

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## A SPECIAL SALUTE TO FRANKLIN POLK

## HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, the legal profession recently mourned the loss of an outstanding and dedicated counselor. I rise today to pay tribute to Attorney Franklin Polk who passed away on October 30, 1991, at the age of 80. For the past 51 years until his retirement earlier this year, Attorney Polk provided legal services to clients throughout our community. I join his family, friends, and associates in paying tribute to this great individual.

During his lifetime, Franklin Polk amassed an impressive list of achievements. He was elected and served 8 years as a member of the Cleveland School Board. He was the founder and past president of the Cleveland Academy of Trial Attorneys. Attorney Polk was the youngest president of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association, and he served 20, 2-year terms in the Ohio Bar House of Delegates, the longest tenure in its history.

Mr. Speaker, I will always fondly remember Attorney Polk for his great love of public servants. For 40 years, he chaired the Cuyahoga County Bar Association's Annual Public Servants Awards Luncheon. The event recognizes the exceptional work and contributions of county court system employees.

Every year since I have been in Congress, Attorney Polk has brought to my attention those individuals selected to receive the Public Service Awards and requested that a special tribute be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD recognizing their achievements. I was pleased to assist him in this regard. It was a reflection of the respect and appreciation he felt they deserved.

Mr. Speaker, I am saddened that I am now given the task of placing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the obituary notice of Attorney Polk. He was a good friend, a dedicated and capable attorney, and extraordinary individual. I extend my condolences to his wife, Julia, his family, and many friends. He will be greatly missed.

[From the Plain Dealer (Cleveland, OH), Nov. 1, 1991]

## FRANKLIN POLK, LAWYER, FETED OFTEN FOR WORK

Franklin A. Polk moved easily between providing legal services to clients visiting his office in the blue-collar ethnic neighborhood at 5725 Broadway and to his colleagues in blue-chip corporations downtown.

He maintained the loyalty of the working class families who were his clients through successive generations. He served on the Cleveland Board of Education and was a candidate for mayor in 1949.

Mr. Polk, 80, of Independence, who had a heart ailment, retired earlier this year from

the office where he had worked for 51 years. He died Wednesday at Cleveland Clinic Hospital.

He graduated from South High School in 1928 with honors and five scholarships in debate, journalism and dramatics. He had been editor-in-chief of the South High Beacon when it was chosen America's best high school newspaper. He later edited corporate house organs, the Buckeye Road and Luna Park News and the Neighborhood News.

He was class president with cum laude honors when he graduated from John Carroll University. Mr. Polk served as president of the school's National Alumni Association in 1955 and received the JCU Alumni Medal 20 years later. In 1989 the John Carroll graduate lawyers gave him a plaque for exceptional contributions to law.

He was president of the Cleveland Law School Alumni Association in 1947.

Catholic Bishop Joseph Schrembs appointed Mr. Polk to be director of the Cleveland chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews in 1936. Fifty years later, the conference gave him its first life membership. The Knights of Columbus named him "Catholic Man of the Year" in 1947 and "Citizen of the Year" in 1977.

Before he became a lawyer, Mr. Polk was a sports reporter for Scripps Howard newspapers.

Mr. Polk was admitted to the bar in 1940. Three years later, he was elected to the Cleveland school board and served for eight years.

He issued a standing offer for young lawyers to get experience in his office rent free. They formed an alumni association with 116 members.

Mr. Polk was a past president and legal counsel of the Broadway 55 Merchants Association. He was a member of the Catholic Workman Society and its treasurer.

He was a former president of the Ripon Club and the oldest member of the executive committee of the county Republican organization.

Mr. Polk was the youngest president of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association. He was its first delegate to the American Bar Association House of Delegates and served for 12 years.

He successfully lobbied other delegates to defeat proposals that could have barred lawyers from conducting oral examinations of jurors in federal trials. The proposals also would have put new limits on peremptory challenges to jurors. The National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers rewarded him with its highest honor.

Mr. Polk also chaired the Cuyahoga Bar's annual Public Servants Award luncheon for 40 years.

He served 20, two-year terms in the Ohio Bar House of Delegates, the longest tenure in its history. He was given a medal for his service.

The American Judicature Society also gave him its highest award.

Mr. Polk was a founder and past president of the Cleveland Academy of Trial Attorneys.

Mr. Polk and his wife of 52 years, Julia, lived in Independence. He also is survived by

a son, Franklin G. of McLean, Va.; a daughter, Loretta Gainer of Potomac, Md.; and three grandchildren.

## THE MOOD OF THE VOTERS

## HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, November 6, 1991, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

## THE MOOD OF THE VOTERS

I am not sure I have ever seen Hoosiers or the American people more frustrated than they are today about issues high on the national agenda. They have grown increasingly pessimistic about the economy and the outlook for jobs, and they are deeply concerned about issues such as health care costs, crime, and the budget deficit. They do not think very highly of the U.S. Congress or, for that matter, the entire government in Washington.

Certainly not everything I hear from them is bad. Americans are very pleased about the end of the cold war, the likelihood of significant cuts in arms spending, and the Middle East peace talks. Yet their mood overall is dominated by concerns about what is happening at home. There simply is no threat on the international horizon that concerns people nearly so much as their sense that this country is slowly but steadily sliding backward and leaving our children with a bleaker future than our parents left to us.

## THE ECONOMY

Much of the concern is the weak economy. Many people who once thought their jobs and lives were secure now are threatened with loss of their jobs and threats to their standard of living.

People are concerned about their position on the economic ladder and about the decline in the standard of living last year. They are upset about U.S. companies moving plants and jobs outside the country. They are worried about layoffs and salary cuts and freezes, forced retirement, cuts in pensions, and their inability to pay for college expenses, mortgages, and health care. So many of them have the feeling that their lives are going downhill and it is all outside their control.

There is a growing tide of apprehension about the economy. Many voters just do not think that the politicians know what to do about the economic stagnation. They are deeply skeptical of the constant rhetoric from Washington that the recovery is definitely under way. Many people are beginning to understand that the economy has deep-seated problems, that we will not come bounding back from this recession as we have in the past, and that we are dealing with the legacy of the extravagant spending and indulgence of the previous years.

## DOMESTIC ISSUES

Americans have deep distrust of government and complain bitterly about the sav-

\* 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.

ings-and-loan disaster, huge budget deficits, and the revelations about BCCL. They find the highways, water systems, and mass transit systems in the country inadequate. Uniformly they complain about high taxes and government waste. Hoosiers in my public meetings will invariably say that 10 to 25 cents of every Federal dollar is wasted. There isn't any doubt that people want to keep their taxes down.

People are deeply frustrated about the high cost of health care, the reductions of health insurance coverage by employers, and the high cost of prescription drugs. They just do not feel they can incur any more health care expenses, and do not think that government programs like Medicare or Medicaid work very well.

They are concerned about the failure of our schools and the low test scores of American students. Many expressed to me concern about the study showing that more than half of our young people today leave school without the knowledge or foundation required to find and hold a good job.

They continue to be fearful of crime and see the quality of their lives eroding because of the presence of crime in their communities. They bolt their doors, install security systems, and buy guns to protect themselves. They blame the courts for pampering criminals and demand tougher punishment.

#### THE GOVERNMENT

All of my colleagues in Congress are talking about the change in the public mood which has turned markedly negative. Voters see a nation going downhill with the President and Congress who are either unwilling or unable to halt the slide. There is a palpable anger toward Congress. People have a list of grievances against Members, including pay raises, bounced checks, unpaid food bills, and the mishandled Thomas hearings. My impression is that voters think quite a few people in government are crooked.

No politician can miss the dismay that voters feel about politics and government these days. Americans profoundly believe that they simply are not being heard in Washington. They have little confidence in the political system as a means of influencing government.

I do not find voters wanting more conservatives or more liberals. They simply want more responsive politicians. They want politicians who are on their side. One constituent said to me in a public meeting not long ago that Congress is simply irrelevant, that it must do a better job of dealing with the issues that really are bothering people like health care, taxes, and jobs.

I have long been accustomed to suspicion, doubt, frustration, and even cynicism about the federal government, but I have never seen a popular opinion or revolt against government institutions as strong as it is today.

#### THE FUTURE

Perhaps most disturbing of all is a pervasive pessimism about the future of the country. A lot of Hoosiers and Americans are deeply troubled about the outlook for the nation in general and the economy in particular. The polls show that 60 percent of Americans believe that the country has gotten pretty seriously off track, and my own experience with Hoosier voters confirms that. Many are particularly concerned about the long-term outlook for our nation, and wonder how competitive our nation will be in the face of years of inadequate investment in education, infrastructure, and research, an enormous national debt, and increasingly tough foreign competition.

What has particularly impressed me is that people are offering much more pessimistic assessments today than they were even a few months ago. Much of the debate in 1992, I think, will be built around the anxieties of financially pinched middle-class voters and the perception that we have neglected the festering problems at home.

My impression is that this is an age of public distrust. People are frustrated with the government that they believe has not supported and perhaps has even abandoned them. They look around and just see crying needs at home—the loss of jobs to foreign countries, the cost and quality of health care. Politicians need to take these feelings seriously, and show that we are able to tackle the issues that matter most to Americans.

DADE TEENAGER, CLARISA  
LINARES, SAVES LIFE WITH CPR

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Ms. Clarisa Linares, of Miami, for her heroic effort in saving the life of Mr. Sergio Rodriguez with her applied knowledge of cardio-pulmonary resuscitation [CPR]. The Miami Herald recognized the quick thinking heroics of Ms. Linares in an article written by Ricardo J. Bascuas. That article follows:

Sergio Rodriguez has been accompanying his wife to Miami International Mall for years. Thanks to 16-year-old Clarisa Linares, he may again.

On Monday, Rodriguez, 62, suffered cardiac arrest while waiting outside the Sears store in the mall, 1455 NW 107th Ave.

"I was working and this lady came in and she told me there was this man that was sick outside. I went to go see what it was and I saw this man lying down on the floor," said Clarisa, a part-time clerk at the Barefoot Mallman store near Sears.

"I was crying. I was nervous. The lady who told me left me alone with him. I started CPR, I started the compressions. I just did it. I didn't have time to think about it."

As Clarisa tried to revive Rodriguez, Betty Tausch, who was shopping with her daughter, cleared his esophagus so he could breathe.

"It looked like he had a cardiac arrest and he had swallowed his tongue. She worked on his chest and I held his tongue," said Tausch, a South Miami resident.

Clarisa learned CPR last year in her life management class at G. Holmes Braddock High School. She got a C in the course that is required for sophomores, but she did better Monday.

"In my opinion, there is a very, very good likelihood he would not have made it" without out CPR, said Metro-Dade Fire Rescue Lt. Bill Condermann, one of the paramedics called to the scene.

By the time Zaida Rodriguez came out of Sears, her husband was en route to the hospital. She spent almost an hour searching for him before a mall security guard told her what happened.

"It couldn't have happened in a better place. If it had happened in the car while he was driving, we probably would have had an accident. If it had happened while he was home alone, he could have died," she said.

Friday, Clarisa received the Extra Mile Award from managers at Miami Inter-

national Mall. As of Friday afternoon, Sergio Rodriguez was still in intensive care at Kendall Regional Hospital, 11750 Bird Rd. He's breathing on his own, but he is in a coma, his wife said.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of Ms. Linares and her selfless actions on behalf of Mr. Rodriguez. Her heroics further show just how critical CPR and other lifesaving skills can be. Mr. Rodriguez is doing well and is currently in rehabilitation at Baptist Hospital, though he is often able to return home for day visits. I wish Mr. Rodriguez and his family well as he continues to recover.

#### TRIBUTE TO CLARK J. SIMMONS

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the accomplishments of Mr. Clark J. Simmons. Mr. Simmons joined the U.S. Navy in 1938 and was assigned to the USS *Utah* in San Diego, CA, and subsequently went to serve at Pearl Harbor. After the attack on the Harbor, Mr. Simmons was hospitalized, and upon his recovery he was assigned to the USS *Lamson* in the South Pacific area. His other tours of duty included Australia, Norfolk, VA, and Boston, MA. He was honorably discharged as a chief petty officer from the Navy in 1945.

Mr. Simmons pursued his educational training at the University of Wisconsin. His civilian work included duties at the Justice Department from which he retired in addition to his duties at the Kings County Brooklyn District Attorney's office. In his retirement Mr. Simmons enjoys life with his 15 grandchildren.

#### RESCISSION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DIRECTIVE 1332.4—BANNING GAYS AND LESBIANS FROM THE U.S. MILITARY

### HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join the distinguished Congresswoman from California, BARBARA BOXER, and 21 additional colleagues in introducing legislation to rescind the Pentagon's egregious ban on gays and lesbians in the U.S. military. For gay men and lesbians who have given so much to our fighting forces, today is D-day in a new war for recognition, decency and fairness.

When President Truman ended racial segregation in the military in 1948, it was finally acknowledged that the ability to serve one's country had nothing to do with the color of one's skin. That decision did more than open up the armed services to African-Americans. It also honored the memory of tens of thousands of black soldiers who gave their lives for their country during the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, World War I and World War II.

Since 1982, over 10,000 men and women have been discharged from military duty on

the basis of admitted or suspected homosexuality. The Pentagon claims that the presence of gay members in our Armed Forces makes it difficult "to maintain good discipline, good order and morale."

These claims come despite at least three studies by the Department of Defense itself over the last 35 years which dispute that assertion. The first such study, the 1956 "Crittenden report," held that "from all information available to the committee, it would appear that the concept that homosexuals necessarily pose a security risk is unsupported by adequate factual data."

The most recent Pentagon study, prepared by the Defense Personnel Security Research and Education Center, concluded in 1989 that "in the 30 years since the Crittenden report was submitted, no new data have been presented that would refute its conclusion that homosexuals are not greater security risks than heterosexuals."

The discrepancy between the Defense Department's rationale for a ban on gays and the military performance of those individuals is perhaps most vividly exemplified in a 1990 administrative message from Vice Adm. Joseph S. Donnell, of the Navy's Surface Atlantic Fleet, to the officers in charge of over 200 ships.

Donnell feared that because lesbian sailors were "among the command's top performers," the Pentagon's ban on gays might be less rigorously enforced in the Navy. Never mind that lesbians have proven themselves excellent service personnel. Root them out all the same, advised Vice Admiral Donnell. This absurd adherence to policy over performance demeans our military, and invites comparisons to Joseph Heller's *Catch-22*.

Furthermore, between 1974 and 1984, the Defense Department spent over \$180 million to train, investigate and ultimately discharge 14,311 gay and lesbian members of the armed services. In the current fiscal climate, American taxpayers ought to be outraged to see their money being wasted on this unconscionable witch hunt.

I find it supremely ironic that after being asked to fight for democratic values and freedom abroad, gay and lesbian members of the U.S. Armed Forces must now fight their own battle against the very institution for which they were ready to give—and have given—the ultimate sacrifice.

The bill we are introducing today is simple. It acknowledges what the Pentagon already knows: that gay men and lesbians do not pose a security threat to the United States; that these men and women have served our Nation, in peace and at war, with the same dedication and professionalism as heterosexual service personnel.

The Congress, the Pentagon and President Bush have an opportunity to redress a great wrong. Defense Secretary Cheney himself has referred to the ban on gays in the military as "a bit of an old chestnut." Now, we have two choices before us: we can act with courage, as did President Truman 43 years ago when he integrated the armed services; or we can act from fear and cowardice, continuing an injustice to a part of our population that has served our Nation with distinction and honor. The decision, I believe, is obvious.

I am submitting for the RECORD, three editorials from the New York Times, the Washington Post, and USA Today which eloquently address this issue. I commend the articles to my colleagues' attention and urge their support of this portentous resolution:

[From the New York Times]

#### GAY SOLDIERS, GOOD SOLDIERS

Do homosexual personnel, male and female, threaten the effectiveness of the armed forces? Or is it shortsighted prejudice for the military services to ban homosexuals and to discharge those discovered in its ranks?

That long-festering issue has emerged with new force in recent weeks, requiring Defense Secretary Cheney to explain anew to Congress and the public just why homosexuals are deemed "incompatible with military service."

Mr. Cheney showed little appetite for the task, with good reason. The ban deprives the armed forces of talent and the discharges damage thousands of careers and lives. All for a policy with not a shred of hard evidence to support it.

Much of the opposition to homosexuals reflects a deep-seated fear that gay personnel would make sexual advances on their heterosexual comrades, provoking fights or starting affairs that would destroy discipline. But that wrongly brands all homosexuals as sexual aggressors. The same specter of unrestrained sexuality was raised when women were first admitted to military service. Yet women have been successfully accommodated, and they performed valiantly in the Persian Gulf war.

The Defense Department is actually two-faced on the subject of homosexuality. Homosexuals are allowed to serve in civilian jobs, even at the highest and most sensitive levels, under civil service rules that outlaw sexual orientation as a criterion for employment. That is why Secretary Cheney has no trouble retaining a trusted aide who was identified as homosexual by a gay magazine.

But the department bans homosexuals from military service and has discharged more than 13,000 people as homosexuals since 1982. Many, sad to say, have been outstanding. Some have won bronze or silver stars. One was a naval cadet near the top of his class at Annapolis. Underscoring the absurdity of the policy, the commander of the surface fleet in the Atlantic last year urged, in a message to his subordinates, that investigations of lesbians not be "pursued halfheartedly" just because lesbians are generally "hard-working, career-oriented, willing to put in long hours on the job and among the command's top performers."

The official justification for the ban is a single sweeping paragraph in the Defense Department's administrative discharge directive. It asserts, with dubious accuracy, that the presence of homosexuals "seriously impairs the accomplishment of the military mission" in seven areas, including morale and recruitment.

The Pentagon may be retreating from one claim—that homosexuals are a security risk, peculiarly subject to blackmail. Unpublished studies for the military in 1957 and 1988 concluded that homosexuals were a negligible security risk, and Secretary Cheney dismissed the allegation as "a bit of an old chestnut."

Other assertions that the presence of homosexuals makes it difficult to maintain morale and insure the integrity of the command system sound like worst-case projections based on outdated stereotypes. Polls

show that most Americans think homosexuals should be allowed in the military.

The most emotional reason for excluding homosexuals is that service members, in contrast to civilians in the Defense Department, "frequently must live and work under close conditions affording minimal privacy." Perhaps some heterosexual servicemen fear they would be propositioned in the showers. But that possibility could be managed with regulations proscribing sexual harassment. And what consenting adults do on their own time is their business, not the military's.

The military and its civilian overseers need to reexamine the case; there's no evident justification for discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 3, 1991]

#### REVISITING THE BAN ON GAYS

It was once unthinkable that blacks and whites could ever serve together in the armed forces. The mere idea suggested a threat to discipline, good order and morale. So out of deference to the temper of the times, racial segregation was rigidly enforced throughout most of the military. That is, until President Truman issued his bold executive order in 1948 establishing a policy of equality of treatment and opportunity for everyone in the armed forces. The collapse of the armed services feared by the segregationists never occurred. Nor did a recalcitrant public rise up in arms. Instead the military eventually rose—as the president had hoped it would—to the highest standards of American democracy and began to move toward an integrated service. The same result is occurring today with respect to women in the armed forces. And now similar demands are being pressed on the Defense Department by gay groups and their supporters. They deserve a well-thought-out answer.

Recently, when Secretary of Defense Richard B. Cheney first responded to questions about the military ban on homosexuals, he dismissed the often-used security risk rationale as "a bit of an old chestnut." He was on safe grounds there. That discovery was made by the federal civilian work force years ago. Now, with the possible exception of the national security agencies, where litigation is pending, sexual preference or orientation alone can't be used against employees or would-be hires, even for security clearances. Secretary Cheney can also draw support for his position from an unreleased study now under top-level review in the Defense Department which concludes that there is no connection between homosexuality and security risks. Heterosexuals, it finds, are as likely to be security risks as anyone else. Yet the paradox remains at the Defense Department: if you are a civilian, you may handle classified materials and be gay; if you wear a uniform, you can't. Does that make sense?

Still, the secretary told a congressional panel last week that under the policy, which he described as one he has inherited, "a gay lifestyle is incompatible with military service." That, he said, is unlikely to change soon. If so, the policy ought to be based on a better rationale than the one now being offered. Besides the enormous amount of time and money spent enforcing the ban, the lives of thousands of men and women have been and are being brought to ruin. The same agency that studied the issue of homosexuals as security risks could find no reliable scientific data to support the current policy, according to one researcher. There is, however, much social bias and fear around, he said, based on stereotyping and myths. That's what President Truman was up against too. He did the right thing.

[From USA Today, Aug. 8, 1991]

#### MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS

Whose business is your sexual orientation? No one's but your own.

Some people think information about life's most private moments can be a matter of broader public interest, depending on what you do for a living.

Defense Secretary Cheney said this week your life is your own only if you're a civilian. He has no plans to change the military's outdated policy barring gays.

Some radical gay activists say if you're gay and hold a job that puts you in conflict with their cause, you deserve to be "outed"—that your homosexuality be exposed to the world. Their newest target is a civilian on Cheney's staff.

The military and the outers should mind their own business.

Outers should remember they're using their enemies' deplorable tactics.

The military should reexamine its pernicious assumption that homosexuals are a risk to security and morale.

Thousands of gays remain in the military undetected, without jeopardizing security or preying upon others.

It's time to make "mind your own business" the motto for the military and the rest of society. Polls say the public agrees: 65 percent say homosexuals should be admitted to the military; 80 percent oppose discrimination against gays in any job.

In the Pentagon, bad behavior should be the issue. Anyone breaching security—gay or straight, military or civilian—should be punished.

And nowhere should sexual orientation be considered either punishable or an offense. Your private life should be your own.

#### PHILIP SPEVAK RETIRES AFTER 33 YEARS OF TEACHING

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, every school district has those teachers who stand out and Mr. Philip Spevak is one of those educators. He is retiring from Coral Park Elementary School in Miami after 33 years of teaching. Mr. Spevak has surpassed his duties as a fourth grade teacher by directing many dramatic productions cast with elementary students. He leaves Coral Park after dedicating 23 years of his teaching career to that school. The Miami Herald recently brought attention to this veteran educator in an article written by Mr. Ricardo J. Bascuas. That article follows:

Years after having been in one of Philip Spevak's grade school productions, his former students still remember the experience.

"It was my first year there. He was real good to me. He helped me a lot," said Erika Soler, now a sophomore at Miami-Dade Community College. She was in fifth grade when she was directed by Spevak in A Christmas Carol.

"I'm shy, but I got up there and I did it anyway. If it wasn't for him I wouldn't have been able to do it," said Soler, 19.

Spevak is retiring after 33 years of teaching in elementary schools—the last 23 at Coral Park, 1225 SW 97th Ave.

In all his time with the school system, Spevak said he never wanted to move into

administration. "I was more content being with the individual students and working in direct contact with them," he said.

During his career, the fourth-grade teacher has staged many plays with his students, including some Shakespearean works. He produced Macbeth three years ago.

"It was one of the highlights of the elementary school career to be in a performance he directed," said Louis Manganiello, principal at Coral Park for 15 years until transferring to Greenglade Elementary two years ago.

Teachers who wanted their classes to see the plays signed up in Spevak's classroom. The actors performed in each classroom, answering questions from the audience to help them understand the play.

"This dramatic experience gives them a feeling of confidence. The only way they can get that feeling is doing something dramatic. There's nothing that takes the place of taking part in some sort of vocal or dramatic experience," Spevak said.

Spevak and some of his students are finishing one final artistic project: a mural on a wall of the school designed to encourage younger students to read. Another mural he designed for the cafeteria shows animals students saw on a field trip to the Everglades.

"It's hard work standing out in the hot sun and trying really hard not to make a mistake," said Aileen Benitez, one of the fifth-graders painting the mural.

Spevak picks students to work on the project independent of their regular art class. "I'm not the art teacher but I have a special talent for art. The art teacher has very limited time and is confined to the classroom," he said.

A 1951 graduate of Syracuse University with a bachelor's degree in biology, Spevak helped coordinate the school science fair last year, but with retirement, he plans to spend less time in science and more in art.

Mr. Spevak has been a model teacher for South Florida. I have confidence that many South Florida teachers share his belief that children are indeed our future, and that they deserve our best. I also commend the leadership of the principal of Coral Park Elementary, Ms. Camille King, for making that school a place where creativity can flourish.

#### HEALTH CARE CRISIS IN PUERTO RICO FORCES SOME U.S. CITI- ZENS TO BEG

#### HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues a Puerto Rico version of the health care crisis that is so much a part of our national agenda in the United States. But in Puerto Rico, whose 3.6 million U.S. citizens I represent in this body, the health care crisis is far worse than anything my colleagues know of in their districts.

To that end, Mr. Speaker, let me quote today from a lengthy article which appeared in the San Juan Star of November 4, 1991, and which was headlined, "The Ailing Health System: the Sick and Uninsured are Forced to Beg." It is a sad story of personal tragedies, of American citizens who live in Puerto Rico having to say, "Those without health insur-

ance have only one right, and that's the right to die." This is a disgraceful state of affairs, Mr. Speaker, and I urge my colleagues to focus on the growing health care crisis in Puerto Rico as they deal with the problem on the national level.

The San Juan Star article begins on a poignant note by telling the plight of young Jorge Berrios Oyola, who lives in the central mountains town of Cidra and who will be 16 years old in December. The article continues:

But he won't be getting his driver's license, going to his high school prom, or creating the usual mischief of adolescence.

His world is circumscribed by a Caguas public hospital, where he lies in a coma after a hit-and-run accident four months ago.

Lacking health insurance, and unable to find the necessary treatment on the island, Jorge's family is appealing to the kindness of strangers.

His parents pray private contributions will allow them to move their eldest son to a Miami hospital where he possibly could recover from his deep sleep. The treatment costs more than \$100,000 with no guarantees of success.

For the Berrios, such an expense is unthinkable. Unemployed and with three children, they are among the estimated 60 percent of Puerto Rico's population that is medically indigent.

That means they have no private health insurance and, like most people here, depend upon the Commonwealth for their medical care. But the government can't always provide access to costly technological advances that can save lives.

Moreover, Mr. Speaker, the San Juan Star article also notes that while the total budget of the Puerto Rico Government has increased 6.4 percent annually since 1986, Commonwealth Health Department expenses have grown by 10.05 percent. Of course, Puerto Rico is not the only jurisdiction experiencing such a situation. As the article notes, certain States, such as Oregon, are rationing health services to the poor, while others, such as Hawaii, have instituted universal health insurance programs.

In Puerto Rico, Mr. Speaker, about 60 percent of the population qualifies for Medicaid, which amounted to some \$608 million being spent in the island last year, all but 13 percent, or \$79 million, coming from the Commonwealth Government. Perhaps less than half of island residents have some form of health insurance, but many others, such as the Jorge Berrios Oyola mentioned by the San Juan Star, have little recourse but to beg for help in a medical emergency.

"Before having Jorge treated in Miami," the San Juan Star reported, "the Berrios [family] must deposit \$51,000 in a bank. The hospital won't even admit the teenager until the Berrios certify in writing that the money is available. The hospital stay alone will run \$1,800 a day, plus doctors' fees. Because of Jorge's condition, his airfare will cost another \$26,000 round trip, family members say."

Mr. Speaker, this kind of story is repeated very often in Puerto Rico today, as constituent correspondence to my office alone will attest. Puerto Rico is on the verge of a major health care crisis, exacerbated by the burgeoning AIDS epidemic in the island, only Washington, D.C. exceeds Puerto Rico in this category. I hope my colleagues in the House and in the

other body will hear the plaintive call of desperation and move expeditiously to increase Medicaid funding to Puerto Rico.

TRIBUTE TO JOEY KOCHAN FOR HIS WINNING ESSAY ON KEEPING DRUGS AWAY FROM CHILDREN

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, from October 19 through October 26, the Kaufman County Drug Abuse Prevention Committee and the Texas Agricultural Extension Committee sponsored the Third Kaufman County Red Ribbon Campaign to create awareness of the problem of drug use and abuse in Kaufman County and to support and encourage drug-free, healthy lifestyles. The slogan for this year's campaign was, "In Control of Me \* \* \* I'm Drug Free."

A countywide essay contest for 6th through 8th grade students was one of several events designed to raise awareness of the dangers of drug use and promote a healthy, drug-free way of life. Two winning essays were selected from dozens of entries. Joey Kochan, an eighth grade student at Terrell Middle School, was awarded a \$50 U.S. savings bonds for his essay on "Keeping Drugs Away From Children."

I had the pleasure of meeting Joey at the red ribbon campaign kickoff event on Saturday, October 19 at Ben Gill Park in Terrell. The day's events included a countywide torch run beginning in Mabank, continuing throughout the county, and ending in Terrell. Young people from every school district in the county joined together to run a total of 61 miles.

Joey, the son of Joe and Kris Kochan of Terrell, shows great insight into the problem of drug abuse by children and ways to keep children from trying drugs. His essay reads in part, "It's kind of like a race between parents and the drug dealers. It is a race that cannot be rerun. The parents have to be responsible enough to tell their children what drugs do to a person's mind and body."

It is clear to me that Joey has the kind of parents who serve as excellent role models for him and that because of his positive parental influence, Joey will not have a problem maintaining his drug-free lifestyle.

The red ribbon campaign was begun in response to the 1985 murder of Federal Agent Enrique Camarena by drug traffickers. The red ribbon has become symbolic of the effort to reduce the demand for drugs.

Rita M. Winton, county extension agent for the Texas Agricultural Extension Service and Silvie Millson, chairperson of the Kaufman County Drug Abuse Prevention Committee, were instrumental in planning and putting on a very successful week of activities. Due in large part to their efforts, the citizens of Kaufman County have an increased awareness of the terrible dangers of drug use and an eagerness to do whatever is necessary to prevent drug use and abuse from happening. This annual event is so successful that Kaufman County

earned the Governor's Award for its efforts in 1990.

In addition to Ms. Millson, other members of the Kaufman County Drug Abuse Prevention Committee are Rita Kent, vice chair; Peggy Butts, secretary; Pat Adams, treasurer; Lois Blanton, historian; James Adams; Edna Beltz; Shunnie Blanton; Robbie Caldwell; Albert Davis; Robert Emfinger; Peggy Hellums; Don Legg; Mary Lyons; Jack Millson; Marie Newell; Dick Osgen; Dr. J.W. Parrish; Robert Richman; Travis Stodghill; Inez Williams; Donna Baker; Pam Littleton; Rhitt Jackson, and Neldajo Mathison.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to honoring Joey Kochan for his excellent essay on preventing drug abuse, I wish to honor the hard work and dedication of Ms. Winton and Ms. Millson and the many others whose efforts are helping to make Kaufman County a drug-free community.

JON SANDER BLOCK, A WONDERFUL FAMILY MAN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I learned today with deep regret of the death of Jon Sander Block, the vice president of Southern Wines and Spirits. I knew "Sandy"—that is what he was called—as a man who devoted much time to his family and community. His daughter, Genevieve, is in the same class as my daughter, Amanda Michelle.

I would like to pay tribute to Sandy by reprinting his obituary in today's Miami Herald:

Jon Sander Block, vice president of Southern Wines and Spirits of Florida, one of the Southeast's largest liquor distributors, died suddenly of a heart attack Tuesday, his family said. He was 41.

Mr. Block, a native of Newport News, Va., joined Southern Wines and Spirits soon after moving to Miami 17 years ago.

He was general sales manager for the state of Florida in the liquor division.

"He was fantastic, one of the finest men I have ever met in my life," said Jay Weiss, his father-in-law and Southern Wines head. "As an individual, father, husband, businessman and community activist, he was an extraordinary young man."

Mr. Block was chairman of the board of governors of the Doral Ryder Open, and a member of its executive committee.

He also was a member of the board of directors of the United Way of Dade County, the Palmer-Trinity Episcopal School, the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce and the Greater Miami Convention and Visitors Bureau, his family said.

"He was very devoted to me and to his children," said Jennie, his wife of 17 years. "He never missed a school play or a baseball game."

In addition to his wife, Mr. Block is survived by his daughters Mary Beth and Genevieve; son Christopher; mother Fay Block; and brother Edward Block.

Funeral services are scheduled for 11:30 a.m. today at Temple Beth Am, 5950 N. Kendall Dr.

A memorial Mass is planned for 10 a.m. Thursday at St. Augustine Catholic Church, 1400 Miller Rd. Riverside-Gordon Memorial Chapel handled arrangements.

The family suggests donations be made in Mr. Block's name to the Mary Beth Weiss Research Fund at Jackson Memorial Hospital in care of Jay Weiss, 2999 NE 191st St., Suite 601, North Miami Beach, FL, 33180.

My best to his wife, Jenny, and to Sandy's entire family. A special condolence goes out to my good friend, Jay Weiss, Sandy's father-in-law. Sandy's death is a great loss to his many friends and to the people of south Florida.

TIME BROKERAGE

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, today, together with my colleague, ED MARKEY, I am introducing legislation to require the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] to adopt rules to deal with a practice known as "time brokerage." Left unchecked, unlimited time brokerage agreements can circumvent the telecommunications policies embodied in the Communications Act, and could result in a complete restructuring of the broadcast industries.

Historically, time brokerage has been a positive force in the media marketplace. Using a time brokerage agreement, a broadcaster made available a relatively small amount of time—generally an hour or two—to a programmer, who then programmed the station and sold the advertising that aired during that time.

This practice increased the diversity of programming; programming which in many cases would not otherwise be available to the public. Traditional time brokerage agreements provided an opportunity for niche programming to be made available, and permitted ethnic groups to share their cultural heritage with the rest of our society.

Recently, however, the FCC staff, acting on delegated authority, has been approving time brokerage agreements that permit broadcast licensees to sell 100 percent of their time, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. In my view, this constitutes an excessive delegation of a licensee's programming responsibility, and is tantamount to a transfer of control.

Moreover, in many cases the party purchasing the time is another local broadcaster. Thus the traditional time brokerage agreement is being used as a subterfuge, enabling licensees to circumvent the FCC's rules which limit broadcast holdings of licensees. Left unchecked, unrestricted time brokerage agreements could increase concentration substantially, and reduce the diversity that is currently available to the American public.

The legislation Congressman MARKEY and I are introducing will have the effect of limiting the excessive bulk time sale agreements currently being approved by the Commission, without unduly restricting traditional time brokerage agreements. The Television and Radio Broadcast Bulk Time Sale Act of 1991 requires the FCC to commence a rulemaking proceeding, and to promulgate rules which:

Require that bulk time sale agreements be filed at the Commission and be available for public inspection;

Require that any such agreements reserve to the licensee the right to preempt programming provided under the agreement when preemption would serve the public interest;

Authorize a licensee to terminate a bulk time sale agreement whenever the licensee concludes that the agreement is no longer consistent with its obligations as a Commission licensee;

Prohibit licensees from entering into bulk time sale agreements with anyone who is not qualified to be licensed by the Commission to operate that station;

Limit the amount of a station's time that can be sold to any one programmer to 10 percent;

Limit the total amount of time that a station can sell its time to 25 percent of the time the station operates; and

Prohibit a licensee from entering into a bulk time sale agreement with anyone to whom it is seeking to sell the station.

In addition, in recognition of the fact that a bulk time sale agreement may be the only way to keep a station from going dark, the legislation provides a mechanism for the Commission to authorize a licensee to enter into a bulk time sale agreement that exceeds the limits established by the bill. In order to grant such permission, the Commission must:

Establish that absent such authorization the station could not continue to broadcast;

Give the public an opportunity to comment on the effect that such permission could have on the local market;

Provide that the licensee will not be entitled to an expectancy of renewal of its license;

Provide for a periodic review of the Commission's decision to permit the licensee to exceed the limits established by the bill, and a determination of whether the licensee should be permitted to continue to exceed those limits; and

Provide incentives for any licensee receiving such permission to resume full service to the community to which it has been licensed.

Mr. Speaker, the Television and Radio Broadcast Bulk Time Sale Act strikes a reasonable balance. Under this legislation, traditional time brokerage agreements will continue to be used by Commission licensees, and will continue to offer greater diversity to the American public. At the same time, however, the excessive time brokerage agreements currently being approved by the FCC staff will no longer be permitted. Commission licensees hold a trust granted them by the Government, which permits them to use the airwaves to serve the public interest. Leasing out their stations, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, does not fulfill that trust.

It is my hope that the Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee, ably chaired by Congressman MARKEY, will hold hearings on this legislation. Unless restrictions are imposed on the excessive time brokerage agreements currently being approved, the broadcast industry could be irreparably damaged, and excessively concentrated.

## CAREFLORIDA HONORED AS ONE OF TOP 10 HISPANIC BUSINESSES

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

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

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

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

Accepting the award for CareFlorida was the company's director Paul Cejas, who said that he felt very honored to be part of the outstanding financial success of Hispanic businesses in the community.

I would like to thank this opportunity to thank CareFlorida for the contributions it has made to the economy of south Florida, providing economic opportunity, economic development, and employment for the people of the Miami area.

## TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL KNAPP

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to highlight the achievements and contributions of Mr. Michael Knapp, vice president and retail banking director for Citibank in New York. Mr. Knapp's responsibilities include the boroughs of Brooklyn and Staten Island.

He earned his MBA from Cornell University and joined the bank in 1977. He was appointed to retail bank director for Brooklyn-Staten Island in 1988. Mr. Knapp has always been an advocate of community involvement. He is a member of various Brooklyn organizations including: Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; Junior Achievement of New York; chairman, Brooklyn Advisory Board and is a member of numerous other boards. Michael Knapp has been instrumental in promoting support for housing and educational programs which enhance the quality of life for Brooklyn's residents. He is a native New Yorker and resides in Manhattan with his wife Patricia and their two children Matthew and Sarah.

## H.R. 3298 HAS MAJOR DIFFICULTIES THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED

### HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member is opposed to bringing up H.R. 3298, the Farm Credit Banks and Associations Safety and Soundness Act under the suspension process. The Suspension Calendar should be reserved to ensure the speedy consideration of non-controversial bills. I believe that H.R. 3298 should be considered under a process that ensures that amendments can be offered to correct problems with this legislation.

The distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GRADISON], the ranking member of the House Budget Committee had sought to offer an amendment to address problems included in H.R. 3298. However, this gentleman did not have the opportunity to bring his amendment before the full House due to the fact that H.R. 3298 was considered on the Suspension Calendar.

This Member would like to associate himself with remarks made by the gentleman from Ohio in his "Dear Colleague" letter dated November 4, 1991. In this letter, the gentleman states:

Current law governing the FCS contains two major deficiencies. First, there is no requirement that the FCS establish a sinking fund to repay the government. Yet, unless the FCS begins to set aside funds now, it is unlikely to be able to repay the bonds when they become due. Second, current law weakens the accounting standards which apply to the FCS. Specifically, the FCS may not recognize its repayment obligation as a liability on its books. Past experience has shown us that hokey accounting standards do not help weak financial institutions and only serve to put taxpayers at increased risk. So-called "regulatory accounting practices" do not strengthen weak financial institutions, they only hide the fact of their weakness.

H.R. 3298 fails to correct either of these problems. Although the bill requires Banks to set up a sinking fund, repayments are not required if they would cause a Bank to fall below its capital requirements or if they exceed the Bank's profits. By maintaining low capital levels and passing all profits through to its owners, a Bank could thus avoid making any payments to the sinking fund.

The second major deficiency in H.R. 3298 is that it continues to forbid the FCS's regulator from considering the repayment obligation as a liability. Worse, it allows Banks to count some payments into the sinking fund as capital in spite of the fact that the funds must be used to repay the government and thus they are clearly not available to cover future losses of the Bank. It is true that Banks must write this "capital" off over the final five years. However, unless the Banks can find new funds to replace this "capital", they will fall below their minimum capital standards. Thus the bill makes it likely that the government will be faced with the choice of placing Banks in receivership or forgiving some of the debt (i.e., a bailout).

Mr. Speaker, we need a strong and solvent farm credit system; however, H.R. 3298 has major difficulties which must be addressed.

LIXION A. AVILA: FIRST CUBAN-AMERICAN HURRICANE FORECASTER

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize today one of my constituents, Lixion A. Avila, who is the first Cuban-American to become a senior hurricane specialist at the National Hurricane Center in Miami.

Mr. Avila came to this country only 11 years ago. Like many Cuban-Americans he gave up an important position in his native land to seek freedom in the United States. When he left Cuba he had been one of the top weather forecasters at the Cuban weather service, the Instituto de Meteorología in Havana. He had worked his way up to that position since he started there in 1969, becoming a meteorologist in 1972, and then a hurricane specialist in 1974.

When he came to the United States he had the opportunity to work again as a weather forecaster. He started working at one of the world's most important weather forecasting centers—the National Hurricane Center in Miami which is under the U.S. Department of Commerce. While attending the University of Miami in 1983, he began working part time at the National Hurricane Center translating weather advisories. In 1987 he began work there as a meteorologist, and in 1988 he was promoted to the position of junior hurricane forecaster. In 1990, he became one of only four senior hurricane specialists at the Center. Along with the Director and the Assistant Director, these four weather experts are the only employees at the Center who are authorized to post hurricane warnings.

While working at the Center, Mr. Avila also earned a masters of science degree in meteorology at the University of Miami. He is presently working on his doctorate at the University of Miami. His doctoral dissertation is on how changes in weather patterns are related to ocean temperature. He believes this study will help save lives by improving weather predictions on hurricanes.

I would like to take this opportunity to salute Lixion Avila and the other hard-working members of the staff of the National Hurricane Center. They include Director Robert C. Sheets, Deputy Director Jerry Jarrell, Dr. Harold Gerrish, Miles Lawrence, Edward Rappaport, Max Mayfield, and Dr. Richard Pasch. These dedicated professionals are responsible for protecting the lives and property of millions of people in the Western Hemisphere during the hurricane season.

REMEDYING AN INJUSTICE AT THE OMAHA VETERANS MEDICAL CENTER

### HON. PETER HOAGLAND

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, when Congress enacts a bill into law, it does so with the

idea that any implementing regulations will follow the intent of Congress and the spirit of the law. Occasionally, this does not happen. There is a striking example of this in my home district of Omaha, NE. I am introducing a bill today to correct what was probably an unintended consequence of a Federal law.

In 1990, Congress passed a law requiring the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC] to recover 100 percent of its operating costs through annual and licensing fees to help reduce the Federal deficit. To implement this law, the NRC has imposed annual licensing fees of \$50,000 on all nonpower research reactors. The only reactors exempt from this fee are those owned by nonprofit, educational institutions. This exemption has been interpreted to apply to universities only.

This has resulted in charging a very small research reactor owned by the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs in my district a sum that constitutes 47 percent of its total operating budget. Taking nearly 50 percent of its operating budget will severely hamper, if not close down completely, its current research efforts to determine causal agents in Alzheimer's disease and the value of various diabetic drugs. This research reactor is part of an established medical center that is largely funded by Federal, medical research grants. The VA reactor's meager grant at the present only provides funds for the salaries of two people and a consultant.

The VA research reactor is under the direction of Prof. E.P. Rack of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. In the past 30 years it has been used for the training of 25 Ph.D.'s and 9 masters candidates as well as providing hands on radiochemistry training. The university is listed as a primary address on all publications originating from the research facility. Despite the acknowledged importance of research reactors in education and the facility's close association with the university, the current regulations do not allow for an academic exemption because the reactor is not university owned.

Congress cannot have intended to force the closing of research reactors that are used for educational and training purposes merely because they are not owned outright by an academic institution. This reactor is performing functions similar to those that the NRC exempts.

Additionally, having one Federal agency charge another for its expenses will in no way reduce the Federal deficit. By assessing the VA Medical Center a fee, it is not saving the Federal Government any money, it is merely changing the name of the particular agency paying the costs. The only hope for this facility to remain open at the present is to request additional funding from Congress. This would increase Government spending and defeat the basic purpose of the original legislation. At best, this regulation cripples a vital educational and training institution for no return benefit to the Government. I question whether this is sound fiscal or educational policy.

My bill would exempt federally owned, nonpower research reactors used primarily for educational training and academic research purposes from the NRC fee regulations. This exemption is carefully crafted to protect the narrow interests of academia and so that it will

not become a loophole allowing all reactors to claim exemption status. There are only four federally owned nonpower research reactors in this country. Of the four, the VA Medical Center reactor appears to be unique. The unique status and valuable research purposes of this institution was apparently not taken into consideration in the current regulations.

I hope my colleagues can support this bill. I believe it will correct an unintended injustice and preserve one of Omaha's most important educational resources.

SO, WHAT IS IT GOING TO BE, RALPH?

### HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, it seems Ralph Nader is as guilty of flip-flopping on issues as the politicians he so loves to criticize. Mr. Nader, who has made a name for himself attacking the safety of many makes and models of cars, has consistently delivered the message that larger cars are safer than smaller ones. Why then would he favor the corporate average fuel economy [CAFE] requirements many environmental groups want to impose on the car industry—forcing them to produce smaller, but more fuel efficient cars? Considering Ralph's repeated warnings about small—therefore unsafe—cars, one would think he would be a vocal opponent to such requirements. Surprisingly, this is not the case. The Naderites have come out in favor of the mileage requirements decrying the once sacred notion that small cars are less safe than larger cars. I encourage my colleagues to read the following article published in the Wall Street Journal illuminating the discrepancies in Mr. Nader's political direction. I know that I, for one, am awfully confused.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Nov. 1, 1991]

NADERITES' WARNING: SMALL CARS KILL

On Monday, two groups associated with Ralph Nader, the Center of Auto Safety and Public Citizen, called a press conference in Washington to blast a car safety test by the Department of Transportation. During the test, the department videotaped a front-on collision between two pairs of cars—a Ford Crown Victoria and a Suzuki, and the Ford and a Subaru. The small car was mangled and tossed to one side.

The videotape has been broadcast by the auto industry to underscore its claims that the tough new mileage requirements Congress is now considering will cost the lives of motorists. The Naderite groups, which favor the mileage requirements, are denouncing the tests. They say that it is not true that small cars are inherently less safe than big cars.

At least, they say it now. Bigger means safer was the former motto of Ralph Nader and his acolytes, the Center for Auto Safety's head, Clarence Ditlow, and Public Citizen's head, Joan Claybrook. Sam Kazman of the Competitive Enterprise Institute in Washington compiled this sampling of quotes:

From "Be Safer in the '90s," an interview with Ralph Nader in the Oct. 24, 1989, issue of Women's Day, p. 32:

"Q: If you were to buy a car today, what would it be?"

"Nader: One with an airbag.

"Q: What size?

"Nader: Well, larger cars are safer—there is more bulk to protect the occupant. But they are less fuel efficient . . .

"Q: Which cars are least safe?

"Nader: The tiny ones such as the Corvette, Yugo, Hyundai."

From the 1972 book, "Small on Safety: The Designed-In Dangers of the Volkswagen" by Clarence Ditlow, p. 87:

"All known studies relating car size to crash injury conclude that occupants of smaller cars run a higher risk of serious or fatal injury than occupants of larger cars."

From "Small on Safety," p. 13:

"Small size is supposed to have one compensating advantage: According to a prevailing myth, cars like the Beetle are less likely to become involved in accidents, because they are more maneuverable than large cars. This myth is not supported by the facts."

From "Small on Safety," p. 5:

"Because of the Beetle's small size, there is little space between the occupant and the windshield—a factor in the high proportion of windshield injuries that is still a serious problem even if present lap and shoulder belts are used. . . . In shorter cars, the gas tank is necessarily closer to the occupant than in larger cars. . . . Yet another hazardous result of the Beetle's small size is the lack of effective collapse distance, which is necessary to absorb some of the forces generated by a crash."

From the introduction to "Small on Safety," by Ralph Nader, p. xiv:

"The total weight of the Beetle's four replacement parts is the lowest in this study, a hint of the VW's abysmal crash characteristics. What may be an economy in a minor collision may lead to a staggering loss in a more serious crash."

From the 1980 National Highway Traffic and Safety Administration report, "Small Car Safety in the 1980s," released over then NHTSA-chief Joan Claybrook's signature:

"The growing shift to smaller cars will increase the number of deaths and injuries on U.S. highways, complicating a public health problem that has already reached epidemic proportions."

From "Small Car Safety in the 1980s":

"Small cars are less safe than big cars in collisions between these vehicles. Safety standards have saved more than 64,000 lives since 1968, but these gains are being outweighed by the shift to smaller cars."

From hearings on Auto Fuel Economy before the Senate Commerce Committee on July 14, 1977:

Sen. Robert Griffin (R., Mich.): "I don't have any question in my mind that a big gas-guzzling Cadillac is safer on the highway than a little Volkswagen."

Ms. Claybrook: "There is no question about that."

**GREG OWENS: DADE COUNTY'S  
NEW MINORITY BUSINESS DE-  
VELOPMENT DIRECTOR**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Greg Owens, who recently was featured in the Miami Herald after his appointment as the director of Metropolitan Dade County's newly created Department of

Business and Economic Development. The article, "Director Brings Patience, Wisdom to Program," by Derek Reveron, tells how his youth in rural Alabama and background in the banking industry have helped prepare him for his new position.

The article follows:

As a boy, Greg Owens kissed his father goodbye as he left to deliver food to poor blacks. He tagged along with his Dad to NAACP meetings.

He remembers the times they were followed by a white man in a car. He remembers when his father's auto was ransacked by police searching for voter registration cards. Most of all, he remembers his father's dignified forbearance.

As director of Metro-Dade's Department of Business and Economic Development, Owens brings to his job traits gleaned from a father who patiently persevered against 1960s Alabama racism. He is circumspect and courtly—essential qualities for his politically tinged post.

Owens and the department he heads are at the core of a public debate over preferential hiring of black businesses and so-called reverse discrimination against white-owned firms. Recently, a study commissioned by Metro-Dade concluded that racial discrimination prevents black firms from landing their share of county contracts.

The study was undertaken to defend Metro's minority set-aside hiring programs against a lawsuit filed in U.S. District Court by white contractors. The suit, still pending, was filed after a 1988 U.S. Supreme Court ruling required local governments to prove discrimination before setting aside contracts for minorities.

In the wake of the controversy, four months ago, Metro created the department Owens heads. It replaces the original minority business development office founded nine years ago. The office was criticized for not closely monitoring Dade's black business development programs.

Owens, 35, was granted the funds, staffing and authority to oversee the programs and streamline their overlapping functions. He plans to coordinate Dade's activities with those of community business development groups such as Tools for Change and Tacolcy Economic Development Center.

"My mission is to create the best county program for minority business development in the nation," Owens says.

**PLAN OF ATTACK**

How will he accomplish that? He rubs his chin and looks down upon Miami through the window of his 17th-floor office. "We don't have an answer yet," he says. "It's a big job. The more I learn about it, the more it grows. We're looking at the different components of minority business development."

One of these components is certification of minority firms to do business with the county. Currently, there are three minority business hiring programs that have different certification requirements. Owens is trying to create a single standard.

Such a task entails dealings with politicians black business people, community leaders and a large bureaucracy. Sometimes it drains low his deep well of patience. "Anytime you're trying to build something that didn't exist before, you have drawbacks," he says.

For example? Owens smiles. "It wouldn't be smart for me to answer that question," he says.

Caution is a key to his job. "I've learned that, here, it's probably a good thing to be

neutral until you have to make a solid decision; and before making a decision, consult with as many people as possible," he says.

**INSPIRES CONFIDENCE**

Those who know Owens say that he has the savvy and patience to walk a steady course between the interest groups nipping at his heels without getting bit or stepping on toes.

"Greg is very controlled. He makes others' points of view feel valuable," says assistant Bayside manager Dwayne Wynn. He was director of the Franchise Technical Assistance Center, an organization that helps minorities obtain franchises, when Owens headed First Union's South Florida community re-investment efforts. "There wasn't anything I asked him to do that he wouldn't do," Wynn says.

Says Brenda Wilson, a First Union corporate loan officer who has known Owens for 11 years. "Greg is a very even-keeled person who thinks before he speaks."

Greg's father, Daniel: "He has always been easygoing. He's never said a word in anger to me in his life."

In some ways, Owens and his father symbolize the passage of the black struggle from civil rights to economic equality. Greg works to develop black businesses. His father once worked to help blacks become full citizens.

**RAISED IN ALABAMA**

Daniel Owens was president of the Tallapoosa County NAACP. He was respected by blacks and mistrusted by some whites. He was far from militant. He never led sit-ins or demonstrations. But he held fund-raisers for the NAACP. He helped register voters. And he kept his home open to black and white civil rights workers from all over the nation.

I've always felt like my life was a motivating force for Greg," says Daniel Owens.

Says Greg, "like all kids, I looked at my Dad as a hero. I was proud of him."

Owens was born and raised in rural Alabama, near a blink-and-miss-it town called Alexander City. His father labored in a textile mill. His mother labored at home, raising Owens and his four older siblings. The family wasn't quite poor, wasn't quite middle class.

After graduating from high school, Owens applied to only one college, Alabama A&M, a predominantly black institution in Huntsville. It was the family school. His sisters and cousins went there. Owens wanted to follow after them.

In college, he carried heavy course loads while working parttime, first as a pool attendant, then as an assistant manager at a fast-food restaurant. In 1977, after three years, he graduated with a bachelor's degree in business administration.

His first job after college was in Birmingham, as a management trainee for Central Bank of the South.

During the training period, he was befriended by Emory Herring, a white-haired, Alabama-born Southern gentleman who was a regional president of Central Bank. At first, Owens feared him.

"Everybody used to tell me he was racist and that he hated blacks. But I found out that he hated everybody," says Owens, laughing. "I don't know how we got so close, but we did. Maybe it was because we were both from the country. We never talked about race, but about managing and how to relate to people."

**BREAKS INTO MANAGEMENT**

Under Herring's wing, Owens advanced smoothly into management. In 1978, at the

end of an 18-month training period, he became head of two branches in Florence, Ala.

That's where he stayed throughout his five-year career at Central Bank. Surely, he thought, if he could rise to management within 18 months, then he could be a promotable manager after a few years.

But it didn't happen. Nor could he make lateral moves that would prime him for a promotion. Owens doesn't blame racism. He thought he had "topped out."

"No matter where you go, you get to a point where you top out," he says. "I tried to go up and it wasn't happening, so I left."

He put out feelers to banks throughout the Southeast. In 1983, he landed a slot as a loan officer with Atlantic Bank, in Daytona Beach.

It was a step down. But Owens thought it would be temporary. Instinctively, he had a good feeling about the potential for upward movement. Besides, Owens had lived all his life in Alabama and wanted to get away. His wife, Debra, also an Alabama native, felt the same way.

The move gave Owens' career a boost. After two years in Daytona, he was promoted to branch manager in Pompano Beach. After Atlantic was acquired by First Union National Bank, he became manager of a branch at Lighthouse Point. Next, he was manager of a Miami branch. Then, he was made a vice president, in charge of First Union's community reinvestment program in nine South Florida counties.

After a year in that job, Owens took a hard look at the level of executives above him: "I didn't see folks who looked like me running things. I knew I wasn't going anywhere."

It was a painful realization. Owens had always wanted to be a banker. A big-time banker.

#### TIME FOR A CHANGE

For more than a month, he thought about leaving banking, and talked it over with intimates, including his father. Daniel Owens remembers his son's words. "He said, 'Daddy, I'm close enough to the door where I can see it, but I can't walk through. I'm getting out while the getting is good.'"

Once again, Owens had "topped out."

He searched for a new and bigger challenge.

He found it.

I am happy to pay tribute to Mr. Owens' by reprinting this article. Mr. Owens' story is typical of many Americans who have overcome the obstacles of racial discrimination to achieve success.

#### TRIBUTE TO JASON SAPP FOR HIS WINNING ESSAY ON DISCOURAGING YOUTH FROM USING DRUGS

### HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Jason Sapp, a sixth grade student at Mabank Intermediate School who was recently awarded a \$50 U.S. savings bond by the Kaufman County Red Ribbon Campaign for his speech advocating parental influence as the most effective way to prevent young people from using drugs.

Jason, the son of Kim and Gary Sapp of Mabank, demonstrates a remarkable under-

standing of the role parents should play in teaching their children about the dangers of drug use. I had the pleasure of meeting Jason at the Kaufman County Red Ribbon Kickoff Campaign at Ben Gill Park in Terrell on Saturday, October 19 and was impressed with his prize-winning essay and his desire to lead an exemplary, drug-free life.

His essay states in part:

Parental influence is to me the most effective way to discourage young people from using drugs. Responsibility begins at home with parents being responsible for their children's well-being and children learning to be responsible for their actions. Children should learn about drugs as soon as they are old enough to learn and understand what drugs are.

The kickoff event included a countywide torch run beginning in Mabank, continuing throughout the county, and ending in Terrell. Young people from every school district in the county joined together to run a total of 61 miles.

The Red Ribbon Campaign was begun in response to the 1985 murder of Federal Agent Enrique Camarena by drug traffickers. The red ribbon has become symbolic of the effort to reduce the need for drugs.

The countywide essay contest which Jason won was open to sixth through eighth graders and was part of a week-long campaign to raise awareness of the drug use problem in Kaufman County and to promote drug-free lifestyles. The two winning essays were selected from dozens of entries. The Third Kaufman County Red Ribbon Campaign was sponsored by the Kaufman County Drug Abuse Prevention Committee and the Texas Agricultural Extension Committee.

Rita M. Winton, county extension agent for the Texas Agricultural Extension Service and Silvie Millson, chairperson of the Kaufman County Drug Abuse Prevention Committee, were instrumental in planning and staging a highly successful week of activities. Due in large part to their efforts, Kaufman County residents have an increased awareness to the terrible dangers of drug use and an eagerness to prevent drug use and abuse from happening. This annual event is so successful that Kaufman County earned the Governor's Award for its efforts in 1990.

In addition to Ms. Millson, other members of the Kaufman County Drug Abuse Prevention Committee are Rita Kent, vice chair; Peggy Butts, secretary; Pat Adams, treasurer; Lois Blanton, historian; James Adams; Edna Beltz; Shunnie Blanton; Robbie Caldwell; Albert Davis; Robert Emfinger; Peggy Hellums; Don Legg; Mary Lyons; Jack Millson; Marie Newell; Dick Osgen; Dr. J.W. Parrish; Robert Richman; Travis Stodghill; Inez Williams; Donna Baker; Pam Littleton; Rhitt Jackson; and Neldajo Mathison.

On behalf of the U.S. Congress, I extend my sincere congratulations to Jason Sapp for his excellent essay and to Ms. Winton, Ms. Millson, and the many others whose hard work and dedication are making Kaufman County an even better place to live.

#### JEROME SIEGMEISTER: FIU FRESHMAN AT 15

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to acknowledge Jerome Siegmeister, who was recently featured in the Miami Herald after being admitted as a 15-year-old freshman at Florida International University. The article, "FIU Freshman, 15, at Head of Class" by Jon O'Neill tells this story:

Jerome Siegmeister is in no hurry to finish college. And he shouldn't be—he's 15 years old.

Jerome enrolled as a freshman at Florida International University this fall, and he'll finish high school while he finishes college. If all goes well, he could be a graduate student by the time he's 18.

"There aren't many kids like him. He's an exception to the norm," said Bill Beesting, assistant dean for undergraduate studies at FIU. "He was not only intelligent enough to do this, but he is mature enough, too. This is not something we do on a regular basis."

Being a 15-year-old on a college campus isn't easy, but after three weeks Jerome seems to be adapting. He's making friends and has even participated in a fraternity rush.

"I enjoy it," he said. "I feel like I belong here and not many people ask me how old I am."

His classes range from English composition to general chemistry, and he was one of 100 students picked to be part of the school's honors program. Eventually, he wants to go to medical school.

Jerome is no stranger to universities. Between seventh and eighth grade, he attended Duke University as part of the school's Talent Identification Program. While attending South Miami Middle School, he took computer classes at Miami-Dade Community College.

Last year, Jerome was a freshman at Braddock High. This year, he wanted to try something else.

"I wanted to do something that would be a real challenge," Jerome said.

Jerome and his dad, William, a teacher at Braddock, approached school counselor Robin Sarantos to see if Jerome could get into college.

"I found out that while it doesn't happen very often," Sarantos said, "it can be done."

Sarantos worked with Beesting to get Jerome a "dual enrollment," which means that while he attends FIU full time, he is also technically a Braddock student. That ensures he will get high school diploma as well as a degree, and it also makes him eligible for a state scholarship program.

Before Jerome was admitted, Beesting interviewed him and put him through the full freshman orientation.

Under the state's dual enrollment policy, FIU can't collect tuition from Jerome. That makes it unlikely many more students like him will be admitted.

"With the budget crunch, we just couldn't afford it," Beesting said.

Jerome lives with his family in Coral Gables. They are tickled by his early admission to college.

"We don't know how to express our pride in him," William Siegmeister said.

I am pleased to pay tribute to Jerome Siegmeister by reprinting this article. He has

proven that age is no barrier to becoming a college student. Florida International University and the Dade County School system should be proud to have given him this opportunity.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TELEVISION AND RADIO BROADCAST BULK TIME SALE ACT OF 1991

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my good friend from Michigan, the chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, Mr. DINGELL, in introducing the Television and Radio Broadcast Bulk Time Sale Act of 1991.

In the past, time brokerage agreements have benefited both consumers and the broadcast industry. Historically, these agreements have increased the diversity of programming available over the limited amount of broadcast spectrum by enabling many different groups to purchase small blocks of programming time. In addition, small or marginal stations have used time brokerage agreements as an additional revenue source, which has enabled them to remain financially viable. These benefits notwithstanding, I am increasingly concerned by the lack of rules governing these agreements. Without safeguards, time brokerage agreements may be used by larger or more well-financed stations to solidify their dominance in a local broadcast market. These agreements, therefore, could undermine existing Federal Communication Commission [FCC] policies and regulations, particularly those designed to ensure licensee responsibility and to promote diversity. I also am concerned about assertions that time brokerage agreements are being used or could be used to circumvent the FCC's ownership rules and policies, particularly those concerning multiple and foreign ownership.

Accordingly, this bill requires the FCC to regulate both the amount of time that stations can sell in time brokerage agreements and the amount of broadcast time that can be purchased by a single entity. The FCC currently keeps no record of time brokerage agreements; this legislation would require broadcasters to file these agreements with the Commission, which would make such filings available for public inspection. The legislation also would allow a licensee to terminate a time brokerage agreement if it is in the public interest to do so, and provide incentives for a station to return to full service. This legislation preserves the beneficial aspects of time brokerage by providing exemptions when agreements would prevent a station from failing financially or would result in increased program diversity.

Importantly, the Television and Radio Broadcast Bulk Time Sale Act of 1991 is not designed to prohibit time brokerage agreements; rather, it provides a framework for their use and defines the circumstances under which they serve the public interest. This legislation is important to ensure diversity in broadcast programming and to ensure adher-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ence to existing FCC rules and policies. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

THE HIDDEN WAR—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

**HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from a woman who compared her abuse by her husband with her brother's military experience in Saudi Arabia. She wrote:

While my brother was in Saudi Arabia fighting a known, sanctioned war, I was at home fighting mine. My war is known as Domestic Violence, and the enemy was my husband. \* \* \* While my brother was overwhelmed by cards and phone calls, my phone was silent and mailbox empty. Why? Because my war is hidden. Mine is a secret.

Many women share the same secret. Each year 3 to 4 million women are beaten by husbands, ex-husbands, or boyfriends. Domestic violence causes more injuries to women than automobile accidents, muggings, and rapes combined. It occurs at least once in two-thirds of all marriages. Domestic violence disrupts the lives of rural, urban, and suburban women of all ages, ethnic, racial, religious, educational, and socioeconomic groups. The magnitude of this violence tells us that domestic violence is not merely the natural resolution of a lovers spat. It is a widespread crime—a crime against women.

This is why I am so pleased that we focused attention on this issue by designating October as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, and that the Labor-HHS-Education fiscal year 1992 appropriations bill nearly doubles the funding for the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act. This act is now funded at \$20 million, up from \$10.7 million last year. I applaud the efforts of the conferees to increase support services for battered women who reach out for help.

Yet, there is a large number of battered women who cannot reach out for help—women we never hear about. Many women do not reach out for help or report battering in fear of reprisal from their batterers. Some view their situation as a private matter, a notion enforced by this society. But it is these women whom we must begin to reach. Interventions do exist.

Studies have shown that approximately one in three women who visit emergency departments is there for symptoms relating to ongoing abuse—either they suffer directly from their spouse's abuse or they suffer from symptoms of living under the constant stress of the abusive relationship. An unknown number of women go to private physicians with the same symptoms. Sixty-four percent of hospitalized female psychiatric patients have a history of being physically abused as an adult. Doctors and health care workers are in a prime position to incorporate protocols that make initial contact with battered women, document the abuse, and refer women to agencies that can help them get out of abusive relationships.

Recently, the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Health Care Services revised its

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standards for hospital accreditation and added emergency room protocols to detect domestic violence. A recent report from New York suggests that training programs are overwhelmed with requests to teach nurses and doctors how to implement these procedures. This response is laudable. Yet, it is unrealistic to think that overworked emergency room attendants have the time to take and sit with a battered woman to give her the help and sensitivity that she truly requires. In turn, hospital-based programs that are set up to aid victims of domestic violence need and deserve our support.

These programs work. One example is Womankind, a program based in Fairview Southdale Hospital in Edina, MN, which trains the entire hospital staff as well as attending to the needs of patients who are identified as battered women. Although it is a small scale program, it has had immense success. Womankind receives 50 to 55 referrals a month, and patients from the emergency room make up only one-fifth of the total. Many others are referred from various hospital units and from organizations outside the hospital. From 1986 until 1991, Womankind served 3,000 women—women who otherwise would have been patched up and sent home to face further abuse.

It is the success of programs like Womankind that prove that domestic violence can be stopped. Together we can bring this deadly secret out of the shadows and end this hidden war.

A TRIBUTE TO ENRICO ROCCA

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Mr. Enrico Rocca, an Italian, who was raised in Libya, practices Judaism, and speaks six languages. But, Mr. Rocca does not leave his ethnic diversity just to his upbringing; he has 17 different nationalities among his company's 21 employees. I commend to my colleagues the following Miami Herald article entitled "Melting Pot, Glass Exporter Makes Diversity a Way of Life" by Derek Reveron:

Some company chiefs encourage ethnic diversity. Enrico Rocca lives it.

He is an Italian who was raised in Libya and practices Judaism. He speaks six languages. His two adopted children are Norwegian and Costa Rican. His wife is Venezuelan.

He is president of a Miami export firm, New High Glass, that is the United Nations of small business. There are 17 different nationalities among the company's 21 employees. Rocca wanted it that way.

"I am trying to make my little world the type of melting pot the U.S. should be," he says.

To Rocca, creating a culturally diverse workplace is a soul-satisfying hobby. The gentle extrovert has crafted the workplace of the future. As the population of Hispanics, blacks and other minorities rises, so does their numbers in the work force. That can spark friction. But at New High Glass it kindles good will—and profits. Rocca de-

clined to be specific about earnings. But he says the 12-year-old privately owned firm has sales of \$10 million and they're rising.

Ethnic diversity is at the core of the company's success, Rocca says. The company exports to 38 nations, some of which are represented among the sales staff—a Puerto Rican, a Colombian, a Venezuelan, a Dominican and a Cuban.

"I prefer to send a Puerto Rican to Puerto Rico, a Colombian to Colombia," Rocca says. "Speaking Spanish isn't enough. You have to know the subtleties."

Says sales manager Bernie Chaimowicz, a Colombian: "You have to know the culture. That's important."

The salesmen use New High's employees as resources for cultural nuances. What are the hot soccer teams in Argentina? Which Spanish words are considered insults only in Chile? "The idea is to communicate with people in their own idiosyncracies," Rocca says.

Rocca is a compendium of cultural idiosyncracies. He speaks Italian, English, Arabic, French, Spanish, and Hebrew. In Libya, he managed a Volkswagen dealership. He came to the United States in 1975 and sold cars in Chicago for two years. Then, through a friend, he landed a job as a manager of a small cosmetics-manufacturing plant in Carolina, Puerto Rico.

In 1979, he started New High with his brother, who runs an electronic manufacturing plant in Hong Kong. Each of them own 25 percent. The remaining half is owned by Zinago Glass Works, an Italian glass manufacturer.

Zinago allows Rocca the freedom to hire who he wants, and what he wants is variety: marketing director Philippe Naim is French; credit manager Alberto Rivas is a Puerto Rican who speaks German; receptionist Ingrid Hackshaw is half Canadian, half Trinidadian; Mary Figuera, from Rochester, N.Y., is the company's only Anglo.

Figuera finds herself in a situation that will become familiar to growing numbers of Anglos. She is a minority in her workplace. But she doesn't feel like one. She speaks fluent Spanish. She lived in Venezuela for 12 years and is involved in a commuter marriage with a Venezuelan judge.]

"We've learned to celebrate our differences rather than pick on each other," Figuera says.

Employees joke good-naturedly about their diversity. Rocca sets the tone. Does he consider himself Libyan? Italian? Jewish? He smiles. I'm a misfit and I like it," he says.

He introduces newly hired computer programmer Beesham Seechan, who is from India. Rocca winks and says: "I hired him because we have too many chiefs and no Indians.

I am pleased to recognize Enrico Rocca for reaching out to the community and taking advantage of the wonderful cultures which exist in Miami.

#### SOUTHWIND DRUM AND BUGLE CORPS CLASS A WORLD CHAMPIONS

##### HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to congratulate the Montgomery-

based SouthWind Drum and Bugle Corps. SouthWind recently ended an undefeated season by winning the Drum Corps International Class A Championship in Dallas, TX. This 65-member group also tied for first in the mixed ensemble division and was the highest ranking class A corps in the open division at these championships.

SouthWind Drum and Bugle Corps is a rapidly growing statewide organization dedicated to the enrichment of instrumental music and precision drill by musicians under 21 years of age. This spirited group of young Alabamians has performed in international competition throughout the United States and Canada for over 10 years, and represented the State of Alabama in nationally televised performances and special music education seminars. In July 1990, the corps performed here on the West Terrace of the Capitol.

Founded in 1980, SouthWind Drum and Bugle Corps became the State of Alabama's Official Drum and Bugle Corps in 1982. The director of SouthWind is Montgomery County deputy sheriff David Bryan, who has done an outstanding job with the members and parents. The vision and leadership of director Dave Bryan inspired confidence in each member, and allowed them to achieve their goal—winning the class A championship. They won it and every other competition during their summer tour.

Alabama's Official Drum and Bugle Corps, has represented the State with distinction, and I salute Mr. Bryan and every member of the corps on their latest achievement. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the world-champion SouthWind Drum and Bugle Corps.

#### TRIBUTE TO NEW YORK STATE SENATOR CHRISTOPHER MEGA AND ARTHUR T. MARESCA

##### HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to two outstanding public servants, New York State Senator Christopher Mega and Arthur T. Maresca. They are being honored this weekend by the Precious Hearts Association for Exceptional Adults, Inc. of Brooklyn, at their fifth annual dinner dance.

Christopher J. Mega, who is now serving his sixth term in the New York State Senate, is the recipient of the Dr. Burton Blatt Special Achievement Award. Senator Mega has established himself as a specialist in anticrime legislation and in efforts by the State government to improve the effectiveness of its criminal justice system and many corrective facilities. As chairman of the Senate Committee on Crime and Correction, Senator Mega helped pave the way for a major expansion of the State's prison system. He authorized legislation, enacted in 1986, toughening the penalties against those engaged in the sale of controlled substance in and around school properties.

In addition to this, Senator Mega was effective in gaining Senate passage of the Sex Of-

fender Reform Act, incorporating tougher penalties for rapists, and the Rape Victim Services Act, written to provide greater services to rape victims. In an allied area of concern to women, Senator Mega introduced the new rape shield extension law, which protects women victims in nonsex criminal cases by preventing their past sexual history from being used as evidence when it is clearly irrelevant.

Above and beyond that, Senator Mega has given special attention to the district he represents. For example, in just the past 6 years in office, Senator Mega has been singularly responsible for securing over \$10 million for the schools of the various communities in the 23rd Senate District. Senator Mega clearly possesses the fortitude, initiative, and principals embodied in the Dr. Burton Blatt Special Achievement Award.

Arthur T. Maresca, is the worthy recipient of the Precious Hearts Humanitarian Award. Mr. Maresca has been a member of the Kiwanis Club since 1981. His involvement in the Kiwanis Club enticed him to donate his time and energy to raise funds for a vast array of charitable groups and organizations. These include the American Cancer Society, Operation Desert Storm, Victory Memorial Hospital, the American Legion and many others. He has directly or indirectly raised between \$1,000 to \$50,000 for each of these organizations.

Just recently he raised funds for the Community Mayors of New York and his upcoming project is a fund raiser for building an AIDS room in St. Vincent Hospital in New York.

In addition to this, the former Kiwanis Man of the Year is also the recipient of a very treasured papal blessing. It is quite clear that Arthur T. Maresca is a generous, charitable, and a true humanitarian.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to pay tribute to such outstanding and honorable men. These two men have a strong commitment to excellence and their service is an inspiration for all of us.

#### RIVERSIDE ELEMENTARY ART CLUB

##### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Riverside Elementary Art Club, held at the school of the same name in Miami, has brought the fun and challenge of artistic expression to many children. It is extracurricular activities such as the Riverside Art Club which help students to see learning as engaging and exciting. The Miami Herald recently brought attention to the activities of the club in an article by Mr. Jon O'Neill. That article follows:

Elizabeth Espinoza will never have to wonder what it feels like to be a mummy. She knows.

The 11-year-old sixth-grader from Riverside Elementary volunteered to let her classmates encase her in plaster as part of a project by the school's art club.

"I think it's going to be fun," Elizabeth said before she was wrapped. "I'm not scared about it at all. I want to do it."

Jeff Marcus, an art teacher, dreamed up the project and did it with 10 kids from the

art club at the school, 1190 SW Second St. They got help from Judith Russell, a local artist and art education major at Florida International University.

The students have been studying about artists who make plaster casts of people. So far, they've just seen pictures of the work. Marcus wanted them to have a chance to do it.

"They'll really get a taste of the process and see what it's like to work in 3-D," he said. "It's not something they get to do all the time."

Before the plastering began, Elizabeth's clothes were smeared with Vaseline, so the plaster wouldn't stick to them. The kids worked with the same kind of plaster doctors use to set broken limbs. It was cut into strips, soaked in water and then laid across Elizabeth, who was sitting in a lawn chair atop a table.

She didn't complain at all, although she erupted into giggles several times. The strips were cold she said.

The kids around her worked intently, totally absorbed. Some cut the strips, while others soaked them and laid them across Elizabeth's legs, arms and chest.

"I think this is really funny," said Kassan Myers, 12. "I like art class because you don't do any work, you just do art."

The kids wrapped Elizabeth's body, let her dry, then cut her out of the mold. Her head then got the same treatment. The head cast was attached to the body cast, and the whole thing is now on display at the school.

"It's so cool when they cut her out," said Alfred Cardonne, 11, a fifth-grader. "She's just like a mummy."

Lorenzo Perez, 10, liked working on the legs best. Russell encouraged the kids to pay special attention to the details, like fingers and toes. The entire process was video-taped and will be shown on WRES, the school's TV station. Marcus was pleased how the project turned out.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the creative guidance offered by art teacher, Mr. Jeff Marcus, and the time and expertise offered by Ms. Judith Russell. I also want to recognize the leadership of Principal Jesselyn Brown for making Riverside Elementary School a place where teachers like Mr. Marcus and their students can thrive.

#### REDUCE FEDERAL SPENDING

### HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I have received an excellent letter from my friend and constituent, Dr. Clem F. Burnett, Jr., of Mayfield, KY. Dr. Burnett has been my personal physician in my hometown of Mayfield for over 25 years.

In his letter, Dr. Burnett expresses his deep concern over the Federal budget deficit and calls upon the Congress to impose effective restrictions on uncontrolled spending. He supports a spending freeze and asks Congress to come up with a plan to reduce the deficit and to advise the citizens of America how and when the debt will be repaid.

At this time, I would like to share Dr. Burnett's letter with my colleagues. The letter follows in its entirety:

MAYFIELD, KY, October 24, 1991.

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD,  
Rayburn Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CARROLL: Enough is enough! Congress seems to have an insatiable appetite for spending. It is time to impose some effective restrictions on uncontrolled spending. I trust that you will vigorously support a bill to freeze spending.

I am retired and live off the income from my savings. Interest rates are down, so I have no choice but to adjust my spending to my income. Congress can and MUST do the same thing.

When I borrow money, the bank wants to know my plan to pay it back. Congress has borrowed from me, my children and my grandchildren. Now let us hear plans to pay it back! Let Congress put forth a plan not just to reduce the deficit, but to tell the people when and how the debt will be repaid! Believe me, the people are waiting for an answer!

Carroll, I trust you and believe that you will work on an answer to the issue I have raised. Best wishes to you and your family.

Sincerely,

CLEM F. BURNETT, JR., M.D.

#### JESSE MCCRARY: ACHIEVES ANOTHER "FIRST"

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Jesse McCrary, who recently was featured in the Miami Herald after becoming the first black to be named to the board of directors of Miami's Cedars Medical Center. The article, "Distinguished Attorney Joins Cedars Center Board" by Charles Rabin tells his story:

Jesse McCrary, senior partner in the Miami law firm of McCrary Wimbish and Blizzard, has been named to the board of directors of Cedars Medical Center, adding another honor to a long list of achievements.

A board member of several organizations in the Miami area, McCrary, 53, was asked to join Cedars while representing the hospital in a legal capacity several months ago.

"I intend to be a supportive board member and help enhance both the physicians' and staff of Cedars' long-standing commitment to provide the very best of health care to all its patients," he said.

McCrary says the Miami hospital takes extra precautions, such as a longer orientation process, to promote better awareness among its board members of the hospital's inner workings. He says this shows hospital regulators that board members aren't just "rubber stamps."

"To be able to attract someone of Jesse McCrary's caliber is vital to this institution," said Cedars President and Chief Executive Tom Culbreth. "Any company, much less one that has to swim in regulatory waters like us, is pleased to have him."

"South Florida hospitals are going through some very difficult times, and substantial leadership from the community is necessary."

A community activist and former Florida secretary of state, McCrary was in the spotlight recently as counsel to Community Relations Board member Willie Sims. Sims, a minister, was suspended from his post be-

cause of alleged racial slurs aired from his Liberty City pulpit.

"We believe he was treated absolutely unfairly," McCrary said.

"There's a little document called the Constitution of the United States. Sims has freedom of speech. Even though people may disagree, he has the right to say it."

Practicing law was always McCrary's goal, but as a minority, he said he had trouble gaining acceptance in such a high-profile industry during the 1960s.

"Given what the climate was in Florida at the time, there weren't many opportunities for a black in the white-dominated field of law," McCrary said. "Soon the dynamics of the country were changing with the civil rights movement. It wasn't a question of people given an opportunity, it was people demanding them."

In 1965, after graduating from Florida A&M School of Law, McCrary found a job as a law clerk in Fort Lauderdale. It was in the office of Alcee Hastings, who later became a U.S. District Court judge. Hastings also had graduated from Florida A&M two years earlier.

Six years later, McCrary was on his way to nationwide recognition. He formed McCrary, Ferguson and Lee, which was later succeeded by McCrary Berkowitz and Davis, and then his current firm.

It was during his tenure with McCrary Berkowitz and Davis that McCrary was catapulted to prominence. In 1978, when Bruce Smathers resigned as secretary of state to run for the governor's seat, the then-39-year-old McCrary was named Florida's 19th secretary of state. He was the first black cabinet member since Reconstruction.

Other firsts for McCrary included: first black assistant attorney general in Florida, first black to argue before the U.S. Supreme Court on behalf of a Southern state—something he considers his greatest achievement—and the first black to sit on a statutory court of appeals for Florida. Now he is the first black to serve on Cedars' board.

"I think I've opened some doors for others, but somebody opened those doors for me," McCrary said. "It took some tremendous sacrifices by others to allow me to obtain these goals."

I am happy to pay tribute to Mr. McCrary by reprinting this article. Mr. McCrary has overcome many obstacles to become the first black Florida cabinet member, the first black Florida assistant attorney general, and the first black to argue before the U.S. Supreme Court on behalf of a Southern State.

#### THE INDIAN HEALTH AMENDMENTS OF 1991

### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today we are introducing the Indian Health Amendments of 1991, which amends the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has worked closely with the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment of the Energy and Commerce Committee and with the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs to develop this legislation.

The bill sets several goals to improve the health status of Indians by the year 2000.

These goals were set for the general population in a report by the Department of Health and Human Services. These goals provide the committees of jurisdiction with a method to evaluate the performance of the Indian Health Service and established a yardstick by which we can measure the health of Native Americans.

According to the Indian Health Service, the mortality rates of American Indians and Alaska Natives continues to exceed that of the U.S. "All Races" group. For example, in 1987, the Indian age-adjusted mortality rates for the following causes exceeded those for the U.S. all races population by the shown percentages: tuberculosis, 400 percent; alcoholism, 332 percent; diabetes mellitus, 139 percent; accidents, 139 percent; homicide, 64 percent; pneumonia and influenza, 44 percent; suicide, 28 percent.

Hence, in spite of the efforts of the Indian Health Services, the health status of Indian people is still poor.

Mr. Speaker, these statistics are unacceptable, and the rest of this decade needs to be the time to reverse this situation.

The bill itself refines many of the goals of the original Indian Health Care Improvement Act, including: increasing the number of Indians entering the health professions; eliminating deficiencies in health status and resources; the provision and improvement of health facilities; providing better access for Indian people for health services by utilizing Medicare and Medicaid Programs; providing health services for urban Indians; and making organizational improvements in the Indian Health Service.

The bill provides for several technical and substantive changes in the act. The most significant change is the establishment of several substance abuse programs. New programs for youth; training and community education; urban Indians; and fetal alcohol syndrome attempt to deal with one of the most difficult and pervasive problems in Indian country—the abuse of alcohol and drugs.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank Mr. DINGELL and Mr. WAXMAN for their cooperation in the drafting of this bill and a special thanks to Senator INOUE and the Senate Select Committee for their cooperation in this process. Mr. WAXMAN and I will be chairing a joint hearing on this bill on November 12.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN VETERAN

### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, the world experiences momentous changes. As we witness the collapse of Soviet communism, and the democratization of countries throughout Eastern Europe, we pause to remember the events and the people who brought us to this point in history. In their ceaseless protection of America's values and

interests, our Nation's veterans are owed an enormous debt of gratitude for helping to secure a measure of peace and hope, not only for our citizens, but for peoples throughout the world.

American national consciousness and thought were irrevocably altered on that fateful December morning, 50 years ago, when our Nation was caught with its guard down. The surprise attack on Pearl Harbor forced America's entry into World War II, and contributed to our Nation's emergence as a world superpower. The fear of being caught off guard again shaped our defense and nuclear strategy for the decades to follow.

Today, as we celebrate the victory of our ideals and the spread of freedom throughout the world, we remember the invaluable contributions made by our veterans. In answering their Nation's call to duty, all of our veterans have made enormous personal sacrifices to protect our vital interests. They have paid the costs which have won us the privileges we enjoy today. Their victory is our victory, and our victory theirs.

Five decades after Pearl Harbor, the rhetoric of America's entrance into World War II has become reality. America's veterans truly have made the world safe for democracy and freedom. There can be no finer tribute.

#### BISCAYNE ELEMENTARY

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the playing field at Biscayne Elementary School, Miami Beach's fastest growing school, has resorted to portable classrooms to relieve overcrowding by resembling a trailer park. The portables will help the school cope with a bigger student population. Biscayne will lease space from the Lehrman Day School of Temple Emanu-El for a joint class for gifted students. The Miami Herald recently brought attention to the decision made for the portables in an article by Mr. Aaron Rubin. The article follows:

The playing field at Biscayne Elementary School resembles a trailer park.

That's because Biscayne, Miami Beach's fastest-growing school, has resorted to portable classrooms to relieve overcrowding. A dozen stand outside, neatly arranged in rows; Principal Carlos Fernandez expects six more this year, including two for a Head Start pre-kindergarten program.

The added portables will help the school, 800 77th St., cope with a student population expected to top more than 1,050 in September and reach 1,200 by next June.

The school is in the middle of one of the Beach's fastest-growing neighborhoods, growth brought on by immigration and young families moving from South Beach to North Beach.

Without portables, the school could only handle about 500 students, Fernandez said.

With portables, most teachers won't have to share classrooms.

"It'll be more comfortable for everybody," Fernandez said.

There's even an advantage to the portables, Assistant Principal Brenda Nolan

said: Because they're new, they're often nicer than the older classrooms.

The school is coping with crowding in other ways, too.

Teacher aides assist in classrooms, helping teachers with classes that sometimes exceed 35 students. And this year Biscayne will lease space from the Lehrman Day School of Temple Emanu-El, across the street, for a joint class for gifted students.

Fernandez has pressed to upgrade the school's facilities—the school was repainted, windows were replaced and the electrical system was improved, but new construction remains on hold. Planners must assess the effects on the historic school, established in 1941, Fernandez said.

Emilio Fox, director of Beach-area schools for Dade County Schools, said the school system didn't anticipate the rapid growth. But Biscayne can accommodate its students, he said.

"Yes, the school is crowded, and yes, the school is growing," Fox said. "We feel that we can offer a valid and very acceptable educational program there."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Mr. Carlos Fernandez, principal of Biscayne Elementary School, and Mr. Emilio Fox, director of beach-area schools for Dale County Schools, for making possible the resemblance of the trailer park between Biscayne Elementary School and Lehrman Day School. I hope that this resemble will make a major student population at Biscayne Elementary School.

#### ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR THE LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

### HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to urge my colleagues to support additional funds for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program [LIHEAP]. While I am pleased that there is more money for this program than the House approved, it is far less money than was appropriated last year.

Even though the budget is tight, we still must protect some important programs. LIHEAP provides one of the most basic of needs—home heat for the winter.

It's very simple. Without this money, thousands of people will be cold. Without this money, children will shiver in their beds at night.

This September, I joined many other Members of Congress in urging more money for heating assistance. While I am very pleased that the conferees were able to provide \$1.8 billion, this figure is still \$100 million less than last year.

People are suffering as this recession drags on all across this country. We in New England were the first to enter into the recession and experts estimate that we will probably be the last to come out of it. In western Massachusetts and in all of New England it has been a very long and tough year. Thousands have lost their jobs and thousands more have exhausted their unemployment benefits.

With winter coming, it looks even bleaker.

Why can't this program, at the very least, maintain its current level of funding?

To make matters worse, of the \$1.8 billion appropriated, LIHEAP will receive this winter just \$1.1 billion. There will be a deferment of \$400 million until next year and another \$300 million will be put aside in an emergency fund, that money will only be spent if the President declares an emergency. We are all too familiar with the President's ability to declare an emergency for the struggling people in this Nation.

This is the same President who proposed slashing LIHEAP by over \$600 million this year. How cold would it have to get before the President would be inclined to release this money? I strongly urge my constituents and everyone to write to President Bush demanding that these funds be released immediately, not when children and elderly start getting sick because they are cold.

So what does all of this really mean? Nationally, this program which already serves fewer than 25 percent of eligible households, and on average pays less than 25 percent of those recipients' energy bills, will now be even more helpless. Since 1989, nearly 2 million households across the country have lost assistance.

Even with these increases, Massachusetts will lose \$27,384,000 for LIHEAP next year. Over 40,000 fewer homes will have the money necessary to stay warm this winter.

Mr. Speaker, Massachusetts is expecting snow this weekend. Parts of Minnesota and Iowa are sitting under 21 inches of snow already. Winter has already begun for some in this country, and it is a shame that we cannot see our priorities clear to level fund a program that helps the hardest hit. For 1,955,473 American families who have now lost assistance for buying heat, I hope the knowledge that the money was better spent in other places is enough to keep them warm.

**SISTER KATHLEEN FEELEY RETIRES FROM 21 YEARS AS PRESIDENT OF COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND**

**HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I rise today to pay tribute to Sister Kathleen Feeley upon her retirement from 21 years of devoted service as president of the College of Notre Dame of Maryland.

On November 23, 1991, a party for Sister Kathleen will be held in the form of a benefit concert featuring Dinah Shore at the Meyerhoff Symphony Hall. Friends of Sister Kathleen, business, community, education, political, and religious leaders of Baltimore will gather to honor this special lady.

Since 1971, Sister Kathleen has served as president of the College of Notre Dame of Maryland, the oldest Catholic women's college in the United States. Sister Kathleen is widely respected for her years of hard work and dedication to this fine institution. The college has successfully weathered some difficult times thanks to the insight and commitment of Sister Kathleen. She is credited with preserving the

heritage of the college when she stood firm and held to her conviction that there is a very important need for a women's college in society today while the popular trend among such schools was to go co-ed to survive. Thanks to her perseverance and devotion, the future of the college continues to look better and brighter every day.

Ironically, Sister Kathleen received her bachelor of arts in 1962 from the College of Notre Dame of Maryland. In 1964, she received her masters of art degree from Villanova University in Pennsylvania. In 1970, she received her Ph.D. from Rutgers University in New Jersey and was a fellow at the institute for the study of change in the 4-year college, Claremont University Center, CA.

Sister Kathleen began her career as an elementary and secondary school teacher of English in 1950. She went on, in 1965, to serve as professor of English at the College of Notre Dame of Maryland until 1971 when she began her service as president of the college. In addition, from 1970 to 1971, she served with the American Council on Education Internship in Academic Administration.

Sister Kathleen has received many honors which literally are too numerous to mention. She currently is on board memberships with the Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities, Baltimore Council on Foreign Affairs, Baltimore Gas and Electric Co., Consultation Center for Clergy and Religious, Marian House, and the Maryland Independent College and University Association. Sister Kathleen also has served on board leadership positions as chair of the Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities, 1988-89 and 1989-90, and as chair of Academic Affairs Committee, St. Vincent College, PA, 1985-89.

Although Sister Kathleen's professional accomplishments truly are commendable, she is also blessed with a wealth of character and spirit. A lady of integrity and inner strength, Sister Kathleen's trust in, and reliance upon, God is clearly evident. Indeed, it is with utmost respect and admiration that I congratulate Sister Kathleen Feeley upon this momentous occasion. May God bless her with continued success and happiness in the years ahead.

**EVALYN DYER: "ALWAYS IN THE RIGHT PLACE AT THE RIGHT TIME"**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Evalyn Dyer, who recently was featured in the Miami Herald. The article by Bea Moss tells how Ms. Dyer has become a nationally recognized artist at the age of 62:

Evalyn Dyer says it seems she's almost always in the right place at the right time.

"I let the universe come to me and I flow with it," she said. "My whole life has been a quirk."

Always an artist, first doing commercial work, she and her husband moved to Miami from Charleston, S.C., in 1969. At first, she did odd jobs as a volunteer at an art center on North Kendall Drive.

"When they needed someone to answer the phone, I did it," said Dyer, who lives in Snapper Creek in West Kendall.

Through her work at the center, she received a call from Barbara Millard, wife of plastic surgeon Ralph Millard.

"She was looking for someone to do sketches. I told her if she couldn't find someone, I'd do it," Dyer said.

Since then, she has worked for Dr. Millard doing sketches and photography of people who need corrective surgery.

"She's an unusual person, well-educated, very smart," Dr. Millard said. "She first did portraits for me of famous plastic surgeons and she did them so well we got her to start learning to do medical art work."

It's a great teaching vehicle, he said. "After I showed her one time she could very quickly understand the three dimensions of the operation," said Dr. Millard, chief of plastic surgery at the university of Miami Medical School at Jackson Hospital.

Dyer compares her art work with the doctor's expertise: "I'm an artist with paint but he's an artist with soft tissue."

After Dr. Millard's photographer left, she also inherited that job.

"In a week he showed me how to work a Hasselblad and a Nikon and all the other photography equipment," she said.

For 14 years, she did Dr. Millard's art work for his books on plastic surgery. He has written eight.

Dyer, 62, divorced since 1974, always has been interested in the stars and the universe around her. She once owned a metaphysical book store in Perrine while supporting her two children Val and Van.

But painting is Dyer's real love. Retired since Jan. 1, she now paints full time, although she still does some free-lance work for the doctor.

Her watercolors have been accepted for the Mississippi Watercolor Society show in Jackson, Miss., and the Adirondack Show in Old Forge, N.Y.

Recently, one was accepted for the Catherine Lorillard Wolfe Art Club's 95th annual open exhibition at the National Arts Club in New York City starting in October.

"I have a goal. I want to achieve recognition for my work," said Dyer, who paints every day. "I think we're given energies in our life, and a time for them to be used."

I am happy to pay tribute to Ms. Dyer by reprinting this article. Ms. Dyer's work should be an inspiration to us all. She has shown how someone can use their talent and ability to achieve much both in their professional and personal life.

**MICROENTERPRISE: A NEW WEAPON IN THE WAR ON POVERTY AND HUNGER**

**HON. TONY P. HALL**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address my colleagues about new directions and new ideas in American welfare policy—ideas which I believe could hold the key to helping thousands, and perhaps millions, of poor and needy Americans to escape the stranglehold of poverty and dependence that holds them down.

The need for new ideas is obvious; poverty in the United States is climbing. More than 31

million Americans are now classified as living below the Government's official poverty rate. Demands for assistance are on the increase; applications for food stamp assistance increased by 3 million between August of 1990 and August of 1991, while the overall rate climbed above 23.5 million people. Recent reports that proposed changes in Federal food stamp regulations would restrict eligibility and access to the program by needy people only add to our penny-wise and pound-foolish approach to poverty alleviation.

At the same time, there is an increasing awareness that current Federal programs to help the poor, while humane and essential, do very little to allow poor people to escape poverty and become self-sufficient. In effect, current welfare holds people down.

Mr. Speaker, this just doesn't make any sense. It ought to be the goal of Federal poverty programs to help poor people to help themselves.

It is important that we focus on new ways of helping our poor and creating jobs in the more depressed parts of our community. If the past decade has taught us anything, it's that we can't depend solely on big industries or big government to provide jobs or take care of our poor.

As Hunger Committee chairman, I've seen the worst and the best: The worst conditions of poverty, but also the best of what works to help poor people get back on their own two feet. One of the best programs I've seen is something called microenterprise. Microenterprises are very small businesses employing five or fewer people, one of whom is the owner. These programs take people off of welfare, out of unemployment, and into their own small business.

Microenterprise is an exciting innovation in social policy that operates in the opposite way from traditional welfare:

Instead of stifling initiative, it depends upon it.

Instead of fostering dependency, it promotes independence and self-sufficiency.

Instead of excluding the poor from mainstream capitalist society, as many traditional welfare programs do, microenterprise uses the tools of American capitalism to help people to escape poverty.

It creates jobs where none have existed before. It replaces jobs that have left the region for good. It actually reduces welfare costs, increases tax revenues, and most importantly, provides hope to people and to a community that has recently known hopelessness and despair.

The United States spends more than \$75 million a year on microenterprise programs in the developing world through the Agency for International Development. Amazingly enough, we spend virtually nothing to promote and encourage microenterprise here at home. That just doesn't make sense. Moreover, the Federal Government spends hundreds of billions of dollars on assistance programs that don't help people lift themselves out of poverty. It's time to start investing in programs that do.

Microenterprise programs are beginning to appear around the country, and my own district of Dayton is no exception. But for these innovative programs to achieve their full potential, the Federal Government must remove

some obsolete and unnecessary obstacles. First, job training programs like the Job Training Partnership Act [JTPA] and the JOBS Program should offer training in self-employment and business ownership as a means of achieving self-sufficiency. Training people for jobs that don't exist is a meaningless exercise. Second, we must change current welfare asset ceilings that actually prohibit recipients from accumulating the business assets they need to start a microenterprise.

I've introduced legislation to make these changes in Federal policy. The bill, H.R. 2258, the Freedom From Want Act, is omnibus legislation designed to fight hunger as well as the chronic poverty that is often its cause. The microenterprise portion of the bill has already met with some success; the House accepted an amendment I proposed to JTPA legislation that adds microenterprise to the training of ferated through the program.

There is no cure-all for poverty. But there is the opportunity to help our poor and unemployed, one person at a time. Waiting for those from the top to take care of those on the bottom has proven to be a poor policy. Our challenge is to start from the other end—to start with those at the bottom, and move them out of poverty and unemployment, one by one, and into their own small business.

Traditional forms of assistance are important and essential: Millions of Americans need food stamps; millions more rely on AFDC, WIC, Head Start, Medicaid, and a vast array of other support programs to live their daily lives. But these programs alone cannot lift poor people out of their conditions of poverty.

It's important to remember that poor are not disadvantaged—everyone has an advantage; it's simply a matter of turning that advantage into an opportunity. Helping people to help themselves isn't just the right way to approach poverty, it's the American way. Using the tools of capitalism through microenterprise to solve the problems of hunger and poverty isn't just a new idea, it's the right idea.

#### RESIDENTS OF JOHN F. KENNEDY MANOR CELEBRATE THEIR 24TH ANNIVERSARY

##### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the residents of John F. Kennedy Manor, of Woonsocket, RI. On November 10, 1991 they will be celebrating their 24th anniversary as a senior housing facility.

John F. Kennedy Manor maintains a very active tenants association. Marquante Robin is the current president, and Berthe Dultamec is the vice president. Eva Lamoreux serves as treasurer, and Irene Pelypec is the secretary of the association. This group along with all the residents of the association work hard to bring success to the many events and social functions they host each year. Annually John F. Kennedy Manor hosts a Christmas, Valentine, St. Patrick's, Fourth of July, and Halloween party. They also serve as the site for very popular weekly bingo games.

In all John F. Kennedy Manor houses 260 residents. I would like to give special attention to Ms. Adeline Houle, the only original resident who still resides at John F. Kennedy Manor. The officers and all the residents of John F. Kennedy Manor have worked hard to make it such an enjoyable residence for senior citizens over the past 24 years. The residents of John F. Kennedy Manor have always made my visits a thoroughly enjoyable experience. It is with great pleasure that I join the residents of John F. Kennedy Manor in celebrating their 24th anniversary and I wish them success and happiness in the future.

#### A TRIBUTE TO CARLOS RICE

##### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to Carlos Rice, who is a 12-year-old national cycling champion in two events, track racing and criterium racing. In a switch from motocross bikes to 10-speeds, Carlos became really incredible on wheels. In a Miami Herald article entitled, "Cyclist Sets Winning Pace," Todd Hartman reports on this extraordinary biker:

The best thing ever to happen to Kendall's Carlos Rice? His motocross bike was stolen. So, "I asked my dad to buy me a 10-speed," Carlos said.

Two years have passed, and Carlos, 12, is a national cycling champion in two events: track racing and criterium racing. He won the titles in August, becoming the first from Dade to win a junior (18 and under) national championship and the first junior Floridian to win a pair.

"This kid has more talent than any rider I've seen in the last 25 years at his age," said his coach, David Rodriguez. "It's not just a case of him being better than other 12-year-olds, it's a case of him being really unusual."

#### LOOKING AHEAD

Carlos, a seventh-grader at Belen Jesuit Prep School, is adjusting to life at the top of his game. He's already talking about attending college in Colorado, where the country's best cyclists congregate. He has tossed aside basketball, football and tennis. "He wasn't much impressed with those," said his father, Carlos Sr. "What impresses him is cycling."

Already, Carlos is being marked by the area cycling community. Said Dick Houser, the state representative for the U.S. Cycling Federation: "He is outstanding. The best thing I can say—and this is kind of an inhouse phrase—is that he looks comfortable on a bike. Greg Lemond looked comfortable on a bike."

Carlos won the U.S. junior national track title in Houston despite being disqualified in one of the event's three races. He won the 1,000-meter, 2,000-meter and the 500-meter sprints. He was disqualified from the latter for a rules infraction. But the first-place points from the other two races were enough for the overall title.

#### PRACTICE RIDES

Even more remarkable, prior to the track championship Carlos had never ridden on a velodrome, a banked oval track. Rodriguez prepared him for it as best he could, taking him to running tracks in Key Biscayne and Coral Gables to practice riding in circles.

He won the criterium, a 17-lap, 12-mile race in San Antonio. He rode in a seven-rider breakaway, then took off early on the race's final ascent, trying to make up for his lack of climbing ability with a head start. The early push paid off. By the time the stronger climbers caught him, he was at the finish line, winning in a photo finish.

Carlos is at a loss to explain his rocket ride to the top: "I started training with the team and started racing every Sunday. My riding just kept getting better and better."

#### GOOD FUNDAMENTALS

He met Rodriguez on a visit to a bike shop. Rodriguez invited him to ride with kids on the Heatwave team, and on the first day out, Carlos rode faster than everybody. Now he trains with the team almost every day and competes in local races on Sundays.

"Guys are marked way back when they're juniors," Houser said. "His fundamental cycling techniques are excellent. This bodes well for future accomplishments."

Carlos' dad is having almost as much fun as Carlos Jr. His son's bike has been upgraded to a value of about \$1,700. Said Carlos Sr.: "I can't be cheap with him now."

I wish to recognize the accomplishments of this tremendous athlete, Carlos Rice, and wish him much success in his future races.

#### PEORIA'S AMAZING GRACE

### HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, at a time when many Americans are looking for spiritual guidance, it is inspiring for us to remember the example and service of Rev. Bruce Dunn of Peoria's Presbyterian Church. After a tenure spanning four decades, Reverend Dunn retired last week from the Church, leaving a thankful and devoted congregation as one of his many legacies.

Through his ministry on the Grace Worship Hour, a syndicated television and radio show, Pastor Dunn has inspired many with his proclamation of the Gospel. Known for his firm stand on many issues, Reverend Dunn encouraged members to become involved in their communities and to be a Good Samaritan to others. This is advice that one regardless of religious affiliation, can and should take to heart.

At this point in the RECORD, I wish to insert an article which appeared in the Peoria Journal Star, "Dunn Ends 40 Years as Pastor."

As his 40-year tenure as pastor of Peoria's Grace Presbyterian Church came to a close Sunday, the Rev. Bruce Dunn was remembered as a man who influenced many.

"You've been such a shepherd to us, and we've been such a flock to you," church elder Sam Wagner said Sunday night during a service honoring Dunn.

An estimated 1,800 people attended the service at Grace Presbyterian, 114 W. Forrest Hill Ave.

Dunn led a 2,400-member congregation, and his sermons were broadcast internationally on the "Grace Worship Hour," a syndicated television and radio show.

Church elder Al Sanders read letters from Dunn's fans, including one from a Ukrainian man and one from the Rev. Billy Graham.

"Certainly, God has given you one of the great ministries of this time in our history," Graham wrote.

Mayor Jim Maloof also applauded Dunn. "His life has got to be a wonderful inspiration for all of us," he said before presenting Dunn with the key to Peoria.

Malooof recalled advice passed from the pastor to the newly elected mayor in 1985. "Don't be a wimp," Dunn told him.

It was advice Dunn followed himself. He has taken stands on issues such as the Persian Gulf War, pornography and legalized gambling.

Dunn, a 72-year-old native Canadian, tried to deflect some of the acclaim.

"I appreciate all the nice things said tonight," he said. But he compared the accolades to praise given at a funeral, "with the desire to be as comforting as possible."

Members of Dunn's flock expressed gratitude for his leadership.

"He was very instrumental in helping me decide to go to law school," John Schellenberg said after the service.

Schellenberg, a Peoria attorney, said he asked Dunn for advice about what to do with his life. Schellenberg couldn't decide if he wanted to join the clergy or become a lawyer.

After speaking to Dunn, he attended law school at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

"He didn't push me into giving my life to the Lord," Schellenberg said. "He advised me about what was best for me."

#### TRIBUTE TO HELEN COUSER

### HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a citizen of California on her 80th birthday. Helen Couser was born on a farm in Indiana and came to California when she was a young woman to settle in Long Beach. She then moved to Inglewood which was located in my congressional district at the time.

Helen Couser educated herself, married and raised three children all of whom graduated from Inglewood High School, which is my alma mater. Helen worked hard putting all three through college including one through Medical School at USC. This spirit of self help has motivated her entire life.

Mr. Speaker, Helen Couser became a prominent real estate broker in Inglewood and in the 1950's and 1960's she was very active in the Inglewood Chamber of Commerce, advisor to mayors and to the city council. She was especially active at Holy Faith Episcopal Church, where she played the organ for a dozen years or more. Her efforts were an inspiration to the congregation and to the community as a whole.

Helen Couser has received many civic and business awards and today at age 80 still holds a real estate brokers license and remains active in the affairs of the State of California. She now resides in the congressional district of my good friend Congressman WALLY HERGER near the town of Whitmore. At age 80 Helen is still active enough to run a 160-acre ranch and run it well.

Mr. Speaker, Helen Couser's example as a business woman, civic leader, dedicated mother and wife have helped elevate the image and station of such women of accomplishment all over America, and I am proud to pay tribute to her on November 16, her 80th birthday.

I am also proud to have been a part of those early days in Inglewood during which people like Helen Couser contributed so much to build California and she is continuing to do so even today. My wife Lee joins me in saluting Helen and her three children Dr. Dena Smith, Donna Yaw, and E. Del Smith on this significant anniversary.

#### A TRIBUTE TO STEVEN CHERVIN AND THE BET SHIRA SOLOMON SCHECHTER DAY SCHOOL

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the new principal at the Bet Shira Solomon Schechter Day School, Mr. Steven Chervin. In the Miami Herald article entitled "A Lifetime of Preparation," Jon O'Neill reports on how Mr. Chervin's vast experience has helped him find his niche at Bet Shira. I commend to my colleagues the following article:

Steven Chervin's educational experience runs the gamut: from the doctorate program at Stanford University to Winnie the Pooh nursery school in New Hampshire. This summer, he found something in between. Chervin is the new principal at the Bet Shira Solomon Schechter Day School, which has more than 200 students in prekindergarten through sixth grade.

"This is what I was looking for," said Chervin, 41, who was lured to Miami from a job at the Bureau of Jewish Education in Boston. "I wanted to come to a large, young and dynamic Jewish community. That's what I've found here."

But Chervin is not looking for an easy ride. He came to the school, at 7500 SW 120th St., with a clear mission.

"This is a good school, but it's not well known in the community," he said. "We have to change that. We also need to increase our enrollment. And we want to work more closely with our teachers, to give them the chance to grow professionally."

The teachers are happy to hear that. They've enjoyed the start of Chervin's reign, which began July 1.

"He not only shows the children a lot of attention, but he shows us a lot of attention, too," said Norma Presley, who teaches preschool. "He speaks up for us and gives us the kind of support we need. We're glad he's here."

Chervin took the long road to Bet Shira. He started teaching 20 years ago in Boston and also worked at Hebrew schools in California. Chervin has a bachelor's degree in psychology from Columbia University and a master's degree in education from Harvard. He is finishing his dissertation in a doctorate program at Stanford.

"I'm very happy here," he said, "I feel like I've got the chance to combine everything I've heard."

Bet Shira has several things going for it, Chervin said. The best is that it's a small

school where the ratio of students to teachers is about seven to one.

"It really gives us a chance to work with them on their individual needs," said Linda Hakerem, a kindergarten teacher. "I think I'd be totally frustrated in a public school classroom."

Chervin wants to avoid having frustrated teachers or students, but he would like to attract more children to the school.

"I think that makes for a healthier environment," he said.

Some students think so, too.

"There are not enough kids here," said Seth Cassell, 11, a sixth-grader. "I have a pretty good time here, but it would be better if there were more kids."

Lisa Bass, 11, agreed with Seth.

"The more people, the more friends you can have," she said. "But I also feel like I'm getting a better education here than a lot of kids do."

I am proud to recognize the many achievements of Mr. Steven Chervin and to wish him much success at Bet Shira.

## ECONOMIC INEQUITY IN AMERICA

### HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of affordable, accessible health care coverage for middle class Americans.

Inadequate health care is no longer just a problem for the traditionally underserved populations—the elderly, the poor, minorities and rural residents. It is a problem that is also reaching crisis proportions among middle class Americans.

Eight out of 10 of the uninsured in California are working adults or their children. The American worker can no longer assume that adequate health care coverage is part of the benefits package. Gone are the days when having a job meant you had insurance.

With medical costs skyrocketing, employers are increasingly hiring more contract workers, part-timers and temporary workers—and not insuring them. Employers are transferring more and more responsibility for the cost of insurance premiums to their employees who are covered. And, costs and premiums continue to climb as providers extend services to the insured and uninsured alike—the cost of caring for the uninsured accounts for 30 percent of annual premium rate hikes.

The bottom line is that those who are working and insured support the entire system, as they struggle to continue to afford premiums which are increasing faster than national income is growing in order to pay for coverage that is continually decreasing.

With costs out of control and coverage decreasing insured workers are also at risk financially. A 1990 study by the Service Employees International Union projected that coverage for a family enrolled in the least expensive California indemnity plan would be \$4,000 for the year. If current trends continue, the same plan is projected to cost \$10,000 by 1995. A middle-income worker with a serious illness must spend up to \$5,439 in premiums, deductibles, and co-payments, or about 33 percent of after-tax yearly income.

In fact, I was recently contacted by one of my constituents, employed in a full-time clerical position, who had to face both an increase in her medical insurance premiums and an increase in her rent at the same time. Unable to afford both, she had to make a hard, economic decision and was forced to forego her medical coverage.

In addition, one in five middle income Americans each year has to eat large medical bills which insurance will not cover. And, to top it off, one-third of middle-income Americans suffer from job lock. An employee often cannot change jobs—even for a better paying position—because of preexisting health conditions that a new employer will not cover.

This Republican recession is continuing to drive more and more people out of work, and that means that more and more middle income Americans are joining the ranks of the uninsured. In the near-term, we need income tax relief and a plan to promote jobs and to get our economy moving forward again. But for the long-term health of our economy and the American family, we need to ensure that affordable health care is accessible to all Americans.

## TAX CUT FEVER

### HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, Americans are skeptical of promises of tax cuts—not that they object to receiving them, only that they believe that someone else gets them or that what the Government puts in one pocket, it pulls out of another.

This skepticism is well founded. It is consistent with history as well as with economic theory. Even a tax cut that is not financed by explicit tax increases elsewhere is paid for eventually, if not much sooner, in the form of higher interest rates—caused by the resulting higher deficits—and lower living standards. And contrary to the supply-side super optimists, tax cuts are not self-financing; they reduce revenues and therefore raise deficits.

Today's lackluster economy has given rise to calls for middle-class tax relief. These calls alone are harmful. As tax cut fever took hold in Washington 2 weeks ago, the credit markets responded by a noticeable drop in bond prices—and an accompanying rise in interest rates. If these calls are translated into reality in the current economic environment, an already weak economy would be more likely to worsen than to improve. There are several reasons.

First, a fully financed tax cut—one offset by other tax increases or spending reductions—cannot, almost by definition, be stimulative. If the net impact is zero, where's the stimulation?

Second, the tax cuts currently being proposed are tiny compared to our already huge deficits and even smaller compared to GNP. They cannot possibly produce the economic stimulus claimed, but they can cause both short- and long-term economic damage.

Third, a net—tax cut is especially risky at a time when the economy is likely in recovery,

albeit a weak one. The negative response of credit markets could cause the Federal Reserve to tighten monetary policy—negating the only stimulus—from the recent easing of monetary policy—that may be forthcoming and quite possibly causing a double dip, a second recession.

And fourth, we've seen what happens when the tax-cut bug is caught, and it's not a pretty sight. The result is political-legislative bidding war that soon gets out of hand to the detriment of most Americans and to the benefit of narrowly focused special interests.

However sincere they may be, tax cut advocates want to have it both ways. They want to jump start the economy by encouraging more consumer spending while, at the same time, increase investment. These are noble goals, but they are mutually exclusive; it is simply not possible to increase consumption and saving simultaneously. It may sound good; it may even garner votes, but it's schizophrenic economic policy that simply cannot work.

Everyone agrees that we need economic growth. Unfortunately, that's where the agreement stops. In my view, the way to more economic growth is through deficit reductions because deficits are the most important obstacle to economic growth now and higher standards of living later. Even under last year's budget summit agreement, without additional policy actions, the United States will be running large deficits for as far as the eye can see. Deficit reduction ought to be fiscal policy priority No. 1.

We simply don't know at this time whether consumers have decided to buy less in order to save more on a permanent basis or whether they are simply holding back their normal consumption until their confidence in the economy improves.

So, beware of politicians bearing tax cuts. It's nothing more than a new version of the old line: "I'm from Washington, and I'm here to help you."

## SUPPORT FOR OUR CHILDREN

### HON. RICHARD H. STALLINGS

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. STALLINGS. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago, in observance of National Children's Day, I invited young people in my congressional office to call my office to talk about what they would do for children if they could be a Congressman for a day. More than 70 children called my office. Since then, school classes have written to me to pass on more ideas.

I was very impressed, Mr. Speaker, with the maturity and insight their comments and suggestions demonstrated. These children talked about the fact that too many kids go to bed hungry at night in our Nation. They expressed concern about homeless families, drugs in schools, child abuse, education and protecting our environment.

I would like to share with my colleagues some of the responses I got from Pam Rybus' classes at Mountain Cove Learning Center in the Boise, ID, School District. These comments were characteristic of what school children around Idaho had to say:

Mel Davis and Jessica Smith said that the most important thing anyone can do for children is to love them, give them the care they deserve and a fair chance to accomplish what they're capable of. Krystal Worthington wrote that she'd get the drugs and violence off our streets. Jamie Carey reminded me that children should be our first priority and that young people recognize when individuals are trying to help them. Jennifer Stearns said she'd help children with school work or with problems.

Desi Ahrens and Kim Meredith said children should not get to bed hungry and should have good homes to live in. A food drive for children might be a good idea, Desi suggested. Tamara Borges said laws to prevent children from sexual abuse should be stricter and Melissa Campbell said if she were Congressman for a day, she'd help spread the abundance some countries or regions have in food and clothing around our Nation and the world. Carrie Cady said she'd try to make children feel special and Tami Petersen said she'd set aside a special day to honor children. I think that's what Congress had in mind when it passed National Children's Day—but clearly we can do better.

Mr. Speaker, we can do more to help the children of Idaho and our Nation. I have been an enthusiastic supporter of programs like childhood immunization, the Women, Infants and Children's Food Program and Head Start because I recognize that these programs offer real help to children. Every dollar invested in this core group of prevention programs returns from \$1 to \$14. The problems our children face may not be as immediately detectable as some of the other emergencies we face, but they can be just as destructive in the long run. We cannot afford to put off support for our children.

LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT NOT GOOD ENOUGH

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday June 26, 1991, I voted for H.R. 2707 the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations bill with reservation. I voted to support vital programs including Medicaid, Medicare, drug treatment, and research for cancer and AIDS. However, I had hoped that conferees would see the wisdom in reducing the bill's excessive funding levels during conference negotiations.

Instead, the House took this opportunity to seek \$850 million in increased education spending over the Senate bill. The Senate, in turn, asked for an additional \$1.4 billion increase in health programs. The result produced a \$204.9 billion appropriations bill with \$1.1 billion over the House bill, \$21.7 billion more than fiscal year 1991 spending, and \$4.3 billion more than the President's request. If that were not enough, conferees decided to employ accounting gimmicks to inflate spending levels. This will take \$4.3 billion out of next year's allocation for spending.

As I clearly stated in June, if H.R. 2707 returns to the House without substantial reductions in spending, I will be obliged to oppose the bill. Today, I was forced to uphold this obligation and vote against the conference report.

I have always been concerned about H.R. 2707's provision to allow federally funded title X family planning clinics to discuss abortion as an option for an unintended pregnancy. This provision is not consistent with the original intent of the title X program to provide preventive family planning services. Again, I hoped that conferees would see the wisdom in striking this language from the bill. The language remains and so does my opposition to the conference report.

"SMALL-SCALE" SPACE SPENDING FOR NASA

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to place credit where credit is due. NASA's unmanned planetary probe, Magellan, has sent back photos of startling clarity and breadth. A 3.7-ton unmanned probe, Magellan costs approximately \$600 million, yet, will map nearly 90 percent of the planet's surface and yield a more complete map than is available for our own Earth. The success of Magellan reemphasizes NASA's success with smaller-scale projects rather than the large-scale "mega" science projects, like the proposed space station or the Moon-Mars mission which threatens to escalate in cost out of control.

Magellan's advanced radar is capable of imaging with 10 times the level of detail of previous surveys, detecting and reproducing with nearly photographic quality surface features larger than 400 feet. This mission has uncovered extraordinary scientific wonders, revealing craters the size of Los Angeles, canyons deeper than any previously known in the solar system, and twice as deep as our own Grand Canyon, signs of earlier volcanic activity and other geological formations such as the 1.8-mile high Sif Mons Volcano.

During this time of budgetary constraint, Magellan is a cost-effective use of our scientific research budget. Magellan's 1989 launch ended an 11-year hiatus in which no planetary missions were launched. During this period, potentially valuable projects languished, crowded out of the budget by expensive, "big science" projects. Unfortunately, NASA has not changed in the intervening years. Today, massive projects, like the space station, which the General Accounting Office currently estimates to cost nearly \$40 billion to build and \$120 billion or more over its lifetime, dwarf and crowd out worthy projects from the research and development budget.

"Small science" projects are more cost-effective in delivering scientific knowledge to the American public, American education, American industry, and American commerce, yet, these projects are being neglected by the administration. United States emphasis on "big science" has placed America at a competitive

disadvantage. Over the last 20 years, United States R&D, as a percentage of GNP, grew only modestly from 2.4 to 2.8 percent, while Japan and Germany enjoyed dramatic increases. Civilian R&D, the segment of science research that contributes most to American productivity and jobs, 1.9 percent of United States GNP, lags far behind Japan, 2.9 percent, and the former West Germany 2.7 percent.

The administration's fiscal year 1992 budget request for one "big science" project, \$2.5 billion sought for the space station, exceeds the entire budget for the National Science Foundation. The appropriations conference committee adopted National Science Foundation funding at a level below the House bill, a further casualty to the voracious appetite of the proposed space station. Leading scientific societies and professional associations have argued that the most productive discoveries come from small teams working in relatively modest laboratories. Such small research teams have produced Nobel Prize winning research in diverse fields. In fact, "small science" has won most of the Nobel Prizes awarded in recent years. Of the 10 Nobel Prizes awarded for physics during the 1980's small-scale researchers were honored twice as frequently as the scientists associated with "big science" projects. The ratio is even more pronounced with Nobel Prizes in chemistry, physiology, and medicine, virtually all of which were awarded to small-scale researchers.

The President's budget emphasizes "big science" projects in greater proportion. Under the President's budget, large R&D projects consume an increasing share of domestic discretionary spending in the first half of the 1992's. The share of the three largest science projects, space station, earth observing system and the superconducting super collider, nearly doubles from 8 percent of all civilian R&D to 15 percent by fiscal year 1992. The three largest projects increase and consume 24 percent of all spending within the Federal science budget. The President's proposed spending increases for the space station, EOS and SSC represent fully 90 percent of all of his requested increases for domestic discretionary spending in fiscal year 1994. Though comprising just 7 percent of the domestic budget and 1 percent of the entire budget, NASA and SSC growth represent 21 percent of all available domestic spending growth tolerated by last year's budget agreement.

At this time of budgetary constraint, space science programs like Magellan, are cost-effective uses of our scientific research budget. While costs associated with the proposed space station continue to escalate, the Magellan project represents targeted and effective use of scarce Federal dollars with a scientific yield that can benefit all Americans.

KAREN COHN: SOUTHWEST HIGH'S SUPER TEACHER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Karen Cohn, who re-

cently was featured in the Miami Herald as one of Dade County's super teachers. I am proud to say that Ms. Cohn teaches English at my alma mater, Miami's Southwest High School. The article, "Teacher's Personal Style Is a Class Act" by Jon O'Neill tells her story:

Karen Cohn believes the best teaching is done one on one.

In the era of crowded classrooms, it isn't always easy to do that. But Cohn, an English teacher at Southwest High School, manages to do it often enough to leave an indelible mark on her kids.

"She talks to you like a person," said Andrea Stainton, 17. "She's a great teacher."

Senior Robert Villar, 17, said Cohn is "always willing to help. She treats us as peers."

Which is exactly what Cohn tries to do. She wants to know everything about every one of her kids.

"When you show students you're interested in them, they'll knock themselves out for you," said Cohn, 41. "I think learning is a personal thing."

Cohn does more than just memorize names and faces. She remembers birthdays and gives out cards. She tries to call the parents of each of her kids at least once during the year.

"She recognizes every person, and she knows how to make them feel important," said Mike Brennan, an assistant principal at Southwest. "During summer school this year, her class ended up with 50 kids in it. When we tried to split it, no one wanted to leave her class. That's the kind of relationships she has with her students."

Like so many dedicated teachers, Cohn never wanted to do anything else. She was born in Massachusetts and reared in Connecticut. When she graduated from high school, the inscription in her yearbook said she wanted to be a successful English teacher.

She graduated from the University of Connecticut with a bachelor's degree in English education and has since gotten a master's at Florida International University. She came to Florida in 1973 and went to work at St. Timothy's Catholic School, where she taught middle school.

Cohn came to Southwest in 1986, and in addition to teaching, she's also the business manager for the school's athletic department. She lives in Kendall with her husband Don, an attorney, and their daughter.

Cohn said her teaching philosophy evolved naturally. It's a compilation of styles that made sense to her when she was a student.

"I figured that if that approach worked on me, it could work for me," she said.

But just because she believes in being personable with her kids doesn't mean she takes it easy on them. She sets high standards in her classes.

"If you get students to believe they can reach those standards, they do," she said.

Students say Cohn grades tough and doesn't brook excuses. Robert said she keeps after him about his assignments. But he knows he needs the reminders.

"I have senior-itis. I forget everything," he said. "She's the hardest teacher I've had here, but it's better that way. I'm learning more."

For Cohn, the thrill is in knowing she's making a difference.

"Teaching is like a big emotional high," she said. "It's like getting a shot of Adrenalin every day when you come in."

I am happy to pay tribute to Ms. Cohn by reprinting this article. Ms. Cohn's success at motivating her students is an inspiration to those who are working for quality education.

## NATIONAL WOMEN VETERANS RECOGNITION WEEK

### HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, this week the House of Representatives will pass a resolution to designate the week beginning November 10 as "National Women Veterans Recognition Week." For the last 7 years I have introduced this measure in order to honor the more than 1.2 million women veterans who have served in our Armed Forces.

In 1984, I authored the first piece of legislation introduced in the Congress which called for national recognition of women veterans. While I was pleased to be the originator of this idea, I was surprised and disappointed that such recognition had not been given before. I am proud to say that every year since, the Congress and the President have approved "National Women Veterans Recognition Week." This acknowledgment has been long overdue.

Although official military participation began with the formation of the Army Nurse Corps in 1901, followed by the Navy Nurse Corps in 1903, women have served in and with the military services since our country was founded.

During World War I, the Army held fast to its prohibition against enlisted women, but the Navy Department took advantage of the clerical skills women offered by signing up 13,000 women in the Navy and the Marine Corps. These women—who worked as telephone operators, clerical workers, typists, and stenographers—were the first to be accorded full military rank and status. When WWI ended, however, they were demobilized, and except for the Nurse Corps, the American armed services were once again all-male institutions.

World War II marked a turning point in the history of women in the military. On May 14, 1942, the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, or WAAC's, was created, followed 2 months later by the WAVES, which stands for Women Accepted for Voluntary Emergency Service.

A total of 350,000 women served in the four services during World War II and their contribution to the war effort was invaluable. Perhaps the greatest compliment paid to the American women who served came from Albert Speer, Adolph Hitler's weapons production chief. Speer is reported to have said:

How wise you were to bring your women into your military and into your labor force. Had we done that initially, as you did, it could well have affected the whole course of the war. We would have found out, as you did, that women were equally effective, and for some skills, superior to males.

In 1947-48, Congress recognized the valuable service of women during World War II by granting them active duty status in the regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. Women continued to play an active role in Korea and Vietnam and in 1975, Congress further recognized the important contributions of women by requiring the service academies to admit women. The first women were graduated in 1980.

Whether women served as nurses, clerical support, mechanics, technicians, pilots, cryp-

tographers or one of the many other positions of service, they have contributed and continue to contribute mightily to our defense in times of both war and peace. And despite the fact that women are officially excluded from combat duty we all know that many women veterans served under very difficult and dangerous circumstances—some even gave their lives for their country.

In fact, in every war before the 20th century in which the United States was involved, small numbers of women disguised themselves as men in order to serve in combat roles. Among the most famous of these were Deborah Sampson, alias Robert Shurtleff in the Revolutionary War; Lucy Brewer, alias George Baker, in the War of 1812, and Loretta Vasquez, alias Harry T. Buford, in the Civil War.

Despite the continuous service of women throughout the history of our nation, we have not always recognized their tremendous contributions, nor have we paid attention to their needs as veterans.

It is my hope that "National Women Veterans Recognition Week" will highlight the special needs of women veterans, particularly in the areas of health care, employment, and re-adjustment problems. Of greatest importance is to increase women veterans' awareness of the availability of VA benefits and services for which they are eligible. Although much has been accomplished in the past several years, women veterans are less likely than their male counterparts to use veterans benefits such as VA health care and the home loan guarantee program.

In August, the Veterans' Affairs Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee, of which I am the ranking minority member held a hearing on the needs of women veterans. During the course of this hearing, several witnesses testified that they felt that traditional Veterans' Day festivities tend to overshadow the observance of "National Women Veterans Recognition Week." These witnesses felt it would be more appropriate to honor women veterans at some other time during the year.

In light of the testimony I heard during the August hearing, I am considering changing the date for the 1992 resolution. Several of the witnesses suggested June 12. This is the date in 1948 when President Truman signed the law establishing a permanent place for women in the Armed Forces. I hope that women veterans from across the country will contact me to express their preference for the commemoration of "National Women Veterans Recognition Week."

However, no matter when "National Women Veterans Recognition Week" is observed, it is a time for the country to become better acquainted with the service of women veterans and to express our gratitude to them for that service. It is also a time for women veterans themselves to remember their years in uniform and take pride in the many contributions women have made to the security and well-being of our great country.

I wish to thank Chairman SAWYER and the ranking member, TOM RIDGE, for their assistance in bringing this legislation to the floor. In addition, I wish to thank the women's groups, national veterans organizations and my House colleagues who worked diligently toward the enactment of this measure.

HONORING COUNCILMAN AND MRS.  
JOHN ANDSELL ON THEIR 50TH  
WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

**HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Councilman and Mrs. John Andsell of Bellflower, CA, who celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on November 4, 1991.

While serving in the Canadian Navy, from September 1939 until 1945, John met his wife, Irene and married on November 4, 1941. In 1952, while traveling through the State of California, John's car broke down in the "Friendly City of Bellflower," and they have been residents ever since. "I must say that not leaving Bellflower had nothing to do with the speed by which his car was fixed."

John and Irene developed skills in the upholstery trade and in 1953, opened A & D Upholstery in Bellflower. Although the newlywed couple was knee-deep in draperies and upholstery, they found time to raise two sons: Allan and Garry. Through the excellent examples set by John and Irene, Allan is now self-employed and a very successful businessman, and Garry serves as the pastor of Hosanna Chapel in Bellflower.

John and Irene retired several years ago. John exchanged his upholstery business license for a real estate license and is now selling private and commercial properties for Realty World Western Properties. Of course, Irene, like so many other American women worked hard in their home, in what Congress has recently begun to look at as the women's unpaid labor.

John and Irene manage to stay busy. In April of 1982, John Andsell was elected as a member for the city council of the city for Bellflower and is currently serving his third term as a councilmember. Both John and Irene have officially represented the city at many events such as the League of California Cities, the California Contract Cities Association and the National League of Cities.

In this day and age when so many events are short-lived, it is remarkable and inspiring to learn of a couple like John Andsell and Irene who are celebrating 50 years of marriage. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in wishing the Andsell's many more happy years together.

DONATO F. SENA

**HON. BILL RICHARDSON**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, in these perilous times, we all feel renewed appreciation for the men and women who choose to devote their careers to the enforcement of our laws and the protection of our lives and property. Today I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to the career of Donato Sena, who will be honored this weekend on his re-

tirement as chief of the Las Vegas, New Mexico Police Department.

Chief Sena is a native of Las Vegas who has served on his community's police force for the past 20 years. He has headed the force since 1984. During his years with the Las Vegas Police Department, Chief Sena initiated numerous crime prevention programs including neighborhood watch, safety programs, and home and business security surveys which resulted in a burglary reduction rate of 40 percent.

Chief Sena brought the Crimestoppers and DARE Programs to his area, automated his records division, and added a K-9 unit to his department. He developed and implemented a narcotics regional enforcement unit that worked to solve narcotic crimes in five counties in northeastern New Mexico, yet was not too busy to coordinate a school crossing guard program.

Donato Sena served as chief longer than any other individual in Las Vegas history. His presence on the force will be sorely missed, but I am confident that his example will continue to be an inspiration to young officers for many years to come.

LIGHTHOUSE FOR THE BLIND

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Miami Lighthouse for the Blind sponsored a free program this past summer to help blind children become more self-sufficient. The program is just one of many efforts underway at the Miami Lighthouse to promote physical and emotional well-being in the blind community. The Miami Herald brought attention to this particular program, and the good work of the Miami Lighthouse for the Blind, in an article by Ms. Lori Teresa Yearwood. That article follows:

Adriana Zenck is a 12-year-old who lost sight in her right eye because of a brain tumor earlier this year. The tumor is gone, but fear lingers.

"What if I play a game of ball, and the ball hits me in my other eye and I can't see out of it either?" she asked.

Like other visually impaired children who attend a free summer program at the Miami Lighthouse for the Blind, Adriana has some psychological, as well as physical, hurdles to overcome.

For six hours every weekday, she and 10 other Dade County children go to the private, nonprofit organization at 601 SW Eighth Ave. to learn how to become independent.

Kevin Arrow, a group activities director at the center, offered some advice to the youngster while he and Adriana were gluing shiny plastic jewels on a silver box.

"You can't stay home every day because you're afraid to go out in the street," he said. "You have to enjoy your life."

Summer lessons at the Lighthouse concentrate on the intricacies of daily living: eating with utensils, making telephone calls, walking across the street, catching the bus, threading a needle, reading a book.

But last Thursday was Adriana's second day at the center, and it was full of unknowns.

"What if I go this way," she said, walking toward an open door, "and I do this instead?" she said as she pretended to bump into the table next to the door.

The "what ifs" are cast aside by the Lighthouse's 25 instructors and three counselors.

"You can't give them a break and say 'Oh, poor little thing,'" said Hazel Trujillo, Lighthouse communications instructor who lost her sight to diabetes eight years ago. "Because when they grow up, they'll go around saying, 'Oh, look at me. You have to help me.'"

One of the organization's successes is 10-year-old Lucy Arguijo, whose gray eyes see nothing more than fuzzy shapes and blurry colors. She is known as "the little dynamo" because she runs to all her classes in the two-story Lighthouse building.

"I can do all things," she said while making Braille letters on a piece of paper. "I can make gelatin, pudding, all that. I want to learn to be a teacher of Braille when I grow up."

Cooking is just one of Lighthouse's popular classes. Computer training is another, one at which 13-year-old Willie Rosado is becoming a pro.

Last week he typed a letter on the computer to his girlfriend, who is also a student at the Lighthouse: "Hello Judith, how are you? When are you coming back [from vacation]? I hope you come back on Monday."

Lighthouse communications instructor Lidia Esquijarosa taught Willie how to use the computer.

"Just because people can't see doesn't mean they aren't full of emotion and spirit," Esquijarosa said. "The sight may not be there, but the rest is."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the leadership of executive director Vernon Metcalf, for making the Lighthouse for the Blind a place where the blind of all ages can learn independence. I would also like to commend Lighthouse instructors, Hazel Trujillo, Lidia Esquijarosa, and Nancy Gonzalez, as well as activity director Kevin Arrow for their contributions to the program. I encourage all of those involved in the Lighthouse for the Blind, both staff and volunteers, to continue their important work.

WE LEARNED FROM THE MADRID  
PEACE TALKS—SYRIA IS THE  
BIGGEST OBSTACLE TO PEACE

**HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, the peace talks in Madrid last week were historic and informative for us all. Historic, I say, because Israel's neighbors finally sat down with her. Informative, because the talks showed that Israel, the Palestinians and the Jordanians want peace, but Syria only wants territory. We all should take note.

Clearly, Syria is the biggest obstacle to peace.

On the first day Presidents Bush and Gorbachev made it clear that any settlement of the conflict must be comprehensive and just. They correctly asserted that any territorial compromise, if it occurs, must be met with real, bilateral peace treaties, cultural ex-

changes, regional cooperation, and maybe even tourism.

The second day, unfortunately, was filled with vituperation and revisionist history. I continue to be amazed at how the Syrians can look the world straight in the eye and say Syrian Jews are accorded full equality, dignity and rights in Syria. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The weekend was marked by Israeli openness and Palestinian flexibility; only Syria, and its hostage state Lebanon, remained intransigent.

I have been to Syria and I have spoken with Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Charaa. To my face, he had the gall to deny that Syria had ever shelled Northern Israel from the Golan Heights before 1967. He denied that Syria had made life a nightmare for the children of the Huleh Valley, for the fisherman on the Galilee, for the farmers of the Northern kibbutzim. He made the same preposterous claim that Syrian Jews are treated no differently. We all know this to be false.

The Syrian regime of Hafez Assad lives in a dreamworld, a fantasyland. They deny reality and in so doing endanger the entire Middle East region with continued instability and potential for conflict.

Mr. Speaker, Syria's irrational intransigence and insistence to deny reality—more than anything else—represent the biggest obstacle to peace in the Middle East.

#### ANOTHER POSTAL SERVICE SHELL GAME

### HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the American consumer is about to lose another Postal Service shell game.

Yes, the Postal Board of Governors held the price of a first-class stamp to 29 cents.

But that decision came with a threat by the Postmaster General to raise the price by as much as 5 cents in as little as 2 years.

That's a 17-percent increase over today's rate. It comes on top of a 16 percent increase during the previous 2 year period.

Postal management must have its collective head in the sand. Anyone running a modern business organization in today's climate is looking for ways to cut costs, not raise prices.

This lack of managerial vision makes it all the more important for Congress to pass my resolution creating a bipartisan, blue-ribbon commission to study America's postal system.

I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

#### RETIREMENT OF GOV. GEORGE SINNER

### HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, George Sinner, the Governor of North Dakota,

announced last week that he will be retiring next year following 8 years serving as Governor.

Governor Sinner is one of those rare public officials who is willing to take risks, to speak out, and to stand up for the things he believes in. North Dakota will miss his leadership, and I will miss working with a friend.

The past 8 years have been a very difficult time. North Dakota has been buffeted by economic trouble, Governor Sinner's steady hand and courageous leadership has guided North Dakota to a point where I believe our state's future can and will be a better and brighter future.

The lonely difficult job Governor Sinner was asked to bear during these past 8 years is perhaps best described by a verse I learned years ago:

Bull fight critics row by row,  
crowd the vast arena full.

But there is only one man there who knows,  
and he's the one who fights the bulls.

But Sinner knows. And—the critics be damned—he did what had to be done, and North Dakota is better because of it.

#### MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1991: IN HONOR OF OUR VETERANS

### HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to our Nation's veterans.

On November 11, throughout our Nation there will be parades, celebrations, and speeches honoring the men and women who put their lives on the line to protect the freedoms of the American people. Our great Nation cannot forget the tremendous sacrifices of the brave men and women who served in times of peace and in times of war to protect the liberties we cherish.

Each year on Veterans Day we have the opportunity to express our indebtedness to those who have answered our Nation's call to arms with courageous determination. To our veterans we owe our respect and honor for heroic service. You represented our country with pride and dignity. You stood by us, and now we will stand by you.

To the parents whose sons and daughters lost their lives fighting for our freedom and democracy, I extend my prayers and express the Nation's gratitude for your strength. You have paid the highest price for democracy and we enjoy its privileges only because your sons and daughters fought for it.

To those serving in today's Armed Forces, you are the veterans of tomorrow. Our Nation takes great pride in the men and women who serve today to protect our fundamental rights. As we watch our neighbors across the world fighting for the privileges that we sometimes take for granted, we must stop and thank you for your dedication and service. We are proud of you, and will stand by you.

Mr. Speaker, it is my highest privilege today to salute our Nation's veterans. We owe them our respect and honor them for their heroic service.

#### CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO RICHARD AND DONNA FUNGAROLI ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR 25TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

### HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 25th wedding anniversary of Richard and Donna Fungaroli. The Fungaroli's 25 years of commitment to each other deserves our recognition and praise.

Richard and Donna have been sweethearts since they started dating at the age of 12 and have been together since.

The Fungaroli's eloped 25 years ago when Richard was called to duty in the service of his country during the Vietnam war. Mr. Fungaroli served his time in the Armed Forces with the Navy on the U.S.S. *J.W. Thomason*.

Richard and Donna are the parents of two children, Richard Jr., who is a nurse in Palm Bay, FL and Shelly who attends Springfield Technical Community College.

Richard works for Whiting Oil Co. And Donna is a nurse at the University of Massachusetts.

A surprise anniversary party for the Fungaroli's will be held on November 9, 1991, at the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post in Amherst, MA. Many family and friends will be on hand to celebrate this special evening planned for the Fungaroli's.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like you and my fellow colleagues to join me in expressing special recognition to the Fungaroli's on the occasion of 25 years of marriage. I would also like to wish the Fungaroli's their family, and friends all the best on this joyous occasion.

#### THE PUPPY PROTECTION ACT OF 1991

### HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I, along with 11 of my colleagues, am introducing the Puppy Protection Act of 1991. This legislation will establish a Federal lemon law for puppies sold through pet stores or by commercial breeders. The legislation is based on similar laws and regulations in eight States that have proven effective locally, but this is clearly an interstate problem that requires Federal action.

Ninety percent of puppies for sale in most pet stores have been raised under horrendous conditions—puppy mills set up to raise the greatest number of animals at the lowest possible cost. Based on over a decade of investigative reports by the Humane Society of the United States [HSUS], puppy mill dogs are often the victims of filth, inadequate shelter, overcrowding, insufficient food and water, incessant breeding, and lack of veterinary care. Hundreds of dogs have been found crammed together in wire pens and cages, with open

wounds, suffering from starvation, forced to eat, sleep, and sit all day in their own excrement. Puppies that live through 7 weeks under these conditions are then often shipped hundreds of miles through puppy brokers to pet stores, while still highly susceptible to disease.

Needless to say, the cute, fluffy puppies in the pet store window raised under these conditions are more likely to make terrible pets. They lack the critical socialization and veterinary care necessary for healthy pets. A California State study found 48 percent of the puppies in pet stores were ill or incubating an illness at the time of purchase. Even for papered dogs, the American Kennel Club states that papers " \* \* \* in no way indicate the quality or State of health of the dog."

Veterinarians' stories of hyper, nervous puppies nipping at children or cowering in corners after their experiences in the mills are endless. The cruelty of the puppy mills was brought home to me by a Baltimore veterinarian, Dr. Kim Hammond, as he spoke of the terrible problems he must deal with in his office each day:

I have had to destroy pet store puppies due to distemper, see them crippled by hip dysplasia, treat them for epilepsy, watch them tremble and bit in fear, and each day break the news of heartbreaking, needless problems to families.

In the past, the great portion of the Nation's puppy mills were located in rural areas of Kansas and Missouri. In recent years, however, the industry has grown significantly in other Midwestern States, including Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. In fact, today puppy mills can be found throughout the Nation. As John Hoyt, president of the HSUS has stated:

The market is being flooded with animals that are ill-conceived, ill-bred, and just plain ill.

Working with the HSUS and veterinarians from around the Nation, I have crafted a lemon law for puppies purchased from pet stores or commercial breeders. My legislation would provide a recourse to consumers who purchase a dog from these sources that:

Within 14 days, a vet certifies has an illness, unsoundness, symptom of a contagious disease, parasites, or behavioral problems causing the dog to be an unfit pet;

Within 14 days, dies, except where the death results from an accident or injury during the period;

Within 1 year, is clearly not the breed of the dog that was represented at the time of purchase; or

Within 2 years, a veterinarian certifies has a serious congenial or hereditary disorder.

Based upon one of these causes of action the consumer may return the pet for an exchange, refund, or keep the animal and receive reimbursement for veterinary costs up to three times the price of the dog.

This legislation will create an economic incentive for pet stores and puppy mills to correct the fearful conditions under which so many puppies are produced and cared for early in their lives. It should ensure that the basic steps are taken to provide the fine pets consumers think they are purchasing.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING WILBER J. WITZEL

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, it is said by some cynics that America is starved for leaders, for heroes. I do not believe these doubters, Mr. Speaker, and neither does the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

My hometown of San Jose, CA is like any other in the United States. Each has its heroes. Many of these ordinary people who do extraordinary things go unsung by their neighbors because they seek no publicity, no reward for their deeds. Wilber J. Witzel of San Jose is such a man.

On June 11, 1990, Mr. Witzel saved a woman from being struck by a train in San Mateo, CA. The woman was attempting to cross the tracks at a commuter rail station when she lost her footing. She fell onto the tracks just as a train approached at high speed. She tried to get up, only to fall a second time.

Mr. Witzel, a flagman, was standing on the passenger platform opposite the woman. He had seen her fall, immediately jumped from the platform, and ran to her just as the train hit its emergency brakes. The train continued its approach, its horn blowing. Mr. Witzel pulled the woman from the tracks just before the front of the train passed by.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Witzel is a genuine American hero. For his act, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission awarded him a Carnegie Medal 1 week ago for risking his life to save another's.

Mr. Speaker, I know I speak for my colleagues here in the House as I, too, congratulate Mr. Witzel for his heroism, and the Carnegie Commission for its work since 1904 to recognize true leadership and courage here in the United States.

EDWARD DEUTSCHER: 26TH EAGLE SCOUT OF TROOP 350

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I recognize Edward Deutscher who, on December 10, 1991, will become the 26th Eagle Scout of Troop 350 in North Miami Beach.

Achieving the rank of Eagle Scout is truly a tremendous accomplishment and a testament to Edward's fine character. Only a select few of our Nation's youth can hope to ever attain such an honor. A fine student and dedicated scout, Edward has excelled both in and out of the classroom. It is one thing to maintain a high level of intellectual curiosity and quite another to remain actively involved in community life. Edward Deutscher has managed to do both successfully.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Edward for his accomplishment as he has made all of North Miami Beach proud.

November 6, 1991

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOEL D. MEYERS

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in tribute to a world renowned researcher, Dr. Joel D. Meyers, who died on Sunday, October 27, 1991 at the age of 46 after a 2-year battle with colon cancer. Joel Meyers will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

Dr. Meyers is internationally recognized for his pioneering work on infectious diseases and was a leader and a champion in the fight against AIDS. He was an intellectually gifted scientist and teacher and is considered one of the Nation's innovators in the study of infections in bone marrow transplant patients.

I pay tribute to Joel Meyers, M.D. in an effort to recognize and to applaud his scientific excellence and his exceptional dedication to medicine, his commitment to research, his extraordinary devotion to his patients and to the education of the next generation of clinicians and scientists. Dr. Meyers graduated from Dartmouth College in 1966 and Harvard Medical School in 1970 and then went on to complete an internship and residency in internal medicine at the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. He then served as an epidemic intelligence officer in the immunization division of the Centers for Disease Control [CDC]. From there, Dr. Meyers was recruited to Seattle, WA to join the faculty of the division of infectious diseases at the University of Washington's School of Medicine. He then joined the Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in 1978 and was appointed professor of medicine and head of the infectious diseases and Clinical Virology Program in 1982.

Dr. Meyers, through his research and teaching, was committed to improving the world around him and to enhancing the health of our Nation. I greatly admire his accomplishments and respect his dedication in a world where such selfless people are rare. Dr. Meyers made landmark contributions to the field of infectious diseases including numerous scientific publications that have invaluable increased our knowledge about the causes and treatment of infectious diseases, AIDS and cancer.

On a personal level, Joel was a brilliant, vital and energetic person who had a great love of life. He was a superb mentor to young researchers and was greatly respected and held in the highest esteem by his colleagues. He was a wonderful husband and friend. Dr. Joel Meyers touched many people, not only through his many contributions to medical practice, research and education, but also through his warm sense of humor and love of people. His memory will be cherished by all who knew him and his spirit and works will live on to enrich our lives. Mr. Speaker, thank you for giving me the opportunity to pay tribute to this eminent researcher, outstanding physician and dynamic and remarkable human being.

## H.R. 2868 CONFERENCE REPORT

## HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1991

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Heartland Fuels Corp.'s K-fuel grant. As you know, it applied for a Clean Coal Technology IV Program grant to commercially develop K-fuel and received the top new fuel forms rating. Unfortunately, Heartland did not receive the funding it deserved.

The K-fuel process transforms high moisture, low energy coal feedstocks into low moisture, high energy solid fuel. This fuel is clean and allow older, coal-burning factories to meet the tough clean air standards that we passed last Congress.

K-fuel would first be used at the Rock River Power Generating Station in Beloit, WI. If this powerplant does not get K-fuel or a similar reformulated coal, there are two roads which it could follow. It could buy expensive retrofits and scrubbers whose high costs would be passed on to my constituents. Or, they could close up shop, put 75 hard working folks out on the street and force my constituents to get their energy from some other, more expensive source.

K-fuel is an important program. It's important to Beloit. It's important to my constituents. And it's most important to thousands of workers across the Midwest who work at coal-burning factories. This grant needs to be funded. I wish the Department of Energy had listened to its own advisors and funded this grant in the first place, but now we must look for a legislative fix to DOE's mistake.

This whole problem is a result of DOE's mishandling of the whole program. Under DOE management, the Clean Coal Technology Grant Program has become a natural gas program not a clean coal program. In fact, 86 percent of the clean coal grants went to natural gas related not clean coal related projects. It's only fair that K-fuel and other clean coal projects get their fair share of funding.

I also have serious concerns with how the DOE has handled this whole situation. If the DOE had not funded lower ranking projects over higher ones, we would not be discussing this issue here today.

Finally, the language we are considering today is a compromise. It would only provide Heartland with \$5 million, less than an eighth of its original grant request. This would give Heartland a chance to make K-fuel a reality and would not undermine the integrity of the Clean Coal Technology Program in anyway.

I urge my colleagues to support the K-Fuel Program.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4,

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, November 7, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## NOVEMBER 12

10:00 a.m.

## Judiciary

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to establish a national background check system for day care centers in an effort to better protect children.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

## Judiciary

To hold hearings on the nomination of William P. Barr, of Virginia, to be Attorney General of the United States.

SD-226

## NOVEMBER 13

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

10:00 a.m.

## Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine competitiveness in the U.S. computer software industry.

SR-253

## Judiciary

To continue hearings on the nomination of William P. Barr, of Virginia, to be Attorney General of the United States.

SD-226

10:30 a.m.

## Armed Services

To resume hearings on certain issues relating to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE), with Protocols on Existing types (with Annex), Aircraft Reclassification, Reduction, Helicopter Recategorization, Information Exchange (with Annex), Inspection, the Joint Consultative Group, and Provisional Application; all

signed at Paris on November 19, 1990 (Treaty Doc. 102-8).

SR-222

## 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

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1869, to provide for the divestiture of certain properties of the San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project in the State of Arizona; to be followed by a hearing 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

9:00 a.m.

## Select on Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to consider the nominations of A. David Lester, of Colorado, Wiley T. Buchanan, of the District of Columbia, Robert H. Ames, of California, and William S. Johnson, of New Mexico, each to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, and other pending calendar business; to be followed by an oversight hearing 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