

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## SUPPORT FOR PROPOSED LAND EXCHANGE

HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, on November 1, 1990, I signed a letter to Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan expressing support for a proposed land exchange between the Potlatch Corp. and the Federal Government. Potlatch is interested in swapping a large block of forested bottomland in Arkansas and a small strip of Idaho riverfront property for scattered federally owned timberland parcels of equal economic value in northern Idaho. I expressed the hope that "we can proceed with a legislative initiative in the upcoming Congress to carry out the exchange." A review of the considerable congressional support for this exchange may be instructive.

On September 20, 1990, Senator SIMPSON and Senator WALLOP cosigned a letter to Secretary Lujan supporting the exchange. The letter stated that "the potential acquisition of such a large continuous tract of wetlands including bottomland, which bridges the gap between two extraordinary existing wildlife refuges, in exchange for scattered woodlands in Idaho would be a rare opportunity to promote both increased efficiency in management of Federal lands and compelling environmental values." That letter followed a similar July 31, 1990 communication to the Secretary from Senator BUMPERS and Senator McClure supporting the exchange. As pointed out in the July 31, 1990 letter, "the lower White River-Cache River-Bayou Deview floodplain, which includes the Potlatch holdings, was designated as a 'Wetlands of International Importance' under the Ramsar Convention."

Additionally, Senate Appropriations Committee Report 101-534 to accompany the fiscal year 1991 Interior appropriations bill indicated that the "Committee supports the exchange proposal and urges the Department to proceed as expeditiously as possible with the necessary appraisals and other actions required to conclude the negotiations and develop appropriate legislation for congressional consideration."

The joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference to accompany the October 27, 1990 conference report on the Interior appropriations bill, H.R. 5769, stated that the "language and allocations set forth in House Report 101-789 and Senate Report 101-534 shall be complied with unless specifically addressed to the contrary in the conference report and accompanying statement of the managers."

On October 17, 1991 the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference in the fiscal year 1992 Interior appropriations bill gave fresh and renewed emphasis to the im-

portance of the land exchange negotiations. Contained in House Report 102-256 to accompany H.R. 2686 is language by the managers as follows:

The managers are concerned about the apparent lack of meaningful progress in negotiations between the Department and the Potlatch Corp. regarding the transfer to the Fish and Wildlife Service of wetlands owned by Potlatch in Arkansas in exchange for public lands in Idaho. The managers continue to support an equal value exchange as a means of acquiring prime wetland habitat for public use, and continue to urge the Department to proceed as expeditiously as possible with the necessary actions required to conclude the negotiations.

In light of the crystal clear congressional directives and key expressions of support, the pace of negotiations for the exchange should be quickened substantially. This is a very important environmental initiative. Enabling legislation should be enacted in this Congress. A recent summary of the exchange situation is attached to my statement:

## SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED EXCHANGE—U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, POTLATCH CORP., BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's North American Waterfowl Plan identified approximately 56,000 acres of Potlatch Corporation lands in east-central Arkansas, along the Cache and White Rivers a significant wintering habitat for migrating waterfowl. Subsequently, Potlatch and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service have reached an agreement in concept for offering Potlatch's Arkansas land to the Fish & Wildlife Service in exchange for federal timberland of equal value in northern Idaho.

Under the agreement, BLM land transferred to Potlatch in northern Idaho would be located outside of designated BLM management areas. In addition, approximately 8,500 acres of BLM lands within the Grandmother Mountain, Marble Creek and Lemonade Peak areas would be transferred to the Forest Service in exchange for the transfer of Forest Service lands of equal value to Potlatch. Additional three-way exchanges involving BLM and Forest Service will be structured as necessary to balance exchange values.

As part of the exchange agreement, Potlatch would convey to the Forest Service approximately 640 acres of Potlatch inholding in the Grandmother Mountain area. In addition, Potlatch would convey to the BLM approximately 900 acres in the Rochat Divide Management Area, 240 acres in the Lolo Creek Management Area and portions of Potlatch's 30 miles of abandoned railroad right-of-way along the St. Joe river.

## GENERAL SUPPORT FOR THE EXCHANGE

Arkansas: there is strong local support from the Arkansas Game and fish Commission, the Governor, local politicians, community leaders, the Arkansas Heritage Commission, Nature Conservancy and other conservation groups.

Idaho: the concept of the exchange has support from the Idaho Department of Lands,

the Idaho Panhandle National Forest, other forest industry and local and state politicians. In addition, Potlatch has described the proposal to several conservation groups, including The Wilderness Society, Idaho Conservation League, The Nature Conservancy of Idaho, Sierra Club and several wildlife organizations. Groups who have heard the details of the plan have identified no negative Idaho impacts. Potlatch has also contacted and received support from the Clearwater Resource Coalition and the St. Joe Valley Association.

## HOW WILL IT HAPPEN?

Congressional Action: Complex intra-agency exchanges such as this must be facilitated by specific federal legislation. Hence, the support of Congressional delegations of Arkansas and Idaho is essential. A first step was taken in July of 1990 with a letter, jointly signed by Senators Dale Bumpers of Arkansas and James McClure of Idaho, advising Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan of their support for the exchange and urging him to facilitate the exchange within his department. A further step was taken during the fall of 1990 when the Senate Interior Committee included the following in its report on the Interior Appropriations bill:

"The Committee is aware of ongoing negotiations between the Department (Fish & Wildlife) and the Potlatch Corporation regarding the transfer to the Fish & Wildlife Service lands owned by Potlatch in Arkansas in exchange for public lands of equal value in Idaho. Such an exchange will ultimately require congressional approval. The Committee supports the exchange proposal and urges the Department to process as expeditiously as possible with the necessary appraisals and other actions required to conclude the negotiations and develop appropriate legislation for congressional consideration."

Agency Action: the Forest Service and Fish and Wildlife Services are engaged in appraising and screening various land parcels identified as candidates for trade. BLM lands selected to date have been further screened through the Idaho Heritage Program to determine if any environmental sensitivity exists.

## APPRAISALS

Appraisals are being conducted in Arkansas and Idaho by independent appraisers. Potlatch has no input to the appraisal process.

The appraisal will proceed in two phases. Phase I identifies primarily BLM lands within Potlatch's operating region. If sufficient value isn't identified in Phase I, Potlatch may select additional lands north of Coeur d'Alene and south of the Salmon River, with plans of effecting other exchanges to move back into the company's operating areas. Selection and appraisal of USFS lands will also occur during the second phase.

## NEPA

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), a full environmental review of the proposed action will be completed. Included in the NEPA requirements are opportunities for public input. Multiple public meetings will be held in North Idaho.

\* 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.

## ADVANTAGES

Aside from providing wetlands in Arkansas as desired by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, a prime advantage of the exchange is that it allows the Forest Service to block up its ownership where it is intermingled with BLM lands. In addition, Potlatch's conveying portions of the railroad right-of-way along the St. Joe River to BLM will allow that agency to develop recreational facilities and enhance the value of that area for public use. BLM lands transferred to Potlatch will be open to the public for traditional forest recreation use. Furthermore, the established working relationship between Potlatch and the Idaho Fish and Game Department will incorporate wildlife considerations into the management of the acquired lands. Potlatch intends to continue to allow public access to its 620,000 acres in northern Idaho.

## ORGANIZATIONS/INDIVIDUALS CONTRACTED

Idaho Wildlife Federation, District I Chairman Kent Henderson.  
Idaho Wildlife Council.  
Wilderness Society, Craig Gehrke.  
Idaho Conservation League, Mike Medberry.  
The Nature Conservancy of Idaho, Mark Elsbree.  
Sierra Club, Don Crawford/Dennis Baird.  
Clearwater Resource Coalition.  
St. Joe Valley Association.  
Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game, Jerry Conley.  
Idaho Ducks Unlimited.  
Office of the Governor, Andy Bruneel.  
Bureau of Land Management, Coeur d'Alene.  
Idaho Panhandle National Forest.  
Coeur d'Alene Tribe.  
Nez Perce Tribe.  
Senator Larry Craig.  
Congressional Larry LaRocco.  
Idaho Dept. of Public Lands.  
County Commissioners in the following Counties: Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Shoshone, Benewah, Latah, Clearwater, and Idaho.

JOSEPH "GUS" GUZINSKI:  
HONORED FOR LOYAL SERVICE

## HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, any list of prominent Democrats in southeastern Minnesota would have to include the gentleman being honored by the Olmsted County Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party this weekend for many years of devoted service.

Joseph "Gus" Guzinski of Rochester, MN, epitomizes the strength of political activism in Michigan. Never seeking the limelight for himself, he is content to play an active role behind the scenes. Gus was born into politics some 65 years ago, following in the footsteps of his father, who was involved in the Democratic Party and in the merger that became the Minnesota DFL.

Gus is being recognized for 25 documented years of service as Olmsted County DFL treasurer, although his party activity "predates recorded history," at least in county circles. In these years as county treasurer, he's become known not only as a sharp man with the figures but as one of the most politically astute individuals in our State. His down-to-earth ad-

vice and impeccable honesty are well known and deeply appreciated by all of us who have come under Gus's political tutelage.

Gus is very generous to his friends and allies and displays tremendous loyalty on all fronts. He's quietly provided support—both financial and advisory—to many candidates in our area.

As I mentioned, he is known for his keen political judgment. Some may have questioned his wisdom when, in 1982, he took a chance on a relatively unknown and untested young man from New Richland who was running for Congress. Gus knew that no Democrat had represented southeastern Minnesota in Congress in 92 years, so the eager young man was truly a long shot. I was pleased and humbled when Gus stepped forward to give me his backing during that campaign. His support meant a lot to me then and means even more to me now after 9 years of his friendship.

Gus is also known for his quick wit, his forthrightness and dedication to the Democratic Party. Perhaps he shares the belief of Will Rogers, who said: "You've got to be an optimist to be a Democrat, and you've got to be a humorist to stay one." Goodness knows, being a Democrat in the First District all these years required plenty of optimism and humor, not to mention persistence and perseverance.

I am proud to join his many friends throughout Minnesota, his children, Joe Guzinski, Jr., and Cheri Clark of Rochester, and his three grandchildren in saluting Joe "Gus" Guzinski. It's folks like Gus who really give strength to our political system. Congratulations to Gus on a job well done.

CONCEPT HOUSE OPENS NEW  
DRUG REHABILITATION CENTER  
FOR COCAINE MOTHERS AND  
THEIR AT-RISK NEWBORNS

## HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Concept House in Miami, is a nonprofit organization that provides rehabilitation and recovery services for chemically dependent adults. Concept House has initiated a new program to decrease the number of cocaine addicted mothers and protect their at-risk newborns. The Concept House Day Care Program helps the mothers of newborn babies to remain drug free and to properly care for their children.

The program will be located in a special facility which will house 16 mothers and their children and provide 6 months of intensive treatment. While these mothers attend the day care program, they will benefit from special classes which help them successfully adapt to motherhood and a drug-free lifestyle.

The funds for the purchase of the building, as well as funding for the program, has been provided by grants received from the Florida Health and Rehabilitative Services, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Agency. Capital Bank also plays an important role in providing permanent financing for the project.

I would like to recognize the leadership of Ms. Polly E. Jones, the executive director of

Concept House, for her efforts to make this much needed program possible. Ms. Jones has helped develop a drug treatment program that targets women's special needs, an approach often overlooked. I am confident that the efforts of Concept House will become a model in caring for addicted pregnant women and mothers in south Florida.

NEW HOPE FOR PEACE IN THE  
MIDDLE EAST

## HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, two recent articles by prominent Middle East scholars leave reason to believe that peace in the Middle East is attainable. In their articles, Andrei Shoumikhin and Steven L. Spiegel, "Don't Give Up Hope Yet," New York Times, November 4, 1991, and Martin Indyk, "Taking Baby Steps Into a Brave New World," The Los Angeles Times, November 5, 1991, cite several factors, most significant of which is the end of the cold war, why there is cause for optimism about the prospects for peace in the post-Madrid Middle East.

The combination of Palestinian pragmatism, Syrian isolationism, Shamir's acceptance of the process and American influence and leverage over the regional players all work in favor of a positive outcome to the 43-year-old Arab-Israeli conflict. While it will take time to overcome the many obstacles to peace, particularly the continuing intransigence that characterizes the regime of Hafez al-Assad, the Madrid conference has demonstrated that our efforts may not be in vain.

I strongly urge my colleagues to review these refreshing and insightful articles.

[From the New York Times, Nov. 4, 1991]

DON'T GIVE UP HOPE YET

(By Andrei Shoumikhin and Steven L. Spiegel)

LOS ANGELES.—Imagine a Mideast peace conference in which tough proponents of the Arab and Israeli causes find themselves transformed by meetings with one another. What if they are soon enjoying cordial dinners and kissing each other on the cheek—developing ties they did not think were possible?

Picture a conference where a former radical Palestinian says at a closing dinner: "I have learned so much. I need to learn much more." And an Israeli right-winger comments, with tears in his eyes, "The Arabs and Israelis understand the Middle East, not you Americans and Soviets."

You don't believe it? Well, this did not happen in Madrid, but it did occur in Moscow a week ago when Arab, Israeli, Western and Soviet experts met for four days under the auspices of the Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation of the University of California and the U.S.A.-Canada Institute in Moscow to discuss Middle East initiatives. We were the meeting's cochairmen. There were no idealists at these sessions, which consisted not of official negotiators but of scholars simulating peace talks. In Palestinian-Israeli and Syrian-Israeli dialogues, the disagreements sounded like debates of government officials.

Despite these differences, the chemistry worked and incredible events followed. Because the Soviet and American sponsors were in complete agreement, their cooperation was contagious for both Arabs and Israelis. The Mideast players were forced to communicate in ways impossible during the cold war when it was tempting to play Washington and Moscow against each other.

The experts in Moscow agreed that the new Arab-Israeli peace process should begin with a declaration of principles on procedures, covering matters like the commitment to negotiate continuously and to deal in good faith with the aim of resolving outstanding issues. The participants stressed that once agreement was reached on procedures, it could create a precedent for later accords, averting the need to start all over again. An Arab delegate argued: "Don't insult us. Don't just deal as Americans and Israelis always do with only technicalities or tactics."

To take advantage of the early positive atmosphere, participants were encouraged to take on difficult issues such as arms control, economic cooperation and negotiating procedures.

Then the shocks began. The Arabs and Israelis took a common approach on specific issues and opposed the stands of the great powers. For example, the Mideast participants argued that foreign aid was critical to the peace process and that economic reforms could not be pressed too strongly during the delicate adjustment period—positions at odds with the U.S., European and Soviet view. Mideast players also voiced support for a moratorium on arms shipments and new arms sales to their region for the duration of the talks.

All participants agreed that talks could succeed only if difficult issues like nuclear weapons, the status of Jerusalem and the P.L.O.'s role were deferred until agreements had been reached on other matters.

Are these meetings relevant to Madrid? Yes, because they were attended by former generals and diplomats, well-placed academics and journalists with close ties to their governments. The Moscow sessions demonstrated that good faith, good cheer, good will and work on practical issues can make a difference under the right circumstances. With all the acrimony in Madrid, our experience suggests that away from the limelight, compromise is possible.

Most participants entered the Moscow meeting skeptical about the success of the Madrid conference. Despite their continued disagreement, most left Moscow at least somewhat more optimistic. An Arab admitted that he had never previously understood the variety of Israeli views; he had always thought simply of one Israel. And an Israeli hard-liner commented: "This is a scary conference; the Arabs are so likable."

[From the Los Angeles Times, Nov. 5, 1991]

#### TAKING BABY STEPS INTO A BRAVE NEW WORLD

(By Martin Indyk)

When Arab and Israeli delegates entered the Hall of Columns at the Madrid Peace Conference, weighed down with the baggage of their nightmarish past, they took a small step into a brave new world.

To the outside viewer, the success of this peace conference was difficult to discern. It ended in acrimonious exchanges more bitter than the opening speeches and a final admonition from "Schoolmaster of State" James A. Baker III for the failure to deal adequately with the human dimension of the conflict. It took two more days of cajoling

the Syrians before the secretary of state was able to announce the commencement of direct, bilateral negotiations—the very objective of this opening spectacle.

And yet, in the end, even the recalcitrant Syrians proved willing to get away from the cameras and down to the negotiations behind closed doors. The Israeli and Jordanian-Palestinian delegations—defying Syrian objections—emerged from their initial encounter with handshakes for the cameras.

Madrid was a climactic event generated by forces set in motion by the ending of the Cold War and the defeat of Saddam Hussein. And Madrid in turn has generated four positive elements that bode well for the negotiating process begun there.

#### PRAGMATISM

The mere presence of Palestinians in a joint delegation, seated across the table from Israel's prime minister, was a major achievement for the Palestinians and a plus for the peace process. In five decades of conflict, the Palestinians have never shown sufficient pragmatism to secure Israeli recognition. This time they did not miss the opportunity even though it required difficult decisions and a large measure of self-restraint.

The Palestinians came to the table without the Palestine Liberation Organization, without Jerusalemites and without a settlement freeze. Their speech respected the constraints on invoking the PLO, which prevented an Israeli walkout. Of all the Arab delegates, they came closest to addressing Israel's concerns in their recognition of Israeli suffering and their appeal for coexistence. And this approach earned them a direct response from Israel's prime minister who addressed them as "our closest neighbors," stressed the importance he attached to reaching an accommodation with them and appealed to them to "join us in negotiations."

No appeal was necessary. This Palestinian pragmatism reflects their sense of weakness and urgency in the wake of the Gulf War, which discredited the PLO and undermined the intifada. And it reflects the shift in the balance of power from the Tunis-based PLO to the nationalist leadership in the territories. Madrid witnessed the partial eclipse of Yasser Arafat by Faisal Hussein and his newly empowered and legitimized team of leaders from the "inside." They have a very large stake in changing the status quo in the territories. The negotiations on interim arrangements provide them with the opportunity to end Israel's military government and take control of their own affairs. For 13 years the Palestinians had spurned this Camp David approach, but in Madrid they formally accepted it and announced their readiness to begin direct negotiations regardless of Syrian opposition.

#### SYRIAN ISOLATION

Madrid also revealed Syria's weakness. This was evident in the changed status of Syria's former superpower patron. As President Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized by his bizarre opening speech, the Soviet Union is preoccupied with turmoil at home and content to follow Washington's script in the Middle East.

But Syria's isolation was more starkly revealed in its manifest failure to exercise control over the positions of the other Arab parties engaged in the peace process. By the time the parties convened in Madrid, Syria had already failed to prevent other Arab states from agreeing to engage in the multilateral talks with Israel over regional issues. Twelve Arab states have now committed to

these talks, including the Saudi-led Gulf Cooperation Council. As if to underscore Syria's failure, Foreign Minister Farouk Shareh's reiterated Syrian opposition, only to be publicly rebuffed by the two co-sponsors and the European and Egyptian participants.

And then, after parading before the world the crude and vicious nature of the Syrian regime, Shareh demonstrated weakness by trying, unsuccessfully, to block the commencement of bilateral talks. Syria had expected the Madrid conference to expose Israel's isolation and bring the pressure of "international legitimacy" to bear on its policies. But Shareh's style and tactics backfired dramatically. Syria, not Israel, emerged isolated, intransigent and the most uncomfortable with the new post-Cold War world.

This is Hafez Assad's worst nightmare—that he has fired the starting gun in a race in which the other Arab horses are more eager to run than his and he can no longer hold them back. Previously, he had the option of insisting, by hook or by crook, on an Arab consensus that proceeded at Damascus' pace. But now, even the Saudis, who used to do his bidding, are acting against his wishes and supporting a new Arab consensus that abandons Assad to the choice of being left behind or striving to catch up.

#### SHAMIR'S ENGAGEMENT

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's presence at the Madrid conference table marks a personal transformation from the naysayer who blocked peace initiatives to the leader who now embraces them. Like the Palestinians, in coming to the table Shamir had to swallow much that was unpalatable to him. He did not want an international conference, he did not want the PLO associated with the process and he strongly objected to the evaluation of the Palestinian delegation to equal status. Shamir also entered the process knowing that the Bush Administration is fundamentally opposed to his most cherished beliefs—retention of Judea and Samaria and settlement of Jews there.

Yet he came to Madrid with the solid backing of the most right-wing government in Israel's history. And he leaves Madrid, after sitting stoically through excoinations and slander, still committed to "negotiating without interruption until an agreement is reached." His speech closed no doors and actually hinted at the possibility of territorial compromise if it was preceded by confidence-building measures and development of relations.

#### AMERICAN INFLUENCE

It is obvious that Madrid would have never occurred without the active intervention of Baker. There can be no doubt that the parties came to the table in large measure because of the "off the table" benefits that might be gained from the United States. With the end of the Cold War, the Middle East powers have lost much of their leverage over the United States. Baker now knows that the mere threat of assigning blame and walking away—as he did again over the weekend—is sufficient to introduce flexibility into previously fixed positions.

Many in America wonder why the United States should bother with what looks more than ever like an intractable problem when so many other pressing interests at home and abroad deserve attention. What they fail to understand, however, is that the very fact that the United States needs Middle East peace less than the parties themselves, puts us at a tremendous advantage. Arabs and Is-

raelis now have to prove to us that they want peace if they are to secure American involvement. Put simply, they now need us more than we need them.

Madrid was hardly the transforming event that many expected. Its achievement of Arab recognition of Israel and Israeli recognition of the Palestinians was begrudging at best. Yet Madrid was a learning process for students badly in need of education. Some were quicker learners than others, but each discovered that they could make difficult compromises and still survive. And the United States, in its role a schoolmaster rather than catalyst, has proved capable of teaching each side to go beyond the constraints established by four decades of conflict and accept the previously unacceptable. The message of Madrid is faint but discernable: Middle East peace is possible.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO ANDREW VOTO

### HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Chief Andrew Voto on the occasion of his retirement as chief of police in Lodi, NJ.

Chief Voto began his career with the Lodi Police Department after returning from military service during World War II where he served in the Pacific Theater with the U.S. Navy. He is a man dedicated to law enforcement and serving his community. Chief Voto has received a long list of awards and commendations, including being named "Cop of the Year" by the Lodi Jacyees and by the American Legion, receiving the Distinguished Service Award from the American Heart Fund Association, and being named "Man of the Year" by the Italian-American Forum.

Chief Voto initiated many innovative programs within the Lodi Police Department. Among his many accomplishments was the development of a comprehensive and advanced juvenile antidrug program in the Lodi school system. He has extensive and impressive special training in many areas of law enforcement.

Chief Voto and his wife Matilda have been married for over 40 years. They have two daughters, Louise and Andrea, and two grandchildren, Andrew and Mark. Chief Voto is a man well respected by all who know him. He has shared his time and talent, enthusiasm and energy with the town of Lodi, and I am sure he will continue to be committed to his community.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to this exceptional man. He is among those outstanding few who truly make a difference in society.

#### FUNDACION ARTISTICA CUBANA AMERICANA

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize the Cuban-American Artistic Foundation for their celebration commemorating Cuban artists of the visual and fine arts who have passed away while living in exile. The organization celebrated a mass on the 4th of October at St. Michael's Church in Miami to honor these artists who left their country in a desperate search for freedom.

The Cuban-American Artistic Foundation is an organization created by Cuban artists in order to bring together those artists who have come from Cuba to the United States seeking liberty.

The members of the executive board of the FACA include Homero Gutierrez, president; Tito Hernandez and Carlos Irigoyen Sierra, vice presidents; Vicky Lester, secretary; Elsa Valladares, treasurer; Frank Soto Pujol, public relations. The board also includes a delegate for each of the arts, including theater, radio and film actors, vocalists dancers, radio and broadcast professionals, and musicians.

Among the many interests and projects of this organization, it has created a network of possible opportunities for artists who are temporarily unemployed. They have also created a learning facility called La Case Del Artista for the benefit of new artists to develop their talents.

The foundation was established in 1986 and has organized several works since then. The latest theatrical performance, "Entre Nosotros" held at the Manuel Artime Theater on the 13th of July.

It is my hope to convey to others the dedication and commitment of those involved in their organization for the good of our community. Their work and their decision to serve the people is certainly commendable.

#### JOSEPH APICELLA AND THE PALENESE SOCIETY: ITALIAN-AMERICAN VALUES ENRICHING THE PEOPLE OF YONKERS

### HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to share many of the values of the Italian-American community—traditional values like a strong work ethic, love of family, respect for law and order, and reverence for this great country of ours. These values are embodied by the Palenese Society, a Yonkers-based group that works to keep alive the Italian-American spirit and all that it represents.

Tomorrow evening, the Palenese Society will hold its 81st annual dinner dance. This year's event is particularly noteworthy because the society will be paying tribute to an outstanding individual, Joseph Apicella. He is an active member of the Italian-American commu-

nity and gives his all to make Yonkers a better place for all.

A graduate of the Yonkers public schools and of Mercy College in Dobbs Ferry, NY, Joe Apicella started his career in public service as an aide in the office of the Westchester County Clerk before dedicating himself to his home town as a city assessor's aide in Yonkers. He has worked for the city of Yonkers every since, moving from that first position to that of city real estate coordinator. In 1988, he moved on to the position of downtown manager, one of the most significant in city government. In the 2 years that he served in that position, he coordinated economic development programs, business recruitment, and the New York State Economic Development Zone Program. Working together with the Yonkers Police Department and the Department of Sanitation, he provided leadership to the downtown area, working hard to revitalize that all-important part of Yonkers.

A loving husband and doting father of two young children, Joe takes an active part in the civic life of his community. In addition to serving as vice president of the Palenese Society, he is a member of the Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Yonkers Board of Directors, of the Yonkers Police/Fire Memorial Committee, the St. Donato Society, and the Yonkers Brotherhood Committee. He was the grand marshal of Yonkers' Columbus Day celebration in 1987, and has served as a delegate to the Congress of Italian American Organizations, as well as a member of several professional societies.

By applying in his own life the values that the Palenese Society represents, he has made himself a success and has enriched the lives of his family, his community, and all who know him. His example reflects the strengths of this organization, and it is a privilege to join many others in paying tribute to Joseph Apicella and all of the Palenese Society's members.

#### THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1991

### HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with 26 of my House colleagues, the Congressional Accountability Act of 1991. Over the last few decades the belief that "the Congress can do no wrong" has taken hold in this institution. Like the English barons who joined forces at Runnymede in 1215 to challenge King John's heavy taxation and abuse of power, we are today introducing legislation that says, in effect, that the abusive reign of this Congress must end. Like the Magna Carta developed at that time, this legislation would require the Kings here on Capitol Hill to abide by the same rules and regulations that we impose on the rest of society.

Congress has exempted itself from laws that regulate the terms and conditions of employment, the health and safety of employees, and the rights and responsibilities of employers. These laws are familiar to all of us—the Social

Security Act of 1933, the National Labor Relations Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Privacy Act of 1974, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, and the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990.

Admittedly, the Congress has made several feeble attempts to apply these laws to itself, but these efforts have not provided congressional employees with any real protections. Congressional employees who believe they have been aggrieved under one of these laws cannot appeal their cases to Federal district court. Instead, the Congress simultaneously wears the hats of defendant, prosecutor, jury, trial judge and appeals judge and resolves all employee grievances in house. It was that sort of abuse of power—the attitude that the “King can do no wrong”—that prompted the development of the Magna Carta. Indeed, there would be outrage in the halls of this institution if we ever gave private corporations the same sort of immunity that we in the Congress have given ourselves with respect to these laws.

Our Founding Fathers, too, would be appalled at the very notion of a congressional exemption from a law relating to civil rights or the health and safety of employees. James Madison wrote in the *Federalist Papers* that “Congress can make no law which will not have its full operation on themselves and their friends, as well as on the great mass of society.” He understood that a government that exempts itself from the laws it imposes on others will, like King John’s abusive regime, quickly lose touch with the people.

Every congressional office is, in a sense, like a small business. Members pay staff according to different pay scales; we allocate resources between our Washington and district offices differently; we purchase computer systems that are unique to our individual needs. But, because we have exempted ourselves from so many laws, we never have to face the consequences of the laws we pass.

We do not have to forego certain material things or reduce our payroll as a result of complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Private sector entities must face that choice every day. We do not waste valuable time locked in protracted litigation over frivolous claims brought under one of these laws. Yet that has become an expensive part of doing business in this Nation. Every day businesses forego modernization or expansion because of expenses they incur under one or more of these laws. How can the Congress make intelligent decisions with respect to the impact of these rules and regulations on the private sector if we immunize ourselves from them here in Washington?

My legislation not only requires the Congress to abide by these laws, but it guarantees that employees will be able to appeal adverse outcomes in the appropriate Federal district court. The right to judicial appeal is an essential element of any attempt to make the Congress accountable to these laws.

Let’s send a message to the American people that the Congress is willing to play by the same rules as the rest of society. We must ac-

knowledge that the King can do wrong and that even the King can be held accountable for his actions.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor my legislation.

#### ATLANTIS ACADEMY GIVES FRESH START TO STRUGGLING STUDENTS

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Atlantis Academy which was recently featured in the *Miami Herald*. The article “Atlantis gives struggling kids a fresh start” by Jon O’Neill tells how the 15-year-old private school has helped students who are slow learners or have learning disabilities:

If it weren’t for Atlantis Academy, 18-year-old Alex Uriarte might be just another dropout statistic.

When Alex went to Coral Park High three years ago, he was overwhelmed. He fell behind and stopped going to class, once skipping 32 days in a row. Not the stuff of which diplomas are made.

But Atlantis changed that. The school caters to kids who are slow learners or who have learning disabilities or reading handicaps. Its goal is to make school a fun and rewarding experience instead of a burden. It worked for Alex.

“Coral Park was so big, I got lost fast,” he said. “After that, it was kind of pointless for me just to sit there. But here, I work at my own pace, and the teachers pay attention and are real consistent in giving me help.”

Alex will graduate this year. He has set his sights on studying marine biology in college. Two years ago, college wasn’t in the picture. “I would have laughed at the idea,” he said.

Atlantis, at 9600 SW 107th Ave., is full of stories like Alex’s. It now has 180 students in kindergarten through 12th grade. With a 7-1 student-teacher ratio, the kids are assured of getting plenty of individual attention.

“It’s like a family here,” said Joy Davies, who teaches high school language arts. “We try to tap into each child’s potential and find out what they’re good at. We want to teach them to use their disabilities.”

Atlantis was founded in 1976 by Tish Tepper, who rented space in an empty Kendall church for 35 students. The next year, Zelda Carner became a co-director of the school. The school built its first building in 1980, adding more space in 1982 and 1985.

Kids are admitted into the school based on evaluations and interviews with the student and their parents. School officials said they rarely turn anyone away. Tuition is \$7,400 a year.

In class, students are divided into teams that cut across grade levels. They set at U-shaped tables, facing the teacher. Most teachers are charged with devising a curriculum to meet the needs of their classes. Few books are used. Computers are a staple in almost every room.

Students are usually involved in demonstrations that help them learn. Thursday, for instance, kids in junior and senior high classes studied math by making milkshakes from recipes.

The Atlantis approach to learning helped Chelle Bentley, an 18-year-old senior. Chelle actually did drop out of school when she lived in Lawton, Okla. She never thought she would graduate. Now, Chelle wants to study photography in college next year.

“I couldn’t understand things, so my grades were bad,” she said. “But here, they work with you and help you understand.”

Watching students like Alex and Chelle succeed is what keeps Atlantis teachers going, Davies said. The job can be taxing at times, but the rewards are great.

“It’s like saving people from drowning,” Davies said. “Most of these kids just need someone to understand them.”

I am happy to pay tribute to the school’s founder Zelda Carner, and the staff of the Atlantis Academy by reprinting this article from the *Miami Herald*. The Atlantis Academy should be proud of its success in turning potential high school dropouts into potential college graduates.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING PESTICIDE REGULATIONS

### HON. CHARLIE ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, today, I have introduced legislation that will attempt to address inadequacies in current law that have undermined consumer confidence in pesticide regulations. The proposal that we have put forward does not represent any special interests and is an attempt to balance the often-conflicting concerns of pesticide production, food production, and consumer protection. It is a thoughtful adaptation of the seven-point food safety plan put forward by the administration during the last Congress. The bill can generally be characterized as a middle-ground approach to other food safety bills introduced this year. I agree that this proposal is not perfect, but I do believe it is the best point from which to begin debate.

Last week, the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture conducted a hearing to review the Environmental Protection Agency’s implementation of its adverse effects data program and the FIFRA reregistration program. Basically, the story revealed in the hearing read like a government bureaucrat’s worst nightmare. This story followed in the tradition of a hearing we held three weeks ago on the Department of Agriculture’s horrible mismanagement of the National Food Consumption Survey. In both instances, the hearings revealed that important data had been lost, misplaced, improperly submitted, improperly collected, and improperly managed. And we also have two instances of inadequate and poorly utilized databases—databases designed to ensure the safety of America’s food supply.

The lead agencies on ensuring a safe food supply have not done a particularly good job of winning public confidence. And responsible regulation and public confidence are absolutely essential to avoid another damaging scare like we faced with Alar. As chairman of

the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture, it has become increasingly evident to me that diligent congressional oversight will be essential to ensure that Government administration of pertinent laws lives up to congressional and public expectations. Oversight is required; so oversight will be done.

Subcommittee hearings on this proposal are scheduled to begin November 19. It is my sincere hope that all interested parties will participate in constructive dialog on the issues surrounding food safety. We have all heard the hollow food safety rhetoric many times before; it's time to move beyond this approach and to forge a responsible reform of the existing food safety laws.

#### EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE DURING CONSIDERATION OF BANKING REFORM BILL

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, late last week I was unable to be here during initial consideration of the Deposit Insurance and Regulatory Reform Act (H.R. 6). I had the privilege of being the only Member of the Congress to attend the second Ceres Conference where I was able to spend 2 full days in substantive consultation with some of the world's most distinguished science and technology practitioners and policymakers. As chairman of the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee, I felt I had a particular obligation to participate in the annual conference proceedings.

Radical political changes, rapid technological advances, and inexorable demographic shifts force us to reexamine the development and management of the global food system. This system, which represents almost half of the world's economy, is at the center of great debates in health, in food safety and regulation, and in trade.

In the first Ceres Conference, we examined the future problems of food and nutrition in the broadest way possible. Throughout those discussions, certain key issues emerged that cried out for fuller examination at a second Ceres Conference:

First, the science and technology that emanate from molecular biology and genetic engineering are moving faster than the public policy decisions needed to take full and safe advantage of their possibilities for economic and health benefits. Consumer interest is focussed mainly on possible risk, but as Aaron Wildavsky has pointed out, the demand for zero risk is not only impossible to satisfy but also results in lost opportunity benefits. But can we have policy dictated only by an educated elite? In present day democracies such a basis for policy is easily subverted by popular ignorance or narrow parochial interests. Accordingly, a major question is the adequacy of our present institutions to provide a suitable forum out of which public trust might emerge when the science, per se, justifies such trust.

Second, there is a pressing need for a better scientific basis for food regulation. The po-

litical influence of regional interests threatens the emergency of rational global regulatory harmonization. Without such harmonization nontariff barriers will further inhibit free trade. We shall be less able to grow, manufacture, and distribute food in ways that allow the new technologies better to feed the world's population. Of course, other factors are important as well, for example, equitable technology transfer, patent protection for investment, and public policy that will take into account technological unemployment and other disruptions and dislocations to the lives of those affected by these changes.

These two key issues were explored in more detail in the second Ceres Conference:

In the first panel, Prof. Ray Goldberg of the Harvard Business School and a distinguished panelist explored how revolutionary new technologies will affect the structure and use of the global food system, and products coming from it. The panelists addressed themselves to how change will occur and what its likely outcomes will be.

Dr. Carolina Jackson, the member of the European Parliament shepherding new food regulatory legislation through the European Parliament, led a panel examining issues of the food regulatory process, exploring how it is influenced by both science and politics. While science is a universal language, scientific capability and resources vary from region to region, as does politics. Yet if we are to encourage free trade in a global food system, this nontariff barrier to trade must somehow be harmonized and socioeconomic hurdles confronted.

In the third panel, Prof. Dorothy Nelkin of New York University, led a discussion of the interaction of science and politics, using the topic of diet and cancer as a case study. The public is overwhelmed by messages about its diet, either of alarm or of unbridled optimism. Cancer is the subject of considerable attention in this regard. Some nutrients in our diet are now viewed as cancer preventives; on the other hand, naturally occurring substances, as well as those added to the food system by man, are said to be potential carcinogens. The panel discussed how rational public policy can be developed when scientific information is incomplete and uncertain.

After a discussion of this problem in nutrition, the fourth panel explored the question of public understanding of new food technologies. Harvard Law School Prof. Charles Nesson, employing the Socratic method he uses on the Public Broadcasting System's public policy series, discussed the issues raised by the inexorable advances in these technologies. How can we weigh the cost of opportunity against the cost of risk when public fear is now our greatest impediment to technological progress? If the public does not buy technologically produced products, then investment in such development will stop. But can a determination of the safety of such products really be made on a purely scientific basis? Is the traditional notion of the entirely objective, disinterested scientist a reality or a fiction? Is no risk a reasonable or even a possible policy objective? If a determination of minimal risk versus maximal benefit can be made, how and to what extent can the consumer understand the issues? If the issues

are difficult to understand, who should inform them, and how should they be informed? Professor Nesson was joined by a panel of distinguished leaders in various sectors involved in such decisions.

Finally, a panel of industry leaders, chaired by John T. Dunlop, university professor emeritus at Harvard University, led a discussion of action alternatives. In light of what we have learned about the distance between the art of the technologically possible and what the public psyche is willing to accept, what if anything can the individual food company do to inform the consumer? How can it act both effectively and responsibly? Do we need a specialized, industrywide working group or a more broadly based organization to which the perplexed public can turn for a better understanding of nutrition, food safety and related policy issues? If there is no appropriate organization already in place whose mission covers these needs should one be created and what form should it take? What are the consequences of inaction to the business health of our companies and to the general health of the public?

In summary, if we are properly to feed and nourish the people of the world, then new trading opportunities must be achieved. The removal of nontariff trade barriers, in turn, will lead to new economic growth. Such growth and its consequent new wealth will create a new consumer demand for improved nutrition and better health. With these demands will come greater opportunities for the entire food system—from the producer of seeds to the processor and retailer of foods. These are some of the new challenges—but how do we manage them?

#### VETERANS DAY

**HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to members of the American Legion's Post 18 in Portsmouth, RI. On this Veterans Day, we certainly owe these fine American citizens a special honor.

I will be joining many Rhode Islanders this coming Monday to recognize and pay tribute to the tremendous impact that American Legion's Post 18 and other veterans have on our everyday activities. We must always remind our citizenry that veterans are not simply a part of our Nation's past. They are not simply soldiers who fought in a war to keep our national borders intact. Instead, we must always—not just on Veterans Day—remember that the bravery and self-sacrifice of these honorable citizens of Newport and other communities affects the present day lives of not only Americans, but free people throughout the world.

For example, just this past Tuesday, cities and towns in Rhode Island and across the Nation held elections for mayor and local offices. Our right to choose our leaders democratically, as we recently did in Rhode Island, would not exist were it not for the fact that hundreds of thousands of brave Americans—such as the fine members of post 18—were

willing to make the ultimate sacrifice to defend our democratic form of Government, embodied by our cherished right to vote.

Who would have thought several years ago that we would today be witnessing the liberation of Eastern Europe and the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union. In a short time, the world has gone from an environment marked by mistrust and nuclear threat to one of hope for long-term peace and freedom from tyranny. These miraculous events did not happen by accident. Rather, they are a direct result of the diligence and fortitude of the forces of democracy, of which our veterans have played such a key role.

Those who have died for this Nation can only fail to the extent that we fail them. They gave their all, and we must do nothing less than grant them the benefits and care they so clearly deserve. If we fail them, we let down far more than our veterans: We fail our country, we desecrate our heritage, and we belittle the rights and freedoms that they fought to preserve.

On this Monday, I pledge to redouble my efforts in Congress to strongly support veterans medical and other programs. My record clearly recognizes how deeply indebted we are to the sacrifice made by veterans such as those of American Legion Post 18.

We can all remember the near tragedy which took place late last year when Congress did not pass legislation granting veterans a 1991 COLA. I was pleased to join the effort early this year to pass this belated but much-needed veterans COLA bill.

I was also pleased to play a part in the effort early this year to pass the most comprehensive legislation granting additional benefits to veterans exposed to the deadly herbicide agent orange. The scientific evidence is indisputable linking agent orange exposure to certain illnesses, and Congress did well to pass this much needed legislation.

Finally, it is fitting that just last week, Congress sent to the President legislation granting veterans a 3.7 percent COLA for 1992. I look forward to the President's quick signature to this bill so that our veterans receive the compensation they so clearly deserve.

The members of American Legion Post 18 deserve our deepest gratitude and respect on this Veterans Day. I urge every Rhode Islander, if they get a chance to see a member of post 18, think about their irreplaceable contribution and take the time to say, "thanks for keeping us free."

#### RECOGNITION OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL AMERICAN FLAG RUN

##### HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the fourth annual "American Flag Run" sponsored by our colleague, GLENN BROWDER of Alabama. This event honors veterans and U.S. Armed Forces around the country.

The American Flag Run began October 27 at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and trav-

eled through five States to the National Cemetery in Fort Mitchell, AL. During the run, the American flag is carried by veterans and non-veterans, both young and old, to honor the men and women who have proudly served this country.

As a veteran, I am proud to support this great event. Each year, in early November, Americans express their appreciation for the sacrifices of the men and women who defend our great country. The American flag run continues this important tradition of honoring our veterans.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this unique tribute to our veterans.

#### SALUTE TO TOMMY LASORDA

##### HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, as a longtime fan of the Los Angeles Dodgers, I am pleased to rise today to honor the dean of major league managers, Tommy Lasorda.

Although the Dodgers were just edged at the wire this year, Tommy has established himself as one of the best skippers in baseball. During his 14 years as the Dodgers' manager, he has guided his team to two world championships, four National League pennants and six Western Division titles. His teams have also finished in second place three times and in third place once.

As many of my colleagues know, Tommy has bled "Dodger Blue" for 42 of his 64 years, as a player in the organization for 11 years, a scout for 4 years, a minor league manager for 8 years and a Dodger coach for 4 more before being named to replace Walter Alston in 1977.

That year, he became only the 19th manager in Major League history to win a league title in his first year of managing, earning "Manager of the Year Awards" in the process. He also won the league championship in 1978, to become the only N.L. skipper to win pennants his first 2 years.

Tommy led his 1981 team to the world championship over the New York Yankees, and was the leader of the underdog 1988 team that shocked the Oakland A's.

But Tommy is more than an outstanding manager. More importantly, he is an outstanding human being, giving selflessly of his time to aid countless charities.

Mr. Speaker, Tommy Lasorda will be honored for his many contributions on November 17, by Club da Vinci at the group's 17th anniversary dinner dance. I ask my colleagues—even those from the bay area—to join me in saluting him for his work both and on and off the field.

#### A TRIBUTE TO BOB FORSYTHE

##### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine

work and outstanding public service of Bob Forsythe. Bob is retiring later this month after 26 years of dedicated service to the city of Redlands and will be honored at a special dinner on December 1.

Bob began his work with the city in 1965 when he was hired by the Redlands City Fire Department. He was promoted to engineer in 1970, captain in 1976, and division chief in 1985. Over the years, he has served the city with honor and distinction responding to all major incidents and providing support in many roles.

Bob is certified in many areas, far too many to mention, including rescue tactics, fire prevention, high rise fire tactics, helicopter operations, and heavy rescue. Bob's current assignment is division chief where he is in charge of training, hazardous materials incidents, and paramedic operations for the city of Redlands.

In addition to his professional activities, Bob has also been married to his lovely wife, Mary, for 35 years and has five children—Michael, Susan, Patrick, Tim, and Robert Jr.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in paying tribute to the very fine work that Bob has performed over the years. His selfless public service and longstanding dedication to the people of Redlands clearly qualifies Bob for recognition by the House today.

#### REV. ANDREW ANDERSON, NEW RECTOR AT ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL

##### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Rev. Andrew Anderson, who recently was featured in the Miami Herald as the new rector for St. Mary's Cathedral in Miami. The article "New Rector Assumes Post at St. Mary's Cathedral" by Nancy San Martin tells his story:

When the Rev. Andrew Anderson was studying to become a teacher 17 years ago, he got the feeling he should be teaching a specific subject: Catholicism.

So Anderson enrolled in the seminary to become a priest.

"That's what the Lord wanted me to do," said Anderson, 48. "You have a desire to pray, to feel closer to God and to want to bring people closer to God."

Anderson is the new rector at St. Mary's Cathedral, 7525 NE Second Ave. He replaces the Rev. Gerard LaCerra, who served as rector at St. Mary's for 11 years.

LaCerra retained his position as chancellor and vicar general for the archdiocese, which means he coordinates projects for the pastoral center and fills in for the archbishop when necessary.

As rector, Anderson is responsible for the cathedral's daily administrative duties, reporting to the pastor, Archbishop Edward McCarthy. The cathedral is the mother church of the archdiocese and is where major events and ordinations take place.

"Father Anderson is going to be just fine," LaCerra said. "He is sensitive to people's needs."

Anderson was ordained a priest by the Archdiocese of Nashville in 1974. He received a doctorate degree in canon law—law of the church—in 1986.

A native of Michigan, Anderson first came to Miami in 1981 when he served as judicial vicar for the Archdiocese of Miami's tribunal. As judicial vicar, he decided whether to grant annulments. From 1989 to 1990, he was the pastor at St. Maximilian Kolbe Church in Pembroke Pines.

A year later, he went to the Vatican to work with the Congregation for Sacraments and Worship. He recently returned to Miami and was appointed to St. Mary's.

"I love it here," Anderson said. "The people are so loving and welcoming: It's nice to see their deep faith and how they treasure their families."

The parish's 1,500 members are ethnically mixed with Haitians, African Americans, Hispanics and Non-Hispanic whites.

"I was very gratified to see that where there is diversity, there is a true community," Anderson said. "It is a constant reminder of our universality."

Anderson who speaks Spanish, Italian and is now picking up Creole, said he will spend his first year building on the sense of community that already exists at St. Mary's.

Sister Jane Stoecker, principal of the adjacent school, said Anderson is a welcome addition.

I am happy to pay tribute to Reverend Anderson by reprinting this article. I wish him much success in his new position as rector for the mother church of the Archdiocese of Miami.

#### MILITARY ROLE OF CONGRESS

### HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to my colleagues' attention the following article that appeared in the November 1 edition of the Washington Times regarding the 1986 Defense Department Reorganization Act. Sponsored by Senator Barry Goldwater and Representative BILL NICHOLS, the act reformed the U.S. military command and control procedures. By centralizing the command of all forces in the theater of operations and focusing on strategy rather than management skills, these revisions became a key component of the victory in the Persian Gulf.

A major force behind the reforms was my distinguished colleague, Representative IKE SKELTON. By working with the military while serving as chairman of the House Armed Services Committee's Panel on Military Education, Representative SKELTON was able to revitalize and restructure the education system for mid- and senior-level officers through such efforts as the establishment of the Army's School for Military Studies in 1983. I commend Representative SKELTON for his continued efforts to make the U.S. armed services the effective force it is today:

[From the Washington Times, Nov. 1, 1991]

#### MILITARY ROLE OF CONGRESS

(By Harry Summers)

Earlier this month, following a lecture to the Marine Command and Staff College at

Quantico, Va., the conversation among the listeners turned to the depths into which some members of Congress had recently fallen. "What a tragedy to see them all tarred with the same brush," said one Marine. "The reforms they made in our command procedures and in military education helped make victory in the Gulf possible."

Although it is not generally recognized, Congress has always played a major role in military matters. "By whose authority do you act?" asked the British commander of Fort Ticonderoga in bewildered amazement as the Americans demanded his surrender in the opening days of the American Revolution. "In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress!" was American Gen. Ethan Allen's reply.

Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, the American commander in the Gulf war, could have given Saddam Hussein the same answer. As the Constitution makes clear, the Congress—and the Congress alone—has the sole power to "raise and support armies," "provide and maintain a navy" and "provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia [today's National Guard and Reserves]."

Not only did our latter-day "Continental" Congress formally authorize the use of force in the Gulf on Jan. 12, 1991, but the entire American presence—fighting personnel, arms, ammunition, equipment and Gen. Schwarzkopf himself—was there at the sufferance of the U.S. Congress.

Led by Sen. Sam Nunn, Georgia Democrat, and Rep. Les Aspin, Wisconsin Democrat, and their respective Armed Services committees, the Congress not only provided the enabling legislation for recruitment of the high-quality active and reserve force that proved so impressive in the Gulf, but also approved and funded the acquisition of its high-tech arms and equipment.

And Congress' influence was not limited to material factors alone. The Constitution also provided that the Congress "shall have power . . . to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces." Sponsored by then Sen. Barry Goldwater, Arizona Republican, in the Senate and Rep. Bill Nichols, Alabama Democrat, in the House in 1986, the Goldwater-Nichols Defense Department Reorganization Act made major reforms in the military's top-level command and control procedures.

Thus when war came in the Persian Gulf, the command arrangements were much more akin to the war-winning World War II chain of command than they were to those of the Vietnam debacle where the war was run from Honolulu, 6,000 miles away. Congress has brought the military back to its senses. As with Gen. Dwight Eisenhower and the World War II European Theater of Operations, Gen. Schwarzkopf had total command of all U.S. forces in the Kuwaiti Theater of Operations.

Largely unseen in the success of this transformation was the fact that even before the Gulf war, the Congress had set out to ensure that this joint—i.e., all-service—approach to warfare was institutionalized through reforms to the military's mid- and senior-level educational system.

The eminence grise behind this reform movement was Rep. Ike Skelton, Missouri Democrat. Quiet and unassuming, he was one of the original proponents of the Goldwater-Nichols reforms. And he saw early that the military's education system was emphasizing management skills at the expense of strategy.

As chairman of the House Armed Service Committee's Panel on Military Education in 1988, Mr. Skelton found that "we aren't pro-

ducing the kind of strategic thinkers of the kind that won World War II." The timing of that study was fortuitous, for similar sentiments had been rising for some time within the military itself.

Mr. Skelton's efforts helped bring them to a head. The military's staff and war colleges were encouraged to emphasize strategic thinking and ensure a joint approach to war-fighting. The Army's School for Advanced Military Studies (SAMS), established in 1983, is a case in point. Four of its students were dispatched to the Gulf to aid in developing the concept of operations for the war.

Mr. Skelton helped build the intellectual framework that made victory in the Gulf possible. And he did more than that. His own son, Lt. Jim Skelton of the Army's 1st Cavalry Division, took part in the fight. Lt. Skelton's bravery was recognized by award of the Bronze Star Medal with "V" device, the nation's fourth-highest combat decoration.

While Mr. Skelton received no medal, his effort in reforming the military made sure that one of the major failings of the Vietnam War was not repeated. This time tactical successes were translated into strategic victory.

#### VETERANS DAY

### HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, I would like to take this time to remember and honor November 11 as Veterans Day. The day had been commissioned in 1919, by President Woodrow Wilson, and was known then as Armistice Day, the day Germany surrendered and Americans were victorious in World War I.

In Maryland, the first Armistice Day was declared by Governor Harrington, almost spontaneously, as crowds poured onto the streets to celebrate the end of WWI. All business had ceased, as Marylanders enjoyed the end of battle and knew our brave soldiers soon would return. The Baltimore Sun called it the "Greatest Day in the History of the World," a fitting title to end such a bitter World War.

The celebration would not last long. As President Calvin Coolidge had the foresight to say at Johns Hopkins University in 1922, "Freedom is not only bought with a great price; it is maintained by unremitting effort."

We again would be forced to defend freedom and democracy. Over the year, our bravest would be called upon to fight for the values instilled in Americans; the values that keep our country free and our flag flying proudly. In honor of all Veterans of all wars, Armistice Day would be renamed after the men and women who see the United States as the best hope for freedom. In 1954, following President Eisenhower's decree, Governor McKeldin recommended the Maryland General Assembly adopt the name, Veterans Day.

On Veterans Day, 1991, we are reminded that this is the first holiday after the Gulf war. We have new veterans. Our soldiers are our young, old, mothers, fathers, neighbors, and friends. Our families were at war and we made it very clear we were there supporting them.

With all due respect Mr. Speaker, nowhere more than in Maryland did one see more patriotism and pride for their country. Nowhere more than in Maryland did we commit ourselves to our soldiers and our flag.

As we pay homage to all veterans, from WWI to the gulf, we will be proud of our brave soldiers and thank them for enabling our flag to continue to fly. And this year, as we enjoy our parades and festivities, let us remember that each flag we see is a memorial to the brave veterans who gave their lives for the freedom we enjoy today.

**PACK LEADS FIGHT AGAINST  
NEIGHBORHOOD BLIGHT**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Father Jose Menendez, who recently was featured in the Miami Herald, for leading the People Acting for Community Together [PACT] to clean up his Miami neighborhood. The article "Activists Urge Crackdown on Blight" by Joseph Tanfani tells how PACT has successfully driven out crack houses, and now is leading a drive to combat neighborhood blight:

Father Jose Menendez says heaven can wait. Right now he's leading his parishioners on a fight to clean up their piece of Miami.

Menendez is president of People Acting for Community Together (PACT), a group of 14 churches in Miami, North Miami and Hialeah. Churches in PACT successfully pressured the city to clean up crack houses. Now they're dealing with dirt.

Menendez says PACT's Clean Up Miami Dade effort is now focusing its efforts on cleaning up areas around Corpus Christi Church, 3220 NW Seventh Ave., and St. Mary's Cathedral, 7525 NW Second Ave. "But many of the things we're fighting for affect the whole city," he said.

Most recently, Menendez and other PACT members have been badgering City Hall to combat neighborhood nuisances: trash in streets, vacant lots filled with tires and other junk, abandoned cars rusting in front of houses. They said they've received lots of promises, little action.

"Our people have less capacity to wait," Menendez said. "They need to see things going on fast. Otherwise, their hope will fall apart."

PACT and city manager Cesar Odio met last week at Menendez' Corpus Christi Church. Menendez says he is mostly satisfied with the results.

Carlos Smith, assistant city manager and the city's liaison with PACT, said Miami government is doing as much as it can to help.

"They cannot expect us to have inspectors in every block 24 hours a day," Smith said. "We need their support."

He has asked the city's scofflaw task force to make monthly sweeps of the areas to try to clear out abandoned cars, but some problems are sticky. Smith said state laws make it tough for cities to clear out junk cars and junk tires quickly. He said he will press for changes.

Smith said an upcoming overhaul of code enforcement should help inspectors crack

down on recalcitrant owners of trashy vacant lots.

PACT also wants mini-trash transfer stations close by, figuring they will help stop illegal dumping. But Smith said that won't happen before next year, when Miami is due to overhaul its trash system.

PACT, which runs an office with three staff members, will not accept public funds for its efforts, which Menendez sees as the Lord's work.

"I think we need to fight," Menendez said. "We do not have to wait until the Lord comes. We are putting our blood and sweat and tears into this part of the world."

I am happy to pay tribute to Father Jose Menendez and his organization PACT by reprinting this article. I wish to commend him and his organization for their concern for their community. They are setting a good example for civic activism which all neighborhoods should follow.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO MARCO  
CANGIALOSI**

**HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Cav. Marco Cangialosi, who is the recipient of the "Humanitarian Award" from Panorama Italo-USA.

Marco was born in Marineo, Pr., Palermo, Italy in 1933. He moved to the United States in 1957 and immediately began working for a window manufacturing company. Five years later, after much hard work and many long hours, Marco and his two brothers opened a business of their own. Dor-Win Manufacturing became successful thanks to the commitment and dedication of these brothers.

Marco is deeply involved in his community. He contributes his time, effort, and money to various community projects. Marco is a founder of Columbus Park in Lodi, NJ, and has received many awards and honors for his tireless service, including being named "Man of the Year" by the Kiwanis Club in 1980 and again by the Italian American Forum of Lodi in 1982. In 1984 Marco received the Humanitarian Award from the Italian Tribune and was honored at the Columbus Day Parade in Newark, NJ. Marco was voted one of the top 10 Italian American citizens by the readers of *Il Progresso* Newspaper for which he received a silver medal from the Italian Ambassador to the United States in 1986.

Marco's greatest commitment to his adopted country came with the nationwide effort to restore the Statue of Liberty. Marco was determined to take advantage of this unique opportunity and contribute something to a country which had given him so much. Marco could take special pride during the unveiling of the restored Statue of Liberty on July 4, 1986, because the windows on Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty were donated by Marco and his company.

I am honored to call Marco Cangialosi a close friend. He is truly one of the special few

who make a difference in society. Marco is a man of the utmost integrity who sincerely cares about his neighbors, his community, and his country.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to this exceptional man and extend my best wishes to him.

**TRIBUTE TO THE ST. TERESA  
SCHOOL**

**HON. JACK REED**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the St. Teresa School of Providence, RI, on the occasion of its 100th anniversary celebration. Although tragically, the school burned down last November, the students were able to complete the 100th school season before the official close of the building this past June.

Under the direction of the Sisters of Notre Dame, St. Teresa's enrolled approximately 200 children every school year in grades kindergarten through eight. For the last 20 years, Sr. Pauline Elizabeth served as the Principal. She and the entire faculty and staff at St. Teresa's dedicated themselves to providing for the scholastic preparation and the religious education of the students, many of whom were from the inner-city areas of Providence. The school not only has been a source of both academic and spiritual strength for the entire community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting the St. Teresa School for its commitment to education and for the century of service they provided as they prepared our students for good citizenship. The school's perseverance to complete their 100th year through an obstacle of fate is indeed an inspiration.

**YOUTH CRIME WATCH KEEPS UP  
THE FIGHT**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Youth Crime Watch of America is making an impact on crime in our schools and among young people. The nationwide, nonprofit organization began in 1986 as an expansion of the successful Dade County Youth Crime Watch Program. This student-led crime and drug prevention program has yielded such favorable results that it has been mandated in all Dade County schools and receives State level financial support. President George Bush recognized the volunteers of Youth Crime Watch of Dade County as his 553d Daily Point of Light for the Nation.

The youth Crime Watch Program in Florida has gained the respect of the Department of Education, the Florida Governor and State legislature. The program works with students of all ages, from elementary school through 12th

grade, conducting workshops and providing educational materials. The program forms a network of students in elementary and secondary schools who are committed to helping create and maintain crime and drug free schools. The Youth Crime Watch agenda is to spread positive, community building values and encourage positive civic action, and has done so with remarkable effectiveness.

The Youth Crime Watch Program works. In some schools, crime has been reduced by 50 percent after the program was implemented. It inspires student confidence with the knowledge that one's school is committed to stopping crime. With new funding from the Florida State Legislature, the Youth Crime Watch Program anticipates additional growth and greater effectiveness. The program has added two full time training coordinators to travel throughout the State, advising established programs and aiding the implementation of new ones. The coordinators assist in bringing students, educators and law enforcement representatives from counties with programs in operation to those which are in the development stages.

I commend the leadership of Youth Crime Watch of America president, Ms. Betty Ann Good and executive director, Ms. Ann W. Lisk, and board members, Louis Wolfson III, Roger Fritze, Maj. Doug Hughes, Marilyn Morris, Joyce Nunez Bell, Jane McMillan, Linda D. Brown, Sgt. James DiBernardo, William Flanagan, James Kelly, E.O. McAllister, Jeff Miller, Kip Parsons, Howard Rasmussen, Donna Uzzell, and Harry Wright for making the program a success. I also want to recognize the newly established State coordinators, Mr. Larry Bursey representing the southern counties of Florida and Ms. Susan Nefzger representing the northern counties. I encourage all of those involved in Youth Crime Watch, students, educators, civic leaders and law enforcement representatives to keep up the good work.

#### COMMENDING UNION RESCUE MISSION FOR 100 YEARS OF SERVICE

**HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, a majority of my California colleagues and I are taking this special opportunity to commend Union Rescue Mission, located in the skid row area of Los Angeles, for its service to the homeless, hungry, and needy as it celebrates its 100th anniversary this year. Union Rescue Mission is the largest mission of its kind in the world. Since its founding in 1891, the mission has served over 46 million meals to the hungry. Over 86 million nights of shelter have been provided to the homeless.

Today, with an annual budget of close to \$8 million and a staff of nearly 100, the mission serves the poor and needy of skid row by helping to restore hurting lives and broken families and by renewing faith in those who have lost all hope. The Union Rescue Mission offers these services by depending solely upon the contributions and support of concerned individuals, churches, and other organizations—with no Government support.

As it marks its first 100 years of service, a campaign is underway to build a new and larger home for the mission; \$15 million have been raised for this project. This evening, at a gala event in Los Angeles, the check for \$15 million will be presented to the officers of the mission. I am proud to announce that many of my California colleagues and I have signed a resolution which will also be presented to the mission at this evening's gala. We are pleased to formally commend Union Rescue Mission for its century of commitment to the thousands of needy who have received charity and hope as a result of its services in our State. I commend the following resolution to each of my colleagues in the House of Representatives:

Whereas, in 1891 Lyman Steward, President and founder of Union Oil Company—recognizing the need to serve the poor and homeless of the Los Angeles area—founded the Union Rescue Mission (initially known as the Pacific Gospel Union); and

Whereas, the Union Rescue Mission serves more than 1.1 million meals each year, provides nightly shelter to more than 1,100 people, has distributed more than a half million articles of clothing, and has helped more than 1,500 individuals successfully overcome drug and/or alcohol abuse; and

Whereas, the Mission operates without the support of the federal government, depending solely on private contributions and the support of concerned individuals, churches and other organizations; and

Whereas, the Mission has had an overwhelming impact on the homeless and hungry in the Los Angeles Skid Row area, restoring more than 40,000 lives, and is committed to serving the less fortunate 365 days a year; and

Whereas, the Mission not only exemplifies the 1,000-points-of-light volunteerism promoted by the Administration, but is in fact a century-old beacon of help known and appreciated nation-wide;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved That the California Congressional Delegation commends the Union Rescue Mission for its dedication to serving the needy, and calls upon the United States Congress to similarly honor the Mission's century of commitment to the poor and the homeless.

#### VETERANS DAY

**HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to veterans residing at the Rhode Island Veterans Home in Bristol, RI. On this Veterans Day, we certainly owe these fine American citizens a special honor.

I will be joining many Rhode Islanders this coming Monday to recognize and pay tribute to the tremendous impact that Rhode Island Veterans Home Residents and other veterans have on our everyday activities. We must always remind our citizenry that veterans are not simply a part of our Nation's past. They are not simply soldiers who fought in a war to keep our national borders intact. Instead, we must always—not just on Veterans Day—remember that the bravery and self-sacrifice of these honorable citizens of Newport and other communities affects the present day lives of

not only Americans, but free people throughout the world.

For example, just this past Tuesday, cities and towns in Rhode Island and across the Nation held elections for mayor and local offices. Our right to choose our leaders democratically, as we recently did in Rhode Island, would not exist were it not for the fact that hundreds of brave Americans—such as the fine veterans of the Bristol home—were willing to make the ultimate sacrifice to defend our democratic form of Government, embodied by our cherished right to vote.

Who would have thought several years ago that we would today be witnessing the liberation of Eastern Europe and the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union. In a short time, the world has gone from an environment marked by mistrust and nuclear threat to one of hope for long-term peace and freedom from tyranny. These miraculous events did not happen by accident. Rather, they are a direct result of the diligence and fortitude of the forces of democracy, of which our veterans have played such a key role.

Those who have died for this Nation can only fail to the extent that we fail them. They gave their all, and we must do nothing less than grant them the benefits and care they so clearly deserve. If we fail them, we let down far more than our veterans: We fail our country, we desecrate our heritage, and we belittle the rights and freedoms that they fought to preserve.

On this Monday, I pledge to redouble my efforts in Congress to strongly support veterans' medical and other programs. My record clearly recognizes how deeply indebted we are to the sacrifice made by veterans such as those in Bristol.

We can all remember the near tragedy which took place late last year when Congress did not pass legislation granting veterans a 1991 COLA. I was pleased to join the effort early this year to pass this belated, but much-needed, veterans COLA bill.

I was also pleased to play a part in the effort early this year to pass the most comprehensive legislation granting additional benefits to veterans exposed to the deadly herbicide agent orange. The scientific evidence is indisputable linking agent orange exposure to certain illnesses, and Congress did well to pass this much-needed legislation.

Finally, it is fitting that just last week, Congress sent to the President legislation granting veterans a 3.7 percent COLA for 1992. I look forward to the President's quick signature to this bill so that our veterans receive the compensation they so clearly deserve.

Residents at the Rhode Island Veterans Home in Bristol deserve our deepest gratitude and respect on this Veterans Day. I urge every Rhode Islander, if they get a chance to see a Bristol veteran, think about their irreplaceable contribution and take the time to say, "Thanks for keeping us free."

W.L. PHILBRICK, ONE OF MIAMI'S  
TRUE PIONEERS

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize retired funeral director and former Coral Gables commissioner, W.L. Philbrick who was featured in the Miami Herald on his 91st birthday. The article "Retired Funeral Director Honored on 91st Birthday" by Ana Aclé tells about Mr. Philbrick's many contributions to the development of the Miami area:

W.L. Philbrick was only 8 when he attended his older brother's funeral.

Upset at the loss of his big brother, who died in a train wreck, Philbrick was even more disappointed when the funeral home did not do a very good job of embalming his kin.

"I knew then that I wanted to be a funeral director," he said.

Friday, the retired funeral director and former Coral Gables commissioner celebrated his 91st birthday and his 60th wedding anniversary with his wife, Christine, and about 30 other friends at the David William Hotel in Coral Gables.

Wyndham Llewellyn Philbrick, known as Phil, was born Oct. 5, 1900, and was married on the same day in 1931. But the wedding day was not chosen to help him remember both events; Philbrick is a stickler for accuracy, including dates.

"I was born in Tallahassee and raised in Jacksonville from 1906 to 1919," he said. "I came to Dade County on Sept. 28, 1919. I was here for the hurricane of 1926 and, in 1922, I operated a business under my own name."

Philbrick founded Miami-Dade Community College's Mortuary Science Department and was one of Miami's pioneer funeral directors.

"He was the first to provide an ambulance hearse when Miami mostly consisted of waterways and bridges," said Darwin Gearhart, chairman of the Department of Funeral Service at Miami-Dade. "He had the first handicap ramp, the first essential dial-a-prayer and the first air-conditioned funeral home in the South."

Gearhart has known Philbrick for 25 years and remembers when they met: "He introduced himself, then he entertained me for one hour about the funeral of Al Capone, whom he embalmed."

At times, Philbrick entertained himself at the Gables' expense.

He once brought in a trash can and dumped garbage in front of Coral Gables commissioners to protest a garbage hike. He also was escorted out of commission chambers by two policemen after refusing to stop speaking. He even rode his bicycle up and down City Hall corridors to lobby for a bike path.

At his party Friday, Philbrick gave the Miami-Dade Wolfson Foundation a check for \$50,000. Horace Traylor, vice president of the MDCC Foundation, and J. Terrence Kelly, president of Miami-Dade's North campus, presented Philbrick with an honorary associate arts degree.

I am happy to pay tribute to W.L. Philbrick by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. Mr. Philbrick is truly one of Miami's great pioneers who has played a significant role in making Miami the great metropolitan area it is today.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MULTIFUNCTIONAL ELECTRONIC  
DISPLAY SYSTEM PROGRAM

### HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, when the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology finished consideration earlier this year of H.R. 1988, the NASA Multiyear Authorization Act of 1991, the Committee had deferred development of the Multifunctional Electronic Display System [MEDS], decreasing the Assured Shuttle Availability [ASA] Program by \$10 million.

However, as a member of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the Subcommittee on Space, I am very pleased today to note that the committee has not inserted language into its conference report noting that the ASA savings of \$10 million is without prejudice and no longer intended to be specifically or solely targeted against the MEDS Program.

Mr. Speaker, members of the Committee have decided that the MEDS Program is an important and vital part of ASA. MEDS is a solution to the increasing number of failures associated with the existing electromechanical flight instruments. MEDS will incorporate state-of-the-art technology and will benefit NASA by increasing shuttle reliability and flight safety, reducing up-front costs by building on already developed technology and reducing operating costs through reduced maintenance.

NASA should have the discretion, under the ASA program, to address shuttle reliability and safety requirements and decide how best to assure shuttle availability. I am sure that given the opportunity to choose, among several projects, how best to do so will greatly assist the Nation's goal of increasing the safety and reliability of the Space Shuttle Program.

### CONGRATULATIONS FIFTH DISTRICT ATHLETES

### HON. MIKE KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, each fall as school begins again, millions of Americans participate in fall athletic activities. This is true all across our country, from Salem, MA to Salem, OR in my district. These activities add to the academic atmosphere and the sense of community that we all take pride in.

Today, I rise to congratulate all Fifth District residents who participated in and supported fall athletic activities. These include the individual athletes, their families, the coaches, the school administrators and teachers, the cheerleaders, the bands, the booster clubs, the officials, and the community supporters.

Mr. Speaker, this week in Oregon the playoffs begin for fall athletics. I would like to congratulate and wish good luck to those teams from my district who qualified for the playoffs. In women's volleyball; Clackamas High School, South Albany High School, Corvallis High School, Lake Oswego High School,

November 7, 1991

Estacada High School, Molalla High School, Silverton High School. In men's soccer; Lakeridge High School, Lake Oswego High School, Corvallis High School, and Gervais High School. In women's soccer; West Linn High School, Crescent Valley High School, Lake Oswego High School and Gladstone High School. In men's football; Oregon City High School, McNary High School, Milwaukie High School, North Salem High School, Lakeridge High School, Silverton High School, Salem Academy and St. Paul High School. I would also like to congratulate my alma mater, Pendleton High School, for qualifying for the football playoffs.

Mr. Speaker, in recognizing athletic excellence I do not want to overlook the importance of academic achievement. I challenge each student athlete in my district to duplicate and exceed their athletic achievements in the classroom. True excellence begins in the classroom.

THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF  
FLORIDA SALUTES FEDERAL  
JUDGE JAMES LAWRENCE KING

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Federal Judge James Lawrence King, who was featured in the Miami Herald after serving as the chief Federal judge for the Nation's busiest Federal court—the Southern District of Florida. The editorial, "Thank you, your honor" tells how Judge King tackled one of the Nation's most extensive and difficult judicial caseloads as chief judge:

For the last seven years, James Lawrence King has known the exalted status of being the chief judge of the busiest Federal court in the nation. But among the reasons that the Federal Bar Association and the Dade County Bar Association are honoring him with a dinner tonight is that Larry King's exalted status never went to his head. Instead, it went to his roots.

Judge King, who yielded the chief judgeship to Judge Norman Roettger earlier this month, chuckles in private that his career has taken him only about 35 blocks. That's the distance to the Federal Courthouse from his birthplace at 2229 NW 35th St.

He was born at home on Dec. 20, 1927. The house had neither electricity nor indoor plumbing. "I was in the sixth grade before we ever had anything more than a kerosene lamp to read by," he recalls.

That lamp lit within him a great love for Miami and South Florida. And Larry King's own lights—pre-eminently as chief judge, but also eminently as a first-rate jurist as well—have been a beacon for a court beset by circumstances and stresses unique in the entire Federal-court system.

Consider some bare numbers alone: Nationally, Federal judges carry an average load of about 400 cases, civil and criminal. The 11 active judges in the Southern District of Florida, which covers all of South Florida, average 700 cases. Moreover, because geography makes South Florida a natural drug-importation point, this district's judges get an above-average load of complex, multiple-defendant criminal cases.

Some districts, with criminal caseloads not even approaching that of the South Florida district, have stopped taking civil cases altogether. Not this court. It has just moved up to fourth (from sixth) nationally in the number of civil cases disposed of. Average time: six months. "That," says Judge King, "is a miracle."

Whatever it is, it's attributable to Judge King's work ethic and his example: For seven years, he carried a full caseload even while devoting 25-30 hours a week to his administrative duties as chief judge.

Judge King could take senior status in December 1992, when he turns 65, and hear fewer cases. He says that he's not close to that decision yet. He's only close, at tonight's dinner, to a long and deserved ovation for exemplary public service.

I am happy to pay tribute to Judge King by reprinting this editorial. I wish him a continued long and successful career as a judge on the toughest judicial court in the Nation.

#### WESTLAKE VILLAGE CELEBRATES ITS 10TH ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the city of Westlake Village as it celebrates its 10th anniversary.

Westlake Village's beginnings date back to 1963, when the American Hawaiian Steamship Co. purchased the old Albertson Ranch and proceeded to build a master-planned community. Westlake Village quickly became one of southern California's most prestigious communities, and a generation of residents have worked hard to keep it that way.

The cityhood movement got under way in May of 1979 when dedicated community leaders formed the cityhood community to establish local control and home rule. Westlake Village became a city in November 1981 after 81 percent of the voters decided to become Los Angeles County's 82d city. Since then, the residents and city officials have worked together to maintain high standards and values necessary to promote the highest quality of life. Indeed, Westlake Village residents pride themselves on living in one of the most beautiful cities in California.

The current members of the city council—Mayor Kenneth E. Rufener and council members Berniece E. Bennett, Bonnie Klove, James E. Emmons, and Douglas R. Yarrow, are to be commended for their hard work and leadership.

Mr. Speaker, on November 15, the city will host a gala 10th anniversary celebration. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the residents and the leaders of Westlake Village as they mark this milestone, and in extending our best wishes for the years to come.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO JACK ZISA

#### HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Mayor Jack Zisa who is the recipient of the Outstanding Public Official Award from Panorama Italo-USA.

For many in Hackensack, the name "Zisa" has come to be synonymous with a tradition of community service, dedication, and love of our city. Jack Zisa, elected mayor of our city in his first run for elective office, has only enhanced his family's tradition.

After graduating from Hackensack High School, Jack received his degree in accounting from Rutgers University. He is the owner of an insurance agency and a partner in an accounting firm here in Hackensack.

Long a contributing and vital member of our community, Jack is a member of the executive board of the Bergen County Private Industry Council; a trustee of the nonprofit Fairmount Creative Playground project; and an executive board member of the American Stage Theatre Group. He is also a member of the Hackensack Lions Club and has served as both a Cub Scout leader and little league baseball coach. Jack recently was honored by the Hackensack chapter of UNICO for his dedication and service to the community. As mayor, Jack has initiated many neighborhood programs including Clean Sweep Day, a day when citizens take part in a community clean-up in Hackensack, and the Community Volunteer Program which encourages volunteers to work at city hall and other city departments.

Jack and his wife, Maureen, have a son, John, in the Hackensack Public School System. He and his family are parishioners of Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church.

He is truly one of the special few who make a difference in society. Jack is a man of the utmost integrity who sincerely cares about his neighbors, his community and his country.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to Jack Zisa as a colleague and a friend, as he continues to provide invaluable service to his community and truly makes a difference in society. I extend my best wishes to him on this most special occasion.

#### JOY ALSCHULER, MIAMI BEACH KIWANIS CLUB'S FIRST WOMAN PRESIDENT

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Joy Alschuler, who was featured in the Miami Herald after being elected the first woman president of the Miami Beach Kiwanis Club. The article "Beach Kiwanis Club Names Woman Chief" by Charles B. Rabin tells about her plans for the 42-year-old Miami Beach Kiwanis Club:

For the first time since its inception 42 years ago, the Kiwanis Club in Miami Beach has named a woman president.

Kiwanis International, originally called the Supreme Lodge Benevolent Order of Brothers, didn't allow women until 1987. Founded in Detroit in 1915 by Allen S. Browne, the organization took its name from the Indian term "kiwanis," which translates to "self-expression."

Joy Alschuler, the Miami Beach club's new president, takes exception to the translation. "The club's goals are to help others," she said.

There are other chapters throughout the country that have women presidents.

"But, for Miami Beach, it's a breakthrough," said Alschuler. "It's a challenge, and I'm looking forward to the opportunity."

The Miami Beach chapter has 66 members. Kiwanis clubs began admitting women after the Supreme Court ruled in 1987 that the Rotary Club must admit women.

"We were in a convention in Washington, D.C., at the time," said John B. Morton, president of Kiwanis International. "And the membership overwhelmingly approved female participants. It's been a very positive thing."

Founded with the intent of providing service to the community, the organization has grown to 87,000 clubs in 70 countries, with a total of 329,000 members. Alschuler said that last year, Kiwanis clubs raised \$65 million, spending 22 million people hours doing volunteer community projects. The organization went international in 1962.

The clubs' theme this year is addressing the needs of children. They have provided car seats and emergency "Children's Resource Guides" to needy parents.

Alschuler also serves as treasurer of the Miami Beach Chamber of Commerce and vice chairman of the Miami Beach Planning Board. She is a past-president of the Miami Beach Taxpayers Association.

She is also vice president and manager of Jefferson National Bank's main office in Miami Beach. She's held that position since June 1990.

An English major who graduated cum laude from the University of Miami in 1975, Alschuler says studying English helped her in communications, a necessary ingredient for banking.

She also waited until the last of her children—she has two boys and a girl—were grown before attending school.

"Young women today are more apt to go into management training first, then have kids," she said. "I have no regrets I did it the other way."

Alschuler, who grew up in New York, spent time in Miami Beach as a child.

Her father ran VanLeigh Furniture Showrooms in New York and Miami until 1979. He formed the company in 1923.

Alschuler's community involvement stems from her love of the area.

"Miami Beach is like a hometown feeling," she said. "But it's still large enough to offer cultural happenings. I like being back here, I have old friends here."

"The beach is improving everywhere, and it's not just an overnight thing. The infrastructure has been improved, and now we'll see more improvement in the interior blocks."

"When I have out-of-town guests, they enjoy the South Beach scene the most."

I am happy to pay tribute to Joy Alschuler and the Miami Beach Kiwanis Club by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. They have proven they can accept the challenge of

change while still continuing their significant role in making the Miami Beach area a better place to live.

### TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH ZOGLIO

#### HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Joseph Zoglio of Providence, on the occasion of a testimonial honoring his years of dedication not only to senior citizens of Silver Lake but for his commitment to the city of Providence.

A member of numerous civic organizations, Mr. Zoglio was past president of the Senior Citizens of Hope in the Silver Lake section of Providence for 8 years, before his retirement in 1987. His unselfish concern for seniors is a true example of his character. Mr. Zoglio has been a friend and a source of strength to those in need.

After retiring from a 20-year career with the U.S. Postal Service and another 20 years with the Providence Journal Co., he directed his efforts to helping others enjoy their golden years. A lifelong resident of the Silver Lake section of Providence, he is also a WWII veteran of the U.S. Army.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Joseph Zoglio.

### U.S.S. "NEVADA," THE HERO SHIP OF PEARL HARBOR

#### HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

#### THE HERO SHIP OF PEARL HARBOR

One of the overlooked facets of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor is the performance of the crew of the U.S.S. *Nevada* (BB-36).

No ship's crew in the history of the Navy, before Pearl Harbor or since, received as many Congressional Medals of Honor and Navy Crosses.

#### SITREP DECEMBER 6-7

The average age of the 1,440 crew members of *Nevada* was under 19½ years. Fifteen officers above the rank of Ensign were assigned, and there were 105 Ensigns.

By happenstance, the only officer above the rank of Ensign on the ship at the commencement of the attack was a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve, who was actually "standing by" for the assigned "Officer with the Day's Duty."

When the attack commenced, the Officer of the Deck was a twenty-one-year-old Ensign less than a year out of the Naval Academy, and the Junior Officer of the Deck was a nineteen-year-old, newly commissioned Ensign in the Naval Reserve. Both were wounded shortly after the attack began.

*Nevada* was the oldest battleship present. Her sister ship, U.S.S. *Oklahoma* (BB-37),

rolled over at her mooring. The next oldest ship, U.S.S. *Pennsylvania* (BB-38), suffered from bomb hits while in dry-dock. The next oldest ship, U.S.S. *Arizona* (BB-39), which has become a symbol of Pearl Harbor, blew up at her moorings very early in the attack.

When the fleet was ordered to put to sea, *Nevada* was the only battleship able to get underway.

In the soul searching environment following the attack, the role of the crew of *Nevada* was either downplayed or overlooked. How could a ship with only one Reserve Lieutenant Commander, and a very young OOD and JOOD possibly get underway? How would this appear in the soul searching of "unpreparedness" during the following long drawn out post mortem investigations addressing senior officials?

Oddly, no one ever questioned the Officer of the Deck, nor delved very deeply into what had happened on this ship.

The situation actually dated back to 1916 when this ship was commissioned. The original crew chose the nickname "Cheer-Up Ship" and passed this down to its successors. 87 percent of the "disciplinary cases" occurring on the ship in 1941 were for "fighting ashore." All of these were dismissed with a warning at Executive Officer's mast. The standard defense was, "Commander, I was in this bar down town, and only had two beers. Then someone said their ship was better than *Nevada*. A fight started. The Shore Patrol arrested me and sent me back to the ship." Many years later the Executive Officer confessed that he had no intention of disciplining any sailor who believed his ship was the best ship in the Navy. In ensuing years, some of the crew confessed that knowing this, they took advantage of the leniency and started a fight in order to get a free ride back to Pearl Harbor in the paddy wagon.

The 0.50 caliber machine gun nest at the top of the mainmast was unofficially "out of bounds" for officers. The rumor was that since 1916, the Marine Detachment which manned these guns, had been conducting a floating poker game. Indeed, when it rained or in other foul weather, a canopy would appear over the "bird bath."

Despite the career enhancing rules involving engineering performance by the Engineering Officer (the less fuel used the better), the Engineering Officer never let any of his six boilers go "cold iron" unless he had to shut it down to repair it. All boilers not in use to provide auxiliary power while in port, were kept heated with a small head of steam provided.

By happenstance, there was a platform halfway up the mainmast on which four 0.30 caliber machine guns had been mounted. This was often used by junior officers as an "unofficial punishment platform" for minor transgressions by their enlisted personnel. The "excuse" was to post a watch to spot Captain's gigs and Admiral's barges passing the ship in order to render proper side honors. The actual reason was that the stack gasses wafted over this platform and easily taught enlisted personnel not to transgress against the rules.

The Gunnery Officer was not very popular with the crew. There were two dummy "anti-aircraft loading machines" on the AA Deck, which were in continual use. Practically every member of the 1,440 man crew had spent several hours "training" at these loading machines. It made no difference whether they were cooks, bakers, boiler tenders, electricians, or whatever.

During the 2000-2400 watch on December 6th, the Chief Warrant Gunner suggested to

the OOD that following taps at 2200, all water tight doors not involving living spaces be closed. This was a precaution during a massive change in the main battery ammunition, in which the 1,440 14" shells and the two seventy-five pound bags of smokeless powder assigned each shell, were being replaced with heavier ammunition, and larger powder bags.

It is not known how prepared in comparison other ships were. Probably none had all boilers ready to come up to steam; probably none had Marines playing poker near their 0.50 caliber machine guns; probably none had posted sailors on the 0.30 caliber platform; some may have had some degree of water-tight integrity; and some may have indulged in the total-crew evolutions at their AA loading machines. Some may even have harbored convictions that their ship was a better ship than *Nevada*.

And so on December 7, 1941, the crew set about proving its convictions.

Aside from the 0.50 caliber and 0.30 caliber machine guns, *Nevada's* AA Battery consisted of ten open mount 5"/25 caliber guns. Five were controlled from a starboard director on the Sky Control platform above the bridge, and five from the port director. The port director was inoperative being modified to track aircraft going 210 knots vice the 140 knot capability of the starboard director. There were no 20mm, 40mm, or 1.1" guns which played such a major part in fleet defense at Midway in June of 1942.

At each gun, there was a locked "ready box" with forty rounds of ammunition.

Routinely, there were around 150 men working on the AA deck, either in routine maintenance or at the dummy practice machines. 90 of these were actually assigned to specific guns.

It is not clear who saw the first attacking planes. The Boatswain's Mate of the Watch observed bomb(s) falling on Ford Island concurrently with the OOD's seeing a torpedo plane drop a torpedo and peel off, displaying the red circles under the wing. The General Alarm was sounded, and by the time the OOD climbed the two ladders to the AA gun deck, all of the guns were firing. A Chief Petty Officer had taken a sledge and knocked the locks off the ready boxes. He has also seen to it that the firing cutouts which restricted the guns from firing above a 65 degree angle (for safety in peace) had been pulled.

The OOD was also an AA Director officer. By the time he climbed the additional ladders to the Sky Control Platform, his director was already tracking a bomber. It was obvious that with so many AA bursts in the air, that no one had any idea which batteries from which ships were tracking the same aircraft. LCDR Mitsuo Fuchida who led the air attack noted in his writings how surprised he was that there was so much anti-aircraft fire so quickly.

In reality, the duel between the AA guns and bombers was a Mexican stand-off. The bombers were very inaccurate, and the AA Fire was very inaccurate. The gun directors using analog gears would calculate the course, speed, height, and range to a bomber, and then calculate the fuze setting necessary to hit the enemy. The director then sent signals to each gun, activating pointers which instructed the crews to match the signals. Because of safety practices, the guns were never fired above a 65 degree angle, and because of competitive judging practices, never were fired at targets approaching more than forty-five degrees ahead or abaft the beam, or flying less than 8,000 feet or more than 10,000 at a speed between 100 and 120 knots.

Even with these "given" the accuracy of the guns was not good. The bombers were even less accurate, as they had no way to calculate the winds, nor bomb sights capable of translating the height, course, or speed of the aircraft into a solution for accurate targeting.

On the other hand, the Japanese dive bombers and torpedo planes could be accurately targeted by their pilots by simply flying towards the targets. In the absence of 20mm, 40mm or 1.1" guns, the dive bombers and torpedo planes enjoyed all the advantages.

The Japanese assigned four torpedo planes to attack *Nevada*. During survey operations in 1989-1990, one of these torpedoes was found in the mud off the *Nevada* moorings. Two Kate torpedo planes were also found in the mud, one slightly forward of the beam and one slightly abaft of the beam of *Nevada* moorings. It is believed that one was shot down by the Marines in the "bird bath" and the other by the sailors on the mid-mast platform. Only one torpedo struck *Nevada*, on the port side at about Number 2 turret. This left a 20' x 40' hole in her side. Because the ship was well closed up, the flooding was confined to the proximate compartments.

The other battleships and the cruiser *Helena* were not so fortunate. The three battleships nested outboard of the others all sank from torpedo hits, the *Oklahoma* rolling over.

In the initial dive bombing attacks, bombs exploded on *Nevada's* foremast and one amidships on the starboard side, starting fires in both instances. The dive bombers returned to strafe, and several men were killed or wounded, including the Officer of the Deck who was severely wounded by a bullet which passed completely through his thigh.

During this phase of the attack, the U.S.S. *Arizona* blew up at the moorings directly ahead of *Nevada*, showering *Nevada* with a great deal of debris, and injuring or killing other personnel.

A fleet signal was made for all ships to sortie. Because the *Nevada's* boilers were not "cold" the ship was able to get underway in record time. By this time, the nineteen year old *JOOD* had also been wounded, and the conning of the ship was left to the ship's Chief Quartermaster. With *Arizona* burning furiously ahead, and a dredging line off the stern, the maneuvering of the ship was a masterpiece of seamanship.

As *Nevada* passed close by *Arizona*, additional fires broke out along the starboard side. Most were not severe, but burned several crewmen who refused to leave their AA guns.

During the sortie, the second wave of attackers appeared, and chose *Nevada* as the main target since she was by far the largest ship underway. There was terrible carnage on the AA Deck. Out of the 90 officers and men assigned to the batteries, and the personnel who served as relief crews, fifty men were killed and over 100 wounded. Yet, throughout the battle, all guns were kept continuously in action. Only one AA officer escaped wounds; all of the CPOs were killed or wounded; and only three of the Gun Captains escaped death or wounds.

As *Nevada* sortied, crews of other ships who saw her stopped for a moment and cheered. The bombs from the second attack left fourteen fires burning from hits and near misses, with a massive fire on the foremast from a fire that ignited the ship's aviation gasoline and its paint locker. In order to save the forward magazines, more counter flooding forward was ordered, making the *Nevada* appear to be sinking by the head.

Fearing a third attack which might sink the ship in the channel, she was ordered to run aground near Dry Dock #1. This signal was ignored, and an Emergency flag was placed above it, and the ship reluctantly was grounded on Hospital Point.

More Congressional Medals of Honor and more Navy Crosses were awarded to crew members for their conduct during the Japanese attack than had ever been awarded to any ship's crew—before or after. There were many hundreds of acts of bravery that went unnoticed on practically every ship present. There is no record of a single person involved in the attack, whether in the Army, the Army Air Corps, Marine Corps or the Navy failing to do their best for their defense.

#### HONORING DR. MANUEL CEREIJO

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge Dr. Manuel Cereijo for being chosen by the selection committee of the Hispanic Engineer National Achievement Awards as the winner of the 1991 University Level—Lifetime Achievement Award. This award was originated to acknowledge Hispanics who have made exceptional contributions and a difference in the fields of science, engineering, education, and technology.

Dr. Manuel Cereijo, a professor of engineering at Florida International University in Miami, was presented this award on October 12, 1991 at the Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles, CA at an event called "Success Through Education: A Salute to Hispanic Excellence."

Dr. Cereijo has expressed his commitment and dedication to our educational system. His expertise in engineering, scientific and technical education earned him the opportunity for this very special honor. He has performed essential research activities in engineering and science in the last 25 years, and has three patents in the area of high-technology manufacturing. In addition, he is the author of two textbooks, and has written hundreds of articles for technical journals, national and international magazines and newspapers.

In addition to this very special honor, Dr. Cereijo received the "Engineer of the Year" award in 1988 by the Association of Cuban Engineers. He is the national coordinator for the Southeast United States of the National Hispanic Scholarship Fund. Dr. Cereijo also created a plan for 250 engineering students, who arrived in Miami during the Mariel exodus, to be accepted in Florida International University's engineering program in 1981. These engineering students were able to successfully earn their engineering degrees in the United States.

With his outstanding credentials and obvious dedication to his profession, it is no wonder that Dr. Cereijo has received these honors. I commend him for his exceptional work.

#### VETERANS DAY

#### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to the American Legion's Post 7 in Newport, RI. On this Veterans Day, we certainly owe these fine American citizens a special honor.

I will be joining many Rhode Islanders this coming Monday to recognize and pay tribute to the tremendous impact that American Legion's Post 7 and other veterans have on our everyday activities. We must always remind our citizenry that veterans are not simply a part of our Nation's past. They are not simply soldiers who fought in a war to keep our national borders intact. Instead, we must always—not just on Veterans Day—remember that the bravery and self-sacrifice of these honorable citizens of Newport and other communities affects the present-day lives of not only Americans, but free people throughout the world.

For example, just this past Tuesday, cities and towns in Rhode Island and across the Nation held elections for mayor and local offices. Our right to choose our leaders democratically, as we recently did in Rhode Island, would not exist were it not for the fact that hundreds of thousands of brave Americans—such as the fine members of post 7—were willing to make the ultimate sacrifice to defend our democratic form of government, embodied by our cherished right to vote.

Who would have thought several years ago that we would today be witnessing the liberation of Eastern Europe and the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union. In a short time, the world has gone from an environment marked by mistrust and nuclear threat to one of hope for long-term peace and freedom from tyranny. These miraculous events did not happen by accident. Rather, they are a direct result of the diligence and fortitude of the forces of democracy, of which our veterans have played such a key role.

Those who have died for this Nation can only fail to the extent that we fail them. They gave their all, and we must do nothing less than grant them the benefits and care they so clearly deserve. If we fail them, we let down far more than our veterans: we fail our country, we desecrate our heritage, and we belittle the rights and freedoms that they fought to preserve.

On this Monday, I pledge to redouble my efforts in Congress to strongly support veterans medical and other programs. My record clearly recognizes how deeply indebted we are to the sacrifice made by veterans such as those of American Legion Post 7.

We can all remember the near tragedy which took place late last year when Congress did not pass legislation granting veterans a 1991 COLA. I was pleased to join the effort early this year to pass this belated but much-needed veterans COLA bill.

I was also pleased to play a part in the effort early this year to pass the most comprehensive legislation granting additional benefits to veterans exposed to the deadly herbi-

cide, agent orange. The scientific evidence is indisputable linking agent orange exposure to certain illnesses, and Congress did well to pass this much-needed legislation.

Finally, it is fitting that just last week, Congress sent to the President legislation granting veterans A 3.7-percent COLA for 1992. I look forward to the President's quick signature to this bill so that our veterans receive the compensation they so clearly deserve.

The members of American Legion Post 7 deserve our deepest gratitude and respect on this Veterans Day. I urge every Rhode Islander, if they get a chance to see a member of post 7, think about their irreplaceable contribution and take the time to say, "Thanks for keeping us free."

#### TRIBUTE TO CHARLES C. ZETTEL

#### HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great admiration that I rise today to recognize a truly outstanding individual from mid-Michigan. Charlie Zettel, a lifetime resident of Gladwin County, passed away on September 29, 1991, after a battle with cancer.

Mr. Zettel was known as Mr. Gladwin by many. His activities truly illustrate the dedication this man had to his community. A member of organizations such as the Fraternal Order of the Eagles, Knights of Columbus, and the Rotary Club, his voluntarism was evident.

His civic duty is also apparent by the fact that he was a member of the Gladwin City Council for 28 years, airport commissioner, Gladwin County Chamber of Commerce member, city planning commission member, Gladwin City Business Association member, and cofounder of the Gladwin Development Corp. He truly was dedicated to his community and its citizens.

Someone once said that "the way I look at Charlie, he was an Eagle Scout who continued to earn merit badges for the rest of his life." This is an excellent quote to describe a man who used to work 16-hour days regularly between running his store, Zettel's Drug Store, and taking care of city council business.

There are many community accomplishments that Charlie Zettel could claim as his, including the modernization of offices. When Mr. Zettel saw the benefits of computers, he went to Mid-Michigan Community College to take classes and learn how to use computers. Soon he was helping others in the community learn how to use computers.

The accomplishment that he was most proud of, however, was the establishment of the Gladwin Airport, which was recently renamed Charles C. Zettel Memorial Airport. As a pilot himself he was named airport commissioner in 1968, and held that post until shortly before his death. He oversaw many changes in the airport, including renovations in the early 1970's to include a terminal building, cement runways, and lighted landing devices.

He also found a way to use his store to benefit the community. If it meant opening the store at midnight or going in on a Sunday in

order to fill an emergency prescription, he would do it.

Mr. Speaker, I know you will join me in commending this great man. It was once said of him that "what it came down to was anytime there was anything good for the community, he was involved." Charlie Zettel is a man that will truly be missed.

#### PRECISION TRADING CORP. AS ONE OF TOP 10 HISPANIC BUSINESSES

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize Precision Trading Corp. 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, Precision Trading Corp. 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 Precision Trading Corp. was the company's president, Israel Lapciuc, who said that he hoped his firm would be an example to other businesses, that with work, honesty, and presentation, anyone can reach the heights in this country.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Precision Trading Corp. 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.

#### REMARKS BY DR. BERT VOGELSTEIN

#### HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues some remarks made by Dr. Bert Vogelstein before the congressional biomedical research caucus on Monday, October 28, 1991. But first, I would like to say a few words about him.

Dr. Bert Vogelstein is professor of oncology at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, where he directs the molecular genetics laboratory. His primary interest is the study of human colorectal cancer. Dr. Vogelstein and his colleagues have discovered a series of genetic alterations responsible

for this type of tumor. The principles he has uncovered about colon cancer seem to apply to many other tumor types, giving hope to the idea that a basic understanding of the molecular basis of most common cancers are within our grasp. He has received many honors for his research, including the prestigious Bristol-Myers Squibb Award for Distinguished Cancer Research. His talk today is "The New Understanding of Human Cancer: Implications for Health Care." Dr. Vogelstein's text of remarks follows:

Dr. Bert Vogelstein, it is an honor to speak before you today and especially to follow Dr. Bishop. I follow him not only temporally at this briefing, but as you will see, our work on human cancers follows in the footsteps of his pioneering work on experimental tumor systems and his juxtaposition provides an excellent example of how basic research often leads to clinical advances.

I will discuss three related topics this afternoon: first, how I got involved in cancer research; second, recent results on the cause of human cancer; and third, ways in which this research can be applied to treatment and prevention of cancer in the future. My first contact with cancer patients came in 1974 when I was a resident in Pediatrics at John Hopkins. Part of my responsibilities there were to take care of young patients with cancer. That was, to say the least, a very frustrating experience. It was frustrating emotionally because there was little we could do for many of the patients. But that frustration was compounded by an intellectual one, the frustration that we were dealing with a disease about which we knew nothing. That kind of experience prompted many young physicians like me to enter research careers, most often through training at the National Cancer Institute, to try to learn something—indeed, anything—about this mysterious condition. In the last several years, that research has paid off beyond anyone's expectations. I will tell you today about colon cancers. But similar stories could be told about many other common tumor types.

Colon tumors progress through several stages, from normal colon to benign polyps (called adenomas), which gradually grow until a cancer forms. Our work over the last decade has been designed to understand the cause of each of these steps. The bottom line of these studies is that this progression is caused by a series of mutations, that is, alterations in genes. There are four genes which normally control colon growth. When a mutation in one of these genes occurs, the gene does not work properly and a small tumor—a polyp—results. If an additional mutation occurs in the polyp, it grows larger, and so on. When enough mutations have occurred, all the controls are broken down, and a full-blown cancer results. Some of the mutations are inherited from parent to child, and that is why some families have a very high incidence of specific forms of cancer, including colon cancer. Most of the mutations occur after birth, either as mistakes that cells unfortunately make without any outside interference or as result of exposure to chemical carcinogens or other environmental insults.

Now I would like to try to give you some glimpse of the future, how this new knowledge about the cause of cancer is going to lead in the future to completely new ways of caring for patients.

Let us discuss therapy first. Conceptually, the best way to treat a cancer which has lost its controlling genes is to replace those nor-

mal genes. Can we do that? The first answer to that question is affirmative. In the test tube, at least, one can put back a normal, non-mutated gene into the cancer cells. In every case, the cancer completely stops growing, stops dead in its tracks. Can we do this in a patient? Can we use gene therapy to replace defective genes in cancer cells growing in a patient rather than a test tube? Not yet, although several laboratories are hard at work on this problem. And at any rate that technology is advancing, it is a safe bet that this technological hurdle will be overcome in the foreseeable future.

Treatment involves patients who already have cancer. What is much better than treatment is prevention. It takes 20 or more years to accumulate enough mutations to take a normal cell to a fully developed cancer cell. That provides a huge window in time in which to detect tumors which have not yet become malignant. Any tumor which is detected at a benign stage, or even at an early malignant stage, can be cured by relatively simple surgical means. What we need to do is develop tests that will allow the detection of tumors before they have invaded the body. And since the cause of tumors is mutations, we are hopeful that the mutations themselves can be used as tools for such early detection.

There are many ways one can envision using these tools. As I mentioned before, some of the mutations are inherited from parent to child. Patients who inherit these mutations are at great risk for developing cancer, and they often do so at an early age. For example, one young man who was presented to our clinics was only 22 years old when he was found to have colon cancer. Because he was so young, we looked at other members of his family. We found that his mother died from colon cancer at an early age and three of his sisters, all in their twenties were each found to have colon tumors. Obviously a very sad case. Two other sisters did not yet have colon tumors, but these girls were young, one was 9 and one was 12. Were they going to develop disease like the other members of their family? Just a short time ago, it would have been impossible to tell, but now that we know the gene that is mutated and causes this family's predisposition, it's easy to tell. We did a simple blood test on these girls and found out that they did not inherit the mutant gene. Similarly, all the cousins, aunts, uncles and extended family members of this kindred can undergo the same simple blood test to determine who has inherited the mutant gene and who has not. Those who are not affected, are spared great expense, discomfort, and anxiety. For those who are affected, we can try to prevent the onset of cancers using drugs or other measures; it is often easier to prevent than to cure if you know who is at risk.

So, in summary, the new knowledge about the cause of cancer is already making significant differences to patients. What is more important is that this is just the tip of the iceberg. The contrast between what we knew about cancer when I was a resident and what we know about cancer today is dramatic. The frustration that we felt back then has given way to great excitement and optimism. The excitement stems from the fact that we finally understand the basics of what is wrong with the cancer cell; the mystery has been removed. It is also important to point out that almost all of the work on cancer genes that Dr. Bishop and I discussed has been done in the United States, largely under the auspices of the National Cancer Institute. Therefore, the revolution in under-

standing cancer that has taken place in the last few years should be a great source of pride to all Americans, and especially to the Congress, whose members have made this revolution possible through its continuing support of The National Cancer Institute.

ON THE RETIREMENT OF AN  
EXEMPLARY AMERICAN

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in his lifetime, Dr. LaVern A. Freeh has made an unusual contribution to production, marketing and distribution of food throughout the world. Many millions of people throughout the world eat better today because of his life's work.

Dr. Freeh is retiring next month, and since he is a native North Dakotan, I wish to recognize his contribution to farm cooperative marketing and food processing and distribution, and to summarize the life of an exemplary American. I also wish him a very enjoyable retirement.

Vern was born on July 10, 1926, on a Depression-era farm near Harvey, ND. Following graduation from high school, in 1944, he enlisted in the Marines and served in the South Pacific during the final year of the war. He returned home in mid-1946 to farm with his father. He also taught school at the local, one-room rural school, though he hadn't yet attended college.

In 1947, he was recruited to play football at North Dakota State University. Beginning with the third game of his freshman year, he started 34 consecutive games, playing both offense and defense, and earned 4 varsity letters. During his junior year, in 1949, he played all but 20 minutes out of the nine-game schedule and was voted as the team's most valuable player. In recognition of Vern's athletic accomplishments, he was inducted into the North Dakota Athletic Hall of Fame on October 5, 1991.

When Vern graduated from NDSU in 1951, he was named one of the 15 most outstanding graduating seniors. Following college, he taught vocational agriculture and coached football for 6 years at Linton, ND. In 1957, he moved to East Lansing, MI, where he served as an assistant football coach at Michigan State University.

There he also began to pursue his masters and doctorate degrees. He earned an M.S. degree in ag economics and his doctorate in communications. In 1962, after receiving his Ph.D., he joined the faculty at the University of Minnesota. He served there with distinction for 18 years.

During his tenure at the University of Minnesota, Dr. Freeh became deeply involved in international agricultural development. He rose to the rank of assistant dean for Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics and director of International Programs for the University. He received numerous honors for his work, including:

Outstanding Service Citation from the Chancellor of the Republic of Germany in 1968 for work on behalf of German agriculture.

Knighted by the President of Finland in 1969 for work on behalf of Finnish agriculture and Finnish youth.

Outstanding Minnesota Citizen of the Year in 1976 by the State Community Education Association for work on behalf of public community education.

Distinguished National Epsilon Sigma Phi Meritorious Service Award in 1977 for work on behalf of humanity.

Outstanding Alumni Achievement Award from North Dakota State University in 1977.

In 1980, Dr. Freeh left academic life and joined the staff of Land O'Lakes, a farm supply and dairy marketing cooperative based in Minnesota. Under his leadership, the cooperative initiated several new programs for increased involvement in international affairs. Since then, Land O'Lakes has built a reputation for the quality of training and technical assistance for improving overseas agricultural production and food processing systems.

As a result of Dr. Freeh's efforts and the programs undertaken by the cooperative, Land O'Lakes received two major national awards:

The Fowler-McCracken Commission Corporate Award in 1984 for outstanding leadership in alleviating world hunger, and

The President's World Without Hunger Award in 1985 to the corporation that's done the most to alleviate world hunger.

In addition to his responsibilities at Land O'Lakes, Dr. Freeh serves on several State, national, and international committees and boards, including:

Board chairperson, Eastern European Cooperative Business Development Center, Washington, DC.

Chairperson, Overseas Cooperative Development Committee, Washington, DC.

Chairperson, Governor's Ag Advisory Committee, State of Minnesota.

Board member, CARE, New York City.

Board member, National Cooperative Business Association, Washington, DC.

Founding board member, Jamaican Agricultural Development Foundation, Kingston, Jamaica.

Board member, North Dakota State University Development Foundation.

Member, President's Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Assistance, Washington, DC.

As Land O'Lakes vice president of public and international affairs, Dr. Freeh has often testified before Congress on issues relating to food aid, development assistance, and participation by cooperatives in international development programs. He also has been responsible for representing the cooperative's position on domestic agricultural issues in an effort to help Members of Congress understand the needs and concerns of midwestern farmers, ranchers, and rural residents.

SOUTH BEACH ELEMENTARY  
SCHOOLS FACE POSITIVE  
CHANGES

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, overcrowding in South Beach elementary schools

has yielded positive change for the area. Leroy D. Fienberg Elementary and Ida M. Fisher Elementary schools have merged, while a new school, South Pointe Elementary has been opened. The reorganization will relieve overcrowding, make new programs available and introduce a new teaching method. The Miami Herald recently brought attention to this reorganization benefiting the parents, teachers, and students of South Beach in an article by Mr. Aaron S. Rubin. That article follows:

When school starts in September, one new elementary school in South Beach will open while two other ones will merge.

The realignment—the Beach hasn't seen such a reorganization in decades—will mean vast changes for South Beach teachers, students and parents. Overcrowding will be relieved. Parents and residents will benefit from new programs. And a revolutionary new teaching method will debut in South Beach.

The first manifestation will be at Leroy D. Fienberg Elementary and Ida M. Fisher Elementary in South Beach. The two schools will reunite in September, after five years of being apart.

The merger will come about because South Pointe Elementary will open in September, allowing some Fienberg-Fisher students to transfer there. Five years ago, Fienberg-Fisher Elementary School was the largest grade school in the nation, with nearly 1,600 students. Now, the newly reunited school will have 500 fewer students.

Teachers already are relishing the extra space and other benefits the merger should bring.

"Each one of us will be able to have our own classroom, which will be wonderful," said teacher Valerie Wilkerson, 34. Before, teachers had to share.

Teacher Bryna Berman said she looks forward to the mix of younger and older students.

#### MERGER BRINGS UNITY

Fienberg didn't have a student newspaper. Now, older students can write one for the whole school. And older students can serve as tutors for their younger schoolmates, said Berman, who will switch from teaching second graders to fifth- and sixth-graders.

Emilio Fox, director of the Dade schools region that includes Beach schools, said better community health would lead to better learners.

"We're very interested in seeing it work not only from an education standpoint," Fox said, "but also in acting as the catalyst for whatever agencies are out there to come into our school and kind of pitch in with us."

At South Pointe Elementary, a different kind of partnership is leading to a new way of teaching.

A private company will receive public school money to run South Pointe, the first such partnership in the nation.

The company, Education Alternatives Inc., is using a novel teaching method that it says has boosted student achievement at its two private schools in Minnesota and Arizona.

Teachers at South Pointe will let students decide what they'll learn—and how they'll learn it.

#### A MODEL FOR FUTURE?

Dr. Michael Krop, a member of the Dade County School Board, said he hopes the company's methods—and outside funding—will serve as a method for educating underprivileged children.

"We are doing very poorly with the kind of background these children have in other conventional schools, not only in Dade County

but throughout the country," he said. "We're hoping we can show some successes here that are not being shown elsewhere."

The merger, too, could be good news for parents and families.

Instead of two Parent-Teacher Associations, there will be one—so parents with children in upper and lower grades won't have to choose. And separate programs that taught and assisted parents will be combined.

#### HUB FOR COMMUNITY

Perhaps most significantly, educators and social service agencies are working to make Fienberg-Fisher a "full-service school," that is, a community hub where education, health care and other services are offered.

Fienberg-Fisher is using part of a \$75,000 grant from the private Danforth Foundation to arrange the project, which calls for such agencies as the Stanley C. Myers Community Health Center and the state department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to set up an office at the school.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the leadership of Mr. Emilio Fox, the director of South Beach area schools in Dade County, for helping to oversee a successful reorganization of South Beach schools. I would also like to commend the principal of South Pointe Elementary, Ms. Patricia Parhan and the principal of Fienberg-Fisher Elementary, Mr. Matthew Lawrence for aiding in this innovative transition.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO LEVON TER-PETROSYAN

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a resolution which congratulates Mr. Levon Ter-Petrosyan on becoming the first democratically elected President of Armenia. The resolution also comments the Armenian people for continuing their difficult quest for democracy and free-market economics in their country. I would like to invite my colleagues to join us as cosponsors of this important resolution.

Armenia deserves much of the credit for fueling the democratic movements in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. In February 1988, Armenians took to the streets en masse to protest the authoritarian and oppressive nature of their government. Many experts believe that the prodemocracy movements in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union used the Armenian protests as a model. As we all know, the net result of these national democratic movements was the ouster of entrenched, corrupt Communist dictatorships.

We must encourage democratic tendencies wherever and whenever possible. Democracy in Armenia is in its embryonic stage. The U.S. Congress has a vital role to play in nurturing and encouraging its growth. Please join us in sending the message to the Armenian people that the Congress supports its efforts for independence and democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the text of my resolution be printed in the RECORD at this point.

H. CON. RES.—

Congratulating the president and the people of Armenia for their democratic elections

and urging the President of the United States to recognize Armenia's declaration of independence and to extend full diplomatic recognition to the Republic of Armenia.

Whereas in February 1988, the Armenian people engaged in mass public protests against their oppressive communist government, thereby creating a model for the other anticommunist protest movements throughout Eastern Europe and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Whereas the Armenian protests and similar protests throughout Eastern Europe and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have caused the communist system to collapse and the liberation of millions of people;

Whereas the Armenian people yearn for and are striving for the establishment of democracy and a free-market economic system in their country;

Whereas on September 21, 1991, in a national referendum held in compliance with the Soviet constitution and monitored by international observers, the people of the Armenian republic voted overwhelmingly for independence from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Whereas on October 16, 1991, the Republic of Armenia held its first multiparty presidential election, selecting Levon Ter-Petrosian, a former political prisoner, as its first president; and

Whereas these elections are recognized as being free and fair:

Now, therefore, be it  
Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) congratulates President Levon Ter-Petrosian for becoming the first democratically elected president of the Republic of Armenia;

(2) commends the people of Armenia for successfully executing Armenia's first free, fair, and democratic presidential election, and encourages them to continue their course toward democracy and a free-market economy; and

(3) urges the President of the United States to recognize Armenia's declaration of independence, extend full diplomatic recognition to the independent Republic of Armenia, and support Armenia's application to join international organizations, including the United States and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

#### DOES AMERICA CARE ABOUT FAMILIES?

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, on November 6, European Community labor ministers reached a political agreement over plans to harmonize workers' rights to parental leave throughout Western Europe.

The agreement reached by the European labor ministers guarantees women a minimum of 14 weeks paid maternity leave. The agreement provides that workers on leave must be compensated at adequate levels and that those levels should not be less than the sums available to a worker during sick leave. The agreement prohibits the dismissal of pregnant workers for any reason related to the pregnancy, provides that such workers shall have the right to transfer to alternative duties if their

current job involves a risk to the health and safety of the worker, and restricts the ability of employers to assign pregnant workers to night work. The agreement further provides that this is a minimum standard, below which protection cannot fall, and can never be used to justify a lowering of existing standards.

This is just a part of the support system that the European countries have established to protect families. Indeed, the provisions just agreed to by the European labor ministers are a lesser standard than those provided by law by many of the member nations of the European Community. But even the United Kingdom, which has one of the weakest laws in Europe, provides that women are entitled to at least 6 weeks maternity leave at 90 percent of their salary, followed by an additional 12 weeks of leave at minimum compensation. To the extent that the proposal of the labor ministers is controversial at all, it is because many feel that it does not go far enough.

It is discouraging and disturbing to compare this policy with the current status of the law in the United States. The Senate has recently passed legislation that would provide workers with 12 weeks of unpaid leave to provide for family members in the event of a crisis. Specifically, that legislation provides a worker would be entitled to 12 weeks of unpaid leave, leave that may be offset by any paid leave the employee has accrued, in the event of a birth or adoption, in order to care for a seriously ill parent, spouse, or child, or in the event of the worker's own illness. The legislation requires medical certification that an employee is either needed to care for an ill family member or is unable to perform the functions of his or her position. The Senate-passed bill exempts employees working less than 1,250 hours a year. Almost one-third of the women in the work force and one-fifth of all employees are working part time. The Senate-passed bill exempts employers employing less than 50 workers, thereby removing approximately 40 percent of the work force from coverage. The Senate bill exempts key employees, requires employees provide 30-days notice of intent to take leave, and permits employers to recapture health premiums paid on behalf of the employee in the event the employee does not return to work.

To call this legislation a minimum standard does not do justice to the word "minimum"; "least" is a more accurate term. Yet, we are being told that even this constitutes too great a burden on business for the President and perhaps a third of the House. The real cost, however, is being borne by American families. Too many families face an irreconcilable conflict between financial needs and emotional and physical needs. Faced with a need to provide care on the one hand and to provide income on the other, a worker unable to obtain leave has no rational choice. Either decision imposes unreasonable costs on that family and on society. The Family and Medical Leave Act, at minimal expense to employers, enables workers to provide necessary, crucial care at times of family crises without jeopardizing the economic livelihood of the family. This legislation benefits workers and their dependents, specifically, and the quality of life in this country, generally. Mr. Speaker, this is truly the minimum that we owe to our constituents.

#### ALLAPATTAH ELEMENTARY KICKS OFF RED RIBBON ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Allapattah Elementary School in Miami recently kicked off its red ribbon campaign, with a week full of events, October 19-26. The program of speakers, pep rallies, and games, launches a year long, day-to-day effort to prevent drug abuse. The Red Ribbon Committee under the leadership of committee chair, Ms. Maria Sarduy and cochair, Ms. C. Kary Marquez, has created a multidimensional drug prevention program at Allapattah Elementary.

Mr. Speaker, our children are often bombarded with negative peer pressure. The red ribbon campaign works to counteract those harmful influences by teaching Allapattah Elementary students that drugs steal your happiness. The program works through all of a student's activities: Classroom studies, art and music classes, and recreation.

The substance abuse trust curriculum, sponsored by Dade County Public Schools, plays a significant role in the classroom. The children gain a foundation of knowledge about the dangerous effects of drug abuse through this class work. The cold hard facts about drug abuse work to dispel any myths about this killer of our children, families, and neighborhoods. An essay contest for the campaign challenges the writing skills of these young students to explain, in their own words, the evils of drug abuse.

The art and music programs at Allapattah Elementary also promote the antidrug theme at the red ribbon campaign. Door decorating contests and other art competitions rally students around antidrug themes through creative expression. Music classes work with students as they compose pep songs and rap pieces which melodically decry drugs.

I commend the leadership of Ms. Sarduy and Ms. Marquez for making the antidrug efforts of the red ribbon campaign an integral part of Allapattah. The Red Ribbon Committee should also be recognized for their contribution, these include: Mary Acebal, Annie Byrd, Thelma Clark, Raquel Cruz, Maria Del Gado, Mora Finch, Angel Forte, Mary Richard, Katrinka Gibson, Isabel Gonzales, Patricia Jackson, Anita Julien, Mareya Morino, Richard Muller, Barbara Myles, Odalys Perez, Gratha Pla, Ana Reyes, Judy Rodriguez, Cristina Rubino, Rodrigo Suarez, and Jacqueline Van Bell.

#### ENTERPRISE CAPITAL FORMATION ACT

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

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am joining over 40 of my colleagues in the House and over 20 in the Senate in introducing the

Enterprise Capital Formation Act. This bipartisan effort responds to the need of small businesses to tap into equity markets.

While a strong supporter of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, I have long felt that eliminating the capital gains differential was its biggest flaw. Since the elimination of the capital gains differential, there has been a dramatic drop-off in venture capital investments. It has become much more difficult for small, start-up firms to raise the capital needed to expand and create jobs.

The Enterprise Capital Formation Act responds to this problem by providing a 50-percent deduction for investors who make long-term—greater than 5 years—venture capital investments, the first \$100 million of paid-in capital, and greater deductions for those who make seed capital investments—the first \$5 million of paid-in capital.

Small businesses are vital to the health of the American economy, but they often have great difficulty raising money from banks and the capital markets. These incentives should make small businesses less dependent on debt, and supply them with patient equity financing.

I believe that the question of capital gains taxation needs to be examined in a non-partisan atmosphere. This bill is a good starting point. I do not view this as a growth package, but as a proposal to level the playingfield between large and small firms in the equity markets.

#### IN MEMORY OF O. WAYNE ROLLINS

### HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the memory of O. Wayne Rollins who passed away last month at age 79.

A native of Tunnel Hill, GA, Mr. Rollins grew up as a child of the Great Depression, working for \$10 a week in a cotton mill in addition to his responsibilities on the family farm in the mornings and evenings. He attended a one-room school and graduated from Ringgold High School as valedictorian in 1930. Mr. Rollins went on to become a pioneer businessman, amassing a financial empire—Rollins, Inc.—worth more than \$930 million.

In addition to his gift for financial genius, Mr. Rollins also was a great promoter of education. In 1986, he donated \$10 million to Emory University in Atlanta as the first step toward building a \$40 million laboratory facility which will encourage cross-disciplinary research among scientists who are working on possible cures for cancer, heart disease, genetic birth defects, diseases of children, and nervous system disorders such as Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia.

Mr. Rollins had been honored for his contributions to Georgia colleges and universities by the Association of Private Colleges and Universities in Georgia. Buildings bearing his name are on the Georgia campuses of Berry College, and Young Harris College, at Kentucky's Cumberland College, and the Claudia

A. Rollins Center for Church Ministries at Georgia's Emory University is named in honor of his mother. He also has served on the board of trustees of Emory University, Young Harris College, and Berry College; a number of honorary degrees were bestowed on him.

For two decades, Mr. Rollins provided a large number of college scholarships for needy young people at four high schools and three colleges and universities.

He was the recipient of the Horatio Alger Award and the Golden Plate Award by the Academy of Achievement; named Georgia Philanthropist of the Year for 1987; received the National Philanthropist of the Year Award for 1988, and inducted into the Sales and Marketing Executives International Academy of Achievement for 1990. Mr. Rollins had served as a director of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and several major business and banking firms.

Mr. Rollins will long be remembered for his many contributions to the betterment of our State. I would like to extend my sympathies to his wife, Grace, and sons, Randall and Gary. At this time, I also would like to share with my colleagues the following articles from the Catoosa County News which best describe the unique character of this generous and successful man.

[From the Catoosa County News]

**BUSINESSMAN O. W. ROLLINS DIES AT 79**

O. Wayne Rollins, a Tunnel Hill farmer's son who worked for \$10 a week in a cotton mill during the Great Depression and went on to amass a financial empire worth more than \$930 million, died Friday at Emory University Hospital. He was 79.

Rollins, a Ringgold High School graduate who founded the multi-million Rollins Inc., died at 12:30 p.m. after being taken to the hospital for a pacemaker implant, said hospital spokeswoman Judy Smith.

Dr. Gloria Shatto, Berry College president, said Rollins was very important to the growth of the college, where he served as a trustee.

Rollins came on the Berry Board of Trustees in 1973 and was named trustee emeritus in 1983, Dr. Shatto said.

"He was a valuable friend to the college during his active years and had continued his interest in our progress," she said.

The Rollins Beef Research Center is named after him, and Rollins endowed the Rollins Work Professorship at the college. Several students annually received Rollins student-work scholarships, she said.

He had been on the Berry campus just last week, working on a project, Dr. Shatto said.

Rollins, who annually was listed by Forbes magazine as one of the nation's richest men, was a co-founder of Rollins Inc., one of the world's largest service companies. Forbes ranked him as the third richest Georgian and the 79th richest American.

Over the years, Rollins amassed an estimated 55,000 acres in Georgia, Florida and Delaware as well as 12,000 head of cattle. He earned a reputation as a tough negotiator who loved to buy land and hated to sell it. He was probably the largest non-corporate landholder in Georgia.

A winner of the Horatio Alger Award, Rollins never attended college, but he provided scores of college scholarships to needy students.

In 1987 Rollins was named Georgia's Philanthropist of the Year.

A native of Tunnel Hill, Rollins grew up on his family's farm and attended a one-room

school-house. He graduated from Ringgold High School.

He took a job in 1931 in the winding room of Standard Coosa Thatcher, a Chattanooga, Tenn., cotton mill where he worked up to 72 hours a week at the Depression-era wage of \$10. He kept working on the family farm in the mornings and evenings.

Although his investments ranged from radio and television stations to oil service companies, carpet manufacturing, real estate, cattle and citrus groves, Rollins' greatest success came in providing three varied services to homeowners: insect extermination, home security and lawn care.

In 1948, Rollins formed a partnership with his brother, John, marking the birth of Rollins Inc. Wayne bought a radio station and John sold cars.

In 1964, Rollins caught the attention of Wall Street with what is believed to be the first leveraged buyout—a \$62.4 million acquisition of Orkin Exterminating Co. At the time, Rollins Inc. had revenues of only \$9 million.

Rollins is survived by his wife, Grace Rollins; two sons, R. Randall Rollins and Gary W. Rollins of Atlanta; and a brother, John Rollins of Delaware.

**O. W. ROLLINS REMEMBERED VERY FONDLY**

(By Richard L. Ball)

Catoosa County's O. Wayne Rollins, the millionaire businessman who died last weekend, will be remembered for his commitment to education and his interest in young people, Catoosa County residents.

Bobby Plemons, administrative assistant to Commissioner Jack Rowan, said the Tunnel Hill native was an inspiration to the area's young people.

"Mr. Rollins believed in education and for several years has given scholarships to deserving graduating seniors to help with their college education," said Plemons. "He always did take a lot of interest in young people. I remember him speaking to my graduating class and he was very inspiring."

Although he kept up with all the modern technology of today's world, he was also able to apply "old-fashioned common sense" to everything that he did and I think this played a big part in his success," said Plemons.

He was also very interested in agriculture and took an active role in agriculture experimentation. He provided a lot of equipment and facilities to Berry College in the agriculture area, Plemons said.

"He was not the kind of person to leave details to someone else. He was right in there attending to each detail—leaving no loose ends," said Plemons.

"Personally, I think the people that had the privilege of hearing Mr. Rollins speak came away, inspired. He grew up through hard times and was an example of what a person can do if they just apply some hard work and common sense.

Plemons said Rollins had a deep desire to help Catoosa County, adding that he believed that to be the reason Rollins took a personal hand in purchasing land for an industrial site. He wanted to provide jobs for Catoosa Countians.

"Mr. Rollins was a real credit to our county and I have all kinds of admiration and respect for the man," said Plemons.

Elyse Cochran, executive director of the Catoosa County Chamber of Commerce and Economic Development Commission, called Rollins a unique and special individual.

"From his first full-time job with a starting salary of \$10 per week until his approximate worth of one billion dollars at the time

of his death, he exemplified the meaning of entrepreneurship," said Cochran.

"He never forgot where he came from and I feel that this is why he purchased the 400 acre site for industrial development. He saw that this would create jobs for his hometown and serve as a lasting contribution to the citizens of this community."

Mr. Rollins participated in various Chamber functions throughout the year which includes awarding a college scholarship to a Catoosa County senior each year.

His commitment to Catoosa County and its citizens will be long remembered, said Cochran.

Rollins was born in Tunnel Hill in 1912 and graduated from Ringgold High School as valedictorian in 1930. In 1948 he and his brother, John, became business partners. John operated an automobile dealership. Wayne operated a radio station where the dealership could advertise its business.

**SOUTHERN FLORIDA CHAPTER OF THE LEUKEMIA SOCIETY OF AMERICA**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the important work of the Southern Florida Chapter of the Leukemia Society of America in our Miami community.

On October 30, 1991, the Leukemia Society held a fundraiser to raise money for leukemia research. This fundraiser, called the F.G. Bodner Man of the Year, was a major event emceed by Tony Segreto, the sports director of Miami's Channel 4. The event was successfully chaired by Rebecca Fisher, corporate counsel to Capital Bank. Ms. Fisher recently lost her father to leukemia after his year long battle with the illness and wanted to do something to prevent others from suffering with this terrible disease.

The Leukemia Society is a national health agency based on volunteers like Ms. Fisher dedicated to seeking the cause and eventual cure of leukemia. Nationwide, the society has 57 chapters all working toward raising money for research and educating the public about leukemia. Leukemia strikes 74,000 Americans each year but the survival rate has increased from 15 percent 20 years ago to 77 percent today. The society supports five major programs: research, patient-aid, public and professional education, and community service.

I wish to also recognize other members of the F.G. Bodner Man of the Year Committee, who worked with Ms. Fisher to make this event so successful. They are: Jennifer Glaser, Lynn D. Evens, Lois Shaver, Allison Ullman, Wendy Sacks, Scott Simowitz, Sally Warner, Michele Vogel, Howard Glass, Steve Goldman, and Monica Hollar.

November 7, 1991

A 100-YEAR ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE TO THE SAN BERNARDINO PUBLIC LIBRARY

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the 100th anniversary of the San Bernardino Public Library. The library will be honored on its centennial at a gala dinner to be held in San Bernardino, CA, later this month.

Public libraries are a unique demonstration of the freedoms we share and often take for granted in the United States. How important it is to remember that people across the globe are willing to risk their lives and homes for the opportunity to have even the simplest freedoms we enjoy every day. Among these freedoms most basic to our democratic society is the right to uncensored information. Our public libraries serve to remind us of this freedom and others.

The city of San Bernardino's elected officials appointed the first public library board of trustees in December 1891, and the library first opened its doors in 1892. The first branch library was built in 1929 to accommodate San Bernardino's growing population.

Over the years, the library has served many critical needs, serving as a reference and information center, a door to learning for children and adults, a community activity center, and a popular materials library. The library also attempts to provide educational activities and opportunities for the public which are consistent with library goals.

Last year, San Bernardino Public Library served 68,000 library-card holders, 700,000 items were borrowed, 102,000 reference and information questions were answered for the public, and 285,000 children attended library programs. In addition, some 300,000 people a year visit the Feldheim Library to consult or borrow.

The mission statement of the San Bernardino Public Library includes the following: "It is vitally important that every citizen in our community have ready and free access to the world of ideas, information, and creative experience. To this end, San Bernardino Public Library's mission is to provide for the public convenient access to information, library materials, life-long learning opportunities, cultural events, and appropriate new technologies, and to promote our services to make them known to the community."

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues today in recognizing the contributions that the San Bernardino Public Library has made to the community over the past 100 years. I know that San Bernardino looks forward to the next 100 years with assurance that the library will continue to meet the needs of our citizens. It is fitting that the House pay tribute to this fine facility today.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY'S FOOD-PATCH: A SENSE OF COMMITMENT THAT IS TACKLING HUNGER

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, some people talk about problems in their communities. Some people do something about them. For the last 4 years, the people at Food-PATCH [People Allied to Combat Hunger] have done a great deal to tackle the problem of hunger in our community head on.

Westchester County has a serious hunger problem. In fact, the county is confronting the fastest growing hungry population in the country. That fact is tragic, and it is an even greater tragedy that more than half of these hungry people—more than 50,000—are children. That situation is criminal. We cannot allow it to continue.

All of us in this House understand full well the ramifications of hunger in our society. The implications go far beyond the pain of the hunger. Those who suffer from hunger all too often develop health problems as a result, adding to their suffering and to the societal costs of this tragedy. For young people working to get an education, hunger has a severe detrimental impact. The ultimate result is, of course, lost productivity and economic success for the individual and the society.

Clearly, hunger is a problem not only for those who suffer directly but also for the rest of our society. Many do not acknowledge that fact and have found it easier to turn their backs to this problem, as if it has no bearing on their own lives.

In fact, as recently as 1988, Westchester County did not have one food cupboard or soup kitchen to assist these people. There was not one place where a hungry person could count on finding sustenance, not one oasis of caring where a worried parent could count on finding food for a hungry child.

Food-PATCH was organized to bring together concerned citizens to respond to this urgent need. In a very short time over 100 soup kitchens have been established in the northern half of Westchester County. Every day, 10,000 pounds of food are distributed to those who would otherwise go hungry. Through the efforts of Food-PATCH, thousands of children do not have to go to bed hungry; parents are able to feed themselves and know that their children are receiving essential nutrition.

In spite of the immense challenge of tackling the hunger problem in our county, Food-PATCH is undertaking an energetic program toward even more ambitious goals. They provide classes in practical living to help people become self-sufficient, to supplement the quality of the food they distribute with nutritious fruit and vegetables, to fight for breakfast programs in public schools, and to provide infant's and children's survival kits to parents.

I salute Food-PATCH, Mr. Speaker, for having the compassion to care, the energy to work, the perseverance to ensure the resources are there to meet the massive need,

30965

and the foresight to look beyond today. The result of their commitment has been a remarkable ability to make a difference in the lives of others. Every person who is involved with this organization deserves the appreciation of the entire Westchester community for their selfless support for Food-PATCH and its important work.

Those of us in the Congress have a responsibility to groups like Food-PATCH. As we set budgetary priorities and craft legislation designed to address the hunger problem in America, we need to ensure that our work complements and enhances the ability of Food-PATCH and other humanitarian organizations to continue their valuable work. We should never forget that, without them, the Federal efforts to address this problem would not succeed.

I am sure that all of my colleagues here in the House join me in acknowledging our debt of gratitude to the people who give of their time and financial resources to make Food-PATCH the success it is.

VETERANS DAY 1991 IS A VERY SPECIAL OCCASION

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, for the first time in decades our country finds itself ready to celebrate Veterans Day without the cold war staring us in the face. The world has changed drastically, although many serious problems remain. But our military personnel find themselves quietly defending the peace at the present time.

Veterans Day 1991 remains a very special occasion. We honor the brave men and women in our military forces, both past and present, who serve their country with such great distinction. I remind all my fellow Americans to take a moment to remember especially those veterans who have given the ultimate sacrifice in the defense of freedom. In this century alone we have seen two major world wars and countless other confrontations between nations. Any day you visit either a veterans cemetery or VA hospital, you are clearly reminded of the horrors of war. Yet at the same time I encourage the citizens of this Nation to take a moment to visit a veterans hospital to offer support to those confined there.

The tremendous success of the Desert Storm operation showed the skill of our Armed Forces. They are second to none in the world, yet all of us hope no further battles in the name of peace will be necessary.

We have a great deal to be thankful for on Veterans Day 1991. I support all of our Armed Forces personnel, past and present, and extend to them the congratulations of a grateful nation.

TRIBUTE TO THE D.C. INSTITUTE  
FOR MENTAL HEALTH

**HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to extend to the D.C. Institute for Mental Health my heartfelt congratulations for 25 years of mental health service to the citizens of the District of Columbia. For 25 years, the Institute for Mental Health has operated 5 community-based programs—Anacostia Clinic, the Center for Family Health, Connecticut Avenue Clinic, Georgia Avenue Clinic, and the Institutewide Training Program.

Mr. Speaker, between July 1991 and June 1992, the Institute will see nearly 3,000 patients at 4 program sites, and it will provide them with some 150,000 hours of health care services. The institute is the largest and one of the oldest nonprofit providers of primary mental health care in the city—and the largest provider of such care for poor children. Among the institute's clients are the working poor, with nearly 40 percent in this group uninsured or underinsured. In the main, the institute's client population exhibits problems ranging from acute depression and suicidal behavior to stress-related disorders, phobias, and schizophrenia—with health as well as substance abuse problems commonly seen as complicating factors.

Mr. Speaker, with successful outpatient treatment, many of the institute's clients remain at work and productive in the community or move from public assistance to educational achievement, greater levels of productivity, and the maximum levels of self-sufficiency. As a result of the institute's work, severely disturbed patients who would require admission and costly treatment in inpatient psychiatric units remain in the community at a fraction of the public cost. Without the institute, the sheer number of patients needing emergency care would inundate the psychiatric and medical emergency rooms in the metropolitan area; significant numbers of patients would place overwhelming demands on the area's strained mental health and health care system; and many persons only marginally coping with their lives would become homeless.

Mr. Speaker, once identified and enrolled in the program, drug-exposed infants will receive routine pediatric neurological and psychiatric evaluations, in-depth therapies, and other extensive medical care for the first 5 years of their lives. Siblings ages 6 to 11 years old will likewise receive in-depth attention in the Therapeutic Afterschool Program, which will provide individual and group psychotherapy, psychiatric and psychological evaluations, and medicative therapies.

Mr. Speaker, recovery from cocaine addiction is a long, hard-fought process. Residential treatments will be provided for the most seriously addicted parents, lasting anywhere from 6 to 18 months. In addition, the Institute will offer outpatient therapy groups for those mothers and fathers not requiring residential treatment. Other therapy groups will focus on assisting and encouraging pregnant women, many of whom are expected to be very young,

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

November 7, 1991

to seek early pre-natal care and to eliminate the drug-taking behaviors which endanger unborn children.

Vocational training will be offered through collaborations with the local business community and schools. Day and evening drug and other education programs will teach parenting and other necessary life skills. A full range of psychiatric services will be available for this often dually diagnosed population.

Mr. Speaker, the D.C. Institute for Mental Health is an excellent nonprofit organization worthy of our notice on its 25th Anniversary.

MIAMI COUNCIL NAVY LEAGUE  
EVENT

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on October 26, the Miami Council Navy League of the United States held a most successful celebration commemorating the 216th birthday of the U.S. Navy. The guest of honor was Rear Adm. George Gee of the U.S. Navy.

Rear Admiral Gee shared with the distinguished guests of this year's Navy ball experiences from his recent command in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. He further explained his current command with the Joint Task Force Four, a counternarcotics task force in Key West, FL.

Many should be commended for their leadership in organizing this successful event. These include: Honorary chair, Lady Suzanna Tweed; president, Mrs. Martha Ann Hoskins; and chairmen, Mr. and Mrs. M. Berman Stein, Capt. and Mrs. William Best, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Falkey, Mr. and Mrs. William Kilpatrick, Mrs. June Larson, Mr. Don Manson, Capt. and Mrs. John Machin, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Mel Mendelson, Comdr. and Mrs. John Pell, Mrs. Helen Rowan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sprung, Comdr. and Mrs. William Stein, Mrs. Gene Storob, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Sherrard, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Frank Simokaitis, Col. Thomas Stringfellow, Capt. and Mrs. Sandy Tanos, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Terry, Col. and Mrs. John Thomson, Lt. Col. Nicholas Valeriani, and Mr. and Mrs. John Watson.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION  
TO COMPENSATE VETERANS  
WHO HAVE BEEN HARMED BY  
DVA

**HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that I believe will bring fairness to veterans who have been harmed by the Department of Veterans Affairs [DVA].

My bill will provide that amounts received by a veteran in a legal settlement with the DVA for injuries arising from the negligence of the Department shall not be counted as income

for purposes of income-based programs administered by the DVA.

Mr. Speaker, as so often is the case, the inadequacies of current law are brought to our attention through constituent casework. The impetus for this bill came from one of my constituents, Mr. Richard Corbett, who was offered a \$20,000 settlement for his injuries as a result of the DVA's negligence in providing him with improper medication. Mr. Corbett was informed that if he accepted this settlement for his injuries caused by the DVA he would no longer receive the income-based pension he and his family currently depend upon. Since the DVA includes personal damages as countable income, veterans benefits that are means tested, such as pensions, are offset by the amount of any injury award.

I believe that it is unfair for the DVA to benefit from the injuries it causes veterans. The veteran, after having his personal damages claim acknowledged by a settlement offer from the DVA, is not indemnified for the DVA's negligence. He is no better off having essentially won his claim than he would have been having lost. Where is the justice for this disabled veteran and his family who have been harmed by the DVA? I am certain that there are many other veterans who find themselves in similar circumstances.

I call my colleagues' attention to a precedent set with regard to personal damages as countable income and the offsetting of DVA means-tested benefits. In the past 3 years, Congress enacted two laws that excluded personal damages from being counted as income for the purpose of determining entitlement to Federal benefits. The first law precludes out-of-court settlement payments received by Vietnam veterans who were exposed to agent orange from being counted by the DVA for its income-based benefits. The second law prohibits all Federal agencies from counting as income any veteran's out-of-court settlement payments for agent orange exposure for all means-tested Federal benefits and programs. Both of these bills, which I introduced, received unanimous support and were expeditiously signed into law.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to give this important bill their support. I am certain that each one of us will be helping a veteran who has been hurt by the DVA. We should not allow them to be hurt twice. Let's approve legislation to allow these veterans to settle their legal claims and keep their pension benefits, when the DVA is the negligent party.

ENTERPRISE CAPITAL FORMATION  
ACT

**HON. JIM MOODY**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I want to start by thanking Senator BUMPERS, Representatives MATSUI, GRADISON, and others and say that I enjoyed working with them in drafting this important piece of legislation.

For many years, I have been a leading and vocal critic in the Ways and Means Committee against the broad-based capital gains tax cut offered by the President and others.

I intend to remain so.

I have taken this position because I believe that such an approach creates windfall rewards for past investment decisions, disproportionately benefits the very wealthy, and encourages rapidly churning capital, creating paper wealth for stockbrokers.

What makes the Enterprise Capital Formation Act different is that our bill is a highly targeted capital gains tax cut designed to encourage new, long-term investments in small businesses that have been effectively shut out of traditional capital markets.

Indeed, the credit crunch has affected small businesses, particularly high-growth, risk-taking small businesses, most severely. We heard testimony in the Ways and Means Committee that venture capital funds fell from \$4.2 billion in 1987 to \$1.8 billion last year, and it will probably get worse in 1991.

These businesses are the engines of our economic growth in Wisconsin and the Nation. They create more jobs and are more innovative than their bigger counterparts.

A recent study by the Office for Technology Assessment (OTA) cited a lack of capital as a primary threat to the competitiveness of U.S. innovation in the future. While that study was specifically about biotechnology, the same could be said of electronics, process technologies, software development and other technologies specified by the President's own National Critical Technologies Panel as crucial to our economic growth.

American basic scientific research is the best in the world. Yet, when it comes to commercializing technologies, no American firm or bank can afford to invest. The payback takes too long, even when capital is available. So, reluctantly, many turn to Japanese, Germans, and others with more venture capital and investors who are willing to wait for their returns.

This silent technological drain is unnecessary. By making corporations as well as individuals eligible, our bill creates new pools of American capital that can help keep our best ideas at home, contributing to U.S. economic competitiveness and U.S. standard of living.

Democrats have long been identified with economic fairness. The Enterprise Capital Formation Act illustrates our willingness to work in a bipartisan way to achieve economic growth whose benefits are shared widely among all parts of society.

#### BIRMINGHAM PEDIATRICIAN LEAVES LEGACY FOR CHILDREN

#### HON. BEN ERDREICH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations to Dr. Dewey A. White, who will be receiving the Alabama Family Alliance 1991 Friends of the Family Award. I'd also like to share with my colleagues the many professional, church and civic contributions Dr. White has made to our community, touching the lives of thousands of Jefferson County citizens.

Dr. White practiced pediatrics for 30 years in Birmingham, served as president on the

staff of Children's Hospital and organized and served as head of the department of pediatrics at Baptist Medical Center Montclair. Dr. White was a physician at UAB Medical Center Student Health Center from 1973 to 1978, serving the last 10 years as medical director. He was a professor of pediatrics at UAB, and held numerous positions in the State medical association.

But Dr. White's contributions were not limited to his profession. He served in the Alabama Legislature as a member of the house and senate, and was a member of the board of directors for Young Life, the King's Ranch, and Youth for Christ.

He presently serves on the Alabama Commission of Environmental Management; Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, and is executive director of the King's Ranch.

Dr. White is the father of four children and nine grandchildren. His tireless efforts on behalf of all children is indeed a very special legacy that will be remembered by future generations. And, on a personal note, I sincerely appreciate and will always remember the many times Dr. White stitched up my son, Jeremy.

#### 40TH ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE TO SANTA CLAUS, INC.

#### HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Santa Claus, Inc., a very special organization in San Bernardino, CA. During this holiday season, Santa Claus, Inc., will celebrate 40 years of bringing Christmas cheer to thousands of needy children and families in southern California.

Santa Claus, Inc., has its roots in World War II when Mrs. Mignon Schweitzer, a beautiful lady now in her eighties, joined with her friends on the social planning council in seeing a need to bring entertainment and some special holiday festivities to the airmen stationed at what is now Norton Air Force Base. The program was a success and deemed important to continue.

In 1951, Mignon Schweitzer founded Santa Claus, Inc., to concentrate solely on Christmas. "Incorporated" was added to signify incorporating the efforts of the entire community. The group acquired the use of garages, porches, and spare storage to store clothing and toys for the less fortunate families in the area. According to Mrs. Schweitzer, "Santa Claus has never considered itself a charity. Families that are less fortunate often are only temporarily so." A recent example are the many military families from Norton Air Force Base who were served last Christmas during the Persian Gulf war.

Some have suggested that it is unusual that Mignon Schweitzer, a woman of Jewish faith, would become so closely involved with Christmas. In an interview several years ago, she explained, "My grandfather was German and he always celebrated Christmas. It was a family gathering that came to mean so much to me."

Children and families in need come to the attention of Santa Claus, Inc., through referrals from schools, hospitals, churches, social workers, Red Cross, Salvation Army, and neighbors. Parents are sent invitations and appointments are set for them to shop at no cost for their children's Christmas presents. Mignon's wish has always been that parents be able to preserve their self-esteem and not suffer embarrassment because of their inability to provide for their children.

The organization Mignon founded 40 years ago provided toys and clothing for 1,000 children in its first year. During the last year, Santa Claus, Inc., served 9,078 children, including toys to 374 Norton Air Force Base families. Over the years, more than 250,000 children have been given positive memories of Christmas and the holiday season because of this wonderful organization.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in recognizing the many valuable contributions Mignon Schweitzer and Santa Claus, Inc., have made over the years. This organization dedicated to giving is most worthy of recognition by the House today.

#### TRIBUTE TO JUDGE LUIGI R. MARANO

#### HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, in the Bay Ridge community of Brooklyn on November 15, 1991, a very special event will take place. There will be a reception in honor of acting supreme court justice Luigi R. Marano, who will be retiring from the bench on December 31, 1991.

Judge Marano has been active and devoted in civil service all of his life, from his days as an assistant attorney general for the State of New York, to his service as a member of the New York State Assembly, and his appointments and reappointments as judge of the Family Court of New York and judge of the New York State Court of Claims.

In addition, Judge Marano has been active in the Bay Ridge community. He has taken on leadership roles in community organizations that best serve the interests of Bay Ridge.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the citizens of New York I would like to thank Judge Luigi Marano for his dedication and service. New York is losing a valuable civil servant, but we are all the better for his long and active career.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE LIBERTY CITY QUARTET

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to the Liberty City Quartet, a group of four young women—Deithrea Smith, Melissa Spencer, Electra Ford, and Hope Walk-

er—who perform in their string quartet. Three of the members have been friends and playing together since they attended Liberty School Elementary. Now seniors in college, they have quite a positive enterprise going. In a Miami Herald article Ricardo Bascuas reports "Quartet Won't Forget Roots," and I commend the following article to my colleagues:

When Joe Tonna, manager of a Miami Beach restaurant, was looking for local talent to entertain his clientele, he called the University of Miami. The School of Music put him in touch with the Liberty City String Quartet.

"I wanted to keep the music real simple but good and the Liberty City quartet fits the bill. They're straight-forward, they're classically studied students and they fit the place great," Tonna said.

The quartet's members began playing their instruments at Liberty City Elementary, 1855 NW 71st St., under the direction of music teacher Charles Mobley. Now seniors in college, three original members of the group, Deithrea Smith, Melissa Spencer and Electra Ford still play together with Hope Walker, who replaced a member who went away to school.

"They wanted to pursue this beyond their Dade County Public School tenure," said Mobley. "They have been friends and colleagues since their elementary school days and it just sort of evolved."

Once they all graduated from Northwestern High, they began managing the quartet themselves instead of relying on their instructors.

"When Melissa graduated in 1987, we decided to get serious. We set our own price range, we got business cards," said Ford, 21.

They now have a manager, Morgan Harris, to market their talent. Besides appearing at Key East Restaurant, 647 Lincoln Rd., the group plays at wedding receptions and banquets.

"Quite frankly speaking, you don't have many black groups that are really interested in playing string instruments," said Harris. "This kind of group can be a rare commodity."

"That is the reason the women named the group after the city where they grew up.

"Everything you hear on TV about Liberty City is so negative. We just wanted to portray the positive side of it," said Smith, 21. "We're not going to forget Liberty City no matter if our careers and our education take us someplace else. This will always be our base."

Spencer, 22, and Ford are both on scholarship at UM. Ford, a music performance major, has a full tuition scholarship while Spencer, majoring in music education, received two partial scholarships. Spencer plays the viola and Ford plays the cello.

Smith, a business management major at Barry University, and Walker, a 19-year-old sophomore at the South Campus of Miami-Dade Community College, both play the violin. Smith received a Golden Drum scholarship and Walker, a music education major, received a full-tuition fine arts grant from MDCC.

I would like to recognize the outstanding accomplishments of these four, young artists Deithrea Smith, Melissa Spencer, Electra Ford, and Hope Walker.

## FATAL FLAW IN NEW BANKING BILL EXPOSES TAXPAYERS TO TENS OF BILLIONS IN RISK

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, while there is much in the new banking bill (H.R. 2094) that is worthwhile, I am concerned that it does not include many important sections of the original H.R. 6 which were considered non-controversial, and that it contains one fatal flaw.

Members should be aware that, as currently drafted the new banking bill explicitly exposes U.S. taxpayers to tens of billions of dollars of risk. It authorizes the Federal Reserve and Secretary of the Treasury to spend tens of billions of dollars to payoff uninsured deposits, even if those deposits are outside the United States.

To put this in perspective, if section 142(b)(2) of the bill is not changed, unelected bureaucrats could, in one fell swoop, spend more money than either the Commerce Department, the Energy Department, the Interior Department, the Justice Department, the State Department, the EPA, NASA, or the entire legislative or judicial branches spend in an entire year.

This loophole must be closed before we pass this legislation. I will seek permission from the Rules Committee to offer such an amendment on the House floor. No amendments were permitted in the Banking Committee because the previous question was moved before any amendments could be offered.

Section 142(b)(2) of the bill purports to close the infamous too-big-to-fail loophole. Unfortunately, it contains a loophole large enough to drain the U.S. Treasury.

Section 142(b)(2) of this legislation adds a new subsection (b)(5) Permissible advances to avoid systemic risk to section 10B of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 347b). This loosely defined subsection constitutes an open-ended draw on the U.S. Treasury.

This subsection authorizes the Federal Reserve, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, to make advances to an undercapitalized depository institution if the advances, are necessary to prevent a severe adverse effect on a regional or the national economy. Nowhere does it define either severe adverse affect or regional economy.

Some have said we should not worry about these advances because they are made by the Federal Reserve, and not the FDIC or the Treasury. Members should be aware that the only reason the Federal Reserve runs a profit is because reserve requirements imposed by Federal law guarantee the Federal Reserve a steady income stream of billions of dollars. Thus the Federal Reserves' profits are guaranteed by law and profits in excess of expenditures are turned over to the U.S. Treasury. If the Federal Reserve starts bailing-out uninsured and foreign deposits those costs will reduce income to the Treasury and will raise both the deficit and the national debt.

Furthermore, new subsection (5)(B) explicitly states that costs in excess of liquidation—

i.e., the bailout of uninsured deposits and foreign deposits—shall be an obligation of the United States. A number of our too-big-to-fail banks have tens of billions of dollars of such deposits.

By leaving this loophole in the law we perpetuate the too-big-to-fail doctrine and continue the drain on small- and medium-sized financial institutions.

Ideally, we should strip new subsection (5)(B) from this bill. At an absolute minimum we should: First, require that the President, not the Secretary of the Treasury, make any bailout decision that could cost U.S. taxpayers tens of billions of dollars, and second, permit such bailouts only when there is systemic risk to the national economy.

It would be a serious mistake for us to continue to leave the too-big-to-fail loophole open, hemorrhaging funds from small- and medium-sized financial institutions to undercapitalized money center banks. It would be tragic to open the doors to the U.S. Treasury, at great potential risk to U.S. taxpayers, upon the decision of unelected officials at the Treasury and the Federal Reserve.

The Federal Government is neither legally nor morally obligated to cover uninsured or foreign deposits. We should not give that power to unelected bureaucrats now when that will disrupt the flow of credit in the United States, and will expose the Treasury and U.S. taxpayers to tens of billions of unwarranted costs.

IN MEMORIAM: SCOTT ANDERSON

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with much sadness that I note the passing of my good friend, Scott Anderson. For many years, Scott was the chief lobbyist for the Burlington Northern Railroad. It was in this capacity that I first met Scott shortly after I was elected to Congress 7 years ago.

Scott helped me in many ways. My campaign had a six-figure debt and Scott helped me retire it. That is not an unusual story. Every lobbyist wants to get close to an incumbent. Scott, however, offered much more. He gave me good advice about this town. He helped me to achieve a perspective about my new job that allowed me not to take myself or Capitol Hill too seriously. Scott's wisdom was invaluable then, and it has stayed with me ever since.

Mr. Speaker, many of our colleagues will remember Scott for his political acumen, his wonderful sense of humor, and his ever-present suspenders and hearty laugh. We were all fortunate to know him because he brought a balance to this town that is desperately needed. I know my colleagues join me in sending our condolences to his wife, Rosemary, his daughters, Heather and Heidi, and the remainder of his family. Scott's friends on Capitol Hill mourn his loss because he was such a joy to know and work with. This institution needs more lobbyists like Scott Anderson.

## TRIBUTE TO MARY STANDLEE

**HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 7, 1991*

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly special individual who has contributed significantly to education in California and across the Nation. Mary Standlee has served the past year as president of the California School Boards Association and is concluding her term in December. During her tenure as president and as a leader in education, Ms. Standlee has brought innovative ideas and thoughtful debate to the education community. Her stature as a distinguished authority in education has become unquestioned through her demonstrated leadership as an educator and articulate spokesperson on behalf of children.

Ms. Standlee has demonstrated a lifelong commitment to youth. She has taught school in California and Alaska and involved herself deeply in education issues for more than 20 years. Ms. Standlee has been directly responsible for the tremendous professional growth of the association in the areas of governmental relations, communications, research, board development, policy development, and field services. Her personal efforts to focus attention on specific education issues including at-risk children, early intervention, and instruction to limited-English-proficient students clearly indicate her compassion and concern for kids.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of all my colleagues and all Americans who value a high quality of education for our Nation's children, I pay honor to the tireless efforts of Ms. Mary Standlee as she leaves the presidency of the California School Boards Association. It is with great pride and enthusiasm that we thank her for the lasting contributions she has already provided us and those accomplishments we can expect from her in the future.

## ON THE OCCASION OF THE LAST NATIONAL REUNION OF THE VETERANS OF THE 108TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

**HON. FRANK HORTON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 7, 1991*

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, on November 16, 1991, the 108th Infantry of the 27th Division of the old New York National Guard will celebrate the 51st anniversary of its Federal muster of October 15, 1940. The gathering will also be a time for the veterans of the regiment to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor which occurred on December 7, 1941, when the 108th was on active duty at Fort McClellan, AL.

The 108th Infantry, as part of the 27th Division, was the first infantry regiment from the State of Alabama to be sent overseas in February 1942. The 27th Division and the 108th Infantry Regiment were assigned to defend the territory of Hawaii, and the 108th took up

defensive positions on the Islands of Maui, Lanai, and Molokai.

In September 1942, the regiment prepared and trained for jungle warfare and was assigned to the 40th Division of the California National Guard. The 108th served with distinction and honor in Hawaii, Guadalcanal, New Britain, Luzon, and in the liberation of the Philippines.

For its distinguished service in World War I, as a part of the 27th Division, the 108th was decorated with campaign streamers for the Somme Offensive, Ypres, and Flanders. The campaign streamers for World War II include Bismarck Archipelago, Leyte, Luzon, and the southern Philippines with Arrowhead.

The mayor of the city of Rochester, NY, Thomas P. Ryan, has proclaimed November 15-17, 1991, as 108th Infantry Days in honor of the regiment's faithful service to our country. And the State of Alabama, where Fort McClellan is located at Anniston, is host to the permanent monument to the 27th Division, including the 108th Infantry which was reassigned to the division at the end of World War II.

Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud to be an honorary life member of the 108th Infantry Association. Other honorary life members include: Our former colleague, Bill Nichols, who represented the 3rd District of Alabama, the site of Fort McClellan; my fellow Rochesterian, good friend and colleague, Louise Slaughter, who represents New York's 30th District, the home base of the 108th Infantry Association; my colleague from Alabama, Congressman Glen Browder, and Guy Hunt, the Governor of the State of Alabama.

On behalf of all of us, Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend all of the members of the 108th, especially the officers of the 108th Infantry Association: Mr. Joe Taddeo, Sr., president; Mr. Nick Meli, vice president; and Mr. Archie Rinebold, special events chairman. Also, special recognition is in order for Mr. James Noblitt, who serves as the historian for the 108th Infantry Association. Mr. Noblitt served as medical assistant throughout the battle for the liberation of the Philippines and treated many of the injured and wounded members of the regiment.

On this memorable occasion, the members of the 108th Infantry Association salute their Commander in Chief, the Honorable George Bush, President of the United States of America, and wish the Members of the Congress good health and guidance in the performance of their services to our country. And Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing their gratitude and admiration for the brave soldiers of the 108th Infantry.

## CONGRATULATIONS TO MARIAN AND FRANK ROCHE

**HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 7, 1991*

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, the coming weeks provide cause for special celebration for Marian and Frank Roche of Waverly, PA, and their family and friends. Mr. and Mrs.

Roche will be celebrating both their 60th wedding anniversary and their 80th birthdays.

Marian and Frank were born on December 15 and November 15, 1911, respectively, and have been lifelong residents of the Dunmore-Scranton area. They were kindergartners together in Dunmore, and eloped and were married at St. Theresa's Catholic Church in Wilkes-Barre on November 26, 1931. Sixty years later they are blessed with 5 children, 20 grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren.

Frank retired in 1972 from a rewarding career with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. after attaining the position of regional manager. Mr. and Mrs. Roche have been longtime activists in community, church, civic, and charitable activities in northeastern Pennsylvania. I am sure that their proudest achievements are the health and successes of their children and grandchildren.

The Roche's lives personify the traditional American values of commitment to each other, love of family, success earned through hard work, and selfless service to others that have made this country great. Mr. and Mrs. Roche are to be congratulated as their family and friends gather in Scranton later this month to celebrate these significant milestones in their lives.

## TRIBUTE TO COL. JERRY D. WOODS, U.S. AIR FORCE

**HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 7, 1991*

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a friend, a warrior and a true American hero, Col. Jerry D. Woods, who retired on September 1, 1991, from the U.S. Air Force after 24 years of diligent service to our country, most recently as the chief of the Air Force House Liaison Office.

Colonel Woods has served this country with great distinction as both an officer and fighter pilot. He has flown 281 combat missions and has received the Distinguished Flying Cross as well as 11 Air Medals. Overall, Colonel Woods has logged over 4,000 flight hours in various jet fighter aircraft including both the Air Force and Navy F-4 Phantom, the F-5 aggressor aircraft, and the F-16 Fighting Falcon.

He has served as an instructor pilot at Luke Air Force Base, where he was named Instructor Pilot of the Year in 1975. Colonel Woods also served as an exchange pilot with the U.S. Navy, where he completed 257 carrier landings, including 91 at night. He even received the prestigious Carrier Top Gun Award while in service with the Navy in 1979.

While Colonel Woods has an extensive background in the cockpit of numerous jet fighter aircraft, those of us in the House of Representatives know him best from his most recent position as chief of the Air Force Liaison Office. In this position, Colonel Woods has been a direct representative to Members of Congress for the Air Force, Secretary of Defense Cheney, and President Bush. I can think of no one who has provided better guidance, advice and real world expertise on a wide variety of aerospace and other national

security issues than Colonel Woods has provided to this body over the past 2 years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Colonel Woods for his many contributions to the security of this great Nation. It is worth great pride and pleasure that I congratulate him upon his retirement from the Air Force, and I extend my best wishes to Jerry for all of his future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION  
TO COMMEMORATE THE 50TH AN-  
NIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II

**HON. JOHN T. MYERS**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation to commemorate the 50th anniversary of World War II. There are over 9 million living veterans of World War II in the United States and during the 4-year period from 1991 to 1995, I believe it is important to honor the men and women who defended our country so bravely just 50 years ago.

This bill calls for a national observance of the 50th anniversary of World War II which lends support to those men and women across America who are holding reunions, conferences, and special events to remember an important time ingrained in our country's past.

War is not a cause for celebration and this resolution does not celebrate World War II or any war. This legislation commemorates the U.S. involvement in the war and serves to recognize the people who fought for freedom. There are many stories about our Nation's involvement in the war and these stories should be retold, especially to the younger generations, who only know about World War II from their history books and their parents and grandparents.

By designating the week of May 31 through June 6, 1992 as a week for the "National Observance of the 50th Anniversary of World War II," we recognize and pay homage to millions of Americans who made great sacrifice for the benefit of all America.

I invite all Members to join me in recognizing World War II veterans by cosponsoring this commemorative legislation.

UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE

**HON. BERNARD J. DWYER**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues an issue that is important to myself, my constituents, and the Nation. That issue is national health care reform. On November 5, 80 percent of New Jersey voters supported a ballot question urging the Congress to enact national health care for everyone. My colleagues will also be interested to know that supporters would be willing to share the cost either through a copayment or deductible.

There has been a great deal of concern in recent years over the high cost of health care, and whether attempts to control costs have resulted in a reduced level of quality in our health care. These are concerns that I have been working on throughout my tenure in Congress.

However, past efforts are not enough. Now is the time to review the health care system in America. There are many proposals circulating this Congress. A step in the right direction would be consideration of H.R. 1300, the Universal Health Care Act. As its name implies, this legislation would provide coverage to all Americans regardless of job, income, and age.

I believe that now is the time for the Congress to act on reforming the health care system. The people of New Jersey demand it as does the whole country.

MAYOR TED MANN LEADS  
RECYCLING EFFORT

**HON. BARNEY FRANK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal of talk about recycling in recent years. In some cases there has been decisive action in this regard—and I am very proud that my home city of Newton, MA, is one of those in which such action is taking place.

The major share of the credit for this goes to our mayor, Ted Mann. Newton has had this program in existence in some form for 20 years, and it is no coincidence that is also the length of time that Ted Mann has been the mayor. He is not only the senior mayor in point of service in our State; he is, by general agreement, as dynamic and creative a chief executive as we have in Massachusetts. Obviously this program succeeds because of the enthusiastic cooperation it receives from so many citizens of Newton, and from the city's able municipal work force. But the key to it all is Mayor Mann and his talented enthusiasm.

I was very pleased that City & State magazine in its October 7 issue recognized both the importance of Newton's program and the central role Ted Mann has played in it. This is truly an example for the rest of the Nation and I ask that the article be reprinted here so that others can benefit from this example.

[From City & State, Oct. 7, 1991]

NEWTON: A HISTORY OF "THINKING GREEN"—  
VISIONARY MAYOR NURTURES PROGRAM  
(By Amy Lamphere)

Over the last few years, the United States has witnessed a turnaround in attitudes toward wasting, using and recycling.

In the early 1980s, most recycling programs existed only on drawing boards, and citizens who were "thinking green" virtually were considered radicals. By 1990, recycling suddenly was "in" for the majority of the populace.

Given that history, how is it that recycling in Newton, Mass., a medium-size city just outside of Boston, has been in existence since 1971?

Credit goes to one visionary, Theodore D. Mann, who was elected mayor in 1971 and im-

mediately began implementing a plan to create a recycling program. Mr. Mann, who remains Newton's mayor today, had formulated a recycling program during his earlier days as an alderman.

"Mayor Mann has been the driving force behind all of the environmental programs in the city," explained James L. Hickey, Newton's public works commissioner. "Water conservation, tree planting, composting, recycling \* \* \*. He's the one who gives us an environmental push. Twenty years ago Newton started this program. That's a lot of foresight."

Mr. Hickey noted that Newton was the first city in Massachusetts to commence weekly curbside recycling. Now, he added, that program is the state's most comprehensive.

Mr. Mann said his enthusiasm for environmental programs was the result of a series of observations in the community and around the world.

"I took note of what was happening to the environment," Mr. Mann said. "Land space was becoming scarce and stories of pollution from incinerators were beginning to filter through. I knew something had to happen."

Mr. Mann's commitment to working with the environment has heightened over the years. He has visited countless cities to examine resource recovery programs.

"We are being emulated in many countries throughout the world," he said. "What started locally has gone global."

Newton's two-decades-old program started simply with a recycling drop-off center. Residents were encouraged to bring newspaper, cans and glass to the center on a voluntary basis. Less than a year later, the mayor created the Citizens Recycling Committee, an ad hoc advisory group of citizens.

Early in 1972, the recycling program in Newton launched bimonthly curbside newspaper collections. The program has since experienced a multitude of changes.

Newton's recycling program has been developed gradually, with expansions coming piece by piece. The first expansion came in 1975, when glass and cans were added to the curbside effort. The next big change arrived in 1980, when an initiative spearheaded by Mr. Mann to mandate the recycling of newspaper was passed by the Newton Board of Aldermen.

The switch to mandatory from voluntary recycling was a success. The tonnage of collected newspaper increased 66% during the first year of mandatory recycling to 2,792 tons in 1981 from 1,683 tons in 1980.

Newton privatized its waste collection and recycling programs in 1983. In April last year, the city negotiated a five-year, fixed-price contract with Laidlaw Waste Systems Inc. for collection of material with a waste hauler, waiving the returns from the sale of recyclables in exchange for avoiding the uncertainties of recycling markets.

The estimated cost of the recycling and yard waste projects for fiscal 1992 is \$750,000. City officials say that amount represents a cost savings of \$600,000 when compared to past disposal methods.

During the mid 1980s, it became apparent that a composting plan for yard waste was essential. Although one had been instituted in the 1970s, it had been largely unsuccessful.

The mayor's push for composting can be attributed to his knowledge of similar programs in Japan, where he found that "composting is a way of life."

The city adopted the state's first major municipal composting program, according to Mr. Hickey, and the program's success seems

to be contagious. In December, the state will begin enforcing a ban on leaf disposal in landfills and incinerators.

"Composting is an integral part of recycling," said Mr. Hickey. "There was a tremendous amount of yard waste being deposited in the landfill."

In the 82,000-resident community, nicknamed the "Garden City," yard waste is not small potatoes. The city boasts 350,000 trees, 30,000 of which line public streets. Yard waste is a large portion—between 18% and 20%—of Newton's residential waste stream.

The composting plan has flourished. Although some residents have taken the initiative to compost at home, the majority of recycled yard waste is picked up during curbside collection. Last year, 8,000 tons of yard waste were composted by the city.

Newton also has provided a market for its own compost. By mixing the material with road sand swept up at the end of winter and clay recycled from road construction jobs, the city creates loam for city landscaping projects. Any remaining loam is given to Newton residents free of charge.

"We are able to save money and put valuable natural resources to use in our own city," boasted Mr. Hickey.

Yet with all of its success, Newton hasn't finished developing its recycling program. The fastest growing area in the program is the drop-off center. In particular, the flow of office paper, cardboard, telephone books and magazines is increasing.

"We're constantly looking at new ways to expand," Mr. Hickey said.

**CONGRATULATIONS JAMIE WHITTEN; YOU ARE A GREAT MEMBER OF THE HOUSE**

**HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, November 5, 1991, the House of Representatives celebrated a very important day—the 50th anniversary of Congressman JAMIE WHITTEN's entry into Congress. Two months from now, Chairman WHITTEN will break the all-time record for continuous service in the House of Representatives.

This remarkable longevity is testimony to the esteem and admiration that the First District of Mississippi has held for their Representative over the past 50 years.

First elected in 1941, a month before the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, JAMIE WHITTEN has chaired the Rural Development and Agriculture Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee since 1949, with a special eye toward serving his agriculturally based corner of Mississippi.

Mr. Speaker, JAMIE WHITTEN'S success in representing Mississippi is indicated by his 25 consecutive election victories, and his success at gaining the esteem of his colleagues is illustrated by his ascendancy to the chairmanship of the full Appropriations Committee in 1978. Over the years, he has remained one of the most important, and indeed, influential members of this body, respected for his sound judgment, experience, and especially his fairness.

Mr. Speaker, JAMIE WHITTEN has devoted all of his adult life to public service. Reared in a

farming family, he was elected to the Mississippi House at age 21 and became district attorney just 2 years later. At age 31, he was elected to Congress on the eve of World War II. He served through the end of the Great Depression, World War II, the Vietnam war, the civil rights movement, Watergate, and most recently the gulf war. He has been a Member of Congress under 10 Presidents. He has changed with the times, but he is also testimony to the virtues of perseverance and dedication.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have served in this body with JAMIE WHITTEN, and I congratulate him on his 50 years as a Member of Congress.

**A TRIBUTE TO WARREN COUNTY, MS, SHERIFF PAUL BARRETT**

**HON. MIKE ESPY**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. ESPY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give tribute to Sheriff Paul Barrett who has served Warren County, MS, for 24 years. Yesterday, Sheriff Barrett made Mississippi history by becoming the first sheriff in the State to be elected for seven terms. His six previous terms of solid law enforcement and unselfish service are undoubtedly highly recognized by the residents throughout Warren County.

Paul Barrett first entered law enforcement on October 4, 1952, when he joined the Vicksburg Police Department. While on the Vicksburg force, his hard work and dedication quickly advanced him to rank of chief of detectives, where his skills as a law enforcement officer were highly valued.

After losing his first attempt at the sheriff's post in 1963, Paul Barrett was first elected sheriff in 1967. He has beaten opponents in his previous six elections, but on Tuesday he happily ran unopposed.

Since that first election, he has worked to serve all the residents of Warren County—both black and white. His dedication to fair, yet stern police work, has helped him gain great respect.

Throughout Warren County, Sheriff Barrett is known for his many Good Samaritan acts. He once bought presents for five children for Christmas. Their father couldn't—because he was serving time in Sheriff Barrett's jail. At another time, Sheriff Barrett helped the widow of a grocery store owner who was murdered during a robbery. Sheriff Barrett helped the widow get a safety deposit box and helped her with funeral arrangements. In yet another incident, Sheriff Barrett bought shoes for a young girl so she could go to school. Many years later, that same young girl passed on a lifesaving tip to the sheriff. She helped him catch suspects plotting to take his life. It's just that kind of close relationship with Warren County residents that has helped Sheriff Barrett to inspire the community to work together. Consistently, Sheriff Barrett goes far beyond the call of duty, and Warren County residents consistently recognize his hard work.

Mr. Speaker, I have known Sheriff Barrett, who is the father of one son and grandfather

of three grandchildren, for several years. He and his wife, Juanita Boutwell Barrett know their community well and serve it well. Sheriff Barrett's reelection to his seventh term on November 5, 1991, is testament to his distinguished public service.

**ESTABLISHING NATIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR DAY**

**HON. ROD CHANDLER**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation designating March 25 of each year as National Medal of Honor Day.

The Congressional Medal of Honor is the highest distinction that any member of our Armed Forces can earn. Last year many of my colleagues joined me in cosponsoring a resolution designating March 25, 1991 as National Medal of Honor Day. The positive response was overwhelming and that resolution was signed into law. It is the intent of the bill I am introducing today to give National Medal of Honor Day a permanent place on our calendars.

President Abraham Lincoln, in the name of Congress, issued the first Medal of Honor on March 25, 1863. Since that time, millions of brave men and women have served our country but only 3,412 have earned this medal. It is in this spirit of selfless sacrifice and caring for others that I believe it only fitting to set aside one day, March 25, of each year to honor and remember these great Americans.

In recent years, we've learned that young Americans have little understanding of the Medal of Honor. Last year, the Wall Street Journal reported on a survey concerning the Medal of Honor. Out of the 1,500 students surveyed, 50 percent believed the medal was an entertainment award, while only 5 percent knew what the medal really represented. We must correct this lack of understanding.

This bill seeks to raise public awareness of the Medal of Honor and its recipients. These brave individuals who have given so much to our country must never be forgotten. It is important that they remain in the forefront of our thoughts. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation I have introduced today designating March 25 of each year, National Medal of Honor Day.

**VETERANS DAY**

**HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to remember those joyous moments not so long ago, when we knew that Operation Desert Storm was over, and that our friends and loved ones serving in the Armed Forces would soon be coming home. From Saudi Arabia to Iraq, from Griffis Air Force Base in Rome, NY, to Rheien-Main in Frankfurt, Germany, those fine men and women served their

Nation with incredible courage and bravery, with unmatched tenacity and valor. I salute them today for their unending patriotism, for the many sacrifices they made, and for their willingness to go beyond the call of duty.

But, I salute them for another reason, as well. Today, I applaud those airmen, soldiers, marines, and sailors, because many have now become members of a very select and very esteemed group—they are veterans. With songs and parades, marches and speeches, they will be remembered on Veterans Day. Yet, as we reflect upon the service which these new veterans rendered recently for freedom's sake, let us reflect, too, upon the invaluable service which has been provided by all our Nation's veterans. From Gettysburg to Saigon, from Fort Stanwix and Oriskany to Normandy and Iwo Jima, the veterans of this great land have given us something for which we can never fully repay. They have given us their strength. They have given us our freedom.

The fact that America stands today as a beacon of hope and democracy throughout the world is proof that no one has died in vain. It is up to us to make certain that veterans know of the unending appreciation we feel in our hearts for all their service and all their sacrifices. Let us make this November 11 a day when every veteran feels the deepest respect, admiration, and gratitude from the countrymen he or she so nobly and valiantly fought to defend.

KAREN A. GIEVERS, DADE COUNTY  
BAR ASSOCIATION'S NEW PRESIDENT

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Karen A. Gievers, who was featured in the Miami Herald after being installed as the president-elect of the Dade County Bar Association. The article "President-Elect of Dade Bar Likes View From Top of Ladder" by Charles B. Rabin tells about how she worked her way up the ladder to become president of this prestigious organization:

This past June, Karen A. Gievers was installed as president-elect of the Dade County Bar Association. It's something she's been shooting for for quite some time.

"I've been working my way up the ladder for the last 4½ years," she said. "It's always nice to move up to the next step."

Her term will begin in June 1992. "She'll be an excellent president. There are very few people in America who care about curing problems like she does," said current President Dean Colson, of Colson Hicks Eldson Colson and Matthews in Miami.

Gievers maintains an office with associate Nancy La Vista at 44 W. Flagler St. in Miami. The two primarily practice personal injury law, but she likes to refer to herself as a trial lawyer.

The specialty has suffered an image problem, Gievers acknowledges, no thanks to some late-night television ads that make the attorneys seem a bit overzealous. It's a bad rap on some reputable lawyers, she said.

"You can use commercials to help educate people instead of using them for attorney selection," Gievers said.

In 1987, Gievers formed a nonprofit organization called Operation SafeDrive. Its creation was due in part to her work with accident victims but mainly because of her husband's death. Joe Gievers was struck by a car and killed while riding a bicycle. A teenage driver had taken his eyes off the road to change the radio station.

"I formed the organization to help remind the driving public of paying attention and to help judges be aware of changed laws," Gievers said.

She lobbies the Florida Legislature on behalf of the Academy of Florida Trial Lawyers, the Dade County Bar Association, the Dade County Trial Lawyers Association and Operation SafeDrive. She also serves the Academy of Florida Trial Lawyers as president.

"Where necessary, she'll work like hell to change the system," Colson said. "She's a very formidable foe if she feels something needs to be changed."

Her respect for those on the other side of the fence has deepened, too.

"It's (lobbying) a tremendous process. I've been working at it for 7½ years," she said. "I've found that legislators work a lot harder than most people think."

"Sometimes it gets frustrating, because laws many times are changed because of political reasons, and not for common sense. But the democratic system of government is the best anyone's ever come up with."

The daughter of a housewife and businessman, Gievers is the first in her family to study law. "The generation I grew up in, girls were supposed to drop out and have kids. My parents don't know how to explain me."

After dropping out of UCLA in 1967 to get married, the Gieverses moved to Miami in 1969, when Joe found a job with National Airlines. Four years later, it was back to school for Karen. She attended Florida International University and Miami-Dade Community College as an undergraduate and graduated from the University of Miami Law School in 1976.

She landed her first job as a law clerk with Wolf & Schoninger. She left to join Sams Anderson Gerstein & Ward, becoming an associate in 1978. She then spent five years with Anderson & Moss, also as an associate, before becoming a partner with Anderson Moss Russo Gievers & Cohen.

By March 1987, it became Karen A. Gievers, P.A. She's the mother of a 21-year-old son at the University of Southern California and a 19-year-old daughter attending Tulane University.

She would maintain her South Florida residence. "I think it's a really fun place to work and live. People throughout the whole state care about it, and you can make a difference," she said. "There are so many different cultures, you see it in multi-ethnic juries. It's a microcosm of South Florida to watch a jury in action."

I am happy to pay tribute to Karen A. Gievers by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. She has overcome many obstacles to achieve her goal, and is an inspiration to those who are still climbing the ladder to their dream.

## VETERANS DAY 1991 HAS A SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE

### HON. H. MARTIN LANCASTER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues and millions of Americans as we prepare to formally celebrate Veterans Day, November 11. For 72 years, this Nation has recognized the contributions and sacrifices of our Nation's veterans to the cause of freedom that we all enjoy. While Veterans Day, initially known as Armistice Day, celebrated the ending of World War I at 11 a.m., November 11, 1918—the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month—this special day now celebrates all who have so fought and struggled in the wars of this Nation and those who serve every day in our Nation's Armed Forces in times of peace. We are a grateful Nation.

This year we have experienced war and the unsettled peace that follows. Our Nation united as one to support the fine men and women who fought in Desert Storm and also those who remained behind serving in our Nation's military at home. My congressional district in North Carolina proudly sent its finest out of Camp Lejeune Marine Corps Base and Seymour Johnson Air Force Base and Fort Bragg and from National Guard armories and Reserve centers across eastern North Carolina. All of our communities, large and small, supported the men and women in uniform and took the families of these men and women who served into their hearts and into their homes.

Veterans Day 1991 has a special significance. For the first time since the end of the Vietnam conflict, this Nation was involved in a war that millions of Americans experienced every day and night in their own homes. Patriotism was strong, our goals as a nation of right and wrong were clearly defined. We welcomed those who returned with celebration and open arms. This body passed legislation to assist the men and women of Desert Storm, and rightly so. We were a grateful nation.

We have not always been a grateful nation. Those who served in Vietnam did not come home to celebration. They came home to a divided nation, a nation struggling to determine in their own minds if the war was right and wrong. As a cochair of the Vietnam Veterans in Congress with my friend and colleague, the Honorable LANE EVANS, we continue to struggle with our other colleagues on issues particular to that war as well as others such as post traumatic stress disorder and agent orange.

Finally, after 20 years some progress has been made, but more is needed. There are those who cling to the belief and hope that their loved ones that served in Southeast Asia are still there. They are still unaccounted for and the struggle for many of us will continue until they are. Our colleagues in the other body are conducting hearings this week on the POW/MIA issue. A renewed effort is being initiated. It is one of the many haunting legacies of that war.

Last week I hosted a Veterans Conference in my congressional district along with my col-

leagues from North Carolina, Congressmen DAVID PRICE and TIM VALENTINE. The gentleman from Georgia, Congressman BEN JONES, a member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, was our guest speaker. Congressman JONES gave a wonderful speech and we are grateful for his participation. Congressman JONES pointed out that the recent Mission Commission findings and recommendations have been presented to the House and Senate Committees on Veterans' Affairs. This committee scrutinized the VA health care system and pointed out that the veterans hospitals are coming apart at the seams. Their solution was additional funding. While the House has responded by passing a VA-HUD appropriations bill that contains a \$298 million increase over the President's budget request for VA health care, more needs to be done. The veterans in that audience last Saturday were largely World War II and Korean veterans. These veterans need health care. They need excellent doctors and hospitals. Our veterans of those wars have been promised health care benefits and if you have worked with a veteran attempting to get benefits you know of the incredible struggle that is faced by that veteran in obtaining benefits to which he or she is rightfully entitled.

We not only owe a debt of gratitude to our veterans who went in harms way, but also to those who are left at home to worry and wait. Often when a veteran returns, the home life becomes difficult. People and lives have been changed forever. We salute on Veterans Day the family of the veteran, the wives, the husbands, the children, mothers, and fathers that must carry on a strong vigilance.

This weekend many in this Chamber will be in Veterans Day parades and at other observances at which they will see our veterans who have given so much. Let us celebrate our victories and never forget our losses. Let us applaud our veterans and stand proudly with them. Because of their lives and sacrifices we continue to be blessed by living in a land that despite its flaws continues to represent liberty to all peoples around the world.

TRIBUTE TO AZAD "DUKE"  
JUKNAVORIAN

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to Mr. Azad "Duke" Juknavorian of Lowell, MA, who is retiring after 26 years of dedicated service in the Middlesex County District Attorney's Office.

Duke is one of those rare individuals who consistently gives to his community. He has a long, impressive history of civic, political, and religious involvement in the Greater Lowell area. He is currently chairman of the Democratic City Committee, a position which he has held for over a decade. He was awarded the Armenian Apostolic Church's highest honor, is a New England Regional Armenian Church delegate and has been an officer at St. Vartanantz Church in Chelmsford. Duke is a member of St. John's Hospital Men's Club in Lowell, the Lowell Elks, and the Masons.

Born, raised, and educated in Lowell, Duke is a man who has served his Nation as well as his city. During World War II, he was a tank operator in Germany and now is active in the Disabled American Veterans' organization, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and is an Armenian American Veterans post commander.

Duke is truly a believer in democracy. His many years of dedication to the democratic process has greatly enriched the region. However, it is his kind, philanthropic nature, and commitment to his beliefs that leaves the biggest impression on those who are fortunate enough to meet him.

Mr. Speaker, while at the time of Duke's retirement, it is satisfying to look back at his achievements, it is even more gratifying to look forward to his continued involvement in the community and participation in democracy.

I congratulate Duke on his retirement and wish him, his wife Lucy, and their children, health and happiness in the coming years.

A TRIBUTE TO JIMMY AND ALAN  
WONG AND THE ART OF KARATE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Jimmy and Alan Wong, owners of Key Fitness and Aerobics, where they instruct and specialize in the shotokan school of karate. Danielle Beck of the Islander News reports on this tremendous sport entitled, "Karate Instruction Aimed at Whole Being—Body, Mind, Spirit."

Although Japanese martial arts have been around for hundreds of years, many people are just beginning to enjoy the physical and psychological benefits of the sport.

From 1961 to the present, karate has experienced a large growth rate in the United States, but to many it is still not fully understood. In the United States, karate is often identified with brick-breaking and the more violent free-style of *kumite* competitions that comprise almost every U.S. competition.

Because of this, the true basis of the sport such as *kata*, breathing exercises, and achieving harmony with one's higher nature, are sometimes forgotten.

Jimmy and Alan Wong, owners of Key Fitness and Aerobics, are attempting to acquaint their students with these aspects of the sport from the beginning.

"You have to start with the basic techniques," says Alan Wong. "When you know these, you can combine the other techniques."

While there are different schools of karate, the Wongs specialize in the shotokan school. This school was founded by Gichin Funakoshi in 1915 and prevails mainly in the east of Japan.

Funakoshi, a master of karate, was primarily an educator, whose teachings were directed at the whole man in mind, body and spirit. He emphasized the moral ethics of karate and refused to teach the art to the lay public, only instructing military and college personnel. This resulted in karate's strong acceptance into the Japanese martial arts.

"He made karate more professional," explains Alan Wong. "Two or three centuries

ago, karate was only used for self-defense. It didn't become a sport until Funakoshi."

In order for students to progress in skill and advance in degree belts, they are taught the *katas*, or forms of karate.

The *katas* are various techniques of defense and counterattacks performed in pre-determined moves one after the other. The 25 *katas* are beneficial for proper breathing and are done alone, not as a form of combat.

Earning a black belt, karate's highest honor, takes many years and much discipline. For students to progress from white to yellow belt, they must master the first *kata*, *heian shodan*. To earn an orange belt, *heian nidan* must be mastered.

The green belt is awarded for completing the third *kata*, *heian sandan*. This is followed by the *heian yodan* where the blue belt is awarded for the completion of the *heian godan* and advancement to the brown belt is signified by completing the *teky shodan*.

"Karate gives you more concentration, coordination, self-control and also provides self-defense," says Jimmy Wong. "It's good for many different things and for people of all ages."

With the completion of each class, the Wongs lead their students through a meditation of an old Japanese philosophy which states: Seek perfection of character. Be faithful. Endeavor. Respect others and refrain from violent behavior.

"When we finish the meditation, we breathe and relax," says Jimmy Wong. "Everybody should learn this philosophy."

Again, I am pleased to recognize Jimmy and Alan Wong for their dedication in sharing the physical and psychological benefits of karate.

JOAQUIN F. BLAYA

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, the 1990 U.S. census has confirmed that the American population changed more dramatically between 1980 and 1990 than at any other time in the 20th century. According to the U.S. census, nearly one in every four Americans has African, Asian, Hispanic, or American Indian ancestry. The Census Bureau has noted a 56-percent increase in the Hispanic population—an increase of 7.7 million people—since 1980. The Census Bureau also projects that Hispanics will account for an astonishing 42 percent of the Nation's growth between 1990 and the year 2010.

Mr. Joaquin F. Blaya, as the acting president of Univision Holdings Inc., was invited to provide testimony before the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Census and Population. As the Nation's leading Spanish-language communications network, Univision's television broadcasts combined with magazine circulation potentially reach 90 percent of the Nation's Hispanic population. Mr. Blaya's contact with and understanding of the Hispanic community has provided the subcommittee with a knowledgeable and insightful participant in the planning process for the 2000 census.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to the testimony pro-

vided by Mr. Joaquin F. Blaya and ask that they consider the importance of the recommendations made for the planning and implementation of the 2000 census.

### OUR VETERANS DESERVE MORE THAN HOLLOW WORDS AND EMPTY PROMISES

#### HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, it's appropriate that America honor its brave service men and women on Veterans Day. But those who served, in war or in peace, deserve to be remembered for more than just 1 day each year. They deserve to be honored every day. Unfortunately, that's not the case.

Veterans were dealt a cruel blow in last year's budget agreement. The budget package seriously cut into veterans benefits by requiring a \$2 prescription drug copayment for medication provided on an outpatient basis to veterans with nonservice-connected disabilities. Despite an outcry from vets across the country, the copayment remains in place today.

We will soon be facing a grave crisis in the veterans health care system. Since 1980, funding for veterans health care has barely kept up with inflation. At the same time, demand for services has dramatically increased because the number of veterans over age 65 has doubled. Consequently, their health care needs are growing just as their incomes are shrinking and access to the veterans health care system is curtailed.

Our veterans deserve more than hollow words and empty promises.

That's why I'm introducing legislation today to repeal the \$2 prescription drug copayment. The prescription drug copayment hurts those who can least afford it. To the elderly, disabled, and those living on a fixed income, the copayment can mean the difference between having enough to eat or taking care of an illness. No one should have to make that choice.

I'm sick and tired of the Government balancing the budget on the backs of this Nation's veterans and retired military personnel. No group of Americans is more deserving of the gratitude and respect of the Nation than our veterans. These men and women earned their benefits in good faith while defending our country.

We owe them no less.

### A TRIBUTE TO ANNA ROLAN

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Ms. Anna Rolan, a south Florida woman who sketches historical sites of the Civil War. Ms. Rolan, who travels to many of the momentous sites, is fascinated by his-

tory. In a Miami Herald article entitled, "Artist's Work Captures Mood of Civil War," Bea Moss reports of Ms. Rolan's sketches:

ARTIST'S WORK CAPTURES MOOD OF CIVIL WAR

(By Bea Moss)

Where once two opposing generals rode through the countryside with their armies, a South Dade woman now drives through their battlefields, sketching the things they left behind.

Artist Anna Rolan's travels take her to historic sites of the Civil War.

"I sketch a lot of places where the Civil War was fought, but it's sort of by default," said Rolan, whose husband, James, is a management consultant and whose business takes the couple from coast to coast.

They travel mostly by car and she draws while he drives.

"It's amazing what she does," James Rolan said. "She sketches from the car and pencils scenes in minutes."

"I've gotten so fast that I can draw it and my memory finishes it off," Anna Rolan said.

Areas around Alexandria and Petersburg, Va., and Washington, D.C., are some of her favorite spots.

"Two or three summers ago we were in Petersburg and I had a chance to go to the battlefield there and I relived the Civil War," she said.

That's where she did her first sketches of The Dictator, a powerful Union Army mortar, now located at the Petersburg National Battlefield.

"It was so symbolic to me of the North's power during the war," Rolan said.

Recently, during a special ceremony, she presented the original painting to the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colo., where it now hangs in the academy's museum.

One of the drawings she is most proud of is of Robert E. Lee's boyhood home in Alexandria, Va., now a museum. She had it made into a greeting card and docents at the museum make it available for private sale.

"It's a very pleasant presentation of the house," said the home's director, Juanita Miller. "No question that it's accurate."

Another favorite is a watercolor of the Center Hill Mansion in Petersburg, the house that served as Union headquarters after the siege of Petersburg ended. The curator of the Lee House bought the original.

Rolan sketches anything that strikes her fancy. Once, while stranded at an out-of-the-way gas station waiting for car repairs, she drew a picture of a pile of old tires. The original hangs in her home.

A native of Montreal, Rolan has a degree in nursing and used her nursing skills for 15 years in New York hospitals.

Along the way she took art courses at the Art Students League and the National Academy in New York, and later at the Boston Museum.

Her love of history may have been nurtured, she said, because of the history around her. She grew up in Boston and attended the Mather School, founded in 1639; Girls' Latin, another old Boston school; and the University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1740.

Her art plans are uncertain, she said, but Rolan will continue to draw and paint and hopes to start doing larger pictures.

"Maybe I'll branch out into the Revolutionary War," she said.

I would like to recognize Ms. Rolan for using her talent and applying it to a fascinating time of American history.

### TRIBUTE TO THOSE WHO DEFENDED PEARL HARBOR

#### HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, on December 7, our country will mark the 50th anniversary of the heinous surprise attack on Pearl Harbor and the surrounding military installations on the island of Oahu, HI.

As our Nation recognizes the anniversary of this attack, I would like to extend my sincerest respect and gratitude to all of the men who valiantly defended Pearl Harbor that day, especially to those who gave the ultimate sacrifice—their lives—for the preservation of the ideals and principles of our great Nation.

I would also like to recognize and praise the northwest Indiana members of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association. The association, which is dedicated to the memory of those who were killed in action on that fateful December day, consists of Pearl Harbor veterans who were on active duty on the island during the time of the attack. Their slogan, "Remember Pearl Harbor—Keep America Alert," is meant to serve as a reminder that our country must never again suffer a similar tragedy.

With the utmost respect, I recognize: Merle F. Berdine, Peter J. Bisbis, William P. Burns, Raymond J. Crane, George Churley, Rock E. Flynn, Joseph C. Gawor, Harry H. Hubbard, Edward F. Jagiela, Andrew A. Janiga, Emil L. Katona, John J. Kostolnick, Herman Krumdick, John J. Latko, George W. Lininger, Herbert R. Roach, and Francis A. Straukas. May no other Americans have to witness the horrors or live through the experience which these noble men did.

### TRIBUTE TO RUSSELL ROEMMELE, A DISTINGUISHED JOURNALIST AND CITIZEN OF BLOOMFIELD, NJ

#### HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to an extraordinary man from my Eighth Congressional District in New Jersey. A man who has lent his time and talents to the improvement of his community and preservation of its history. Russell Roemmele has been called the Public Watchdog of Bloomfield, NJ.

This respected and outspoken journalist will be honored at a testimonial dinner on Friday, November 15, at the Friar Tuck Inn in Cedar Grove, NJ. Proceeds from this gala event will go for the establishment of a scholarship fund in Mr. Roemmele's name for a Bloomfield High School senior who has done the most during his high school career to bring forth the spirit, history, and heritage of the community, whether through writings or deeds.

Mr. Speaker, this is a fitting tribute to a man who has dedicated his life to those same goals. As managing editor of Bloomfield Life

since 1981 and a reporter for more than 30 years, Mr. Roemmele has focused his writings on life in and around Bloomfield. To sum up his writings to his own words, "My philosophy has always been to emphasize history and heritage of family, neighborhood, community, county, state and America." He seeks to "uphold the traditions that have come down to us and, at some time, make adjustments that are necessary for each new generation."

Mr. Roemmele has written for several newspapers before coming to Bloomfield Life, including the Independent Press, Newark Evening News, and the New York Herald Tribune. In those years he has always striven to illuminate the page with honest prose and straightforward commentary on the world around him. His friends know that his strong will is tempered with a good and gentle heart.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that my colleagues here in the House join with me in sharing the pride felt by Mr. Roemmele's lovely wife, Rosemary, and their four children and three grandchildren. Russell Roemmele is that rare individual who combines a rich appreciation for the past and all that it has to teach us with a true understanding that the future is sculpted by the decisions made today.

Mr. Speaker, Russell Roemmele is an active caring citizen of his community and of this Nation. He inspires others with his words and leads by his example. Mr. Roemmele is being honored for his devotion of the fundamental ideals upon which this country was founded and the spirit with which he has carried them to his neighbor. I am proud indeed to represent such a man as this here in the People's House.

#### A TRIBUTE TO RAFAEL PORTELA

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Mr. Rafael Portela, a constituent from my congressional district and president of the Key Biscayne Athletic Club. In an article in the *Islander News* entitled, "KBAC President Continues Club's Traditions" Danielle Beck reports on Mr. Portela's strong sense of community involvement:

"TUTY" PORTELA—KEY BISCAYNE ATHLETIC CLUB PRESIDENT—HONORED

When Rafael "Tuty" Portela stepped on the field for the very first soccer game of the Key Biscayne Athletic Club in 1966, he probably never imagined that, he'd be president of the organization.

But as fate would have it, spurred by a strong sense of community involvement, he finds himself 25 years later at the helm of that organization.

"I decided to become involved as an adult because a lot of the people I played with then are involved now," he says. "Plus, my kids are that age where they can participate, so I wanted to be a part of that."

Born in Cuba, Portela arrived on Key Biscayne in 1961 with his family. After looking for homes in the Miami area, they decided on Key Biscayne because it reminded his mother of Cuba.

"She fell in love with it," says Portela.

#### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

After attending Key Biscayne Elementary School, Belen, and Coral Gables Senior High, Portela attended college at Auburn University. While in high school, he became All City, All State and High School All-American in soccer and his senior-year team placed second in the state. He also started for the football team and was the kicker. At Auburn, he participated in club soccer.

"There's no question it was all due to the athletic club and (KBAC soccer coach) Mr. Foster," he says.

After Auburn, he earned his medical degree from Penn State and completed his ears, nose and throat residency at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore.

"After being away, I knew I wanted to come back and live in the area, and it had to be Key Biscayne," he says.

With his wife Carolina, his high school sweetheart, he moved back to the Key in 1988 and is now raising his own family here.

"I don't think there's any better place," he says.

Following his tenure as vice president of the athletic club last year, he was elected as president for the 1991-92 term and is a strong advocate of children and athletics.

"Kids learn to get along with other kids and they learn about winning and losing," he says. "Team sports are like everyday hurdles and they help you learn how to manage them in the long run. I think it helps kids develop their potential."

As his son Antonio, 9, enters his third season with the club, his 8-year old daughter, Victoria, begins her second year and Carolina, 4 anxiously awaits her chance next year, Portela is thankful for coach Ralph Foster.

Foster was the Key Biscayne Elementary School's sixth grade physical education instructor when Portela began playing soccer for him. From Foster's involvement with the children and the soccer program, the athletic club soon developed and incorporated baseball and football.

"As far as dedication and volunteering, he's done it for over 20 years," says Portela about Foster. "He was the only coach for all the age groups."

To continue the winning tradition of the club, Portela and other members of the KBAC are attempting to make the club as competitive as possible with outside teams, but oftentimes lack of funds stands in the way. "It's become more difficult to get involved for coaching so it's difficult to set out in new territories," says Portela. "We're hoping our group enlarges."

To help meet the costs of running the sports programs, the group holds three major fund raisers a year including a Christmas tree sale beginning in early December, an auction in May and a Dolphin Night at the beginning of summer.

As far as future plans for the athletic club are concerned, Portela hopes to maintain the high, sportsmanlike standards and the fun times that are an integral part of the KBAC philosophy.

"I want the kids to have similar opportunities to the ones we had when we were their age," he says.

I would like to recognize Rafael "Tuty" Portela for his dedication and volunteering he has done throughout the years.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE ENTERPRISE CAPITAL FORMATION ACT OF 1991

#### HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a very important piece of legislation, the Enterprise Capital Formation Act of 1991. This legislation takes a fresh and bipartisan approach to the issue of capital gains by providing lower rates for long-term investment in small companies. Its goal is to promote economic growth and the creation of jobs by lowering the cost of capital for smaller American companies, encouraging patient capital investment, and making smaller firms less reliant on foreign capital.

Equally important, this measure would accomplish these goals without bankrupting the Federal Government. The Joint Tax Committee estimates that this legislation will cost under \$1 billion over a 5-year period.

Under my proposal, individual or corporate investors making direct stock purchases that qualify as seed or venture capital investment would be afforded a reduction in their capital gains rate, provided that they meet certain criteria. Seed capital investment is defined to be the purchase of stock in a company with less than \$5 million in paid-in equity. Venture capital investment is defined as the purchase of stock in a company with less than \$100 million in paid-in equity. Paid-in equity refers to the amount of capital that a company receives when it sells its own stock.

If an investor makes a direct purchase of qualifying stock, and then holds that stock for 5 years, that individual or corporation would be afforded a 50-percent reduction in the capital gains tax rate upon sale of the stock and realization of any gain. In addition, for seed capital investments, an investor could accrue an additional 10-percent reduction per year in the capital gains tax rate, up to a maximum 100-percent deduction for stock held for 10 years.

While the bill is prospective only, it affords current stockholders an opportunity to take advantage of the capital gains tax benefit by marking to market the value of stock purchased previously. The investor could then use the new capital gains rate on gains accrued on the stock from that point forward.

The bill contains a series of antiabuse provisions. For example, the proposal would prevent companies from evading the effective date by redeeming existing stock and issuing new, qualifying stock. It would also prevent a large company from splitting itself into smaller companies and issuing qualifying stock. An active trade or business test is included to prevent the formation of shell corporations created for tax shelter purposes, and a retained earnings test would be included to prevent companies that have recently undergone a leveraged buyout from attempting to issue qualifying stock.

America needs an incentive for patient investments in the companies that will generate the technology, markets, and jobs of tomorrow. The Enterprise Capital Formation Act

would do this by literally forming new capital for startup and other small companies. The bill would not simply encourage investors to sell the capital assets they acquired before the incentive went into effect, and it would not apply to the trading of investment on the secondary markets, transactions that do not put capital into the hands of entrepreneurs.

It is important to note that the high cost and scarcity of capital for small, entrepreneurial firms has put America at a disadvantage. The alarming slowdown in capital investments in startup and other small firms has been highlighted in national publications such as the Wall Street Journal and New York Times. Increasingly smaller firms are having to turn to investors from our major international competitors to fund their growth. Entrepreneurship should be encouraged here at home, and this bill proposes to establish that encouragement.

Mr. Speaker, I urge each of my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation.

#### TRIBUTE TO REV. TONEY JACKSON

### HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring a spiritual leader in my community, a man known for his dedication and unselfish service, Rev. Toney E. Jackson, Sr. Reverend Jackson is being honored this weekend on the occasion of his fifth anniversary as pastor of the Bethlehem Baptist Church, which I am proud to add is the church where I was baptized over 50 years ago, and which I still attend.

One of eight children, Reverend Jackson was born in Edgefield, SC, to Mrs. Marian and the late Carletha Jackson.

In 1970, he graduated from Morehouse College in Atlanta, where he received a B.A. degree. He received his M.A. degree in 1972 from Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, NJ. He has done further study at Northeastern Bible College in Essex Fells, NJ, and at New York Bible School.

Reverend Jackson is a former teacher in the East Orange Public School System. During his service as a teacher, he worked diligently to provide his students with the knowledge and skills that they would need to compete in our highly complex and competitive society. In addition to teaching academics, Reverend Jackson also strived to teach positive values, integrity, and principles of good conduct. He resigned from the East Orange School System to become Pastor of the Bethlehem Baptist Church.

Reverend Jackson was ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry in 1981 by the New Hope Baptist Church in East Orange under the leadership of the Rev. Leonidas B. Young. Faithfully, he served there for 8 years as an assistant to Reverend Young.

Reverend Jackson served on the board of directors of the Citizens Volunteer Workers for Essex County Jails from 1979 to 1981, cofounded the Agape Brothers, and serves as a volunteer for several hospitals in the Newark area. He is also a member of the NAACP.

Reverend Jackson has been a positive influence in the lives of all those he has come in contact with, young and old alike. In his work with youth, he has shown exemplary leadership by helping them confront the contemporary problems that they must deal with in their everyday lives.

He does not shy away from topics which are controversial, because he believes that these issues must be addressed. Members of Bethlehem Baptist feel fortunate to have the benefit of Reverend Jackson's spiritual leadership.

Reverend Jackson and his wife, Rosemary Flowers Jackson, were married in 1976 and are the parents of two children, Tameka and Toney, Jr.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join with me and the entire Bethlehem Baptist family in offering congratulations and appreciation to Reverend Jackson on this very special occasion.

#### RON ERBEL—STATE VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTER OF THE YEAR AWARD

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 7, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize today one of my constituents Ron Erbel who was selected as 1991 State Volunteer Firefighter of the Year by the Florida Fire Marshals Association. An article for the Islander News, "Resident nominated for firefighter award" tells about Mr. Erbel's contributions to Dade County's only volunteer fire department—the Key Biscayne Volunteer Fire Department:

Ron Erbel, a 14-year veteran with the Key Biscayne Volunteer Fire Department, has been nominated for the 1991 State Volunteer Firefighter of the Year award.

As a member of the 38-year-old department, Erbel has twice served as chief. Owner of The Good Earth landscaping service, he works on the Key, and is generally credited with being one of the first of the volunteers on the scene whenever a call for fire assistance goes out.

Last year, Erbel was one of the first firefighters to arrive after two fires ignited inside a residence on the Key. He entered the house and put out one of the blazes alone, prior to the arrival of the Metro suppression unit. He also assisted the aerial unit in extinguishing the second fire inside the building.

More recently, he was able to help 10-year-old Sergio Sardinas after the boy was struck by a car while riding his bicycle. Erbel gave immediate assistance to the boy, who suffered severe head injuries, and continued to aid him until the Metro-Dade rescue unit arrived. He then rode on the rescue truck with Sardinas, never leaving the patient's side until the hospital crew took over.

Metro firefighter Steve Bahr said that Erbel's assistance may have contributed to saving Sardinas' life.

Spurred by the near tragedy, Erbel quickly initiated a bicycle safety awareness program. Knowing how resistant many young people are to wearing helmets, he organized a sale of helmets that is still ongoing on Saturdays at the fire station.

Erbel also bought from his own funds two fire trucks for use in fund-raising and public service events. The trucks have appeared through the years at various Key functions, including the Fourth of July parade. Erbel has also taken an active role in distributing fire prevention materials and handouts at numerous special events, and has been involved in fire prevention displays at public school activities.

Battalion Chief Dallas J. Bailey said "Captain Erbel has always been one of the first volunteers on the scene, sometimes ahead of our units. He stands out as very special and deserves recognition for his unselfish efforts."

Erbel, who is the first volunteer firefighter ever to be nominated for the award from Dade County, has also contributed his time to numerous Key Biscayne functions and causes, including the Key Biscayne Quiet Gardens, the Key Biscayne Property Taxpayers Association Inc. and the Key Biscayne Presbyterian Church.

The winner of the award will be announced in October.

I am happy to pay tribute to Ron Erbel by reprinting this article from the Islander News. He is the first volunteer firefighter ever to win the award from Dade County.

Two other Dade firefighters from the Metro-Dade Fire Department also received awards from the Florida Fire Marshals Association. Lt. John Mitchell received the Firefighter of the Year Award and Lt. Michael Myers received the Fire Inspector of the Year Award.

Along with Ron Erbel, these two Metro-Dade firefighters will be honored by the Metro-Dade County Commission on November 19. I am proud to honor these men who have risked their lives to save their neighbors' lives and property from fires.