guaranteed funding to go to college, the results were remarkable. In the years that followed, achievement rates went up, dropout rates went down, and kids went to college rather than being sidetracked on dead-end streets. As effective as they are, the "I Have A Dream" and other similar projects can serve only a few students.

Like Mr. Lang, the President sometimes ventures into classrooms, where he advises students to work hard, stay out of trouble, and go to college. This is good advice.

However, advice is not always enough. Many youngsters already realize that no matter how hard they work, their families simply cannot afford to send them to college. Parents realize this too: poll after poll shows families—many of them middle-income families—believing that the cost of higher education is putting higher education out of reach.

The decline in real wages for many families over the past decade suggests that these fears are rooted in the low productivity in the economy. Many families are finding that the economy just is not offering the opportunities it once did.

The decline in student aid over the past decade has helped put college out of reach for many Americans. Average aid as a percentage of the total costs at a public university sank from 81 percent in 1980-81 to 61 per-

cent in 1988-89. At private universities, average aid covers only 21 percent of student costs! Federal policy has made things worse. Over the past decade student aid was switched from grants to student loans for students from low income families. This left low income students deep in debt at the point in their lives when they are trying to complete school, find a job, start a family, and keep a roof over their heads. Whether you look at default rates, college completion rates, or the falling proportion of minority students on campus, it is clear that the current student aid program needs improvement.

If we do not act, we risk a dismal spiral in which weak economic performance undermines education—which, in turn, undermines the future American economy.

H.R. 3553 provides realistic access to higher education for those able to benefit. H.R. 3553 allows every child to go as far as abilities and hard work can take him or her. And it builds the foundation for continued growth. In other words, it empowers the great motivator: Opportunity.

In 1980 candidate Reagan asked Americans whether we were better off than we had been 4 years earlier. Today, we must ask the more important follow-up question. Today, we must ask "Will our children live better than we do?" Access to higher education is essential to ensuring that the answer will be "Yes." Like Lincoln's land-grant colleges and Truman's GI bill, this legislation works to translate the American dream into the American reality by ensuring that every child has full access to the educational opportunities that hard work entitle him or her to. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this vital legislation.

#### ANOTHER OPPONENT OF TERM LIMITS

### HON. JAMES A. McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, on October 28, I addressed the House to discuss Washington State's term-limit initiative. I identified several organizations based in Washington, DC—Citizens for Congressional Reform and Citizens for a Sound Economy—as the principal backers of this purported grassroots effort. I identified the individuals who serve on the boards and advisory boards of these organizations.

Subsequently, I have learned that Woodruff M. Price, corporate vice president for Federal affairs of CSX Corp., had resigned on October 22 from the Washington Advisory Board of Citizens for a Sound Economy, because of his opposition to term limitations. I am pleased to correct the record, and I regret any embarrassment my statement may have caused Mr. Price.

#### TRIBUTE TO WILLIAMSBURG JR. HIGH SCHOOL

### HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Williamsburg Jr. High School, of Williamsburg, WV for winning the 1990-91 State Physical Fitness Champion Award.

This national contest is sponsored by the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports and is open to all students in all elementary and/or secondary schools. To win, a school must have the highest percentage of students who have been awarded the Presidential Physical Fitness Award by scoring 85 percent or higher on a battery of physical tests. Ranging from sit-ups to pull-ups to a one mile walk/run, these exercises test an individual's strength, endurance, and agility.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to applaud Williamsburg Jr. High School for emphasizing the importance of health and fitness to their students. In a country where only 10 percent of the American youth can actually achieve a passing grade for physical fitness, the Presidential Physical Fitness Award merits praise!

#### THE PEOPLE'S IMPRESARIO: A TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH PAPP

### HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to New York theatrical producer Joseph Papp, who died of cancer Thursday, October 31, in Greenwich Village. Mr. Papp was a true innovator in the theater, taking risks to produce plays that were thought-provoking and controversial as well as entertaining. He will be remembered for making Shakespeare's plays accessible to mass audiences. He will also be remembered as a pioneer in what is called nontraditional casting, or placing actors of color in roles that were initially created for white characters, particularly in some of his productions of Shakespeare's works.

Shakespeare played a key role in Mr. Papp's decision to make the theater his life. Born Joseph Papirofsky 70 years ago in Brooklyn's Williamsburg section, the son of an impoverished immigrant trunkmaker and a seamstress, Mr. Papp began reading Shakespeare when he was 12 as a way to escape his bleak and economically deprived existence.

While in the Navy during World War II, Mr. Papp put on his first amateur productions. After the war, he studied acting and directing at the Actors Lab in Los Angeles. He later joined a touring production of the National Company's "Death of a Salesman."

In 1954, while working at the CBS television network as a stage manager, Mr. Papp took over the basement of a church on Manhattan's Lower East Side and began producing plays for his New York Shakespeare Festival. Mr.

Papp's Public Theater, an outgrowth of the festival, became one of the Nation's leading nonprofit theaters.

In the summer of 1956, Mr. Papp staged his city-funded Shakespeare Festival plays on the back of a flatbed truck, literally "putting his shows on the road" and taking his productions to all five of New York City's boroughs. His Central Park productions of Shakespeare plays were launched when one summer his mobile stage collapsed in the middle of Central Park. His annual Shakespeare summer-in-the-park productions eventually became a New York City theatrical tradition.

The plays were free and thus available to hundreds of low-income or no-income people who could not afford the often exorbitant prices of New York City theater tickets. Mr. Papp's commitment to bringing theater to mass audiences was evident in his tireless efforts to secure foundations' funding and private donations to pay for these annual free productions in Central Park.

Mr. Papp built Central Park's Delacorte Theater in 1962 while continuing to tour with his mobile plays. In 1987, Mr. Papp began a cycle of all of Shakespeare's 36 plays, presented either in the Public Theater complex or in Central Park.

Mr. Papp gave many playwrights and actors of color mass exposure in mainstream theater, among them black actors Morgan Freeman, who later received a best supporting actor Oscar nomination for his work in the film "Street Smart," and Denzel Washington, who won a best supporting actor Oscar for his role in Congressman Major Owens/Extension of Remarks the film "Glory."

My son Geoffrey acted in some of Joseph Papp's productions as part of a special program of Shakespeare plays for high school audiences in 1986 and 1987. Geoffrey played Romeo in "Romeo and Juliet" and Orlando in "As You Like It," among other roles. He had a part in "Richard the Second," produced and directed by Papp at the Delacorte Theater, and he once played Puck in a Papp production of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream." This past summer, Geoffrey was the assistant director of a Papp production of "Othello," and he also understudied noted actor Raul Julia, who played Othello.

Among the playwrights of color whose works were produced by Mr. Papp were Miguel Pinero, author of the prison drama "Short Eyes," Ntozake Shange, author of the groundbreaking work on the plight of black women, "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide When the Rainbow Was Enuf," and Charles Gordone's "No Place To Be Somebody," which won a Pulitzer Prize drama.

Mr. Papp also produced many other plays with topical themes, such as "Hair," the 1967 musical about the hippie counterculture, "Sticks and Bones," "More Than You Deserve," and "The Basic Training of Pavlo Hummel," which concerned the Vietnam war, and "The Normal Heart," concerning the AIDS epidemic. "The Normal Heart" has great personal meaning for Mr. Papp, an early advocate of AIDS research. Mr. Papp lost his 28-year-old son, Anthony, to the disease a year ago.

Mr. Papp was a longtime champion of freedom of speech and association. In 1958 he

was fired from his stage manager position on CBS television's "I've Got a Secret" game show when he refused to tell a congressional committee if he had ever been a Communist. More recently, he rejected grants from the National Endowment for the Arts because he would have had to sign an antiobscenity pledge.

The theater and art worlds have lost a champion with the passing of Mr. Papp, as have the thousands who enjoyed the free, handsomely produced and creatively staged Shakespeare plays in Central Park and in the mobile theater tours over the years. The Washington Post has called Mr. Papp "the people's impresario." He was that, and more: He understood the importance of art and beauty in our everyday lives, and he dedicated his life to bringing art and beauty to all people, regardless of their color, class, or ethnic group.

I appreciate Mr. Papp's stellar contributions to theater in New York City and nationally. I hope that, although Mr. Papp is gone, his efforts to make theater a mass experience and to make sure that art remains free and unfettered will continue to live on in the hearts of artists and audiences everywhere.

#### HONORING JOSEPH APPICELLA

##### HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, for more than eight decades, the Palenese Society in Yonkers has kept alive the spirit and citizenship that characterizes the Italian culture. The organization has established itself in the community as one that upholds the fine qualities of Italian-Americans, such as respect for the law, love of family, and a tireless work ethic.

That is why it is fitting that this year the Palenese Society is honoring Joseph Appicella at its 81st annual dinner-dance. Joe has been a dedicated public servant, working in several economic development posts for the city of Yonkers, where he worked on revitalizing businesses and creating jobs. He has also been an active member of the community outside of work. Joe's many affiliations include serving on the board of directors of his local homeowners association and of the Yonkers chapter of Big Brothers-Big Sisters.

Most of all, Joe is a dedicated family man. His wife, Elvera, and his children, Jennifer and Jessica, can attest to that fact.

Joe Appicella displays the attributes that honor his Italian-American heritage and his fellow citizens at the same time. I join the Palenese Society in thanking Joe for his many contributions to the community.

#### PARTISAN POLITICS AND THE MYTH OF THE OCTOBER SURPRISE

##### HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, when the country is desperately asking Congress to ad-

dress the issues that are important; this Congress prepares to conduct a partisan, political witch hunt called the October Surprise.

The Democrat Party, the party of Jimmy Carter, frustrated at their inability to smear President Reagan during the Iran-Contra extravaganza now want to try to smear President Bush with innuendo and myth. I am placing in the RECORD a copy of the cover story from this week's edition of Newsweek magazine which reveals the myth of October Surprise.

Perhaps the members of the Democrat Party can read this article and save the money they plan to spend to pursue this political farce.

A copy of the article follows:

[From Newsweek, Nov. 11, 1991]

#### MAKING OF A MYTH

It is a story that will not die—a dark tale of conspiracy and political intrigue that, if true, would constitute something like an accusation of treason against George Bush, the late William Casey and other members of Ronald Reagan's 1980 presidential campaign. Briefly put, the "October Surprise" theory holds that Bush or Casey—or possibly Bush and Casey—cut a secret deal with Iran in the summer or fall of 1980 to delay the release of 52 U.S. hostages until after the November elections. Their objective, or so the theory holds, was to deny Jimmy Carter whatever political advantage the hostages' last-minute release might create—or, in short, to swing the 1980 election toward Reagan and Bush.

The October Surprise theory has been kicking around for the past 11 years, and it has become a mother lode for conspiracy junkies of all political persuasions. It got its biggest boost early this year when Gary Sick, a former member of Jimmy Carter's National Security Council staff, wrote an article on the op-ed page of The New York Times asserting his belief that it could have happened. Sick, who has already written a much-praised book ("All Fall Down") about the Iran hostage crisis, is about to publish a second book laying out his case for the October Surprise. The new book, to be published this week by Random House, is entitled "October Surprise." The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, meanwhile, voted last week to launch an investigation of the October Surprise theory, and the House Rules Committee is scheduled to vote this week whether or not to launch a separate investigation headed by Rep. Lee Hamilton of Indiana. So, true or not, the October Surprise is about to become yet another exhibit in the Beltway's chamber of Alleged Political Horrors—to escalate, along with the BCCI scandal, the Iran-contra affair and the savings and loan crisis, from cocktail-party gossip to subpoenas, sworn testimony and endless disputes among lawyers, investigators and witnesses.

Like all good conspiracy theories, this one forces all who would deny it to prove a negative—to prove that something did not happen. As any logician can testify, proving a negative is ultimately impossible. Equally disturbing, the October Surprise theory has now become complicated and so hideously detailed that no reasonable person can say with absolute certainty that there was no conspiracy and no deal. But Newsweek has found, after a long investigation including interviews with government officials and other knowledgeable sources around the world, that the key claims of the purported eyewitnesses and accusers simply do not

hold up. What the evidence does show is the murky history of a conspiracy theory run wild.

#### GOING MAINSTREAM: A STORY IS BORN

Washington in the fall of 1980 was, like the rest of the United States, obsessed with the U.S. Embassy hostages in Iran. It was a national crisis: Public officials, the voters and the news media were grasping at every rumor. Jimmy Carter, then running for a second term, was almost completely preoccupied by obscure events half the world away; so was the Reagan campaign. In April, the Carter administration launched a desperate military gamble to extract the hostages from captivity, and failed, miserably, in the smoking wreckage at Desert One. The campaign proceeded: Carter turned back Edward Kennedy's challenge in the Democratic primaries, and Reagan dispatched George Bush. The hostage crisis, seemingly at an impasse, continued to simmer amid the hullabaloo of an election campaign. The election came and went, with Carter's landslide defeat—and in December, with the hostages still held in Iran, rumors of some sort of backstage contract between the Republican campaign and the Iranian government first appeared in print.

The outlet was hardly prestigious: the Executive Intelligence Review, a periodical published by followers of right-wing political extremist Lyndon LaRouche. On Dec. 2, 1980, EIR ran a story alleging that former secretary of state Henry Kissinger, a target for LaRouche followers, "held a series of secret meetings during the week of Nov. 12 in Paris with representatives of Ayatollah Beheshti, leader of the fundamentalist clergy in Iran." This was attributed to "Iranian sources" in Paris. The article continued: "Top level intelligence sources in Reagan's inner circle confirmed Kissinger's unreported talks with the Iranian mullahs, but stressed that the Kissinger initiative was totally unauthorized by the president-elect. 'If you know any way of controlling that man,' said one Reagan insider, 'please let me know.'" (Kissinger said the EIR report was "totally untrue.")

The story said that this meeting was the climax of a prior liaison: " \* \* \* it appears that the pattern of cooperation between the Khomeini people and circles nominally in Reagan's camp began approximately six to eight weeks ago, at the height of President Carter's efforts to secure an arms-for-hostage deal with Teheran. Carter's failure to secure the deal, which a number of observers believe cost him the Nov. 4 election, apparently resulted from an intervention in Teheran by pro-Reagan British intelligence circles and the Kissinger faction."

EIR said that its source "stressed" that those involved in this effort "did not have the approval of Ronald Reagan himself." Fast-forward to 1983, when the LaRoucheans returned to the story. An article in the Sept. 2 issue of their journal New Solidarity gave more detail. "During the pre-election period, Carter and his crowd were frantically trying to negotiate a deal based on arms and spareparts shipments, which Iran desperately needed after the outbreak of war with Iraq on Sept. 22 \* \* \* The deal \* \* \* fell through when the hard-line mullahs boycotted the Majlis in late October. Ayatollah Beheshti—known as the most pro-Soviet of the mullahs—was the key mover behind this."

When the story got its next boost—in an April 1987 article in The Miami Herald—it was from former Iranian president Abolhassan Bani Sadr, by now in exile in Paris. Bani Sadr "said he learned after the

hostage release that two of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's advisers had been involved in negotiations with the Reagan camp. The negotiations were to delay release of the hostages until after Reagan became president \* \* \* The former president identified the two as Hashemi Rafsanjani [now himself Iran's president] and Mohammed Beheshti." Bani Sadr said he had asked both men about this. "They laughed," he said. "They didn't say no."

The Herald's story didn't get much play. But when Bani Sadr next spoke, to Flora Lewis of The New York Times in August 1987, the story grew. With The New York Times, Bani Sadr was more specific than he had been with The Miami Herald. He said negotiations with the Carter administration had been going well. "But then in October, everything suddenly stopped. My aides found out it was because the group in charge of the hostage policy, Rafsanjani, Mohammed Beheshti and Khomeini's son, did not want Carter to win the election. There was a meeting in Paris between a representative of Beheshti and a representative of the Reagan campaign." These and subsequent events, Lewis wrote, "confirm for him persistent rumors that the Reagan campaign offered arms if the hostages were not released until after the 1980 election. \* \* \*" The story had finally made it into the mainstream.

The timing was propitious—high summer, so to speak, for conspiracy buffs. The reason was the Iran-contra scandal, which proved that the Reagan administration had indeed engaged in secret dealings with Iran. Although the exact starting point of those secret negotiations remains obscure to this day, it seems clear that the roots of Iran-contra run deeper than anyone has been able to document publicly. The Reagan White House, it seems clear, was obsessed by Iran during the early 1980s. Iran-contra also showed that the administration was eager to engage in covert action, and that it was ready to lie, destroy documents and cover up a range of covert activities that violated the law.

Contragate, in short, created fertile ground for the October Surprise theory. Reporting in November 1987, the joint investigating committee created by the House and Senate relegated the October Surprise rumors to a footnote. "There have been allegations that officials of the 1980 Reagan campaign—in order to prevent a pre-election announcement by President Carter (an 'October Surprise')—met with Iranian emissaries and agreed to ship arms to Iran in exchange for a post-election release of hostages," the report stated. "Reagan campaign aides were, in fact, approached by individuals who claimed to be Iranian emissaries about potential release of hostages, as were other campaign staffs. The committee was told that the approaches were rejected and found no credible evidence to suggest that any discussions were held or arrangements reached on delaying release of hostages or arranging an early arms-for-hostages deal."

It is likely that the October Surprise would have died somewhere in late 1987, except for the appearance of a group of apparently knowledgeable, conspiracy-minded "super-sources." Journalists are vulnerable to the lure of a super-source—another Deep Throat, someone who knows all and pieces everything together in a nice, neat package. In the October Surprise case, there are four would-be Deep Throats: Barbara Honegger, Richard Brenneke, Jamshid Hashemi and Ari Ben-Menashe. At some point each has claimed first-person knowledge of the con-

spiracy. The stories they told overlapped in broad outline—and in some cases, they compared stories, swapped details and helped each other become more convincing. Journalists committed to the notion of the October Surprise often acted as a conduit between them.

Barbara Honegger: Honegger was a researcher in Reagan's 1980 campaign and worked at the White House and the Justice Department until 1983. In summer of 1987, Honegger claimed that in late October 1980, in the Reagan campaign headquarters in the Washington suburb of Arlington, she had heard a jubilant staffer say, "We don't have to worry about an October Surprise. Dick cut a deal." Dick, presumably, was Richard Allen, the Reagan campaign's top foreign-policy adviser and subsequently Reagan's first national-security adviser. It was the first confirmation from inside—a bull's-eye for the conspiracy theorists and the journalists who were following their trail.

But there were several problems. The most basic was that Honegger was never able to identify this alleged staffer or say whether she had any reason to believe the staffer knew what he was talking about. The second was that Honegger, who published a book, "October Surprise," in 1989, herself seemed to have some difficulty in separating fact from fiction. Even Christopher Hitchens, a columnist for The Nation magazine and a sometime proponent of the October Surprise theory, said her exposé was "diffused and naive."

Richard Brenneke: A businessman from Portland, Ore., Brenneke claims to have worked for the CIA for 18 years as a contract operative. He met Honegger in August 1988 in Washington, where she told him about her theories on the October Surprise. Brenneke, astonishingly enough, claimed he had been present when the deal was done. He said the meeting had taken place in Paris, at the Hotel Raphael, on Oct. 19, 1980. And Brenneke confirmed what Honegger already thought: William Casey, then Reagan's campaign manager and later CIA director during Iran-contra, had represented the Reagan-Bush campaign. Donald Gregg, then a member of Jimmy Carter's National Security Council staff and later a national-security adviser for Vice President Bush, had been there, too. The Iranians were two arms dealers, Manucher Ghorbanifar and Cyrus Hashemi.

Then, two weeks later, Bani Sadr expanded his previous story. In Playboy magazine, Bani Sadr made the most surprising charge so far—George Bush was also present in Paris. (In a scathing story on the October Surprise, The New Republic reported last week that Bani Sadr has now retracted his claim that Bush was present.) Brenneke said he, too, could confirm that Bush was in Paris—and he said so, under oath, in Denver on Sept. 23, 1988.

Brenneke was testifying on behalf of Heinrich Rupp, 58, a pilot and gold dealer who had been convicted of bank fraud. Rupp was an old friend, Brenneke said, the two had been involved in covert ops for the CIA. Brenneke gave sensational testimony. He said he had worked for the CIA for 18 years, until 1985. He said that on Oct. 19, 1980, Rupp had flown "Mr. Bush, Mr. Casey and a number of other people to Paris, France, from the United States for a meeting with Iranian representatives." Brenneke said he had been directly involved in one of what he said were three meetings with the Iranians. He listed the Americans as Bush, Casey, Donald Gregg and Richard Allen. He said the Iranians in-

cluded Hashemi Rafsanjani, who was then speaker of the Iranian Parliament and now president of Iran, and Cyrus Hashemi.

Brenneke's testimony made news—and among those who read it, with mounting fury, was the investigator from Sen. John Kerry's subcommittee, Jack Blum. Blum has spent thousands of hours checking what Brenneke had told him and had begun to believe that Brenneke was a fraud. The final proof, for Blum, came when he read Brenneke's assurance to the judge in Denver. "I will say, your honor, I have made these statements to Senator Kerry's committee and the United States Senate—again, under oath. \* \* \*" Blum knew that was not true: Brenneke had never mentioned any involvement in the October Surprise. Blum pressed the U.S. attorney's office in Denver to file perjury charges, and Brenneke was indicted in May 1989.

The trial, in April 1990, pitted Brenneke against the U.S. government—and the government lost. Donald Gregg, now U.S. ambassador to South Korea, testified he had not been in Paris on Oct. 19 or 20, 1980. Two of Casey's former secretaries said he had not been out of the country at that time. Two Secret Service agents said they were guarding Bush on the campaign trail when the meetings allegedly took place. A CIA records specialist said there was no trace that Brenneke had ever worked for the agency. But the government's case was sloppy, and Brenneke's lawyers played on the jury's doubts so skillfully that Brenneke was acquitted. In the process, he said he never meant to testify that he had actually seen Bush in Paris—only that he had been told Bush was there.

Ari Ben-Menashe: Ben-Menashe first surfaced as an October Surprise source in 1990, while he was being held in a federal prison in New York City on charges of attempting to sell U.S.-made military transport planes to Iran. Tried in October, he was acquitted after maintaining he had the secret approval of both the Bush administration and the Israeli government. Although Israeli officials deny it, Ben-Menashe claims he was an Israeli intelligence agent and an adviser to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Like Richard Brenneke, Ben-Menashe has been interviewed many times by journalists looking into the October Surprise (Newsweek, Nov. 4). Ben-Menashe says he, too, was in Paris on Oct. 19-20, 1980, as a member of a six-person Israeli team that helped set up the meeting. He says he saw Bush and Casey there, and that they were accompanied by Robert Gates, who is now George Bush's nominee as CIA director. He says the Iranian delegation was led by the Ayatollah Mehdi Karrubi, not Cyrus Hashemi and Manucher Ghorbanifar. He told Newsweek that the meeting took place at the Hotel Ritz, not the Raphael or Crillon as Richard Brenneke claims; he also told another investigator, Israeli author Shmuel Segev, that the meeting was held at the Hotel George V. ABC News gave Ben-Menashe a lie-detector test in November 1990; according to Christopher Isham, an ABC producer, Ben-Menashe failed it.

Jamshid Hashemi: Jamshid Hashemi is a younger brother of Cyrus Hashemi, an Iranian arms dealer who died in London in 1986. Jamshid has been a source for ABC News and for "Frontline," the PBS documentary program. He claims that he, his brother Cyrus and Karrubi met William Casey in a hotel in Madrid in July 1980, to begin negotiating a secret deal with the Reagan-Bush campaign. There is at least some corroborating evidence for this claim. For one thing, knowl-

edgeable officials agree that Cyrus Hashemi played a minor role during the hostage crisis—offering to help establish communications between the Carter White House and Iranian leaders. For another, as ABC-News reported, the register at the Madrid Plaza Hotel actually shows that "A. Hashemi" and "Jamshid Halaj" were registered as guests at the time in question, late July 1980.

#### MEETINGS AND MIXED MESSAGES

There are, of course, myriad further details to these shifting and mutually contradictory allegations. But the essentials are clear. There were two sets of meetings, the first between Karrubi, the Hashemi brothers and William Casey in Madrid, and the other in Paris in October. The second meeting involved either Casey and Gregg—or Casey, Bush and Gates—on the American side. On the Iranian side, depending on which "witness" is believed, it involved either Cyrus Hashemi and Manucher Ghorbanifar or the Ayatollah Karrubi. Bush, Gates and Gregg have all denied that they were in Paris on those dates, and that they ever tried to arrange a deal with any Iranian leaders. Casey is of course dead. So is Cyrus Hashemi. Ayatollah Karrubi has denied ever visiting Madrid.

A team of Newsweek correspondents has spent much of the past eight weeks exploring the evidence for these allegations. The Newsweek team believes that:

Casey did not go to Madrid: Jamshid Hashemi told his story at length to PBS's "Frontline" series in April and to ABC's "Nightline" in June. He would not appear on camera for either program, and he did not reply to Newsweek's requests for an interview. He alleges that in March or April 1980, Casey made contact with Cyrus and himself while the pair were on a visit to Washington. Casey, he says, wanted to establish contact with an Iranian who was close to Ayatollah Khomeini. The brothers agreed to act as go-betweens. The meeting took time to set up, but in July, Cyrus asked Jamshid to bring the Ayatollah Karrubi from Teheran to Madrid to meet with Casey. According to Jamshid, Mehdi Karrubi arrived with his brother Hassan.

They talked with Casey over two consecutive days, Jamshid says—two morning sessions of some three hours apiece. Then in August, Jamshid says, there was a second meeting between Casey and Karrubi, also in Madrid. After an exhaustive search of press reports, of Casey's diaries and of the diaries of his colleagues, ABC's "Nightline" reported that there was a three-day window—July 27, 28 and 29—during which Casey's whereabouts were unknown. On the 30th, ABC reported, Casey was being interviewed by an ABC correspondent at Reagan campaign headquarters and dined that night with Bush in Washington.

But Casey's whereabouts during the July "window" are convincingly established by contemporary records at the Imperial War Museum in London. Casey, it turns out, took a three-day breather from the campaign to participate in the Anglo-American Conference on the History of the Second World War. As a veteran of the Office of Strategic Services—the forerunner of the CIA—Casey delivered a paper on OSS operations in Europe during the war. He went to a reception for conference participants on the evening of July 28, and he was photographed there. He delivered his paper on the morning of July 29.

ABC News acknowledged these facts in an update later in June—but still maintained that Casey had enough time on July 27 and

28 to fly to Madrid to meet with the Iranians. A close examination of the conference records by Newsweek, however, demonstrates that Casey in fact was present at the conference sessions in London on July 28. Historian Jonathan Chadwick, who organized the conference, kept a precise, day-by-day and session-by-session record of who was present and who was not. According to Chadwick's records, Casey was present at 9:30 a.m. on the 28th, stayed for the second morning session, leaving after lunch and returning at 4 p.m. He was also present, of course, on the 29th, when he delivered his paper. "I was very excited that such a big man was coming, but it turned out to be a disappointment," Chadwick said. "He just talked it through in a very gravelly voice. He came over as a very tough sort."

There are records showing where Casey slept and ate as well—at the Royal Army Medical College, close to the Imperial War Museum. Officials there say they have a bill in the name of "W. Casey" charging him for a room on the nights of July 27 and 28, and for "messing" (eating a meal) on the 28th and 29th. There is, in short, no possibility that Casey could have held meetings with anyone on two successive days in Madrid.

Finally, there are large questions about Jamshid's story. He told ABC's Ted Koppel, for instance, that he and Cyrus made big profits in the arms trade as a direct result of the meeting in Madrid. But there is little evidence that the Hashemis had much money to spare. Elliott Richardson, who was Cyrus Hashemi's attorney in a 1984 arms-smuggling case, said that Cyrus seemed to be dealing in a "remarkably petty" quantity of arms.

The Paris meeting did not occur: The vast discrepancies between Ben-Menashe's account and Brenneke's account show, at the very least, that one of the two men is lying. But the weight of evidence suggests that both versions are false.

Ben-Menashe has changed his story repeatedly: did it happen at the Ritz, as he told Newsweek, or at the Hotel George V, as he told Shmuel Segev? He is also confused about the dates. In an interview with Newsweek, Ben-Menashe said he was sure it was Oct. 19 or Oct. 20 because it was close to the Jewish festival of Sukkot. Sukkot, a movable feast, occurred on Sept. 25 in 1980.

There is reason to believe, meanwhile, that Brenneke was nowhere near Paris on Oct. 19-20, 1980. The evidence consists of Brenneke's own credit-card receipts and desk diary for that period of time. According to a recent story in New York's Village Voice newspaper by Frank Snepp, a former CIA agent who is now a freelance journalist and investigator, Brenneke's credit-card receipts show that he stayed at a motel in Seattle, Wash., from Oct. 17 to Oct. 19. His desk calendar, Snepp also reported, showed that he was home in Portland on Oct. 20. These records, Snepp said, were shown to him by Peggy Adler Robohm, a writer who at first admired and wholly believed Brenneke's stories. Robohm got the records from Brenneke himself, during a short-lived collaboration on his autobiography. Fearful of being caught in a literary fraud, Robohm ended their collaboration last summer.

(Brenneke did not return repeated calls from Newsweek. But one of his lawyers, Mike Scott, said Snepp's story was false.)

There is, finally, solid evidence that George Bush did not go to Paris on Oct. 19-20, 1980—the U.S. Secret Service logs recorded where candidate Bush was on those days. Those logs show that Bush campaigned in New Jersey and Pennsylvania on Oct. 17,

and that he went to the Chevy Chase Country Club, outside Washington, during the day on Oct. 19. They also show that he delivered a campaign speech before the Zionist Organization of America at a Washington hotel that night. The logs show that he returned to his home at about 9:30 on the night of the 19th. The next day, Oct. 20, the Secret Service logs and press reports both record that Bush was back on the campaign trail in New Haven, Conn. Given the travel time involved, there is no reasonable possibility that he could have flown to Paris, met the Iranians and returned to the United States in that time period.

These details may or may not convince conspiracy theorists who cling to the October Surprise—just as the Warren Commission report failed to convince a whole generation of would-be investigators that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, killed John F. Kennedy. But the evidence on Bush and Casey's whereabouts—and on the bona fides of their accusers—must also be considered against the broad history of U.S.-Iran relations in the 1980s. Indeed, the October Surprise theory rests on two broad-brush assumptions that are highly suspect.

One is the notion that Iran must have gotten U.S. weapons from the Reagan administration in return for delaying the hostages' release. Despite the record of the Iran-contra scandal, however, there is oddly little evidence of any substantial weapons "payoff" to Iran. An authoritative analysis by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute shows that Iran spent approximately \$5 billion on arms between 1980 and 1983—and \$3 billion of that total went for military equipment from communist-bloc countries. It is true, apparently, that Israel supplied Iran with \$50 million worth of spare parts for U.S.-built F-4 Phantom jets in the spring of 1980. But \$50 million is chicken feed for swinging a U.S. presidential election. And Iran never got spare parts for its more potent F-14s, which rarely flew during the Iran-Iraq War but which could well have deterred Iraqi air attacks on Teheran and other cities. Only the United States could have provided the parts. Arms dealer Ian Smalley, who made a fortune selling weapons to Iran, says he does not believe that the Reagan administration cut a deal. "If the U.S. had been in the market, we would have been out of business," Smalley said.

A second pivotal notion is that secret negotiations on the hostage issue between the Carter administration and the Iranian government inexplicably broke down during October 1980. (Gary Sick, among others, places great emphasis on this fact.) But Iranian leaders were arguably distracted by the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq War, which began on September 22. In a report for the Council on Foreign Relations, former Carter administration official Harold Saunders argues that the war "diverted and absorbed the attention of Iran's leaders"—and Saunders said that only "skillful management" by Rafsanjani got the Iranian Parliament to resolve its disagreements on the hostage issue. If, as some October Surprise proponents have claimed, Rafsanjani participated in the alleged secret deal with the Reagan campaign, why did he try to resolve the hostage impasse while Carter was still in power? Then, too, many Iranians hated Jimmy Carter. Eric Rouleau, who is now France's ambassador to Turkey, was a journalist in Teheran at the time. Rouleau, who knew many Iranian leaders personally, says he heard no gossip about any pending deal with the Reagan campaign. But the Iranians were well aware that releas-

ing the hostages could help Carter win the election—and Rouleau says there was "a lot of discussion, lots of declarations, to the effect that the Iranians would never give any kind of 'gift' to President Carter."

There is, finally, one tantalizing coincidence in the secret record of the hostage crisis. On July 1, or July 2, 1980, Cyrus Hashemi met with a member of the Iranian leadership at the Ritz Hotel in Madrid. He was, apparently, acting as a go-between for the Carter administration, which by then was desperately seeking some new avenue to reopen the hostage negotiations. (That meeting, Newsweek sources say, led to a last-ditch diplomatic initiative by Secretary of State Edmund Muskie in September.) Within a week, according to Bani Sadr's diaries, Bani Sadr was told by the Ayatollah Khomeini's nephew that Iran had been approached by Reagan's men with a proposition on the hostages. The meeting site—Spain—was mentioned. Could it be that the Ayatollah's nephew confused Reagan with Carter—and that the whole notion of the October Surprise stems from that simple mistake?

NO MFN TO U.S.S.R. UNLESS IT  
CUTS AID TO CUBA

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the United States must effectively use both carrot and stick to help the U.S.S.R. to institutionalize democracy and to establish a free market economy.

Soviet Union citizens and American taxpayers would certainly agree that annual Soviet subsidies to Castro's Cuba could be put to better use in the Soviet Union. An overwhelming majority of Soviet citizens favor terminating their Government's generous support for Castro's brutal regime.

In my recent trip to Moscow, officials at the highest levels assured me that they were very eager to soon halt their country's preferential treatment of Castro.

I am extremely gratified that on October 28, Russian President Boris Yeltsin announced that the Russian Republic would cease all aid to Cuba, military and economic. If the other republics follow suit, this will soon be a national Soviet policy. I hope they do act soon.

But we must hold the Soviets to their word. That is why I am glad to join my friend from New Jersey, Mr. GUARINI, as an original co-sponsor of this bill to withhold MFN from the U.S.S.R. unless it terminates all direct military and economic aid to Castro's regime.

This bill makes good, common sense. It provides the necessary reward or carrot of MFN to the Soviets if they live up to their promise. It denies them MFN if they don't live up to their promise.

Mr. Speaker, let me suggest to my colleagues, that if you want to help the Soviet people, to help to promote democracy in Cuba, and to get the respect of the American taxpayer, then support this bill.

"A HUNDRED YEARS AGO, THE  
BUFFALO SOLDIER REVISITED"

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite my colleagues to view a special art exhibition commemorating the 9th and 101st Cavalry Units of the U.S. Army, also known as the Buffalo Soldiers. The artist, Bob Snead, is a resident of El Paso, in the 16th Congressional District of Texas.

Mr. Snead's exhibition notes describe the units "being formed under the congressional directive which stated: 'The units will be manned by negro enlisted men and white officers.'

"From the staked plains of Texas to the jagged mountain peaks of Arizona, and from the muddy waters of the Rio Grande to the northern wilderness of the Canadian border, the men of the cavalry patrolled, campaigned, fought, and died. Their missions were as varied and numerous as the locations and terrain they encountered. They built forts across the frontier and escorted the wagon trains that brought the pioneers to them. Railroad construction crews and telegraph linemen appreciated their presence, a feeling that was not shared by cattle thieves and illegal traders who supplied Indians with guns and whiskey.

"The name 'Buffalo Soldiers' originated with the Native Americans because these soldiers resembled the great Buffalo of the Plains, with their black skin and short curly hair. The record of the Buffalo Soldiers still stands as the greatest collective Black military contribution to the United States and the freedom for which it stands."

Mr. Speaker, the Buffalo Soldiers are remembered through the artistry of Mr. Snead. In addition to his accomplishments as an artist and cartoonist, Mr. Snead has taken the story of the Buffalo Soldiers to the stage. His one-man play "Held in Trust" depicts the life and times of Lt. Henry Ossian Flipper, the first black graduate of the West Point Military Academy. The play highlights Flipper's unjust dismissal from the Army and his lifelong quest to regain his good name and place in history, and the U.S. Army.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the residents of the 16th Congressional District of Texas, and the Members of the U.S. House of Representatives, I would like to welcome Mr. Snead, and his remembrances of the Buffalo Soldiers, to these halls.

TRIBUTE TO STEVE ENDEAN

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 4, 1991

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to honor one of the leaders in the fight for fairness for lesbian, gay, and bisexual Americans—Steve Endean. Steve Endean became a gay activist in my home State of Minnesota more than 20 years ago, when the organized

movement for gay civil rights was in its infancy. Steve was the first lobbyist for lesbian, gay, and bisexual civil rights at the Minnesota State Capitol in St. Paul, when I was Speaker of the Minnesota House, and he was a leader in efforts to pass the Minneapolis city ordinance on gay rights.

In 1978, after working at the local level for several years, Steve Endean moved to Washington, DC and founded the Gay Rights National Lobby, one of the first national political organizations in Washington working to outlaw discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

Steve Endean was a founder of the Human Rights Campaign Fund. Later he became the field director of the expanded Human Rights Campaign Fund and helped build its renowned grassroots network. Today, thanks largely to Steve Endean, the Human Rights Campaign Fund is the Nation's largest lesbian, gay and bisexual civil rights organization and one of the country's largest political action committees.

Steve Endean left the Human Rights Campaign Fund last Friday, but that will not stop his work for equal opportunity for all Americans regardless of their sexual orientation. "A lot of elected officials, even if they don't oppose fairness for lesbians and gay men, choose to duck the issue," said Endean recently to the Minnesota Star Tribune. "They are misjudging the prevailing winds." He cited a 1991 Penn and Schoen poll that showed over 75 percent of the respondents supported protection from job discrimination for lesbian, gay, and bisexual Americans.

Never one to rest, Steve Endean has embarked on a new campaign to ask prominent Minnesotans to support laws barring discrimination against gays, lesbians, and bisexuals. The first leaders to take this stand include: Joan Mondale, wife of the former vice president; Alan Page, an attorney and former Vikings football player; Wheelock Whitney, a former Republican gubernatorial candidate, and Beverly McKinnell, president of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota.

Steve Endean has been a pioneer in the movement to provide fair treatment for all people regardless of their sexual orientation. I am proud to recognize him today and thank him for all the good work he has done.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks

section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, November 5, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## NOVEMBER 6

9:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Business meeting, to mark up the proposed "Health Professions and Nurses Education Act," the proposed "Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Act," and to consider pending nominations.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations  
To continue hearings to examine organized crime activities in Asian communities.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
Business meeting, to consider the nominations of Robert L. Clarke, of Texas, to be Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, Susan M. Phillips, of Iowa, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and David F. Bradford, of New Jersey, and Paul Wonnacott, of Maryland, each to be a Member of the Council of Economic Advisers.

SD-538

Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings to examine relations in a multipolar world after the Cold War.

SD-419

Select on POW/MIA Affairs  
To continue hearings to examine the process of investigation of POW/MIA's currently in place, and to determine whether or not live Americans are being held against their will in Southeast Asia.

SH-216

2:15 p.m.  
Foreign Relations  
African Affairs Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the current political situation in Zaire.

SD-419

3:00 p.m.  
Conferees on H.R. 707, to improve the regulation of futures trading and authorize appropriations for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.  
1100 Longworth Building

## NOVEMBER 7

9:00 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Government Information and Regulation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on adjusting censal estimates of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

SD-342

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, S. 1772 and H.R. 2370, to alter the boundaries of the Stones River National Battlefield, Tennessee, and S. 1770, to convey certain surplus real property located in the Black Hills National Forest to the Black Hills Workshop and Training Center.

SD-366

Small Business  
Competitiveness and Economic Opportunity Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings to examine how product liability affects small business, focusing on innovation and competitiveness.

SR-428A

Select on POW/MIA Affairs  
To continue hearings to examine the process of investigation of POW/MIA's currently in place, and to determine whether or not live Americans are being held against their will in Southeast Asia.

SH-216

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

Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings to review the President's unilateral nuclear arms reduction initiative, the response of President Gorbachev, and the recent meeting in Madrid.

SD-419

2:00 p.m.  
Small Business  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Paul H. Cooksey, of Virginia, to be Deputy Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

SR-428A

## 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-342

10:00 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To resume hearings to examine relations in a multipolar world after the Cold War.

SD-419

## 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

## NOVEMBER 14

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the Federal Government role in promoting children's health through the national school system.

SD-342

## NOVEMBER 15

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings to examine global change research, focusing on ozone depletion and its impact on the environment.

SR-253

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

## CANCELLATIONS

## NOVEMBER 12

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

## 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