

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM H. GRAY III

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the many years of distinguished service of Mr. William H. Gray III. Mr. Gray spent 12 years as a Member of the House of Representatives. In that time, he made an invaluable contribution to our body. At the time of his departure, last September, Mr. Gray was the majority whip of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Gray has always been deeply interested in issues concerning education. Last month, he became the president of the United Negro College Fund, a position which will enable him to continue working to improve educational opportunities for college students, particularly African-Americans. In addition, Mr. Gray will continue to serve as pastor of the Bright Hope Baptist Church in Philadelphia.

We wish him luck and pledge our continued support to him in the future.

An article from the New York Times, October 9, 1991, follows:

PREACHER AND EX-HOUSE WHIP ENJOYS NEW PULPIT

(By Anthony DePalma)

Since he formally took over as president of the United Negro College Fund last month, William H. Gray 3d, the former majority whip of the House of Representatives and the highest-ranking elected black official in the country, has made it clear that he intends to raise issues about education along with raising money for historically black colleges.

While his predecessors were careful to stay above the political fray for fear of offending donors, Mr. Gray has waded right in criticizing current educational policies and suggesting remedies. At a national education conference in Atlanta this week he accused the Bush Administration of applying a double standard to historically black colleges. He has met with dozens of corporate leaders and foundation heads, challenging them to do more to improve the nation's educational system.

"Whether I'm talking to somebody on welfare or talking to the C.E.O. of a major corporation, people are concerned that they're hearing a lot about education but they're seeing very little action," Mr. Gray said. "It's as if people believe we can have major educational change without committing any major resources. There's tremendous frustration building up."

For Mr. Gray, the United Negro College Fund is more than a respected, 47-year-old organization that raises money for black colleges and universities. It is a pulpit from which to fire debate about the enormous consequences of educating the young, especially those from minorities who, by the year 2000, will make up one-third of the work force in the United States.

PREACHING AND PRODDING

Speaking from the pulpit comes naturally for Mr. Gray, who has been pastor of the Bright Hope Baptist Church in Philadelphia since 1972. He intends to continue serving as pastor, the same position filled by his father and, before that, his grandfather, and prodding what he sees as a sometimes reluctant America to return to higher ideals.

"Nobody likes ideals better than this preacher," Mr. Gray said in an interview in his office. "I look forward to the day when the lion and the lamb will lie together. But until that day comes, we as a society better try to do something to make sure that we've got lions and lambs left."

Mr. Gray's career move still puzzles many people. Now 49 years old, he was the third most powerful member of the House, and was in line to become Speaker. His decision to forfeit that power prompted speculation that he was leaving to make more money or that he was the target of a Justice Department investigation.

He vigorously denied such speculation. His salary at the fund is \$175,000, a healthy increase over the \$130,000 he earned as majority whip but substantially less than the \$300,000 to \$500,000 his new salary was said to be in some news accounts. He also will be free to join corporate boards, which would add to his income.

Mr. Gray said there was nothing behind his move except a desire to help young people, especially the 50,000 minority students enrolled in black colleges.

"My concept of power is different from other people's," he said. "I come from a background of ministry and education in which power is the ability to impact on people's lives."

Education has been the Gray family business. Mr. Gray's father was president at two historically black colleges, and his mother was dean of students at another. He said that, to him, running the United Negro College Fund was more important than serving in a Congress that, in his eyes, has been enfeebled by spending cuts and conservative social views.

"With the changing scene in America," he said, "education might be the only equalizer for the disadvantaged."

Mr. Gray's biggest and most immediate challenge will be completing the drive to raise \$250 million in capital funds. Walter H. Annenberg, the former publisher and Ambassador to Britain, has pledged \$50 million if the organization can raise \$200 million more before the end of next year.

CONFIDENCE AND VIGOR

Doing so will mean raising \$8 million a month between now and December 1992, a daunting task, but one that Mr. Gray expects to complete.

The presidents of the historically black colleges, who met with Mr. Gray recently, share his confidence. "We were excited by the manner in which he is actively jumping into the fray," said Robert L. Albright, president of Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, N.C.

While raising money is taking up half his time, Mr. Gray continues to speak out on education issues. His 12 years in Congress

and his ministerial background amplify his voice in a way that makes him difficult to ignore.

"He brings a lot of clout," said Ed Wiley 3d, assistant managing editor of Black Issues in Higher Education, a journal published in Washington. "Everybody is going to expect Bill Gray to be the one who comes right out there and says, 'This is what the implications are going to be on this thing.'"

Mr. Gray is not shy about offering opinions. At several public conferences he criticized officials in the Bush Administration for pressing a Justice Department case opposing separate money for black public colleges in the South. But he also noted that President Bush has supported the United Negro College Fund since 1948.

Some think Mr. Gray's switch from a position of power in Congress to one of limited power in a not-for-profit organization may present some difficulties for him.

"He commanded unusual respect as a Congressman, and now he is in a situation where he in effect works for the presidents of the colleges," said Dr. Albright of Johnson C. Smith University.

But others think the job Mr. Gray has now suits him well.

"He is a very religious man," said Donald M. Stewart, president of the College Board and former president of Spelman College in Atlanta. "He'll continue his role as pastor of the Bright Hope Baptist Church in Philadelphia, and he'll use that pulpit and the U.N.C.F. pulpit as places to speak out on the same issues of social justice and equal opportunity that he raised before in Congress."

IS THE OCTOBER SURPRISE INVESTIGATION LEGITIMATE?

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the House in considering the creation of a task force to investigate the so-called October surprise should consider the following editorial from the November 8, 1991, edition of the Omaha World-Herald which in turn cites recent articles in Newsweek and the New Republic which refute the allegations of improper conduct by the 1980 Reagan for President campaign. My colleagues are urged to read this editorial and the November 11, 1991, and November 18, 1991, editions, respectively, of the two magazines mentioned above:

CONGRESS GETS A WAY OUT; CRAZY RUMOR SHOT DOWN

Congressional leaders should be thankful. They have been handed an opportunity to avoid looking silly. Two national magazines have shot down a crazy rumor that Congress has been preparing to investigate.

Unfortunately, there's no guarantee that the leadership will have the good sense to call off the investigation.

The crazy rumor has to do with what some people call the October surprise. The allega-

* 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.

tion is that emissaries of the Reagan presidential campaign in 1980 conspired with Iran to keep American hostages in captivity. The alleged purpose was to hurt Jimmy Carter's re-election chances by keeping the embassy hostage crisis going until after the election.

Newsweek and The New Republic investigated the rumor. Their findings leave little to be done by congressional investigators.

Newsweek said: "Newsweek has found, after a long investigation, including interviews with government officials and other knowledgeable sources around the world, that the key claims of the purported eye-witnesses and accusers simply do not hold up. What the evidence does show is the murky history of a conspiracy theory run wild."

The New Republic said: "The conspiracy as currently postulated is a total fabrication. None of the evidence cited to support the October surprise stands up to scrutiny. The keys sources on whose word the story rests are documented frauds and impostors . . . they have concocted allegations that are demonstrably false, and their stories, full of internal inconsistencies, are also contradictory."

Secret Service logs and campaign schedules show indisputably that George Bush did not attend secret 1980 meetings in Paris, as former Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr once alleged. Evidence of such meetings is lacking. Bani-Sadr has distanced himself from his earlier stories.

Further evidence shows that William Casey, the Reagan campaign manager who later became CIA director, could not have been in Madrid when he would have had to have been there if the October surprise story were true.

One man who identified himself as a go-between was discredited when someone looked at the man's credit cards and diaries and determined that he could not have seen what he claimed to have seen. Senate investigators said that "nothing he said was the truth—he had made it up based on what he had read in the newspaper and what he was told."

Nonetheless, the man became one of the sources of Gary Sick, a former Carter administration official whose article in The New York Times this year revived the interest of conspiracy theorists, some members of the press and some members of Congress.

Another self-described witness failed a lie-detector test. Still another was convicted of perjury. And a number of others told stories that collapsed when seriously questioned.

"By any measure of honest reporting, the October surprise conspiracy should have died long ago," The New Republic writers said.

One of the more disturbing revelations came in the Newsweek story. The magazine, in trying to trace the rumors back to their origins, encountered the tracks of political extremist Lyndon LaRouche.

The LaRouche organization, which uses bizarre conspiracy theories to frighten gullible people and solicit funds, published a story in 1980 alleging that Henry Kissinger had tried to make a secret deal with Iran. The LaRouche people gave the story, without the Kissinger angle, another push in 1983 when almost no one else was talking about an October surprise.

Eventually the rumors worked their way into other publications, and the likes of Bani-Sadr and others began to tell ever more fanciful stories.

Some people, regrettably, are so gullible or mean-spirited that they will swallow any allegation about a public figure, no matter

how cruel or improbable. The fact that such people exist places a greater duty on responsible public officials and journalists to stand up for what is true and right. Newsweek and The New Republic have done so, to their credit. The next step is up to Congress.

SALVADOR DIAZ-VERSON, JR.: TURNING HIS "CASTLES IN THE AIR" INTO REALITY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize, Salvador Diaz-Verson, Jr., who recently was featured in the Columbus, GA, Ledger-Enquirer after his resignation as president of one of America's fastest growing insurance companies, the American Family Corp., to begin his own global financial and investment firm. The article, "Diaz-Verson Is Following His Dreams" by Delane Chappell tells his story:

Salvador Diaz-Verson Jr. is following his dreams, turning his "castles in the air" into reality, much the way the late John Amos, his mentor and brother-in-law, did when he founded American Family Corp. in 1955.

"I've had those dreams up there—as John used to say, 'those castles in the air.' Now, I've got to put something together and go with it," he said.

That's one of the reasons Cuban-born Diaz-Verson gives for resigning his posts Aug. 16 as American Family Corp. president and first executive vice president of American Family Life Assurance Co.

Now his "castle" is to develop a global financial and investment firm of his own.

The resignation ended a 17-year career with Columbus-based American Family, a career that spanned a period of the company's most rapid growth, when invested assets rose from \$45 million to \$6.5 billion and the company became the first American insurance company granted a license to operate in the Japanese market since World War II.

Not a bad track record for a man who fled from the Fidel Castro regime in Cuba with his family in 1959, an eight-year-old with only the clothes on his back.

Despite his success at American Family, Diaz-Verson said it was time to move on, a decision he thinks John Amos would have approved. "John always told me, 'When you stop having fun, then it's time to leave,'" Diaz-Verson said. "I think he'd say, 'When you stop having fun, Sal, then go do something else.'"

The fun had ended for Diaz-Verson.

"My true loves are investments and politics. I was getting further and further away from investments and more and more involved in the administrative and political sides of the business," he said. "I don't think it was my decision. I think it just evolved. A problem comes in and you just handle it."

"Somebody said 'life is not a matter of chance, but choice.' I had a choice. I couldn't just sit here and wait forever. There are two things I really love and I couldn't do them while I still had the office (because of conflicts of interests.)"

Diaz-Verson said rumors that a rift between him and American Family Chief Executive Officer Dan Amos contributed to his leaving are not true. "Dan and I have a very close relationship. We've had what I think

was a good relationship all along—and we still do."

Dan Amos, nephew of John Amos and son of American Family Chairman Paul Amos, is godfather to Diaz-Verson's 4-year-old daughter, Elizabeth.

"I told Danny, 'There are very few people I really trust in this world. I'd like for you to be her godfather.'"

Dan Amos, who said the company will miss Diaz-Verson, describes the relationship as good. "If we weren't getting along, I don't think he'd still be across the hall. If it's a hostile environment, you don't stick around."

Diaz-Verson will remain on the board of directors of American Family Corp. and AFLAC, and has signed an agreement to be a consultant for American Family for three years.

American Family also offered him an office at the company as long as he needed it, Diaz-Verson said.

Both Diaz-Verson and Dan Amos say they are aware of a community perception that there has been rivalry and friction between them. Both deny it.

"Danny and I have always gotten along," Diaz-Verson said. "We both have our own fortes. We've got different styles of management. That's what's made it interesting through the years."

John Amos never wanted a wedge placed between the two men, Diaz-Verson said. "John always said 'Sal, you and Danny stay together and make sure nobody gets in between you. You can't allow anybody to do that.' That's a promise we made to each other and we've never let anybody come between us," Diaz-Verson said.

Another reason he wants to leave is that the company is not the same without John Amos, Diaz-Verson said. "It's really been a change without John. He kept the fun in it. You never knew what he was going to do or what kind of trick he was going to play on you. And you could sit down and talk to him about anything."

"I've grown up with him. I traveled with him. John took me on every business trip. Most of the politicians I know, I met through John. He'd tell them, 'If you can't find me, call Sal.' I really miss that," Diaz-Verson said.

While Amos may have considered Diaz-Verson his right-hand man, it was Dan Amos who was handpicked by John Amos before his death to run the company after he was gone. Diaz-Verson said he was not upset when he was not chosen. "We had discussed it. We had talked about the fact that you can't run the company as a committee. Even though Dan and I were both together at the same level, sooner or later somebody had to be the one that made the final decisions."

"John said I would be the financial person and I would be the chief financial officer of all non-insurance operations. I felt very comfortable with that in that I liked the financial side and I enjoyed the non-insurance side," he said.

Family responsibilities also helped him make the decision to leave American Family. "I've been here almost 18 years. I've gotten up every morning at 5:30 to be here before the London market opened. I've never gotten my kids off to school or taken them to school. I haven't been home on Father's Day for the last three years because I've been in Japan on business," he said.

The hardest part of his decision to leave American Family was deciding when to do it, he said.

"I think it's better to leave when you're on top—and we are. We've got one of the best

portfolios in the industry and I've built it. It's the cleanest portfolio of any insurance company in the United States. The company is doing well. It was a good time."

As Diaz-Verson's reputation as a financial whiz has grown, other companies have tried to steal him away from American Family, but he wouldn't leave. "If I had to work for anyone, I'd stay with American Family," he said, without hesitation.

But, the dream of his own investment firm prevailed, he said.

Already his attorneys are incorporating his new business, Diaz-Verson Capital Investments (DVC), and he's closing a deal for 3,000-square-foot of office space in Brookstone Centre in Columbus that is expected to open in two to three weeks.

The business will make international investments for individuals and institutions and will probably launch one or two investment funds of its own, he said.

After he gets DVC in gear, Diaz-Verson hopes to form an investment network with some associates in New York and Washington, D.C. He'll also continue as financial adviser to the John Amos estate.

Diaz-Verson admits that he's a little nervous about starting up a new company. But he said he's experienced in international investing. He's done it for the company.

"I think I'm good. I think I can do well in the investment field. It's something you've really got to have a feel for and I think I've been able to do it well. I'm very sure of myself and what I can do," he said.

"I think there will be tremendous growth in the next 10 years in the emerging markets, especially in . . . Spain, Portugal and Italy, and in the Americas. With my Hispanic roots I think I could do very well in the Americas," he said.

Diaz-Verson said he is looking for a re-emergence of the Americas as the world refocuses in 1992, and he's planning to be there to welcome them back, maybe with the development of an Americas Fund, he said.

So, fired by enthusiasm and the realization that he's recognized professionally as something of a financial genius, Diaz-Verson sets off at age 39 to put substance in his "castle in the air."

I am happy to pay tribute to Mr. Diaz-Verson by reprinting this article. Mr. Diaz-Verson's story is typical of the many successful immigrants who have helped make America what it is today.

TRIBUTE TO ALBERT H. SALEY

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Albert H. Saley, a gentleman dedicated to promoting quality education through the school library. Al Saley died of cancer in 1990 and left behind a lifetime of extraordinary accomplishments which may never be surpassed.

Throughout his years at the Mountain Lakes School District and the Manville Public Library in New Jersey, Al Saley touched many lives. He enabled the school library to become a friend of the student. The true testimony of Al's effectiveness, was demonstrated with the enthusiasm of young people, attracted to the library during their free time. Al was always

available to address their questions and guide the students in locating information. Al always stressed that a library is for learning, not just for quiet studytime. For 26 years, Al brought enthusiasm and the desire to learn and access information to the school library.

Al Saley was an educational leader on the local, State, national and international level. He served on the standards committee of the American Library Association, held a committee post in the Association for Educational Communications and Technology, and was a prominent figure in the American Association of School Librarians. In addition, he served on the New Jersey Library Network Review Board, the New Jersey Library Association and the Educational Media Association of New Jersey. Of the many awards Al received, the 1989 New Jersey State Library Leadership Award truly honored his " * * * dedication to the highest standards of librarianship, for an exuberance for the profession, for his determination to keep current with new technologies, and for his willingness to be a risk taker * * *".

Al served on many more committees, associations and boards, but most notably in my minds was his service to the Society of School Librarians International [SSLI]. As a founding member and former president of SSLI, Al traveled to Washington many times to meet with Members of Congress to assist in enabling Congress to understand the need to stay ahead of the information curve. As we hurtle headlong toward the global information age, we must continue to utilize our most valuable source of knowledge and training—the school library. I am proud to have had the opportunity to work and learn from Al Saley.

Mr. Speaker, Al Saley cared enough to dedicate his life to promoting school libraries and help others gather knowledge and information. With new technologies and the demand for instant information, Al was always there to ensure our young people had access to an ever expanding information age. Al noted many times that without proper skills, our young people could become information poor. I join the many friends and colleagues of Al Saley in mourning his loss and continuing his dreams for a better school library where everyone can continue to learn. Al will be missed but his work will never be forgotten. I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering Albert H. Saley; a man who represents the very best of our educators.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SPENDING LIMIT AND ELECTION REFORM ACT OF 1991

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, campaigns should be a clash of ideas, not bank accounts. Elections are not supposed to be a participatory process for only the wealthy and privileged; they are the cornerstone of this democracy, in which every citizen should not only participate, but should be eager to do so.

How do we return to a feeling of meaningful participation by every citizen, including the de-

moralized, the disadvantaged, the poor, and the middle class? In addition, how do we demonstrate to all Americans that the Members of this institution do care. One giant step we can take immediately is to reform our campaign finance laws which place entirely too much emphasis on the finance and too little on the campaign.

The most important and long-lasting campaign finance reform we can make is the reduction of campaign expenditures. Ever since the Supreme Court, in Buckley versus Valeo, singlehandedly destroyed the carefully crafted and balanced reform system designed in the wake of the Watergate scandal, we have been trying to fix the damage and pass campaign finance reform. Others have contributed much thought, energy and effort to this task over the years, and they did so again this year. The road has been long, just in the last 10 months alone.

Last February, the Speaker appointed a task force of eight members of the House Administration Committee to report a comprehensive election-financing proposal to the House. I want to thank my colleagues on the task force for all of the hard work they have put in over the last year. We jumped right into this effort in March by holding two field hearings: one in Minnesota and one in Wisconsin. Those two States have probably the most progressive campaign finance statutes in the country. They have had for over 15 years what we are just trying to do now at the Federal level. We learned a lot in those two States, but primarily what we learned is that reform has worked and worked well, except for the increased activity of independent expenditures. This is one area where today's proposal makes striking improvements on curbing the influence of independent expenditures.

In addition to our field hearings, we held seven other hearings here in Washington. We invited all Members to come and share any concerns, comments or opinions. Who better to guide us than those who are truly the experts in campaigns, and anyone who has been successful in a campaign even once, surely qualifies as an expert. We heard from 51 Members. Their testimony was invaluable. We listened, and we studied. Next we heard from those outside groups with an interest in this area. Organizations and individuals from all vantage points came and testified, and we learned from each one of them.

After our study, it came time to craft the legislation. As chairman of the task force, I proposed that a bipartisan core bill be negotiated, with the differences to be voted on in the committee and on the floor. This invitation was declined. Instead, the minority intends to offer an advantage package.

The objectives underlying the House of Representatives Campaign Spending Limit and Election Reform Act of 1991 are threefold: First, cap the ever escalating costs of campaigns; second, protect the ability of all individuals, and of modest means, to participate in competitive Federal campaigns; and third, reduce the amount of time and energy spent in soliciting campaign funds.

The first and by far the most important aspect of this bill is that it controls campaign costs. The legislation establishes a voluntary

spending limit of \$600,000 for every 2 years or election cycle. A candidate may spend as much as he or she wants in primary, but not more than \$500,000 in general election. Candidates who win contested primaries by a margin of 10 percent or less may spend an additional \$150,000 on the general election. Candidates who have a runoff may spend an additional \$100,000.

These numbers are the product of our detailed analysis of House races for the past 10 years. In 1990, \$600,000 is about the average spent by winners in open seat closely contested races. Additionally, \$600,000 would have covered about 80 percent of all races in the 1990 election cycle. No meaningful campaign finance reform can accommodate \$1 million races, and those races will always be outside any system designed to control spending. However, we do protect candidates who voluntarily enter the system, whose opponents do not: if the opponent raises \$250,000, the \$600,000 limit comes off for the candidate in the system, and that participant may receive unlimited matching funds, to make up for the money his or her opponent has raised.

Second, this bill creates a balance in candidate contribution pools. All candidates may raise up to one-third of the overall limit, or \$200,000, in PAC contributions and another one-third or \$200,000 in large individual contributions, which are those from \$200 to \$1,000. This parity between PAC's and large donors is absolutely essential. By limiting only PAC's, the system would become skewed toward the wealthy individual donors. By limiting both, we are saying that no one type of contribution is better or worse than another; it is the imbalance of PAC contributions and the imbalance of large donors that we are eliminating.

Third, this legislation reduces the time spent raising money. A candidate may voluntarily apply for up to \$200,000 in matching funds and receive discounted postage. The first \$200 of individual contributions are matched. Thus, every \$400 contribution from a husband and wife means \$800 in receipts to a candidate. In addition, the entire surplus leftover at the end of election cycle may be transferred to next cycle. We are not here to increase the time that officeholders must devote to chasing money. We are here to reduce that drain on energy. Too many talented individuals either decline to run in the first place, or call it quits in the middle of distinguished careers, directly due to the distasteful and inordinate time which must be spent chasing money for the next election.

Fourth, even though this package provides matching funds, it does not throw money at nonviable candidates. A candidate must have raised \$60,000 in individual contributions to be eligible for matching funds. Only the first \$200 of a contribution is matched. Real challengers will be able to qualify for matching funds, but fringe challengers, without a proven fundraising base, will be unable to qualify.

The matching funds are not funded through tax increases, increasing the deficit, or taking money from other programs. Funding must be from three sources to be disbursed from the "Make Democracy Work Fund." First, reducing tax deductibility of business lobbying expenses; second, establishing PAC registration

fees; or third, allowing voluntary contributions from individuals and organizations. Because the bill has been drafted in compliance with the pay-as-you-go provisions of the Deficit Control Act, the provisions limiting the tax deductibility of business lobbying expenses, establishing a FEC registration fee on political committees, and allowing voluntary contributions from individuals or organizations must be enacted by January 1, 1993, to fully offset the net costs of the legislation.

The major source of revenue is the proposed limitation on the tax deductibility of business lobbying expenses. This proposal is a sense-of-the-Senate amendment proposed by Senator BOREN during the Senate's consideration of S. 3, the Senate Election Ethics Act. The amendment was adopted by the Senate by a 50-to-44 vote on May 16, 1991. The Joint Committee on Taxation has estimated that this proposal would raise Federal budget receipts by \$500 million over 5 years. That is more than triple the amount necessary to fund matching payments during the next 5 years.

Fifth, this bill cracks down on independent expenditures. If we want to squeeze money out of the system, we must be sure that there will be no unintended consequences, including an increase in pervasive independent expenditures. Although such expenditures receive strict constitutional protection, we can assist candidates who are faced with them, in effectively combating them. A participating candidate faced with \$60,000 independent expenditures has his or her overall spending limit lifted. A candidate faced with \$10,000 in independent expenditures may receive matching funds to combat them. New reporting requirements require that anyone making independent expenditure of at least \$5,000 must immediately notify FEC, and anyone intending to make independent expenditures just before an election, must notify FEC at least 20 days before the election. The FEC must then notify the other candidates involved.

Finally, the legislation tackles the issues of bundling and soft money. Bundling is prohibited except by commercial fundraisers, individuals holding house parties, and individuals representing the candidate's campaign committee. Soft money spending by State parties for generic political activity on behalf of Federal candidates is capped by a State-by-State population formula. During Presidential election years, at least 50 percent of the amount spent by State parties must come from federally raised dollars.

This is the essence of my campaign finance reform proposal. Some critics would observe that the system is not broken, so why embark on this long, arduous and difficult task of repairing something that does not need fixing. Low voter participation, low voter turnout, and low voter esteem of the Congress are all clear and unmistakable symptoms of an ailing campaign finance system.

To be meaningful, campaign reform must not turn back the clock. This proposal ensures that the interests of average Americans are represented in the Congress.

To be meaningful, campaign reform cannot set off a domino effect of unintended consequences. This proposal limits the capability to intentionally abuse the electoral process for opportunistic advantage.

To be meaningful, campaign reform must refocus the political debate on policy differences and issues of substance. This proposal is one step in addressing voter disillusionment—to reconnect the relationship of voting to outcome.

No action that this institution might take could be more important or more critical to the health of the electoral process, the reputation of this institution, and the confidence of the American public, than the passage of this legislation. This legislation will deliver a message that is long overdue, that this institution is serious about campaign finance reform. I urge your full support for this bill.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CAMPAIGN SPENDING LIMIT AND ELECTION REFORM ACT OF 1991

Section 1—This Act may be cited as the House of Representatives Campaign Spending Limit and Election Reform Act of 1991.

TITLE I—EXPENDITURE LIMITATIONS, CONTRIBUTION LIMITATIONS AND MATCHING FUNDS FOR ELIGIBLE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CANDIDATES

Expenditure Limitations

Sec. 101—Amends the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to add the following new title:

"TITLE V—EXPENDITURE LIMITATIONS, CONTRIBUTION LIMITATIONS AND MATCHING FUNDS FOR ELIGIBLE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CANDIDATES"

"Expenditure Limitations"

"Section 501(a)" limits an eligible House candidate from spending more than \$600,000 per election cycle, of which not more than \$500,000 may be spent in the general election period.

"Section 501(b)" permits an eligible candidate with a runoff election to spend an additional \$100,000. This subsection also limits an eligible House candidate in a special election to spending no more than \$500,000 in the special election.

"Section 501(c)" permits an eligible candidate who wins a contested primary by a margin of 10 percent or less to make additional expenditures in the general election period of not more than \$150,000, subject to the \$500,000 general election limit.

"Section 501(d)" removes the limits placed upon an eligible House candidate by "section 501(a)" and "section 501(b)," if that candidate has an opponent who is not an eligible candidate and the opponent receives contributions or makes expenditures in excess of \$250,000 in that election cycle. The eligible candidate may receive all benefits under this title and may receive matching funds without regard to the \$200,000 ceiling under "section 504." Candidates who are not eligible must report to the Federal Election Commission within 48 hours of receiving contributions or making expenditures in excess of \$250,000, and the FEC must transmit a copy of that report to all other eligible candidates in that election within 48 hours.

"Section 501(e)" removes the limit placed upon an eligible candidate by subsection (a), if independent expenditures totaling \$60,000 are made in the election in favor of another candidate or against the eligible candidate.

"Section 501(f)" excludes payments for legal and accounting compliance costs and federal and state taxes from the limits of this section.

"Section 501(g)" provides for civil penalties for exceeding the limits of this section. If an eligible candidate exceeds a limitation under this section by 5 percent or less,

the excess shall be paid into the Make Democracy Work Fund. If the excess exceeds a limitation by an amount between 5 and 10 percent, an amount equal to three times the limit shall be paid into the Fund. If the excess exceeds a limitation by more than 10 percent, the eligible candidate must return all matching funds received, and pay an amount equal to three times the excess plus an amount to be determined by the FEC.

"Section 501(h)" provides for indexing by the rate of inflation.

"Statement of Participation"

"Section 502" requires that the FEC determine whether a candidate is eligible to receive benefits under this title, based on an initial statement of participation filed by the candidate. The statement must be filed on January 31 of election or when the candidate files a statement of candidacy, whichever is later.

"Contribution Limitations"

"Section 503(a)" limits an eligible House candidate from accepting contributions aggregating in excess of \$600,000 per election cycle.

"Section 503(b)" provides that an eligible House candidate may transfer amounts from one election cycle to the next, however, the amount of contributions that may be accepted under subsection (a) must be reduced by the amount of the transfer. When calculating the limitation on contributions from political committees and large donors under section 201, the aggregate amount which may be accepted from political committees and large donors shall be one-third of the amount calculated under this subsection.

"Section 503(c)" permits eligible House candidates with a runoff to accept an additional \$100,000 in contributions for the runoff. Of such contributions, one-half may be from political committees and one-half may be from large donors.

"Section 503(d)" prohibits eligible House candidates from making contributions of personal funds to his or her own campaign in excess of \$60,000 per election cycle. Personal contributions from the candidate reduce the amounts which may be accepted from large donors. Personal funds of the candidate may not be matched under "section 504." The limitation on personal contributions by an eligible House candidate does not apply when the opponent of an eligible House candidate is not an eligible candidate and receives contributions or makes expenditures in excess of \$250,000.

"Section 503(e)" provides for civil penalties for exceeding the limits of this section. If an eligible candidate exceeds a limitation under this section by 5 percent or less, the excess shall be refunded to the contributors. If the excess exceeds a limitation by an amount between 5 and 10 percent, an amount equal to three times the limit shall be paid into the Fund. If the excess exceeds a limitation by more than 10 percent, the eligible candidate must return all matching funds received, and pay an amount equal to three times the excess plus an amount to be determined by the FEC.

"Section 503(f)" excludes payments for legal and accounting compliance costs and federal and state taxes from the limits of this section.

"Section 503(g)" removes the limit placed upon an eligible candidate by subsection (a), if independent expenditures totaling \$60,000 are made in the election in favor of another candidate or against the eligible candidate.

"Section 503(h)" permits an eligible candidate who wins a contested primary by a

margin of 10 percent or less to accept additional contributions in the general election period of not more than \$150,000. Of such contributions, one-third may be from political committees and one-third may be from large donors.

"Section 503(i)" provides for indexing by the rate of inflation.

"Matching Funds"

"Section 504(a)" provides that an eligible House candidate shall be entitled to receive payments matching the amounts of small individual contributions raised, up to a total of \$200,000, for the general election only.

"Section 504(b)" provides that an eligible House candidate is entitled to receive payments equal to the total amount of independent expenditures, if in excess of \$10,000, made by one or more persons against the eligible candidate or for his or her opponent.

"Section 504(c)" permits an eligible House candidate to receive matching funds only if the candidate has received \$60,000 in contributions from individuals during the election cycle, with only the first \$200 from each contribution taken into account. In addition, the eligible candidate must have qualified for the general election ballot, must have an opponent in the general election, and filed a statement of participation. In the statement of participation, the eligible candidate must agree to comply with the expenditure and contribution limitations, cooperate in the case of an FEC audit by furnishing campaign records and other information, and comply with any repayment requirement.

"Section 504(d)" No contribution in any form other than a gift of money made by a written instrument that identifies the contributor will be matched under this section.

"Section 504(e)" establishes the "Make Democracy Work Fund."

"Section 504(f)" requires that the FEC, not later than 5 days after receiving a request for matching funds, submit a certification to the Secretary of Treasury for payment. All payments must be made not later than 48 hours after certification. If the balance in the Make Democracy Work Fund is insufficient, payments are subject to proportional reductions.

"Section 504(g)" permits an eligible House candidate who wins a contested primary by a margin of ten percent or less to receive an additional \$50,000 in matching funds.

"Section 504(h)" provides for indexing by the rate of inflation.

"Examinations and Audits; Repayments"

"Section 505(a)" requires that the FEC audit 10% of all eligible House candidates, based on a random sample, after the general election. Audits may be conducted of any eligible House candidate on a reason to believe that the candidate may have violated any provision of this title.

"Section 505(b)" provides that if the FEC determines that any payments were made to a candidate in excess of the candidate's entitlement, the candidate will be required to repay to the Secretary an equal amount.

"Section 505(c)" provides that repayments be deposited into the Make Democracy Work Fund.

"Judicial Review"

"Section 506" provides that agency actions made by the FEC are reviewable by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and shall be given expedited review.

"Judicial Proceedings"

"Section 507" authorizes the FEC to appear in and defend any action; institute proceedings to seek repayment determinations; and to make appeals.

"Reports to Congress; Certifications; Regulations"

"Section 508" requires the FEC to submit reports after each election to Congress containing expenditures of eligible House candidates, the amount of matching funds paid each eligible House candidate, the amounts repaid, and the balance in the Make Democracy Work Fund. Such reports are to be printed as House documents. In addition, the FEC is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations (after submitting its proposals to the House and Senate for 30 days).

"Close Captioning of Television Commercials of Eligible Candidates"

"Section 509" provides that no eligible House candidate may receive amounts from the Make Democracy Work Fund unless such candidate certifies that any television commercial prepared or distributed by the candidate will be prepared in a manner containing or permitting close captioning.

Definitions

Section 102 defines the terms "eligible House of Representatives candidate," "general election period," and "election cycle."

Reduced Third-Class Mailing Rates

Section 103 provides that eligible House candidates may receive the same reduced third-class mailing rate that political parties receive. That rate is available to eligible candidates during the general election period only and is limited in number of pieces of mail to three times the voting age population of the congressional district.

TITLE II—LIMITATIONS ON POLITICAL COMMITTEE AND LARGE DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS AND OTHER PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN ACT OF 1971

Limitations on political committee and large donor contributions

Section 201 limits the aggregate amount of contributions that any House candidate may accept from all political committees to \$200,000 per election cycle. This section also limits the aggregate amount of contributions that any House candidate may accept from other persons whose contributions total more than \$200 per election cycle, to \$200,000.

Candidates who have runoffs may accept an additional \$50,000 from political committees and \$50,000 from large donors for the runoff. Candidates who win their primaries by a margin of ten percent or less may accept an additional \$50,000 from political committees and \$50,000 from large donors for the general election.

Candidates may raise amounts for legal and accounting compliance costs and federal and state taxes without regard for the limits of this section.

Contributions by dependents not of voting age

Section 202 amends the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to count contributions by non-voting age dependents of another individual as contributions by that individual, and allocates the amounts between that individual and his or her spouse, if applicable.

Contributions aggregated from State and local committees of political parties

Section 203 provides that a candidate may not accept a contribution from the state or local committee of a political party, if, when aggregated with all contributions from all committees of that political party, the amount exceeds a limitation in the Federal Election Campaign Act.

Advances by campaign workers or volunteers

Section 204 exempts advances made by volunteers or employees of a candidate's au

from the definition of "contribution" under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, if reimbursed within 60 days and the advance does not exceed \$1,000 with respect to an election.

Multicandidate political committee contributions to national political party

Section 205 increases the limitation of multicandidate political committee contributions to a national party committee from \$15,000 per year to \$20,000 per year.

Corporate and labor union expenditures for candidate appearances, candidate debates or voter guides

Section 206 provides that corporate or labor union expenditures for candidate appearances, candidate debates or voter guides are contributions to candidates if the corporation or union expressly advocates the election or defeat of a candidate in connection with the appearance, debate or guide, or if the appearance, debate or guide favors one candidate over another.

TITLE III—REQUIREMENT OF BUDGET NEUTRALITY

Budget Neutrality

Section 301 provides that, in order to comply with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, Title VII, sections 503 through 509 of Title I, and section 201 of Title II do not become effective unless certain conditions are met. Provisions must be enacted into law, by January 1, 1993, that limit the business tax deductibility of amounts spent lobbying the federal government or that allow the Make Democracy Work Fund to receive funds voluntarily contributed by individuals and organizations. These provisions must fully offset the net costs of this Act, as estimated.

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES

Clarification of definitions relating to independent expenditures

Section 401 amends the definition of independent expenditure to include communications which contain express advocacy and are made without the participation or cooperation of a candidate. The definition excludes expenditures by political parties, political committees established, maintained or controlled by persons or organizations required to register as lobbyists or foreign agents, persons who communicate or receive information regarding activities that have a purpose of influencing the candidate's election, may not be considered independent expenditures. This section also defines "express advocacy."

Reporting requirements for independent expenditures

Section 402 requires those who make independent expenditures comply with new reporting requirements. Any independent expenditure aggregating \$5,000 shall be reported within 48 hours after such independent expenditure is made. Each additional \$5,000 in independent expenditures triggers a report. Within 48 hours after receipt, the FEC must transmit a copy of the report to the candidate involved.

This section also requires any person intending to make independent expenditures in the 20 days before an election must file a statement on the 20th day before the election. The statement must identify the candidate involved. Within 48 hours after receipt, the FEC must transmit a copy of the report to the candidate identified.

TITLE V—BUNDLING AND SOFT MONEY

Restrictions on bundling

Section 501 prohibits any person from acting as a conduit or intermediary for con-

tributions to a candidate. "Conduit or intermediary" is defined as collecting and transmitting checks to a candidate, except that representatives of a candidate, commercial fundraisers, volunteers holding house parties, and individuals who forward their spouses' contributions are not considered conduits or intermediaries. Representatives of a candidate may not include political committees with a connected organization, political parties, partnerships, sole proprietorships, or any organization which is prohibited from contributing to a candidate under the Federal Election Campaign Act, including corporations, labor unions, National banks, and trade associations.

Any person who is prohibited from being a conduit or intermediary may not conduct joint fundraising activities with a candidate. Joint fundraising conducted by two or more candidates is permitted.

Limitations on combined political activities of political parties

Section 502 limits the amounts which may be spent by political parties on combined Federal and non-Federal political activities in any state to 50 cents times the voting age population of the state, whichever is greater. This limit applies to the aggregate party expenditures made by all party committees of any national party which received convention financing under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 during the preceding presidential election. The state party committee in each state is responsible for ensuring that the state limitation is not exceeded.

Political party committees that make payments for combined Federal and non-Federal political activity must allocate a portion of such payments to Federal accounts containing contributions subject to the prohibitions and limitations of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971.

National party committees must allocate at least 65 percent of voter drives and administrative costs to Federal accounts during presidential election years, and at least 60 percent in all other years. The costs of fundraising activities are allocated based on the amount of Federal funds raised from each activity.

State and local party committees must allocate at least 50 percent of voter drives and administrative costs to Federal accounts during presidential election years. In other years, the amounts of such costs to be allocated to a Federal account are determined by the ballot composition for the election cycle, but, in no event, shall less than 33 percent be allocated to a Federal account. The costs of fundraising activities are allocated based on the amount of Federal funds raised from each activity. Other costs exempt from the definitions of "contribution" or "expenditure," under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, such as slate cards or sample ballots, are to be allocated according to the time or space devoted to Federal candidates.

This section defines the term "combined political activity." Combined political activity means activity that is both in connection with a Federal election and in connection with a non-Federal election. Combined political activity includes activities exempt from the definitions of "contribution" or "expenditure" under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, such as the printing of slate cards or sample ballots, voter registration drives, voter identification drives, get-out-the-vote drives, fundraising activities where both Federal and non-Federal funds are raised, and administrative expenses. Administrative expenses are not subject to the state-by-state expenditure limitation. Com-

bined political activity does not include amounts accepted for building funds or payments for legal or accounting compliance costs. This section also defines the terms "ballot composition" and "time or space devoted to Federal candidates."

Prohibition of solicitations by candidates for tax-exempt organizations

Section 503 prohibits any candidate for Federal office from soliciting contributions for an organization described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, if a substantial part of the activities of the organization include voter registration or get-out-the-vote campaigns.

Reporting requirements

Section 504(a) requires national party committees to report all receipts and disbursements, whether or not in connection with a Federal election. A political committee, other than a national party committee, shall report all receipts and disbursements in connection with a Federal election. Any other political committee which maintains a non-Federal account must report all activity in connection with a Federal election. Reports must include itemization or receipts and disbursements in excess of \$200.

Section 504(b)-(c) requires that contributions and expenditures over \$200 to or by national or state party committees for building funds and state or local party committees for sample ballots and slate cards must be reported and disclosed.

Mailing no longer exempt

Section 505 provides that mailings of campaign materials as volunteer activities and mailings by state and local party committees of slate cards and sample ballots, previously exempt from the definition of "contribution" and "expenditure" under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, are no longer exempt from those definitions.

TITLE VI—PROHIBITIONS RELATING TO POLITICAL COMMITTEES AND FOREIGN NATIONALS

Prohibition of leadership committees

Section 601 prohibits a candidate for Federal office from establishing, maintaining or controlling any political committee other than a principal campaign committee, authorized committee, party committee, or joint fundraising committee. One year after the effective date of this Act, leadership committees must have disposed of their funds by giving them to charity, to the Treasury, to political parties, or to candidates subject to a \$1,000 limitation per candidate.

Prohibition of use of candidate name by political committees

Section 602 requires a candidate to include the candidate's name in the committee's name. Unlawful use of candidate name in committee name or in any context so as to suggest that committee is an authorized committee.

Prohibition of activities of foreign nationals

Section 603 prohibits any foreign national from directing, controlling, influencing or participating in another person's election-related activities.

TITLE VII—CAMPAIGN SURPLUS

Excess funds of incumbents

Section 701 provides that, for the initial election cycle for which the new limitations of Title V of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 applies, any incumbent who is a candidate for re-election, must deposit any campaign funds in excess of \$600,000 into a separate account by the date he or she files

a statement of participation under new section 502. This separate account must comply with the reporting requirements of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971. The amounts so deposited are available for any lawful use, other than for a campaign for the office of Representative, unless the provisions of new section 501(d)(1) apply.

TITLE VIII—CAMPAIGN ADVERTISING

Additional disclaimer requirements

Section 801 amends the disclaimer requirements of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971. Disclaimers attached to printed communications must be of sufficient type size to be clearly readable, contained in a printed box apart from the other text, and consist of a reasonable degree of color contrast between the background and the printed statement. Disclaimers attached to televised communications must appear for at least four seconds, be clearly readable with a reasonable degree of color contrast between the background and the printed statement, and, if paid for by the candidate, be accompanied by a clearly identifiable photograph or other image of the candidate. The payor of the advertisement must indicate in a statement that the payor is responsible for its content.

Guaranteed lowest non-preemptible rate

Section 802 provides that any House candidate is entitled to the non-preemptible lowest unit rate charged by a licensee for the same amount of time for the same period on the same date, during the 30 days prior to the primary election and the 45 days prior to the general election.

TITLE IX—CONTRIBUTION SOLICITATION

Prohibition of false representation

Section 901 prohibits any person from soliciting contributions by falsely representing himself or herself as a candidate or a representative of a candidate, political committee or political party.

TITLE X—REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Reporting requirements

Section 1001 amends the reporting requirements of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require candidates to itemize all contributions in excess of \$50.

Section 1002 requires that authorized committee operating expenditures be reported by categories, as specified by the FEC.

Section 1003 amends the reporting requirements of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to change the reporting periods for a calendar year to an election cycle basis.

Section 1004 requires the FEC to maintain computerized indices of contributions exceed \$50.

TITLE XI—EFFECTIVE DATE

Effective Date

Section 1102 provides that the provisions and amendments of this Act shall take effect on the date of enactment, but shall not apply with respect to any election occurring before January 1, 1993.

MAMARONECK VETERANS: AT THEIR COUNTRY'S SERVICE

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my deep gratitude to the

veterans of Mamaroneck, NY, who have stood up for their Nation at the most difficult of times and who join together again on this Veterans Day to reflect on the nature of their service, to recommit themselves to the freedoms and liberties that make this Nation great, and to remember those who made the ultimate sacrifice for our Nation while fighting at their sides.

The 212 members of Mamaroneck's American Legion Post 90 this Veterans' Day are gathering to reaffirm their patriotism and their dedication to the defense of liberty. These individuals are rightly proud of being veterans of our Armed Forces. They literally put their lives on the line so that we could today enjoy the rich rewards of being American citizens. They have risked everything on behalf of what most Americans take for granted: our rights, our liberties, our heritage of freedom.

Today, I call on all Americans to stand with our veterans, to convey to them our very deep appreciation for all they have done for our Nation and for us as American citizens, and to speak up in their behalf. For far too long, this Nation's veterans have not received the benefits they deserve. All too many of those who have fought for this Nation suffer the pain of ill health, financial difficulties, and other problems without the support we all want them to receive.

It is a tragedy that our veterans confront the inadequate conditions which exist at veterans' health facilities around this Nation. It is a tragedy when a veteran in need of medication is turned away because of budgetary constraints. It is a tragedy that veterans have been denied financial assistance and are left homeless.

Today, I recommit myself to the veterans of Westchester County and the Nation. I will continue my fight to ensure that the resources are made available to respond to their most basic needs. Yes, these are difficult times, but if we cannot, as a Nation, ensure a decent life to those who have risked everything for us, I am afraid that we have lost the sight of the values of fairness, justice, and equity for which men and women have fought over the years.

America's veterans deserve our respect, but they need much more. They need our commitment to ensure that they have the opportunity to live the American dream.

LA SOCIEDAD AMERICANA CONTRA LA LEUCEMIA

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on November 3, 1991, the Sociedad Americana Contra La Leucemia, the Spanish branch of the southern Florida chapter of the Leukemia Society of America, held a luncheon to raise funds for research and education in fighting leukemia.

Leukemia is an illness that forms in the blood-forming tissues—bone marrow, lymph nodes, and spleen. Leukemia causes a large number of white blood cells to accumulate in these tissues which prevents the production of red blood cells. The shortage of red blood cells means that oxygen will not be delivered

to vital organs. If untreated, leukemia will result in death.

Thanks to the work of volunteer groups like the Sociedad, the survival rate has improved from 15 percent 20 years ago to 77 percent today. Thanks to volunteers, the Leukemia Society of America this year was also able to fund 204 researchers working at 78 institutions in the United States and abroad.

I wish to recognize Jackie Bravo, the Latin coordinator for the southern Florida chapter of the society, for assisting in planning the November 3 fundraising luncheon. I wish also to recognize Marcia Tonda, of Tonda & Associates, and Irela Diaz, of Coalition of Hispanic American Woman, for coordinating this event and Aleida Leal, of WQBA radio, for being the mistress of ceremonies.

The board of trustees of the southern Florida chapter of the society also deserve recognition for the time they dedicate toward fighting this terrible disease. Their names follow: Katie Anderson, Mercedes Antonell, Carlos Arboleya, Alexis Arguello, Robert W. Bauchman, David Beru, John Bernard, R. Kenneth Bluh, John Byrnes, Patricia Caballero, Chris W. Charouhis, Carrie Corral, Irela Diaz, Michael G. Disney, Ronald E. Dobeistein, Carlos A. Enriquez, Luis Fernandez, Dr. Luis Fernandez, Jim Ferraro, Victor Findura, Rebecca Fisher, Johnathan Fisher, Jerry Flacks, Lewis Fraser, Coach Ron Fraser, Howard I. Garson, Carol P. George, Judy Gilbert, Hank Goldberg, Mr. and Mrs. Mitch Gordon, Allen L. Greenberg, William Harvey, Laura J. Herndon, Alan B. Ives, Sam Janowitz, Margaret Kaminer, Ken Kepner, Dr. Howard S. Koch, Dr. Michael A. Kutell, Aleida Leal, Larry Lehr, Lucy O. Leon, Dr. Rafael Leon, Susan Lichtman, Dr. Martin E. Liebling, Bonnie Lundquist, Carmen Lunetta, Dr. Antonio Marquez, Robert H. McCammon, Edward J. McCarthy, Julio E. Mendez, Neil Mergler, Emilio Millan, Sylvia Minchew, Scott Modist, Judge Robert H. Newman, Joanie Nielson, Dominic Pino, Dr. Judith Ratzan, Edward J. Reilly, Dr. Manolo Reyes, Ralph J. Rossi, Carter Saxon, Alex Schreer, Tony Segreto, Paul Shaver, Elaine Simes, J. Jay Simons, W. Blake Smith, Richard Sox, Judge Richard H.M. Swann, Dr. Jack Donald Temple, Arne Themmen, Marcia Tonda, Barton S. Udell, Laura Wright, John R. Wurster, and the executive director of the chapter, Ritchie Sonner.

EXTENDING CERTAIN EXPIRING TAX PROVISIONS

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to extend for 1 year a group of 12 tax provisions scheduled to expire by or before the end of 1991.

I am pleased to have several members of the Committee on Ways and Means join with me in this effort, including Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. MOODY, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. FORD, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. SHAW, Ms. KENNELLY, Ms. JOHNSON, and Mr. ANTHONY. I also want to thank Senator DANFORTH and

many of his colleagues on the Senate Finance Committee who are introducing identical legislation today.

Given the current state of the economy, this legislation is crucial. Although legislation designed to stimulate economic activity has been introduced by the administration and by various Members of Congress, there is as yet no consensus—beyond agreement on a much-needed extension of unemployment benefits—on how to bring the country out of this lingering recession. As a result, none of the bills that might be of benefit to the economy in creating new jobs and growth are likely to be acted on this year.

At the same time, the tax provisions that are the subject of the legislation that I am introducing today are currently adding economic benefit by, among other things, encouraging research and development activities, stimulating the construction of low-income housing, assisting first-time homebuyers, educating our workforce, and promoting the employment of the structurally unemployed. These significant economic benefits will be lost if we allow the tax incentives to expire.

One provision that is particularly dear to me is employee educational assistance. Right now, literally thousands of American workers are waiting to learn whether or not they can take classes that will enable them to improve their ability to support themselves and their families. These are not "high rollers," but are hard working, average Americans, most of whom earn less than \$30,000 per year; over one-third of whom earn less than \$20,000.

One such worker that the Ways and Means Committee heard testimony from this year was Debbie Ireland of Hewlett-Packard. Ms. Ireland was a single mother earning about \$15,000 a year as an assembly line worker. With no training and no job skills, she couldn't find a higher paying job. Luckily, she worked for an employer who provided educational assistance under section 127. She will graduate from college next May and now makes about \$20,000. This is what educational assistance can mean to average Americans.

The time to act is now. Though some may argue that these provisions can be dealt with next year, retroactive legislation is not an adequate alternative. Faced with the possibility that these provisions may not be extended, many businesses will have no alternative but to cut back dramatically and in some cases discontinue the activities encouraged by these tax incentives. Moreover, with a Presidential election looming, with all the partisanship that this entails, there is no guarantee that these tax incentives will not become a casualty of election-year politics. These circumstances are bound to have an adverse impact on technological innovation, employment, and construction. Once business opportunities are lost, they are often never fully recaptured.

Though there may be no consensus on how best to stimulate the economy in the long term, there is broad bipartisan consensus as to the policy merits and practical effectiveness of these provisions. In addition, I fear that failure to renew these economic incentive measures may slow an already stagnating economy. Accordingly, extending these tax provisions is something that we can do now to benefit the economy.

Finally, although this legislation does not contain specific revenue proposals to pay for the 1-year extension of these provisions, I am working on possible revenue measures and will come forward with suggestions at the appropriate time.

One such possibility which I have introduced is legislation to end a practice known as "double-dipping" by those S&L operators involved in the 1988 year-end FSLIC deals. Simply put, these S&L operators are taking loss deductions even though they aren't losing any money. The result is billions in profits for these operators and a huge drain on the Federal Treasury. This perverse tax situation is also slowing down the pace of the RTC bailout and contributing to the decline in real estate prices in affected areas.

Fourteen members of the Ways and Means Committee have sponsored this legislation. The administration, via Secretary of the Treasury Brady, has endorsed this legislation, calling its passage "essential." Treasury has also estimated that double-dipping is costing the taxpayers \$4.2 billion. I do not know whether this legislation will generate sufficient revenue to pay for the expiring provisions, but surely it can contribute substantially to this effort. Only a narrow group of special interests oppose it. It is a clear example that ways can be found to pay for these expiring provisions if there is just the will to do so.

DESCRIPTION OF PROVISIONS

1. EXCLUSION FOR EMPLOYER-PROVIDED EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Under present law, employers can offer their workers tax-free tuition reimbursements for education outside of the workplace through qualified educational assistance programs, thus helping to maintain an educated workforce.

Under a qualified educational assistance program, an employee's gross income, for both income and employment tax purposes, does not include amounts paid or incurred by the employer for educational assistance. To qualify, the program must meet certain requirements, including the requirement that the program may not discriminate in favor of highly compensated employees. This exclusion is limited to \$5,250 of educational assistance with respect to an individual during a calendar year.

2. TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT

Since its inception in 1979, TJTC has been directly responsible for encouraging employers to hire approximately 5,000,000 structurally unemployed individuals—individuals who have little, if any, work history. Expiration of this proven, cost effective, jobs program will have a significant adverse impact on economically disadvantaged and disabled individuals.

A recent GAO study confirmed that today TJTC is an effective incentive (a 40 percent credit on the first \$6,000 in wages) for private business to hire individuals who experience severe obstacles to employment. The targeted groups are (1) vocational rehabilitation referrals; (2) economically disadvantaged youths aged 18 to 22; (3) economically disadvantaged Vietnam-era veterans; (4) Supplemental Social Security Income recipients; (5) general assistance recipients; (6) economically disadvantaged cooperative education students aged 16 to 19; (7) economically disadvantaged former convicts; (8) Aid to Families with Dependent Children recipients; and (9) economically disadvantaged

summer youth employees aged 16 to 17 receive a 40 percent credit on the first \$3,000 of wages.

Past experience has proven that despite the best efforts of the job service, employers will never receive certifications for the vast majority of people hired during any hiatus. Thus they will have no choice, but to abandon their costly efforts to seek out, identify, and file with the job service for the TJTC eligible workers.

3. TAX CREDIT FOR QUALIFIED RESEARCH EXPENDITURES

To encourage research and development [R&D] by U.S. companies, a 20-percent tax credit is allowed to the extent that a taxpayer's qualified research expenditures for the current year exceed its base amount for that year. Qualified research expenditures include (1) in-house expenses of the taxpayer for research wages and supplies used in research; (2) certain time-sharing costs for computer use in research; and (3) 65 percent of amounts paid by the taxpayer for contract research conducted on the taxpayer's behalf. Only expenses incurred within the United States qualify for the credit computation.

4. ALLOCATION AND APPOINTMENT OF RESEARCH EXPENSES

The research and experimental expenses incurred by a multinational corporation generally will benefit that company in more than one of the countries in which it does business. Thus, even if all of a company's R&D expenses are incurred in the United States, present law requires the company to allocate those expenses between the United States and foreign countries in order to compute its U.S. and foreign source income.

Under Treasury Regulations first issued in 1977, after separating out expenses which are of benefit only in one country, a taxpayer next allocates 30 percent of its deductible R&D expenses to the country where over half of the taxpayer's total deductible R&D expenses are incurred (the "place of performance"). A taxpayer can allocate more than 30 percent of its R&D expenses to the place of performance only if it can establish that a significantly higher percentage is warranted because the R&D reasonably can be expected to have a very limited or long-delayed application outside of that country. After making this "place of performance" allocation, the taxpayer must apportion its remaining R&D deduction on the basis of the relative amounts of its domestic and foreign sales receipts.

Because these regulations do not create a sufficient incentive for businesses to conduct their R&D within the United States, their effective date has been postponed through a series of statutory provisions. Under the most recent of these provisions—which expired on August 1, 1991—64 percent of all U.S.-incurred R&D expenses may be allocated to U.S.-source income, 64 percent of foreign-incurred R&D expenses may be allocated to foreign-source income, and the remainder is allocated on the basis of sales or gross income.

5. TAX CREDIT FOR LOW-INCOME RENTAL HOUSING

The low-income rental housing tax credit is designed to encourage the construction of rental housing for low-income tenants. The tax credit is allowed over a 10-year period for newly constructed, substantially rehabilitated, or newly acquired existing residential rental housing for low-income tenants. For most newly constructed and rehabilitated housing, the amount of the credit is adjusted so that the credit equals 70 percent of the

present value of the total qualified expenditures. With respect to existing housing that is acquired and converted to low-income use and newly constructed or substantially rehabilitated property receiving other Federal subsidies, the amount of the credit is equal to 30 percent of the present value of the total qualified expenditures.

A residential rental project qualifies for the low-income housing credit only if (1) 20 percent or more of the rental units are occupied by tenants whose income is 50 percent or less of area median income, or (2) 40 percent or more of the rental units are occupied by tenants whose income is 60 percent or less of area median income. Low-income housing tax credit projects must be maintained as low-income properties for at least 30 years.

6. QUALIFIED MORTGAGE BONDS AND MORTGAGE CREDIT CERTIFICATES

The Qualified Mortgage Bond (QMB) provisions of present law allow State and local governments to issue tax-exempt bonds to finance mortgage loans on single-family owner-occupied residences. These bonds may be used to finance the purchase, or qualifying rehabilitation or improvement, of residences located within the jurisdiction of the issuer of the bonds. At least 95 percent of the net proceeds of the issue must be used to finance residences for first-time buyers who have had no present ownership interest in their principal residence during the 3-year period before their mortgage is executed. This limitation does not apply to mortgagors who receive qualified home improvement or rehabilitation loans. QMB financing is available only to mortgagors whose family incomes do not exceed 115 percent (100 percent for families of fewer than three persons of the higher of (1) the median gross income for the area in which the residence is located, or (2) the Statewide median gross income.)

Different rules apply in "targeted areas," which are defined as (1) a census tract in which at least 70 percent of the families have incomes that are 80 percent or less of the statewide median family income, or (2) an area of chronic economic distress designated by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

7. QUALIFIED SMALL-ISSUE MANUFACTURING BONDS

Interest on certain small issues of private activity bonds is exempt from tax if at least 95 percent of the bond proceeds is used to finance manufacturing facilities or certain land or property for first-time farmers. For this purpose, manufacturing is defined as the production of tangible personal property.

Qualified small-issue bonds are issues having an aggregate authorized face amount of \$1 million or less. Alternatively, the aggregate face amount of the issue, together with the aggregate amount of certain related capital expenditures during the 6-year period beginning 3 years before the date of the issue and ending 3 years after that date, may not exceed \$10 million.

8. DEDUCTION FOR HEALTH INSURANCE COSTS OF SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS

Individuals who work as employees often receive subsidized health insurance coverage from their employers. Self-employed individuals receive no such benefits. Accordingly, present law provides a deduction for 25 percent of amount paid for health insurance for a taxable year on behalf of a self-employed individual and the individual's spouse and dependents. No deduction is allowable to the extent that the deduction exceeds the self-employed individual's earned income for the

taxable year for the trade or business with respect to which the plan providing the medical care coverage is established.

The 25-percent deduction is also available to a more than 2 percent shareholder of an S corporation. For purposes of the deduction, the shareholder's wages from the S corporation are treated as his or her earned income.

No deduction is allowable for any taxable year in which the self-employed individual or eligible shareholder is eligible to participate (on a subsidized basis) in a health plan of an employer of the self-employed individual (or such individual's spouse).

9. EXCLUSION FOR EMPLOYER-PROVIDED GROUP LEGAL SERVICES; TAX EXEMPTION FOR QUALIFIED GROUP LEGAL SERVICES ORGANIZATIONS

Present law also allows the exclusion from an employee's income of amounts contributed by an employer to a qualified group legal service plan on behalf of the employee (or the employee's spouse or dependents). The exclusion also applies to any services received by an employee (or the employee's spouse or dependents) and any amounts paid to an employee under a plan as reimbursement for the cost of qualifying legal services. The exclusion is limited to an annual premium value of \$70. In order to be a plan under which employees are entitled to tax-free benefits, a group legal services plan is required to fulfill certain requirements. One such requirement is that group legal services benefits may not discriminate in favor of highly compensated employees.

Current law also provides tax-exempt status for an organization the exclusive function of which is to provide legal services or indemnification against the cost of legal services as part of a qualified group legal services plan.

10. TAX CREDIT FOR ORPHAN CLINICAL DRUG TESTING EXPENSES

To encourage companies to develop drugs to treat rare diseases or conditions, a 5 percent nonrefundable tax credit is allowed for a taxpayer's qualified clinical testing expenses for such "orphan drugs." Qualified testing expenses include costs incurred to test an orphan drug after the drug has been approved for human testing by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), but before the drug has been approved for sale by the FDA. Present law defines a rare disease or condition as one that (1) affects fewer than 200,000 persons in the U.S., or (2) affects more than 200,000 persons if there is no reasonable expectation that businesses could recoup the costs of developing a drug for that condition from U.S. sales of the drug. Rare diseases and conditions include Huntington's disease, myoclonus, ALS (Lou Gehrig's disease), Tourette's Syndrome, and Duchenne's dystrophy (a form of muscular dystrophy).

11. BUSINESS ENERGY TAX CREDITS FOR SOLAR AND GEOTHERMAL PROPERTY

Under present law, a nonrefundable business energy tax credit is allowed for 10 percent of the cost of certain qualified solar and geothermal energy property. Solar energy property that qualifies for the credit includes any equipment which uses solar energy to generate electricity, to heat or cool (or provide hot water for use in) a structure, or to provide solar process heat. Qualifying geothermal property includes equipment which produces, distributes, or uses energy derived from geothermal deposits, but, in the case of electricity generated by geothermal power, only up to (but not including) the electrical transmission stage.

12. MINIMUM TAX EXCEPTION FOR GIFTS OF APPRECIATED TANGIBLE PROPERTY

For purposes of computing alternative minimum taxable income, present law provides that the deduction for charitable contributions of capital gain property—whether real, personal, or intangible—is disallowed to the extent that the fair market value of the property exceeds its adjusted basis. However, a special rule provides that, in the case of any tax year beginning in 1991, this disallowance will not apply to charitable contributions of tangible personal property.

THE LEGACY OF WILLIAM HUDNUT

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following article written by David Rohn and published by the Indianapolis News, speaks for itself.

As it indicates, the mayor of Indianapolis and I are good friends. I am among his strongest admirers.

THE LEGACY OF WILLIAM HUDNUT

(By David Rohn)

Sixteen years ago this election day, William Hudnut III was elected mayor of Indianapolis over banker Robert V. Welch by a vote of 124,100 to 109,761.

That same day, Squeaky Fromme was being tried for a recent assassination attempt on President Gerald Ford. The House Intelligence Committee was investigating reports former President Nixon had directed the CIA to secretly supply arms to Kurdish rebels in Iraq.

On television, you could watch "The Waltons," "Streets of San Francisco," "Hawaii Five-O" or "The Mary Tyler Moore Show" and none of them were reruns. At local theaters you could catch first-run showings of "Mahogany," "Jaws," "Benji" or "Rooster Cogburn."

There were no VCR rental places. The Indiana National Bank Building was the tallest building in the city and the Indiana Pacers, coached by Bobby Leonard, were leading the American Basketball Association. Indianapolis had no NFL football team.

Well, it's still debatable whether professional football has come to Indianapolis. Otherwise this city has undergone a tremendous change in the 16 years that Hudnut has led it.

It is hard to believe after 24 years of unbroken Republican leadership that Hudnut was sweating out that election 16 years ago. He admitted to a reporter that he had been taking tranquilizers to help him get to sleep the previous month because of the stress of the election. On Election Day, Republican officials sent him out to shake hands in the precincts because he was making everyone so nervous fretting about the vote returns.

But, nationally Watergate was still a viable issue that hurt Republican candidates. Inflation was heating up. Locally, some voters were still upset about the passage of Univov. Others were dubious Hudnut could ever hope to fill the shoes of his predecessor, Richard Lugar.

That would be the last mayoral election when Hudnut would lose sleep.

Being mayor of Indianapolis has come so comfortably and naturally to Hudnut, it is easy to take what he has accomplished here for granted.

Ross K. Baker, a political speech writer, once remarked, "Public life is increasingly an environment where to be a 'quick study' is the standard of intellectual excellence. Politicians tend not to write their own words because they do not think their own thoughts. Speech writers become necessary when public officials are too busy to think."

Hudnut did his own thinking and, for the most part, his own speech writing.

He took the blueprint of Lugar's design, turned it into a reality and then built upon that. Hudnut did this at a time when this community was rent by the most divisive issue any community can expect to encounter—school desegregation. And he survived in an era when most big city mayors were being crushed by the burdens of urban America.

It is a testament to what he has accomplished that most people—especially outsiders—tend to look puzzled when one refers to Indianapolis as "Naptown." It is also a sign of this community's maturity, as well as what Hudnut accomplished in the face of what has beset other cities, that no one any longer feels compelled to point out that apple is our middle name.

In the best sense, Hudnut viewed the mayor's office as a pulpit from which to conduct an outreach program. During his four terms in office, there are few hands in this city he has not touched.

He has always campaigned fairly and honestly. It says a lot about this style that one of the people he considers his close friend is Rep. Andrew Jacobs, Jr., against whom he fought two of his toughest political contests.

Today Indianapolis is selecting a new mayor. It may take a while for it to sink in that it's not William Hudnut.

STANLEY WHITMAN

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Stanley Whitman has been a dear friend of mine for many years. Stan Whitman is a man of great insight, integrity, and vision. This vision and determination is reflected in his creation, the Bal Harbour Shops. He has proven that he has economic foresight and a strong business acumen.

In spite of his many achievements, Stanley Whitman maintains his same down-to-earth values. His success, it seems, has impressed everyone but Stan himself.

I would like to share with my colleagues an article that recently appeared in the Miami Herald about Stan's extraordinary achievements.

UPSCALE MALL FORGES AHEAD IN TRYING TIMES

(By Susana Barciela)

Like the Iowa farmer in Field of Dreams, Stanley Whitman has a simple belief: If you build the right mix of shops and mystique, the shoppers will come. It's a credo he has used to develop Bal Harbour Shops, South Florida's mall for the upper crust.

In the midst of a retail slump that has seen venerable chains such as Jordan Marsh close, Bal Harbour tenants are renovating, expanding and opening new stores. The mall itself is spending \$2 million this year on improved landscaping, lighting and entrances.

"You either get better or die," said Whitman, 72. "We get better."

The formula has proven successful for a mall that has weathered bad economic times with the good since it opened without any anchors in 1965 at 9700 Collins Ave. Today Bal Harbour has about 100 shops, including anchors Saks Fifth Avenue and Neiman Marcus. Space for a third anchor, 60,000 square feet, has been empty since Bonwit Teller closed in May 1990. That's one of only a handful of vacancies in the 450,000-square-foot mall, which is more than 80 percent occupied.

UPPER ECHELON STORES

Bal Harbour's list of stores reads like a travelogue from Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous: Cartier, Gucci, Louis Vuitton, Gianni Versace and Chanel, among others. If you can't pronounce the name, you probably can't afford the label. And at \$3 per hour for parking, window shopping is not for the thrifty. Who it is for are the same people who shop on Madison Avenue in New York, Rodeo Drive in Beverly Hills and Worth Avenue in Palm Beach, according to Whitman.

Last week at Mark Cross, an exclusive leather shop, a woman was interested in buying a luggage set made of American alligator. Shiny black on the outside, the three suitcases come with calfskin covers to protect them from scuffing. The one-of-a-kind set, on sale only at the Bal Harbour store, goes for more than \$60,000.

Though jet-setters figure significantly among the customers, what keeps the stores alive are the area's 35- to 55-year-old shoppers with large disposable incomes, said Cynthia Cohen Turk, president of Marketplace 2000, a Coral Gables retail consulting firm.

The mall, not near convenient expressways, is not easy to get to from South Dade or West Broward. But unlike most malls that pull customers because of their location, Bal Harbour draws people to its image. It's not unusual for out-of-town visitors to go shopping there as if it were a tourist attraction.

"Call it a destination. It becomes a shopping experience, an outing for an afternoon or a day," said Stephen Friedman, a broker with CB Commercial Real Estate Group. "Bal Harbour has a name. They've created a tradition over the years."

CONSTANT RENOVATION

Continual refinement of that image has allowed Bal Harbour to maintain its supply of exclusive shops, and the wealthy customers who shop there, Friedman said. Meanwhile, other malls, such as Mayfair Shops, Bakery Centre and The Falls, have tried to create the same formula. None has succeeded.

That formula requires constant renovation to stay competitive, so it's not unusual to see the level of activity that's going on at Bal Harbour, said Turk, the retail consultant. "A mall needs to look fresh. So do its stores," she said. "[Bal Harbour] is not like a regional mall that looks like the last regional mall you went to."

LURING RETAILERS

Bal Harbour's ability to recruit leading retailers, even in down years, has been "superior," Turk said. Many retailers follow stores such as Williams-Sonoma, the upscale kitchen and housewares store that opened at Bal Harbor about five years ago, and The Gap, scheduled to open at the end of this month, she said. Considering The Gap's advertising and clientele, it's the kind of store that brings in the younger, affluent crowd the mall needs.

Another new tenant, Hugo Boss, is scheduled to open in early November. Featuring a

German menswear line, this store is owned by race car driver Emerson Fittipaldi. Martine Dailly, store manager, said it'll be the first Hugo Boss shop in the United States. It will sell tuxedos for \$1,200 to \$1,500 and suits beginning at \$700. That won't faze shoppers at Bal Harbour, where "you have all the best names of Europe and best clients," Dailly said.

Banana Republic, owned by the same parent company as The Gap, is among the shops undergoing major renovation at Bal Harbour. Last week, workers were adding finishing touches to the brightly lit store. Empty wood shelves lined the walls, waiting for merchandise. The store layout, which had been in place for a year, was no longer working, Turk said. The new design is one planned for other stores in the chain.

Mark Cross, the store with the alligator luggage, reopened this month after a two-month renovation that cost upwards of \$500,000. Jane Rossi, the chain's regional manager, said all 20 U.S. locations are being redone in the same manner, including stores on Worth Avenue and in Town Center mall in Boca Raton. A Bal Harbour tenant since 1968, Mark Cross had record-breaking sales in 1990 and is doing better than projected this year, Rossi said.

IMAGE IMPROVEMENTS

While new tenants and renovated stores open, the mall is upgrading landscaping and lighting. Whitman said, at a cost of \$2 million this year. The goal, he said, is to create a "tropical garden" for shoppers. Pink bougainvillea hang from concrete planters that ring the second floor. Ceiling fans, which line the open-air walkways, provide a constant breeze. About 60 coconut trees have been added to the already lush parking lot. Fountains have been enlarged, and facades facing Collins Avenue are better illuminated.

But constant evolution is not fail-proof. Years ago, Christian Dior opened "the most elegant, European-designed store you've ever seen," Whitman said. But it bombed with Americans.

Today, there's no one in the anchor spot vacated by Bonwit. Randy Whitman, the mall's leasing agent and Stanley Whitman's son, said he has talked to many people about that space. But few specialty department stores have the prestige image that would fit the mall.

Despite the loss of an anchor, the elder Whitman said, overall mall sales are healthy. The number of cars parking to shop at Bal Harbour keeps climbing, up about 9 percent over last year. Even with Bonwit closed for six months, he said, total store sales increased in 1990 to \$164 million from \$162 million in 1989. This year through August, sales are running about 1 percent below last year.

That isn't enough to worry Stanley Whitman, a Miami Beach native who owns the mall with two brothers. "We own this free and clear. How can we be hurt?" Whitman said.

CAPITAL BANK HONORED AS ONE OF TOP 10 HISPANIC BUSINESSES

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize Capital Bank

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, Capital Bank 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 Capital Bank was director Abel Holtz, who said he was proud to accept the award and be associated with one of the 10 most important Hispanic businesses in Dade County.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Capital Bank 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.

KENTUCKY'S STATE OF THE ART EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend to the attention of my colleagues the following article from the New York Times of October 30, 1991. This piece illustrates an innovative educational technique that has been adopted by the Kentucky Educational Television Network [KET].

KET uses satellites to beam educational programs originating from Lexington to students in remote areas of the State. While educational programs broadcast via satellite are not uncommon or new, what is new is the key pad system that KET uses in order to provide instant feedback for students. In the key pad system, students are told immediately by video display whether their answers to questions are right or wrong.

This state-of-the-art technology is especially important for Kentucky since large numbers of its students are not able to take classes at advanced levels because, in many cases, the number of students needing this level of instruction is too small to justify hiring teachers.

Thus, the interactive satellite system is especially necessary for the teaching of foreign languages, physics, calculus, and other high level science and math classes. The interactive technology is designed to meet the needs of this day and age—and has the capacity to improve instruction in these vital subjects.

There are 91 Kentucky high schools currently receiving instruction via this satellite system. It is most encouraging to see this kind of innovative and forward-looking educational tool being provided to students in the Commonwealth, and I commend the Kentucky Educational Television Network for its efforts.

TO TEACH DISTANT PUPILS, EDUCATORS IN KENTUCKY TURN ON INTERACTIVE TV

(By Kathleen Teltsch)

Four years ago, educators in Kentucky were already using television sets to connect teachers and students separated by hundreds of miles, but they were casting about for a way to improve that way of teaching by making it interactive.

They found their answer in a sports bar in downtown Lexington.

If patrons watching televised sports could simply push a key pad to predict a football play, they decided, why not equip students in a math, physics or foreign language class with key pads, so they could respond instantly to their distant instructors?

Since then, the key pad technology has been adopted by the Kentucky Educational Television network. The network, a state agency, uses satellites to beam its Star Channels educational programs to students in remote rural areas of the state, and to students in at least 18 other states. In the key pad system, students are told immediately, on a tiny video display, whether their answers are correct and if not, what was wrong.

Distant learning programs broadcast via satellite are not uncommon, but the innovative element in the Kentucky system is the key pad that permits instant feedback. And Kentucky educators say they see a multitude of additional uses down the road.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

"We look ahead to broadcasting adult literacy classes, training work forces and teaching about the arts," said Virginia Gaines Fox, chief executive officer of the Kentucky network. "Why, five years from now, our current key pad technique likely will look as primitive to us as the manual typewriter or the Model T."

The network's Star Channels programs already are attracting widespread attention, having drawn visitors from China, Kuwait and other Persian Gulf states interested in sending educational programs to distant locations. The network was also among 10 winners of \$100,000 Innovation Awards, given jointly last month by the Ford Foundation and the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

Kentucky's interactive technique was inspired by need, Mrs. Fox said. The state has a large population of students who otherwise would not be able to take some advanced courses, either because their school districts have been unable to find qualified teachers or because the number of students seeking instruction is too small to justify hiring teachers.

Now 91 Kentucky high schools are receiving network classes via satellite, studying physics, calculus, German and Latin. Another 120 schools in other states also are participating. All 1,300 public schools in Kentucky already have the dish antennae needed for remote broadcasting because the Legislature provided \$11.4 million in 1987 for a closed-circuit satellite system connected to each school.

STATE INVESTS \$30 MILLION

Since 1988, the state has invested \$30 million in the program to insure that each school is equipped also with computers, telephone links and key pads. The special key pad was developed with a \$500,000 Federal grant.

Typically, classes are made up of 12 students, although some of the more complex instruction may be offered in smaller groups. Students gather in a classroom, a library or

some other location equipped with a console, a television set, telephone and the key pads; the outfit costs about \$6,000 and schools are expected to raise about half the cost.

The system's instructors broadcast each class, commonly to 50 or 60 schools, from studios in Lexington. During the classes, which last about 50 minutes, they pose frequent questions that students are expected to answer by pushing the appropriate keys on five-by-seven-inch pads.

ERRORS ARE EXPLAINED

For now students are limited to yes-no or multiple-choice responses, but engineers are working on more intricate key pads. The key pads transmit to a computer in the classroom and the computer transmits the data to the network. The data are displayed almost instantly for the instructor.

The students' key pads are equipped with small visual displays, which tell the student if the reply is correct or briefly explain the error. The responses are also tabulated by computer in the studios, so the instructor knows instantly if students are absorbing the lesson. Pupils can also telephone instructors during the lesson to ask added questions. Each class also has a monitor, usually a student teacher but sometimes a parent, who assists the students.

The response from instructors so far is enthusiastic. Chuck Duncan, a physics teacher, said the frequent questioning and feedback had become a strong motivator for students and had enhanced their learning.

"I hesitate to say it, but I think that I have more success in this area with my television students than I did with my face-to-face students," he said.

Another teacher, Ruth Styles, said many students in her German language classes were faring well. But she cautioned that the system worked best with pupils who were highly motivated and independent learners, a conclusion other teachers shared.

NO TWO-WAY VIDEO

The Star Channels system is not without flaws. There is no provision, for example, for two-way video so the teacher can observe the students and respond more easily. In an Ohio experiment, the Ohio Bell Telephone Company and the GTE Corporation are installing a network that will link three elementary schools with Ohio University's School of Education. People at all four locations will be able to see and talk with one another over the network.

Still, supporters tout Kentucky's system as a partial answer to the nationwide clamor for improving instruction in math and science.

"We designed Star Channels not only to meet the needs of students in Kentucky, but to allow other states to copy the model and so provide equality in education across their states," said John Gorman, director of integrated technologies at the network. "Systems such as these are not meant to replace the teachers in the classroom; their purpose is to provide instruction when a teacher is not available."

INTRODUCTION OF THE MELALEUCA CONTROL ACT OF 1991

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Melaleuca Control Act of 1991. As

many of my colleagues are aware, the Florida Everglades is a fragile ecosystem, unique to North America, that is under tremendous environmental pressures. Currently, a weed, called *Melaleuca*, is invading unchecked into the Everglades, turning the Everglades' wetlands into a monospecific *Melaleuca* forest. The purpose of my legislation is to control the spread of this noxious weed before the native ecosystems of the Everglades are merely a memory.

Local and State governments in Florida, as well as the Federal Government have spent millions to control this insidious pest. To assist their efforts, my legislation would first, place *Melaleuca* on the Federal Noxious Weed List [FNWL]; second, direct the Secretary of Agriculture to propose regulations to add the Brazilian pepper and the Australian pine, two other exotic plant pests, to the FNWL; and third, authorize appropriations for construction of a research and quarantine facility for *Melaleuca* and other noxious weeds that plague Florida.

Melaleuca was introduced to Florida from Australia in the year 1906. It was originally brought in as a potential lumber tree, and to help dry up the Everglades, which was then considered a wasteland. Since then, *Melaleuca* has spread so rapidly throughout south Florida's native Everglades that it has become a serious pest. It now threatens to permanently replace and eliminate Florida natural plant communities and the animals that live in them. Surveys of *Melaleuca* show that it infests 400,000 to 600,000 acres of the Everglades, with over 80,000 acres being dense, pure stands of *Melaleuca*. These pure, monospecific forests of *Melaleuca* are often so dense that neither animals nor people can move through them.

Melaleuca constitutes a severe problem in south Florida that is literally growing every day. The weed already infests significant parts of the ecosystem in and around the Everglades National Park. The Everglades itself is on the brink of ecological collapse—so sick it might soon be the first national park to be considered environmentally dead. According to the many experts I have consulted with concerning the future of the Everglades, exotic plants, specifically *Melaleuca*, are the second greatest threat to the park, second only to the continual replenishment of the water supply for the park.

Melaleuca already infests both the Big Cypress National Preserve and the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge. The rest of Florida, as well as all the States which border the Gulf of Mexico, are potentially at risk for *Melaleuca* to invade their ecosystems.

In brief, *Melaleuca* is a biological disaster for south Florida. Rampant, uncontrolled growth of the weed drains the Everglades' water without playing any significant positive role in the food chain. The prolific *Melaleuca* crowds out indigenous plants and wreaks havoc on the food chain. Like kudzu in the South and purple loosestrife in the upper Midwest, *Melaleuca* is an exotic foreign plant that has no natural enemies here. It is turning a unique environment teeming with life, into a dry, monospecific forest.

Predictions of the spread of *Melaleuca* indicated that over 50 percent of the Everglades' wetlands would be infested by the end of the

century. In many areas, these infestations are well ahead of predictions. Intense and extensive wildfires which have recently plagued the Everglades have only helped to increase their spread.

Another serious problem with *Melaleuca* is that *Melaleuca* forests use four to five times more water per acre than do the sawgrass prairies which are usually found before *Melaleuca* takes over. The Everglades provides all of the water that supplies the Biscayne Aquifer, which is the primary water source for south Florida. With an already overburdened water supply, the addition of *Melaleuca* to the water recharge system of the Everglades has further lowered our regional water tables. This has strained these already overused water supplies even more.

Luckily, there is a solution to this problem. According to experts most acquainted with the *Melaleuca* problem, the best, long-range hope for control and suppression of serious, widespread pest plants like *Melaleuca* is an approach called classical bio-control. What is entailed with classical bio-control is a careful survey of insects, and sometimes pathogens, in the pest plant's native habitat, which in this case is Australia. Once it is determined that such insects exist, the ones deemed most promising are tested in their native habitat to be sure they only feed on the one species of plant you wish to control. It is then tested on native horticultural and ornamental plants that occur in the area where control is desired, in this case, south Florida.

Once the Australian testing is completed, the best insect species would be brought into strict quarantine in specially designed USDA facilities and tested again using strict criteria to again ensure that these insects only eat *Melaleuca*. Only after this thorough testing are any of the insects released to begin their work. This approach comes from an understanding of the natural history of biology of a species and does not rely on a high-technology quick fix. While chemical control methods can be very useful and quite successful, they are only short-term, stop-gap methods designed to minimize the further spread of *Melaleuca* until the biological control agents are able to bring it under control.

Although classical bio-control is not widely known to the general public, it is being used on an ever-widening basis to control exotic plant pests. For example, the Corps recently released a biological control agent for waterlettuce, a floating aquatic plant which severely infests Florida. Waterlettuce interferes with recreation, navigation, irrigation, impedes water flow, interferes with water control structures, and acts as a detriment to the public health by providing harborage to certain mosquito larvae. The Corps already spends millions of dollars each year on the removal of exotic aquatic plants in Florida, such as waterlettuce. Hopefully this expenditure can someday safely be reduced when bio-control agents fully take effect.

Currently a *Melaleuca* bio-control project is under way at the Fort Lauderdale Research and Education Center in Broward County, FL, called the Aquatic Plant Management Lab, which is under the direction of the Agriculture Research Service, an arm of the USDA. Testing in Australia has begun, and over 200 po-

tential insects have been identified. Funding and support for this project is provided by the USDA, the Army Corps of Engineers, the National Park Service, Everglades National Park, the Florida Department of Natural Resources, the South Florida Water Management District, the Dade County Department of Environmental Resources, the Lee County Division of Resource Management, and the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation.

Unfortunately, the major factor that is impeding progress to find a suitable insect to control *Melaleuca* is the lack of quarantine space. Currently, the Aquatic Plant Management Lab shares a quarantine facility at Gainesville, FL, with the Florida Department of Agriculture and the University of Florida at Gainesville. However, the Gainesville facility is far from the main infestations of *Melaleuca* and facility space specifically to quarantine insects to control *Melaleuca* is limited.

Last year, Congress passed at my request as part of the energy and water appropriations bill (P.L. 101-514) a \$250,000 appropriation to devise a plan to build a modest quarantine facility in Broward County, FL. To finish this vital project, I have included language in my bill that would authorize a \$3 million appropriation. I believe this money will be wisely spent as the Corps has adopted a cost-effective approach to this project; most quarantine facilities cost between \$500 to \$1,000 per square foot, while this project would only cost \$300 per foot for a 6,000 square foot facility.

Additionally, the University of Florida has signaled its intention to donate the land where this quarantine facility will be located. The south Florida Water Management District currently has also committed to give \$75,000 annually for a period of 5 years to support *Melaleuca* research overseas.

Although this facility will be primarily used to battle *Melaleuca*, it can also be used to quarantine insects for other exotic plants. Among these would be hydrilla and water hyacinth, which both clog and choke Florida's numerous waterways and canals. The Brazilian Pepper and the Australian Pine, two other exotic plant species which threaten the Everglades' natural ecosystems, could also be studied there.

On a different front, I have been trying for over 2 years to have the USDA list *Melaleuca* on the FNWL. I am pleased to report that after long negotiations, the USDA finally agreed on October 16, 1991, to propose regulations that would list *Melaleuca* on the FNWL.

The base of local support for listing *Melaleuca* as a noxious weed is very diverse. In the past, absence of a more concentrated Federal effort to control *Melaleuca* infestation by the USDA, numerous Florida counties, communities, and groups as well as the State itself have taken their own initiatives. Florida has already declared *Melaleuca* a noxious weed, making the growth and sale of the plant illegal in the State. Both Broward and Dade, Florida's two largest counties, have passed resolutions asking for *Melaleuca* to be added to the list of noxious weeds. Furthermore, the counties of Broward, Dade, Martin, Collier, Lee, Palm Beach, and Charlotte have passed legislation designed to help control the spread of *Melaleuca*.

Communities such as Hollywood, St. Lucie, and Sanibel Island have passed ordinances

that restrict the use of Melaleuca or require its removal from public lands. Finally, the entire Florida congressional delegation, the State of Florida Department of Natural Resources, Friends of the Everglades, Everglades National Park, and the Exotic Pest Plant Council have also asked USDA to list Melaleuca.

The reason most often given by the USDA in the past for not listing Melaleuca has been that Melaleuca is not new—it was introduced in 1906 and it is widely prevalent, and therefore not eligible for inclusion on the Federal Noxious Weed List. However, there are a number of plant species that were listed as Federal noxious weeds in the 1970's and early 1980's that were first collected in the late 1800's or early 1900's in the United States—*Imperata brasiliensis*, 1905; *Poema triloba*, 1916; *Galega officinalis*, 1981. Hence, the USDA's position, prior to its decision to hold this public hearing, had been inconsistent with its past actions.

Regarding the "widely prevalent" clause, the USDA defines "widely prevalent" as finding the plants in two or more States. Since Melaleuca is found in at least four states, it is, by this definition, not eligible. However, witchweed, which is found in North and South Carolina, was listed in 1976. Additionally, what if a newly introduced noxious weed inhabits only a 20-acre area, but that area happens to cross Florida, Georgia, and Alabama State lines? Nature does not respect political boundaries.

In view of the USDA's past actions with other weeds, some of which I detailed above, Melaleuca can be, and should be, added to the noxious weed list. Although I am happy that the USDA has finally taken action on this matter, I have nevertheless, because of bureaucratic delays, felt compelled to include in my bill language that would add Melaleuca to the FNWL regardless.

Allow me to also address one of the main reasons the USDA has been hesitant to list Melaleuca because of the supposed negative economic effect such an action would have on Florida's honey industry. It is estimated that 25 percent of Florida's \$12 million a year honey harvest is derived from Melaleuca, and another noxious weed, the Brazilian pepper. Is giving up the Everglades, which is priceless, worth the comparatively little sum made from Melaleuca-derived honey, which cannot even be sold as a table honey because of its foul and rancid taste? Cannot the bees instead pollinate native plant species, which presumably would take the place of Melaleuca?

A 1989 Miami Herald editorial, in support of adding Melaleuca to the State noxious weed list, states,

In the years that it will take to eradicate these invaders, beekeepers will have ample opportunity to find new sources of pollen. Years ago, after all, Florida beekeepers relied on native palmettos.

In my opinion, keeping Melaleuca off the Federal Noxious Weed List because of its damage to the honey industry is patently ridiculous, and everybody knows it.

I am fully cognizant of the fact that adding Melaleuca to the Federal Noxious Weed List in itself will not solve the Melaleuca problem. It will, however, be yet another useful weapon to use against this insidious pest. Listing this

weed will give Melaleuca the Federal recognition it deserves, and it will heighten public awareness of the problem.

In conclusion, let me state that experts have told me that the second greatest threat to the Everglades is posed by the invasion of exotic plants, and Melaleuca is the number one invasive plant—water quality and quantity problems are the first. Finally, almost a century after Melaleuca's introduction to Florida, a remarkable coalition including Congress, Federal agencies, State agencies, county agencies, concerned scientists, and environmentalists have coalesced to fight this threat head-on, instead of piecemeal. Congressional support last year was the catalyst in giving the Corps the resources it needed to demonstrate that the Federal Government was indeed serious about this threat. Continued support from the Congress is crucial if we are to finish the job and check this problem once and for all.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that a majority of my colleagues from Florida have joined me in introducing this important legislation. I am also gratified that Congressman EVANS, NOWAK, LAGOMARSINO, and HORTON have agreed to become original cosponsors of this bill. Although Melaleuca is not a problem in either Illinois, California, or New York, those Members have their own biological pollution problems, and obviously can sympathize with Florida's plight. I thank them for their support.

ANNAPOLIS CHAPTER NO. 286 OF THE AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION CELEBRATES 60TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and pay tribute to the Annapolis Chapter No. 286 of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association [AHEPA] which is celebrating its 60th anniversary this year on November 16, 1991. I am a proud member of the Silver Spring, MD, chapter of this fraternity which promotes the principles of education, sports, and good government.

AHEPA was founded in Atlanta, GA, on July 26, 1922, to provide education and principles of American government to Greek immigrants entering the United States. Throughout its existence, AHEPA has evolved to being active in community civic programs and raising money and providing scholarships for students going to college.

I am sure I speak on behalf of all the members of this fine association who are proud of the work they have accomplished for their communities and fulfilling the dreams of students upon entering college. In celebrating AHEPA's 60th anniversary, I am looking forward to continuing to work with our members to inform young Americans on the virtues of a good education, involvement in sports, and active participation in our democratic system.

DR. H. LEWIS BATTS, JR.

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a constituent and very special friend of mine, Dr. H. Lewis Batts, Jr., professor of biology emeritus at Kalamazoo College and executive director emeritus of the Kalamazoo Nature Center. On Thursday, November 21, 1991, Lew will be presented with the E. Earl Wright Community Achievement Award. The award is presented annually to an individual who has made a significant impact on the quality of life in Kalamazoo County.

An ecologist of international reputation, Lew Batts has throughout his life combined the roles of a distinguished academic and committed citizen-activist. And his environmental teachings and advocacy have made their mark on a wide variety of institutions and individuals.

I have felt enormously privileged to have been one beneficiary of Lew's insights and ecological wisdom. Indeed, no individual was more responsible for my own environmental awakening. It was Lew that helped me, as he has helped so many others, to understand that the survival of all humankind is dependent upon our taking steps now to protect that very fragile ecosystem of ours. For over 20 years, Lew Batts has been both a friend and a mentor and I am delighted that he is to be this year's recipient of Kalamazoo's most prestigious community service award.

Lew first came to Kalamazoo in 1950, having accepted an appointment as a biology instructor at Kalamazoo College, where he taught for 30 years. When a secluded nature preserve in Kalamazoo was threatened by development, Lew took a year's leave of absence from the college to organize a group of concerned citizens to protect the endangered area. Two million dollars were raised to purchase the property that was to become the site of the pioneering Kalamazoo Nature Center, a remarkable institution devoted to environmental preservation and education.

Lewis Batts' commitment to community service reaches far beyond his creation of the Nature Center. Over many years, he has invested both time and seemingly endless energy to a vast array of community and professional organizations: The American Association of University Professors, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Association of Interpretive Naturalists, the Boy Scouts of America, the Ecological Society of America, the National Audubon Society, the National Park Association, the Sierra Club, the Rotary Club, Lake Michigan Federation, the Nature Conservancy, the Wilderness Society, and many others. Lew has often been called upon to lend his environmental expertise to public policymakers at State and national levels as well as in the local community. He was, in addition, a founding trustee of the important Environmental Defense Fund—an organization which has grown to include over 50,000 members nationwide since its inception in 1967. And I was privileged a few years ago to recruit Lew Batts to the board of the Congressional Environmental and Energy Institute.

Lew's sensitive and caring leadership has been repeatedly recognized by his friends and colleagues. He has been the recipient of the Kalamazoo Sertoma Club Service to Mankind Award; the Malta VIII Golden Knight International Amateur Film Festival Bronze Knight Award for his documentary, "Birds in New Zealand"; the Four Star Nature Photographer Award by the Photographer Society of America; and, most recently, the 1991 Michigan Alliance for Environmental and Outdoor Education Julian W. Smith Award.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that my colleagues will want to join with me in saluting Dr. H. Lewis Batts, Jr., for his outstanding contributions to his community and to the Nation. No matter how many awards and tributes we bestow upon him, we will never be able to adequately acknowledge the tremendous debt we owe to this very special individual. His multiple contributions to the cause of environmental stewardship make him truly deserving of the E. Earl Wright Community Achievement Award.

STANLEY WHITMAN FORGES
AHEAD DESPITE RECESSION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mrs. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Stanley Whitman, the owner of Bal Harbour Shops, who was recently featured in the Miami Herald. The article "Upscale Mall Forges Ahead in Trying Times," by Susana Barciela, tells how Stanley Whitman continues to renovate and expand his mall despite a retail slump:

Like the Iowa farmer in Field of Dreams, Stanley Whitman has a simple belief: If you build the right mix of shops and mystique, the shoppers will come. It's a credo he has used to develop Bal Harbour Shops, South Florida's mall for the upper crust.

In the midst of a retail slump that has seen venerable chains such as Jordan Marsh close, Bal Harbour tenants are renovating, expanding and opening new stores. The mall itself is spending \$2 million this year on improved landscaping, lighting and entrances.

"You either get better or die," said Whitman, 72, "We get better."

The formula has proven successful for a mall that has weathered bad economic times with the good since it opened without any anchors in 1965 at 9700 Collins Ave. Today, Bal Harbour has about 100 shops, including anchors Saks Fifth Avenue and Neiman Marcus. Space for a third anchor, 60,000 square feet, has been empty since Bonwit Teller closed in May 1990. That's one of only a handful of vacancies in the 450,000-square-foot mall, which is more than 80 percent occupied.

Bal Harbour's list of stores reads like a travelogue from Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous: Cartier, Gucci, Louis Vuitton, Gianni Versace and Chanel, among others. If you can't pronounce the name, you probably can't afford the label. And at \$3 per hour for parking, window shopping is not for the thrifty. Who it is for are the same people who shop on Madison Avenue in New York, Rodeo Drive in Beverly Hills and Worth Avenue in Palm Beach, according to Whitman.

Last week at Mark Cross, an exclusive leather shop, a woman was interested in buying a luggage set made of American alligator. Shiny black on the outside, the three suitcases come with calfskin covers to protect them from scuffing. The one-of-a-kind set, on sale only at the Bal Harbour store, goes for more than \$60,000.

Though jet-setters figure significantly among the customers, what keeps the stores alive are the area's 35- to 55-year-old shoppers with large disposable incomes, said Cynthia Cohen Turk, president of Marketplace 2000, a Coral Gables retail consulting firm.

The mall, not near convenient expressways, is not easy to get to from South Dade or West Broward. But unlike most malls that pull customers because of their location, Bal Harbour draws people to its image. It's not unusual for out-of-town visitors to go shopping there as if it were a tourist attraction.

"Call it a destination. It becomes a shopping experience, an outing for an afternoon or a day," said Stephen Friedman, a broker with CB Commercial Real Estate Group. "Bal Harbour has a name. They've created a tradition over the years."

Continual refinement of that image has allowed Bal Harbour to maintain its supply of exclusive shops, and the wealthy customers who shop there, Friedman said. Meanwhile, other malls, such as Mayfair Shops, Bakery Centre and The Falls, have tried to create the same formula. None has succeeded.

That formula requires constant renovation to stay competitive, so it's not unusual to see the level of activity that's going on at Bal Harbour, said Turk, the retail consultant. "A mall needs to look fresh. So do its stores," she said. "[Bal Harbour] is not like a regional mall that looks like the last regional mall you went to."

Bal Harbour's ability to recruit leading retailers, even in down years, has been "superior," Turk said. Many retailers follow stores such as Williams-Sonoma, the upscale kitchen and housewares store that opened at Bal Harbour about five years ago, and The Gap, scheduled to open at the end of this month, she said. Considering The Gap's advertising and clientele, it's the kind of store that brings in the younger, affluent crowd the mall needs.

Another new tenant, Hugo Boss, is scheduled to open in early November. Featuring a German menswear line, this store is owned by race car driver Emerson Fittipaldi. Martine Dailly, store manager, said it'll be the first Hugo Boss shop in the United States. It will sell tuxedos for \$1,200 to \$1,500 and suits beginning at \$700. That won't faze shoppers at Bal Harbour, where "you have all the best names of Europe and best clients," Dailly said.

Banana Republic, owned by the same parent company as The Gap, is among the shops undergoing major renovation at Bal Harbour. Last week, workers were adding finishing touches to the brightly lit store. Empty wood shelves lined the walls, waiting for merchandise. The store layout, which had been in place for a year, was no longer working, Turk said. The new design is one planned for other stores in the chain.

Mark Cross, the store with the alligator luggage, reopened this month after a two-month renovation that cost upwards of \$500,000. Jane Rossi, the chain's regional manager, said all 20 U.S. locations are being redone in the same manner, including stores on Worth Avenue and in Town Center mall in Boca Raton. A Bal Harbour tenant since 1968, Mark Cross had record-breaking sales in 1990 and is doing better than projected this year, Rossi said.

While new tenants and renovated stores open, the mall is upgrading landscaping and lighting. Whitman said, at a cost of \$2 million this year. The goal, he said, is to create a "tropical garden" for shoppers. Pink bougainvillea hang from concrete planters that ring the second floor. Ceiling fans, which line the open-air walkways, provide a constant breeze. About 60 coconut trees have been added to the already lush parking lot. Fountains have been enlarged, and facades facing Collins Avenue are better illuminated.

But constant evolution is not fail-proof. Years ago, Christian Dior opened "the most elegant, European-designed store you've ever seen," Whitman said. But it bombed with Americans.

Today, there's no one in the anchor spot vacated by Bonwit. Randy Whitman, the mall's leasing agent and Stanley Whitman's son, said he has talked to many people about that space. But few specialty department stores have the prestige image that would fit the mall.

Despite the loss of an anchor, the elder Whitman said, overall mall sales are healthy. The number of cars parking to shop at Bal Harbour keeps climbing, up about 9 percent over last year. Even with Bonwit closed for six months, he said, total store sales increased in 1990 to \$164 million from \$162 million in 1989. This year through August, sales are running about 1 percent below last year.

That isn't enough to worry Stanley Whitman, a Miami Beach native who owns the mall with two brothers. "We own this free and clear. How can we be hurt?" Whitman said.

I am happy to pay tribute to Stanley Whitman by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. I am proud that his mall, Bal Harbour Shops, is located in my district, and has continued to grow and prosper since 1965.

NEW ROCHELLE VETERANS
DEDICATE MEMORIAL

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, after 2 years of dedicated work, New Rochelle's United Veterans Memorial and Patriotic Association this year marks Veterans Day by dedicating a memorial to 20th century veterans of that community. That memorial is the product of constant commitment to this very appropriate recognition for those who have served this Nation without reservation over the years.

It is my privilege to be part of the ceremonies which pay tribute to thousands of brave individuals who have stood up for this great Nation in the most difficult of times. Veterans Day is a time to remember the sacrifices that individual Americans have made for all of us. But it is also a time for all Americans to commit ourselves to those who have served in our Armed Forces. The sad reality is that, for too long, this Nation's response to the needs of American veterans has been woefully inadequate. Today, I rise to state without equivocation that I will fight with every ounce of my strength to see that, at long last, pro-

grams designed to meet the most basic needs of our veterans: health care, education, housing, receive the resources that they need.

I can think of few inequities more self-evident and more unjust than for an individual who has served our Nation in time of war to then be turned away when he or she is in need of help. I cannot comprehend how we, as a nation, can allow that to happen, but it does all too often. As the veterans of New Rochelle dedicate this memorial, I dedicate myself to ensuring that our veterans are not forgotten by their fellow citizens. I dedicate myself to ensuring that America's veterans have the honor and respect they deserve and that they are able to lead lives of dignity.

New Rochelle's veterans memorial is a reflection of the commitment and dedication of many in our community, but special recognition goes to New Rochelle's American Legion Post 8 and its commander, Bill Kummerer, who have led the effort to make this tribute a reality. I commend them for that work and for all that they do, day in and day out, on behalf of their fellow veterans.

**THE ARCHBISHOP OF ZAGREB
CALLS FOR AN END TO SERBIAN
AGGRESSION IN CROATIA**

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, all of us are deeply disturbed by the ongoing conflict in Croatia. Since June, over 3,000 people have been killed, thousands more wounded and nearly 400,000 displaced. Property damage is massive, with historic churches and cultural sites destroyed. At this moment, the historic old city of Dubrovnik may be under fire from the guns of the Serbian-led Yugoslav National Army. All of this is the work of Slobodan Milosevic, a Serbian nationalist, who is destroying Yugoslavia in an effort to build a greater Serbia. Meeting with the European Community in The Hague last week, President Bush concluded that further actions were needed "to hold accountable those who place their narrow ambitions above the well-being of their people" in Yugoslavia.

I recently met with His Eminence Franjo Cardinal Kuharic, the Archbishop of Zagreb, and share his great distress over the suffering of the Croatian people and the destruction of that beautiful land. Addressing the National Conference of Catholic Bishops in Washington recently, the archbishop shared his thoughts on how the world community can end the terrible war of aggression in Croatia.

In an official statement at the conference, the organization's president, Archbishop Daniel E. Pilarczyk, condemned the pernicious, unjust war being waged against the people of Croatia. He further stated that "the continuing assault on Dubrovnik represents a particularly blatant attack on innocent civilians and a disregard for the cultural heritage of not only the Croatian people but of the entire world. These acts of indiscriminate and disproportionate violence clearly violate the most fundamental legal and moral norms governing the use of force."

I join Archbishop Franjo Cardinal Kuharic in hoping that justice and peace will soon come to his troubled country and want to share with my colleagues in the Congress the full text of his address.

**ADDRESS TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
CATHOLIC BISHOPS**

(By Franjo Cardinal Kuharic, Archbishop of Zagreb, President of the Bishops' Conference, November 11, 1991)

Your Eminences, Most Reverend Cardinals, Your Excellencies, Most Reverend Archbishops and Bishops:

It is indeed a great honor and joy for me to greet you as you gather for the Fall meeting of the American Conference of Bishops.

I express thanks to Almighty God and to all of you for this opportunity. I join with you in prayer that the Holy Spirit guide your deliberations and aid in the decisions which you will make that the Church may even more effectively serve the moral and spiritual needs of the people in your great country, the United States of America. Numbered among the citizens of your land there are more than two million Croatians who through their work and honest endeavors contribute to the well-being of America. They have come to this blessed land from Croatia bringing with them their identity, culture and language, which springs from a glorious history of more than thirteen centuries. United with the Catholic Church, the thought and culture of the Croatian people is firmly linked to that of Western Europe.

Today as I come to your midst from Croatia, it is a land which is being torn apart by a horrible war that is being waged upon it from the outside. This war is attempting to destroy all freedom and democracy and is striking at the culture as well as history of the Croatian people, so their very existence is now in jeopardy. This is a war of aggression being waged by the federal army under the leadership of Serbian generals who are in league with the extremist movement which seeks now to create a greater Serbia. This war is further fueled by the communist ideology which they are holding on to, confident they can maintain to revive the fallen socialist system. War is a horrible catastrophe, especially in the devastation it heaps upon people and nations.

After the fall of communism, under which the Church was very persecuted and oppressed and peoples and nations were brutally maltreated because of their beliefs, there now came a ray of hope that this new movement to democracy would bring about the long-awaited peace, justice and freedom. Alas, instead we have war!

Many of our Croatian cities and countless more villages are under constant attack by heavy artillery, tanks, missiles, and planes. Many villages have been totally wiped away and the people driven into exile. A large number of towns and cities are threatened with total annihilation, among them Dubrovnik and Slunj, which are now encircled. Vukovar is entirely demolished. More than 2,000 persons, including small children, are living in the most inhumane conditions in cellars among the ruins. The number of Croatian refugees exceeds 400,000. Those who fled to Dubrovnik for safety in the tourist hotels now are being bombarded and these places destroyed.

The war is bringing severe suffering and hardship to the Church as well as the people. It is a concerted attack on the Church as Church. More than 200 church buildings, monasteries and rectories have been completely destroyed or severely damaged. More

than 180 parishes in Croatia have been totally obliterated because the priests and people have been forced out and into exile. Their homes were looted and pillaged, then destroyed. There are known incidences where older persons refused to leave their homes and were massacred and set on fire in their own dwellings. The wounded or those taken captive are treated in the most brutal way. Eye-witness accounts which have reached us from those who returned home told shocking stories of the actions of the terrorists, including their methods of torture. They utterly disregard any international laws or conventions which forbid such actions. These same aggressors do not spare public or private residences, hospitals, cultural monuments, or factories. The territories which they occupy are sealed off so there can be no outside observation or control.

This is the situation in which we find ourselves! The church, however, still continues to work for peace, for the respect of legitimate borders as well as respect for the rights of all people, so that with freedom and justice they can all live together in peace and security. It is for this reason that the highest representatives of the Catholic and Serbian churches held meetings twice this year, in May and then again in August. Each time we issued a joint resolution appealing for peace and dialogue. We firmly expressed our opposition to violence.

Unfortunately, those who are determined to achieve their goals by force do not heed any appeals, but rather continue their violent and destructive deeds of murder and war, bringing about untold sufferings to the civilian population, including hundreds of children.

This war is a shame to a democratic and free world!

The greatest step towards bringing this war to an end would be the recognition of a free Croatia and Slovenia where the people voted by a 95% majority in favor of freedom and independence. The same holds true for others who desire this same freedom. The Church considers this a matter of justice. With this in mind, we appeal for the support of the Catholic Church in the United States. We will always be grateful to the Church in America for its help and support given us during the period of great trial under communist oppression. The Church as well as the Croatian people were the beneficiaries of your magnanimous help and support. An extraordinary example of this, among the countless other things you did, was your outstanding defense of the innocence of the great champion and defender of the rights of the people and the freedom of the Church, the late and beloved Archbishop of Zagreb, Aloysius Cardinal Stepinac.

My beloved brother Bishops, we are asking your solidarity with those who are suffering. We seek your support for those in my homeland who now struggle for peace and freedom. I thank the Church in this great land of freedom for your prayers for peace in our land. The several statements of solidarity and support for Croatian self-determination which have been made by this Conference of bishops and so many of its members individually, have been a source of great encouragement at a most difficult time for us. I am most grateful for the aid of Catholic Relief Services and to your other charitable organizations, in which a great number of people of Croatian descent participated, to provide medicines, food, clothing and other necessities of life for our refugees who have been driven from their homes without any of their possessions. In these most tragic days, we

place our trust in the Holy Mother of God, Our Lady, Queen of Peace. We wish to live in peace and harmony with everyone, and pray that all people in our area have that same peace and freedom! "Peace is the first fruit of justice!" (Isalah). With my deepest sentiments of esteem, fraternal love and gratitude, I join my prayers with yours today asking God's blessing upon the Church in your beloved America which is so dear to all of you.

God Bless you!

RECREATIONAL BOAT FEE
SHOULD BE REPEALED

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues, as they consider any tax relief package, to start out by first repealing the recreational boat fee which was inflicted on the public as part of the budget agreement. Recently, we have finally started talking about ways in which we can use the Tax Code to stimulate the economy via forward thinking measures to encourage retirement savings, reduce the tax burden on working families, and reduce the payroll tax. Before we embark on these ventures, let's send a signal that we are willing to break with the past and discard some of the bad ideas which have a lot of my constituents wondering what we're doing here.

A prime example of the old approach is the recreational boat user fee. It's called a fee, but most people's idea of a fee is a charge for which you get some kind of service in return. Here, however, the fee goes straight into the general Treasury, with no assurance that any of the money will go into improving services which these boaters use. In addition, the implementation of this fee has left honest citizens who are trying to comply with this new tax confused and frustrated.

My constituents are left seeing a Congress which is slow to respond to vital problems, lax in its duties to locate and cut out Government waste, yet willing to spend energy in an effort to squeeze every new dime it can from the taxpayer. Now the people in my district cannot even find solace on a Saturday afternoon in their fishing boat; they have to pay for this privilege as well.

I know a lot of you agree that this fee is a bad idea; 412 of you voted in support of a resolution urging repeal of the boat fee. I want to solicit your help again, as we consider other tax measures, to support H.R. 534, which would repeal the recreational boat fee.

As we consider bold and innovative ways to get much needed relief to the American taxpayer and stimulate the economy, let's as a first order of business, let's pull the plug on this unwise tax.

A TRIBUTE TO LAWRENCE BRITT

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to Lawrence Britt, a

longtime, dear friend of mine who died November 10 at Community Hospital in my hometown of Mayfield, KY.

Lawrence Britt, age 78, was a resident of Route 2, Wingo, KY, a dedicated Christian who was a deacon and leader at Wingo Baptist Church, chairman of the commissioners of South Graves County Water District, and a former employee of the Kentucky Highway Department.

Again, Lawrence Britt was my dear friend—one I admired. He was one of the most admired and best liked men in my home county of Graves.

In 1967, when I first sought public office as a State senator, Lawrence Britt was my Graves County co-chairman.

In 1974, when I was seeking to become a U.S. Representative, Lawrence Britt again was my Graves County cochairman.

Many people in south Graves County realize that Lawrence Britt—more than anyone else—was responsible for the South Graves County Water District.

Last night, as I discussed the accomplishments of Lawrence Britt with his lovely and talented wife, Lucille Britt, we talked about the many ways Lawrence Britt helped others and worked toward progress for western Kentucky.

Understandably, a large crowd visited Brown Funeral Home in Wingo last night to pay tribute to Lawrence Britt. And today, a large crowd attended his funeral service in Wingo.

Other survivors of Lawrence Britt include three daughters, Barbara N. Suthard, Brooksville, FL; Annetta (Butch) Tucker and Lana K. Pate, both of Wingo; one son, Robert Gregory Britt, Louisville; two sisters, Ivern Waggoner and Olene Myatt, both of Wingo; four grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

My wife Carol joins me in extending our sympathy to the family of this outstanding man, Lawrence Britt.

TRAGEDY IN THE PHILIPPINES

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the people of the Philippines wonder what could possibly happen next.

First, the eruption of Mount Pinatubo wiped a tribal village off the map, sending mudslides where crops once grew. The city of Olangapo is still digging out. And our Nation's own Clark Air Base is damaged beyond repair.

Then, last Tuesday, Tropical Storm Thelma struck the islands of Leyte and Negros, killing thousands, and leaving tens of thousands homeless. The news today suggests that another killer typhoon is on the way.

For generations, the United States has maintained a special relationship with the people of the Philippines. The Filipino people have served our Nation with distinction in the U.S. Armed Forces, most recently in Operation Desert Storm. And even though we are now in the process of turning over Subic Bay Naval Station to the Philippines, the close ties between our two nations will surely continue.

The Government of the United States, in association with private charitable organizations, should work to relieve the unimaginable human suffering of the Filipino people who are so burdened by successive natural disasters. These hurting people have families in America, many of whom live in my home town of San Diego.

In the name of humanity, we who have been blessed with good fortune ought to reach out a helping hand to the people of the Philippines.

For the RECORD, I enclose an article from the Associated Press which summarizes the tragic situation in the Philippines:

BULLDOZERS SPEED MASS BURIALS; AID
RUSHED TO SURVIVORS
(By Oliver Teves)

ORMOC, PHILIPPINES.—Workers used dump trucks and earth movers to speed the mass burials of bodies today, fearing a spread of disease after more than 3,400 people died in floods and landslides in the central Philippines.

Roman Catholic priests offered prayers and sprinkled holy water as bulldozers covered the graves. More than 2,000 people were still missing after Tropical Storm Thelma inundated Leyte and Negros islands on Tuesday.

President Corazon Aquino rushed emergency food and medicine to Leyte, 350 miles southeast of Manila.

Officials said 3,009 people were killed in Ormoc, a once-thriving port and agricultural center of about 160,000 people. The city was hardest hit by the storm, which dumped 6 inches of rain on steep mountainsides left barren by unchecked logging, triggering huge mudslides.

At least 435 deaths were reported elsewhere on Leyte and Negros, according to the Office of Civil Defense.

The mayor of Ormoc, Maria Victoria Locsin, said 700 unclaimed bodies had been buried in mass graves and about 600 others would be covered up as soon as possible to prevent disease. Dump trucks today carried bodies to the grave sites.

Elsewhere, families could be seen burying their dead.

U.S. officials said the military would fly two C-130's with food and other supplies Saturday from Subic Bay naval base to Tacloban, 45 miles northeast. The supplies include 55,000 combat meals, Subic deputy spokesman Bob Coble said.

The government estimated damage at \$14.6 million and said it would ask U.N. General Assembly members for relief.

Japan said it will donate \$1 million in relief aid.

Pope John Paul II said he hoped the world would help the Philippines. It is Asia's only predominately Roman Catholic country.

Ormoc city health officer Dr. Celso Adolfo said it was difficult to make an accurate death count because many people were finding and burying their kin without notifying authorities.

Most of the bodies lying in the streets have been collected. But others are washing up on the shore, and residents believe some are submerged under tons of debris in the harbor.

Mrs. Locsin said the city urgently needed food, medicine, drinking water and fuel. Although Ormoc is an agricultural center, thousands of sacks of rice were destroyed. Residents dried mud-covered rice in the air.

"I was on my way home when I was met by water neck-deep," said Shirley Erlado, a 34-year-old market vendor who lost her hus-

band and six of her seven children. "When I got there, we no longer had a house."

Representative Carmelo Locsin, the mayor's husband, blamed the devastation on illegal logging which had depleted vegetation, nature's protection against landslides in the nearby mountains. Freshly cut logs were amid the debris in Ormoc.

Elsewhere, former First Lady Imelda Marcos visited areas ravaged by June's eruption of the Mount Pinatubo volcano and handed out money and sacks of rice to refugees. Huge crowds lined the roadways in central Luzon to welcome Mrs. Marcos, who returned to the Philippines this week after six years in exile to face embezzlement and fraud charges.

Mrs. Marcos was accompanied by 50 Filipino-American doctors she brought from New York to help treat diseases that have claimed more than 570 lives since the eruptions began.

IN RECOGNITION OF CLYDE FOLLEY

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, the Boy Scouts of America are a unique organization. When most think of the Boy Scouts, the image that immediately comes to mind is the young man, dressed in his khaki uniform, escorting the elderly woman across the street. While I'm sure no Scout would pass up that chance to lend a helping hand, for Clyde H. Folley and the Bergen Council of the Boy Scouts of America, Scouting has meant so much more. It is for that reason that on Tuesday, November 12, 1911, the Bergen County, New Jersey Council of the Boy Scouts of America will gather to recognize this native son of New Jersey with the Good Scout Award.

The Good Scout Award is presented to an individual who has been extremely supportive of Scouting through his good works in his community and who has distinguished himself in his life work. Few meet these criteria as fully as Clyde Folley. Few more perfectly fit the definition of role model for young Americans. His career as a successful leader of the business community mirrors his dedication to our youth and the quality of life in New Jersey.

A lifelong resident of New Jersey, Clyde Folley was born in Fort Lee in 1927 and now resides in Oradell, NJ. He graduated from Pace University in 1950 with a B.B.A. degree.

Clyde H. Folley joined Ingersoll-Rand Co. in 1981 as senior vice president and chief financial officer. In 1986 he was named vice chairman and was elected to the board of directors of the company. He continues to serve as chief financial officer. Under his guidance, Ingersoll-Rand has become a solid, world-renowned Fortune 500 company.

Prior to his association with Ingersoll-Rand, Mr. Folley has been a partner of Price Waterhouse and a member of its policy board. A leader in his field of corporate finance, Mr. Folley serves as a director of United Jersey Bank, Giddings & Lewis, Inc., and Faber-Castell Corp. He is the current chairman and a director of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce. In addition, Mr. Folley is a past

chairman of the Commerce and Industry Association of New Jersey.

Mr. Folley joined the executive board of the Bergen Council of Boy Scouts in 1988. He served as president from 1988 to 1990 and continues to be a member of the executive board. Under his leadership, the council was able to expand in many ways, not only in growth of number of youth served but, more importantly, in the quality of programs serving the youth of Bergen County. A kind word, an optimistic attitude, and a winning smile exemplify the way Clyde Folley looks at the world and his impact on today's youth. His enthusiasm, respect for his fellow man, and creative ideas have led the youth of Bergen County to great heights.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, Clyde Folley has not forgotten the Scout lessons of community and to help other people at all times. In that effort, Mr. Folley has served as a trustee of the United Way of Essex and West Hudson for 8 years. He was president of the Newark Day Center and served on the organizations' board of trustees for 14 years.

Mr. Speaker, scouting brings boys of common interests together and provides a camaraderie that builds friendships and nurtures character. I can think of few who are better role models for our youths than Clyde Folley. That is why I urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join with the Bergen County Council of the Boy Scouts of America and me in congratulating Clyde H. Folley as he receives the Good Scout Award.

LITTLE HAVANA ACTIVITIES AND NUTRITION CENTER KEEPS AIDING THE ELDERLY DESPITE BUDGET CUTS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Miami's Little Havana Activities and Nutrition Center for the way it has handled a recent cut in their State funding. Josefina Carbonell, the center's director, has continued to provide services to the needy by taking some commonsense steps to reduce its budget.

Despite losing \$300,000 in State funding for hot meals and transportation for the elderly, the center still feeds 1,400 people at home, and 2,400 at 16 locations throughout Dade County on a daily basis.

The center has also been able to keep its new clinic on track for a scheduled opening later this year, even though \$50,000 in State funds for the clinic is threatened by possible budget cuts. The center did this by delaying the clinic's opening from late September to November, using private donations and volunteer retired doctors, and delaying the purchase of some equipment.

The clinic will be the only publicly supported health center serving the neighborhood's aging populations, including many who suffer from chronic health problems.

I am happy to pay tribute to the hardworking members of the staff of the Little Havana Ac-

tivities and Nutrition Center for their dedication and perseverance in the face of recent budget cuts. They have set an example for other public agencies by using private donations and volunteers to continue providing services to the needy.

RECOGNIZING THE SACRIFICE OF THE AMERICAN AND PHILIPPINE TROOPS AT BATAAN

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, on November 4, 1991, I introduced legislation which would recognize the sacrifice of the Bataan survivors. I am joined in this effort with 42 original cosponsors from both sides of the aisle.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur designated the Bataan Peninsula the center point for American-Philippine resistance to the Japanese invasion of the Philippines. On Christmas Eve 1941, General MacArthur ordered his forces to withdraw to Bataan, where supplies would be stockpiled for a last stand. Because of the jungle it would be difficult for the Japanese to penetrate, but also hard to supply the American troops. For this reason, shortages of food and medicine plagued the Bataan defense force throughout the siege.

On January 9, 1942, Japanese troops forced the American and Philippine troops deeper into the jungle, but at a great cost in Japanese lives. In March, when the United States and Philippine troops seemed to be holding the line, the War Department ordered MacArthur to leave the Philippines. However, shortages in supplies weakened the 100,000 troops that remained.

During this time, the Japanese cut off the possibility of any reinforcements and the new commander, Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, predicted starvation. General MacArthur insisted that Bataan could hold out until May. Unfortunately, this was not the case.

During the week of April 3, 1942, the Japanese renewed their attack on Bataan and within a week Bataan surrendered. The starved survivors were forced to a 60-mile "death march" to prison camp. After fighting valiantly against better-armed Japanese forces, these brave men became the first POW's of the Second World War.

What is so unique about the battles of Corregidor and Bataan is that Navy sailors and Marines fought side by side with Army soldiers. Their ships and aircraft destroyed, these men fought gallantly, hoping that the rest of the Navy would cross the Pacific to their rescue. Little did they know that their hopes were drowning in Pearl Harbor.

Because of their heroism, all U.S. Army personnel at Bataan were awarded the Bronze Star. However, over 3,000 sailors and marines who fought along with the Army, suffering the same hardships and capture were not awarded the Bronze Star due to a Navy policy against awarding medals to units as a whole. Regardless of the differences in particular policies and procedures between the Services,

those sailors and marines who gave so much at Bataan should not be overlooked.

The 600 to 800 Bataan death march veterans should not be deprived of the Bronze Star.

As we approach the Christmas holidays, what better gift could we give to those brave men who so long ago during Christmas risked their lives for their country? I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting House Joint Resolution 367.

**BATTLE CREEK ADVENTIST
HOSPITAL**

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Battle Creek Adventist Hospital located in Battle Creek, MI, on the occasion of its 125th anniversary.

The Battle Creek Adventist Hospital has a long and rich history, beginning in 1866 when a group of Seventh-Day Adventists founded the Western Health Reform Institute, later to become known as the Battle Creek Sanitarium. The institute emphasized a nutritious diet and outdoor exercise as essential components of "wellness in wholeness," and in due course became a world renown health spa. The Seventh-Day Adventist goal has been to meet the health care needs of the whole person—reflecting the Adventist dedication to wellness by healthful living through the teaching and administering of a preventative, holistic lifecare system focusing on the individual and the family.

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, a well-known surgeon, inventor, and author, became proprietor of the sanitarium in 1903 where he remained medical director for 67 years while his brother, W.K. Kellogg, served as the sanitarium's business manager. During this period, the American Dietetic Association was founded, emerging out of the search for more wholesome and nutritious foods. The sanitarium, where wheat flakes were developed as a nonmeat breakfast option for patients, also can be credited with the origin of the cereal industry. W.K. Kellogg later left the sanitarium to establish the world-class cereal company that still bears his name. In 1970, the sanitarium became the Battle Creek Adventist Hospital. Today, it is the largest combined mental health and addiction treatment facility in west Michigan.

The Battle Creek Adventist Hospital has over 60 professionals—including psychiatrists, psychologists, and occupational, recreational, music and art therapists—who work together as a team to provide quality and comprehensive health care. The Battle Creek Adventist Hospital is known particularly for its strong mental health programs for children and adolescents, and for its full range of inpatient and outpatient addiction treatment services. Specialized programs include dual diagnosis for those with concurrent psychiatric and substance abuse disorders; an addiction treatment program created for women; partial hospitalization for seniors; and special programs for eating disorders and for the treatment of cocaine addiction.

Mr. Speaker, the Battle Creek Adventist Hospital has helped countless individuals and families grow and gain in self-confidence and in the development of coping skills needed to lead productive lives. We are all in debt to the dedicated hospital administration, staff, and volunteers. I am certain my colleagues will want to join me in wishing the Battle Creek Adventist Hospital a very happy 125th anniversary.

YUGOSLAVIA

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I commend President Bush for joining the European Community in taking a firm stand against aggression in Yugoslavia. Although his decision is a good start, our President should continue to speak out on the ongoing tragedy in that country.

While in The Hague, President Bush announced that he would join that 12-nation European organization which recently imposed wide-ranging trade sanctions, essentially on Serbia, in an effort to halt the ongoing fighting in Croatia.

The administration will also apply sanctions on Serbia, end aid programs there and co-sponsor a resolution in the United Nations that will impose an oil embargo on that republic.

The Serbian leader, Mr. Milosevic, is destroying Croatia as he builds his Greater Serbia. He has used the Serbian-led army for political purposes, killing over 2,000 Croats, and displacing over 300,000 innocent human beings.

Mr. President, you have played a historic role in building the new world order. You should continue to speak out on this ongoing crisis and play a more active role in halting the terrible conflict there.

Americans are outraged by the aggression of the Serbian dictator. Mr. Speaker, it is time for this body and the administration to get tough with Mr. Milosevic.

**MY PHARMACY CELEBRATES 25TH
ANNIVERSARY**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the My Pharmacy drug store chain which will be celebrating its 25th anniversary on November 17. The south Florida firm has enjoyed a 600-percent growth rate over the last 4 years.

My Pharmacy owners credit this incredible growth to their decision in 1986 to rent and sell home medical equipment [HME], along with prescription and nonprescription medicines. Their three stores carry a complete selection of wheelchairs, hospital beds, traction paraphernalia, walkers, braces, and oxygen devices.

The firm initially tested the HME venture in one of the stores 5 years ago, before aggressively pursuing it in the others. The idea originated with a New York City area drug store which like many other Empire State concepts was transplanted to Florida.

Jerry Warshofsky and Bert Smith started My Pharmacy 25 years ago. The name was chosen so that people could easily remember it. It was originally intended to be a buying group which would pool resources for buying television time and get volume discounts on drugs and other merchandise. My Pharmacy would look for stores to buy, put the My Pharmacy name on it, and bring in a pharmacist to manage the store. Because the manager had a vested interest in the success of his store, My Pharmacy was able to deliver a higher level of personalized service to its customers.

Just when the firm was entering the HME business, it began selling off most of its stores to national chains who were willing to pay high prices to enter the fast-growing south Florida market. Profits from the sale of these stores were used to add two new retail stores in Homestead and Coral Gables with HME departments. There is also a south Miami store, The Diabetes Resource Center, with a display of HME.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend the staff of My Pharmacy for the years they have devoted to providing medical supplies to the people of south Florida. They include cofounder and managing partner Jerry Warshofsky, cofounding partner Bert Smith, coowner, and manager Allen Collazo, and vice president Maria Collazo.

CARIBBEAN DEBT

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, the Third World debt problem is one which continues to plague economies throughout the globe. The problem is particularly acute in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Congress considered numerous plans to alleviate this debt burden and has sought to promote legislation for programs designed to lessen Latin American and Caribbean indebtedness while promoting growth and market reform.

Jamaica's Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Richard Bernal, has written an op-ed piece, "A Way Out of the Caribbean Debt Trap," which appeared in the Washington Post on Tuesday, November 5, that addresses the debt problem in the Caribbean and offers possible solutions. I would like to insert that article into the RECORD and I recommend it as sound reading for my colleagues in the House.

A WAY OUT OF THE CARIBBEAN DEBT TRAP

(By Richard Bernal)

The 20-odd countries of the Caribbean are trapped in a debt crisis that is unique for two important reasons. Because such a large chunk consists of loans by government—unlike the commercial debt owed by most of Latin America—the U.S. government can act quickly to alleviate the crunch. And because of the region's close economic and other ties to the United States, easing the Caribbean

debt stranglehold directly benefits Americans—so the United States should reduce the debt burden for reasons of self-interest.

Total debt servicing for the Caribbean is approximately \$1 billion annually, while debt payments to the United States alone come to more than \$100 million. The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative now before Congress would reduce the bilateral debt owed by those Caribbean and Latin American countries diligently trying to restructure their economies. It acknowledges that the debt of some Caribbean nations can only be paid at the detriment of both the debtor and creditor country.

The economic plight of the region has reflected and will reflect itself in declining markets for U.S. exports, fewer investment opportunities, increasing susceptibility to involvement in drug trafficking, burgeoning migration, the necessity for increased development assistance and political instability. Obviously, none of this is in America's interest.

Conversely, taking Jamaica as an example, the restoration of our import capacity through debt relief is to the mutual benefit of both our countries because 50 cents of every dollar we spend on imports is used to purchase goods and services from the United States. If our private sector grows, it will certainly increase its need for raw materials from America—our largest trading partner—and will develop the capacity to increase significantly its contribution to trade between our nations.

The trade of our Caribbean neighbors is similarly concentrated with the U.S. economy. Overall, debt relief to the Caribbean would translate into \$50 million to \$60 million annually in increased demand for U.S. exports, creating thousands of jobs and aiding the U.S. trade balance. In this context, "debt relief" is actually a misnomer, because it implies an altruistic transfer of resources with no return to the United States. In fact, debt relief stimulates trade.

Thus debt relief should be viewed as the recycling of resources that would have been used to service the intergovernment debt into funding trade between the private sectors of two economies. The latter is more dynamic and has a greater multiplier effect on employment, trade and growth. Debt relief creates or maintains jobs in the Caribbean and the United States. In addition, the resuscitation of economic growth in the Caribbean is imperative if these countries are to extricate themselves from the poverty that engulfs most of our citizens and threatens the social stability and peace in which democracy can flourish.

If the stranglehold of debt on development is not broken, it could expose those small countries to the risk of political instability and even the cancer of a drug culture.

Given the global operation of drug cartels, it is conceivable that this international scourge could subordinate the economies of these developing countries and destabilize their governments. The vulnerability of democracy in the Caribbean is evident in Haiti, in last year's attempted coup in Trinidad and Tobago, following the disastrous events in Grenada.

Bilateral debt owed to the United States represents a substantial share in the debt of some countries, especially the smaller economies of the Dominican Republic, Jamaica (where it's about 40 percent), Haiti, Guyana, Honduras and Costa Rica. Most became heavily indebted during the last decade.

The servicing of external debt has become the single most sustained impediment to

economic growth. The debt-service ratio—that is, the share of foreign exchange earnings from exports of goods and services required for debt repayment—is high. In Jamaica, for example, it is 30 percent, which means that a third of every dollar in foreign exchange earned is not available to the economy to purchase essential imports—most of which could come from the United States.

The cancellation of bilateral debt is neither new nor unprecedented. At the end of World War I, the Allies owed the United States more than \$12 billion. These debts were rescheduled, repayment periods were extended, principal sums were reduced or canceled, and the interest rate was reduced. Only \$2.6 billion was repaid between 1918 and 1931, less than a quarter of the original sum. And after World War II, the United States reduced Germany's debt by two-thirds and rescheduled the remaining debt over 35 years at 3 percent.

The United States cannot be an oasis of well-being in a sea of poverty. The debt crisis of Caribbean countries has adverse implications for both the United States and the Caribbean. Given the relatively small size of the debt and given that debt reduction for reconstruction and development is not unprecedented, the United States could afford bilateral debt relief as proposed by the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

MOTHERS AGAINST DRUNK DRIVING DADE COUNTY CHAPTER'S RED RIBBON CAMPAIGN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on November 13, the Dade County Chapter of Mothers Against Drunk Driving kicks off its red-ribbon campaign to draw attention to the most frequently committed crime in America—drunk driving. Mothers Against Drunk Driving, known as MADD, has had a major impact on reducing death on the highways of the United States.

The red ribbon campaign brings together with MADD, the Metro-Dade Police Department and Office of Substance Abuse Control to continue to focus public awareness on the problem of drunk driving. More than 45,000 people lose their lives each year on the highways of the United States due to automobile accidents, and approximately half of the accidents involve alcohol. More than 345,000 people in the United States are injured in alcohol-related automobile accidents each year. The terrible irony is that the death and suffering caused by drunk driving is so very preventable.

Nationwide, MADD, and other concerned organizations will distribute more than 90 million red ribbons across the country to create greater awareness about the dangers of combining drinking and driving. Mr. Speaker, I commend the leadership of the Dade County Chapter of Mothers Against Drunk Driving for working to make south Florida safe from drunk drivers. Dade County MADD has helped direct community frustration into a constructive campaign to stomp out this danger in our neighborhoods and highways. I want to recognize the leadership of: Susan Isenberg, Valerie Jameson,

Debbie Craig, Tom Jones, Mary Montero, and Mary Anri Jones for making possible the good work of the Dade County Chapter of MADD.

ALFRED J. BRYAN, JR., RETIRES AS HOSPITAL HEAD

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and honor Mr. Alfred J. Bryan, Jr., for his many years of distinguished service as president and chief executive officer of North Arundel Hospital. Alfred is retiring from the North Arundel Hospital as of December 31, 1991.

Alfred holds the distinction of being the only chief executive officer North Arundel Hospital has ever had in its 26-year history. In 1962, Alfred came to North Arundel when the hospital was beginning its original construction.

During his tenure, North Arundel Hospital has gone through two major expansion programs and one is currently being completed. The current expansion program is a \$22 million project that added a three-story building to the hospital and renovated the existing facility.

Alfred's many years of commitment and dedication have been an invaluable service to the community. I speak on behalf of all of the hospital's patients and administrators, as well as the residents of Anne Arundel County, who are grateful to him for the work he has done.

Thank you Alfred for going beyond the call of duty for North Arundel Hospital, and for the people of Anne Arundel County. We all will miss you very much and wish you the very best for the future.

A BILL TO CUT MEDICAL BILLS: COMMENTS OF THE HONORABLE JAMES H. SCHEUER ON A NATIONAL HEALTH PLAN

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to provide to my colleagues the opportunity to consider the well thought comments of our esteemed colleague JAMES SCHEUER on the need for a national health plan. If anything is clear from the recent election in Pennsylvania, it is that the people believe that reform of our health care financing system is an imperative. In this light I ask you to consider the following comments of our colleague:

A BILL TO CUT MEDICAL BILLS

(By James H. Scheuer)

In providing treatment, a physician follows an established and proven procedure, first analyzing symptoms, then diagnosing the illness and finally recommending treatment. This process can and should be applied to our critically ill health care system itself.

As a nation, we spend nearly \$700 billion a year on health care, over 12 percent of our gross national product. Other industrialized nations average less than 8 percent.

The cost can be measured not only in direct payments by government, employers, employees and the retired, but in expenses passed along in the prices we pay for products and services. Lee Iaccoca told me that \$700 of the cost of every new Chrysler car went to pay health insurance benefits for Chrysler employees.

Despite this staggering cost, 37 million people, about 13 percent of our population, are uncovered by health insurance; the elderly do not receive long-term care; 10 percent of our children do not have regular access to medical care of any kind, and no one is protected against the cost of catastrophic care.

The United States ranks 18th in life expectancy, 22nd in infant mortality and 26th in low birthweight—an indicator that a child will suffer illnesses throughout his or her life. In New York State, only 56 percent of preschoolers receive vaccinations on schedule, compared to 70 percent of Mexicans, 76 percent of El Salvadorans, 77 percent of Ugandans and 89 percent of Algerians.

These statistics make us look like a developing or impoverished nation, not one of the leading industrialized countries in the world. Our health care system is obviously and seriously ill.

The cause of the illness is an insurance system with 1,500 different companies and government agencies now receiving, reviewing and paying for health care. Add the cost of setting rates, classifying treatment, determining rules and going through other duplicate exercises, and we end up with a tremendous amount of money wasted in pushing paper, rather than treating patients. The General Accounting Office found \$67 billion a year is lost to administration. A recent article in the *New England Journal of Medicine* put the figure at \$132 billion.

The diagnosis is that our health care system is woefully wasteful, chaotic and cost-ineffective. But there is a cure, and it has already been fully tested. The required treatment is a national health care program administered through a single-payer system, by state or nation.

Canada has such a program and it is working, cutting costs and permitting expanded care for all legitimate health needs. When a Canadian visits a doctor, dentist, optician, pharmacy or hospital, he or she presents one and the same insurance card; all costs and payments are recorded, processed and paid by one agency.

The Canadian system of universal comprehensive care also is well accepted by the people. A Louis Harris survey found 56 percent of Canadians said their system worked "pretty well," while only 10 percent of Americans offered this rating for their own system. Eighty-nine percent felt our system needed fundamental changes or complete restructuring.

The best available prescription is a bill I and more than 50 of my House colleagues are co-sponsoring called the Universal Health Care Act of 1991, introduced by U.S. Rep. Martin Russo (D-Ill.). It would establish a public single-payer system, eliminating the wasteful practices of 1,500 agencies and insurance companies, and reallocating the savings where they should go—providing comprehensive health care for all Americans.

All of us know of someone who was ill, did not take or delayed appropriate treatment, and then succumbed to the disease. As a nation, we are recognizing the severity of the illness affecting our health care system, its toll in financial and personal terms, and how it is preventing us from affording adequate health care for all. Now we must give this system the life-saving treatment it needs.

FISCAL YEAR 1992 LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS

HON. CHARLES A. HAYES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. HAYES of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to Mr. NATCHER, chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor-HHS-Education, as well as all of the members of the conference committee, for appropriating fiscal year 1992 moneys for the National Center for Research in Vocational Education that was in existence as of October 1, 1991.

Last year the Congress enacted the Carl D. Perkins vocational and applied technology education amendments (Perkins II) with moneys distributed to local school districts by formula. It is my hope that the National Center will create a network of urban high schools to prepare disadvantaged youth for middle-skill and high-skill jobs.

One of the gravest problems for inner-city youth is that they leave school ill-equipped to pursue the middle-skill, much less the higher-skill, jobs that pay wages high enough to give them or their families financial security. The National Center for Research in Vocational Education proposes to confront this reality directly by designing and creating a gradually expanding network of urban comprehensive high schools that:

Accept the economic futures of their students as a serious responsibility of the school; Define middle-skill and high-skill jobs as the only acceptable economic option for their students;

Restructure learning environments within the school to reflect what a century of thought, research, and trials has shown to be effective; and

Commit to making the organizational changes within the school, and between the school and other community institutions and groups that are required to create and maintain those environments.

Behind the words "integrating academic and vocational education" in Perkins II stands a powerful knowledge base about how individuals learn most effectively, and how they remain in the lifelong learning process. These principles are especially important for low-income youth enrolled in urban high schools. To implement these concepts requires a dramatic change in the way schools operate.

The National Center will establish a vocational-academic network linking teachers and administrators who already have had strong experience in integrating academic and vocational education, with teachers and administrators in urban schools who are interested in and committed to change. The purpose of this network is to establish a gradually expanding array of urban comprehensive high schools dedicated to becoming high performing schools by implementing the principles and practices of integrating academic and vocational education. Phase one of the project will entail the identification of exemplary practices and curriculum and identification of appropriate technical assistance activities. In phase two the project will be fully operational, and

eventually a national network of urban schools will be established, with four or five schools being added each year. Over time, the National Center envisions that the network will eventually include schools in all of the major cities in the United States.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker for allowing me to share my thoughts on this very important issue.

PEOPLE VISION OF SOUTH MIAMI BRINGS MANNEQUINS TO LIFE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize People Vision, an interactive technology South Miami firm which was recently featured in the *Miami Herald*. The article "Technology Yields Humanoid Hucksters," by Traci L. Dyer, tells how the firm has developed a mannequin-monitor called the SpokesMannequin which can protect property or pitch a product:

Future shock is coming to a shopping or business center near you, thanks to the interactive technology of a South Miami firm that makes talking mannequins to pitch a product or protect a property.

Among the inventory: An office security guard that can greet workers by name and warn of pending thunderstorms and models of movie stars.

Since March, People Vision of South Miami, 700 SW 59th Pl., has made a mannequin-monitor it calls the SpokesMannequin. Using a system called dimensional rear screen animation, the firm's three-dimensional humanoid talks, moves and is quickly bridging the gap between computers and technology.

"People are still afraid of computers but the mannequins are so real looking, people walk right up to them," said Bob Berkowitz, one of three partners at People Vision.

After a character video is made and loaded, a signal is fed to a projector behind the mannequin's head. "The face mold on the mannequin acts as a video screen and the mouth moves in sync with the voice. Until you see these things you can't believe it. They are so life-like," Berkowitz said.

Jeff Machtig, who invented the mannequins, formed a partnership with Berkowitz, owner of another South Miami company called MultiVision, and Richard Rockwell, president of Professional Security Bureau in New Jersey. The three manufacture the mannequins in Hollywood, and are selling them worldwide.

Clients include security business owners, museum exhibit builders, business owners who want to promote their products in malls, company presidents adding a new twist to the annual sales meetings and recruiters on college campuses.

"A company that regularly participates in job fairs was averaging 200 applications over an eight-hour period," said Wayne Sullivan, general manager of PeopleVision. "They added a SpokesMannequin and in one hour they received 500 applications."

Not all the company's clients buy the mannequins, which cost about \$20,000. Some opt to rent at a weekly rate of \$8,500.

A bath and kitchen designer in North Hollywood, Calif., bought a mannequin of Leslie

Pallotta, the 1990 Mrs. Florida, to promote his business. The mannequin gives a five-minute promotional tape for patrons of the Buenos Park Mall.

"It stops people in their tracks," said Robert Light, chief executive officer of Signature Bath and Kitchens.

"It's not a gimmick. Nowadays, it is a necessity to sell products; an innovative way to create the impulse purchase," Machtig said.

"Just think about all the jobs people don't appreciate. The jobs you pay someone just to stand there. You could have a mannequin do that," Berkowitz said.

I am happy to pay tribute to the three owners of PeopleVision, Bob Berkowitz, Jeff Machtig, and Richard Rockwell, by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald.

IN COMMEMORATION OF VETERANS DAY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, on this day, November 11, we pause here in this great deliberative body to honor the brave men and women, living and dead, who have fought to preserve our freedoms.

Throughout our history, sacrifices have been made by almost every generation of Americans to maintain our freedoms and way of life. Our veterans have come forward and defended the principles that we—as a nation—hold so dear. Veterans Day is a day to honor those veterans sacrificed in struggle; it is a day to respect those who survive.

I also would like to congratulate those involved in the Fourth Annual American Flag Run that began on October 27. This 1,000-mile run honored our veterans, the U.S. Armed Forces, and the American flag. Volunteers carried the flag by a series of relays through the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. The flag, donated by Congressman GLEN BROWDER of Alabama, was presented to the National Guard 900th Maintenance Group of Phenix City, AL, which served in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

We must look to the flag for the true meaning of our national heritage. Under our glorious flag, we are a nation which stands firmly behind our veterans and the members of our Armed Forces. We must continue to give them our support and praise for their difficult and often life-threatening work. If it were not for the veterans of this country, there would be no United States of America. There would be no free world. God bless them and their families.

JUSTICE FOR WARDS COVE WORKERS ACT

HON. JAMES A. McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, we must resume our efforts to provide justice to 2,000

workers for whom justice was coldly denied in the civil rights bill passed last week.

Twenty-six of my colleagues and I have introduced H.R. 3748, the Justice for Wards Cove Workers Act. This legislation is very simple: It would strike section 402(b), the special interest provision in the civil rights bill that exempts the Wards Cove Packing Co. from this new law. Our bill would restore the spirit and meaning of civil rights to these workers, who have fought 17 years for justice and deserved better than they got from their Government. This is an unfair and unseemly exemption that applies to one company only in the entire United States, a company that has fought relentlessly to avoid a court case on the merits.

Frank Atonio, one of the plaintiffs in this case, is my constituent. Let me tell you a little bit about his long struggle. In 1974, he and other seasonal cannery workers at the Wards Cove Packing Co. in Alaska filed suit charging discrimination in hiring for skilled noncannery jobs. Three years before, in 1971, the Supreme Court had ruled in the landmark decision, Griggs versus Duke Power, that employment practices which had a "disparate impact" on minorities violated the Civil Rights Act of 1964 if an employer could not justify them in terms of business necessity.

When the Federal district court failed to apply the Griggs standard to most of Wards Cove's discriminatory practices, the Court of Appeals reversed the decision and ordered the District Court to require the company to justify them. Those practices included hiring for cannery and noncannery jobs through separate channels, while maintaining segregated housing and eating facilities at the canneries. If the company had shown adequate justification, the case would have been finished, and we would not be here today. But, instead of trying to justify its practices, the company appealed the case to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court's 1989 ruling in favor of Wards Cove changed the standards for disparate-impact cases, and led to a national effort to restore our civil rights laws.

The Civil Rights Act of 1991 was intended to reverse that decision, and others that have restricted the ability of workers to fight against discrimination in the workplace. The act was meant to protect workers just like those at Wards Cove, and it does so. But a last-minute amendment, added to the Senate bill, excludes the very workers who brought this case and who have fought so long for justice. It protects the Wards Cove Packing Co. instead of the workers, and that is wrong.

There is no justification for this exemption. The lawyers for Wards Cove argue that they should be exempt because otherwise their case will be tried under a new legal standard. But the fact is, their case would be tried under the original Griggs standard that they have tried so hard and so long, and spent so much money, to evade. Their case would be tried under the standard that applied in 1974, when the case began, the standard that applies again in 1991 because of the Civil Rights Act. The lawyers for Wards Cove do not want this case tried under that standard, because they know what Justice Stevens said about conditions at the cannery—that they "bear an unsettling resemblance to aspects of a plantation economy."

Others will argue that exemption of this one case demonstrates congressional intent that the Civil Rights Act apply to other pending cases. We agree that it should apply to all pending cases, but that intent should not and need not be established by sacrificing the rights of 2,000 workers.

If we do not remove this exemption, the message we send to Frank Atonio and all workers throughout this country is that we believe in civil rights, but not if you work for a company that is rich enough and powerful enough to keep your case tied up for 17 years, to persuade Senators to give you special exemptions, to hire lobbyists and PR men to argue your cause here in Washington, DC.

Frank Atonio and his fellow workers have hoped and waited 17 years for justice. They heard a lot of excuses last week about why the U.S. Congress would not help them get it. But there are no more excuses now. We must enact the Justice for Wards Cove Workers Act, to show them that their faith in their Government and their country is not misplaced. We must do everything we can to right this egregious wrong.

H.R. 3748

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Justice for Wards Cove Workers Act".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS.

Section 402 of the Civil Rights Act of 1991 is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking "(a) IN GENERAL.—", and

(2) by striking subsection (b).

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by section 2 shall take effect on the effective date of the Civil Rights Act of 1991.

LIST OF COSPONSORS

Mrs. Mink, Mr. Mineta, Mr. Matsui, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Washington, Mr. Faleomavaega, Mr. Edwards of California, Ms. Pelosi, Mrs. Unsoeld, Mr. Atkins, Mr. AuCoin, Mr. Stark, Mrs. Schroeder, Mr. Traficant, Mr. Berman, Mr. Studds, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Torres, Mr. Levine of California, Mr. Miller of California, Mr. Dicks, Ms. Slaughter of New York, Mr. Kopetski, Mr. Moody, Mr. Swift, Mr. Wheat, Mr. Towns, and Mr. Synar.

TEXT OF SECTION 402(b), CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1991

(Would be repealed by H.R. 3748)

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, nothing in this Act shall apply to any disparate impact case for which a complaint was filed before March 1, 1975, and for which an initial decision was rendered after October 30, 1983.

MIAMI BOOK FAIR INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATES 1991 AS THE YEAR OF THE LIFETIME READER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the Miami Book Fair

International which will be holding its eighth annual fair on November 10 through 17. The main theme of this year's fair will be celebrating 1991 as the year of the lifetime reader. The fair, which attracts 500,000 visitors from all over the world, has been described as Miami's "most important cultural event" by the Miami Herald.

A major feature of the fair is the congress of authors, which features over 175 authors who will read from and discuss their works. Among the authors who will be present at this year's book fair are: Muhammad Ali, humorist Dave Barry, novelist E.L. Doctorow, Miami Herald columnist Carl Hlassen, Joe McGinnis, political cartoonist Jim Morin, and novelist Roxanne Pulitzer.

Each year, more than 300 national and international book publishers bring a wide variety of books to exhibit at the fair. Representatives from the major publishing houses in the United States, as well as publishers from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, France, India, Israel, Japan, Mexico, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and Venezuela display books from all over the world.

The fair also features a number of other special attractions. The International Program presents prominent authors from Latin America and Spain who give presentations in Spanish to a multicultural audience. The Antiquarian Annex permits book collectors to browse through rare first editions, out-of-print books, scholarly editions, and collectibles. Epicure Row features famous chefs who prepare their favorite recipes and discuss their cookbooks. Children's Alley offers exhibitions, workshops, storytelling, puppet shows, and children's theater.

The final 3 days of the fair combine these many elements in the celebration of books and readers in a street fair. This takes place at the Wolfson Campus of Miami-Dade Community College and surrounding streets in downtown Miami.

I would like to take this opportunity to salute the board of directors, the staff, and many volunteers of Miami Book Fair International who make this outstanding cultural event possible each year. They include honorary chairman Dr. Eduardo J. Padron, chairman Craig A. Pollock, cochairman Mitchell Kaplan, secretary Barbara E. Skigen, treasurer Juanita Johnson, Patricia Allen, Espe Avalos, Leonore G. Block, Mae D. Bryant, Mikki Canton, Elizabeth Habbegger Beach, Frank Lopez, Valorie Schifflinger, Eugenia B. Thomas, executive director Alina Interian, and administrative assistant Anabel Farinas-Pelaez.

HONORING RIO HONDO COMMUNITY COLLEGE ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 30TH ANNIVERSARY, 1960-90

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give special recognition to Rio Hondo Community College of Whittier, CA, on the occasion of its 30th anniversary celebration on November 15, 1991.

In 1960, a motion was passed by the local school board to form a community college and in 1962 the first board of trustees was elected. In 1963, under the direction of the first superintendent-president, Dr. Phil Putnam, classes began on the premises of Sierra and El Rancho High Schools. In 1966, classes opened in Whittier on the permanent campus site—the former Pellisier Ranch—with 97 faculty members and 5,000 students. Today, the college is home to over 200 full-time faculty members and 15,000 students.

The name "Rio Hondo," meaning "Deep River," identifies the college with the area around the Rio Hondo River in the southeast Los Angeles County. The college district encompasses a 65.5-square-mile area which includes the cities of Whittier, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, South El Monte and portions of Norwalk, La Mirada, Downey, La Puente and the city of Industry.

The college offers 2-year degree programs, transfer education, career preparation, basic skills education, and continuing education. It is one of the most comprehensive institutions among California community colleges. Further, Rio Hondo College enjoys a special partnership with the business community, industry and government and provides a window of economic opportunity for all, making it an important asset to the local economy.

In keeping with its distinction as an innovative leading force, under the direction of Dr. Alex Sanchez, Rio Hondo's current superintendent-president, the college continues to bridge the gap between the local elementary and high schools in the area. The college has fostered excellent quality of instruction at all levels of education. It has been a creative and vital resource for community services, which include cultural programs, educational and career counseling and special events for families.

Mr. Speaker, it is with honor and pride that I rise to recognize Rio Hondo Community College on its 30th anniversary. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in extending best wishes and congratulations to this distinguished institution of higher learning.

AXIOS WOMAN OF THE YEAR

HON. BILL LOWERY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a constituent of mine, Prof. Marianne McDonald, who has been named "Woman of the Year" by the Greek-American charitable organization AXIOS, and will receive their "Diogenes Award." Past honorees have included Archbishop Lakovos, Senator PAUL SARBANES, John Brademas, Mayor George Christopher, and Alex Spanos. Dr. McDonald is doubly honored as the first woman and the first non-Greek to receive this award.

A well-known philanthropist and philhellene, Dr. McDonald is being honored for her contributions to society and her efforts in preserving and advancing the Hellenic culture and tra-

ditions. AXIOS is an organization of Greek-American leaders based in southern California. Among its objectives are encouraging good government and quality leadership and promoting and preserving the Hellenic cultural heritage.

Professor McDonald did her undergraduate work at Bryn Mawr College and received an M.A. in classics from the University of Chicago and a Ph.D. in classics from the University of California at Irvine. While at Irvine, she began a research project to computerize all the Greek texts of antiquity called *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*. The project is now being expanded to include Byzantium and modern times. Dr. McDonald was awarded a medal this year for this project by the mayor of Athens and the mayor of Piraeus in Greece.

She has been called the greatest philhellene since Lord Byron, because Greece and Hellenism have always been her special love. She is president of the Society for the Preservation of the Greek Heritage, vice president of the American College of Greece, and on the board of the American School of Classical Studies. Dr. McDonald travels to Greece often, lecturing either in Athens, or at the yearly festival on ancient Greek drama at Delphi. She is an author who has written several books on Greek tragedy including "Ancient Sun Modern Light: Greek Drama on the Modern Stage," just out this fall.

As a linguist, Professor McDonald has not limited herself to Greek, she speaks eight languages and often lectures in those languages worldwide, at Cambridge in England, the Sorbonne in France, in Germany, Spain, and Japan. She has translated a book from the Japanese by Hoshi Shinichi called "The Cost of Kindness and Other Fabulous Tales," and presently is spearheading a project in Ireland with the Royal Irish Academy called *Thesaurus Linguae Hibernae* to computerize old Gaelic texts using the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae* as a model.

Presently, Dr. McDonald is an adjunct professor at the University of California at San Diego in the department of theatre, and her specialty is the modern performance of ancient Greek drama. At home in San Diego, she has initiated and worked with many charitable and educational projects throughout her life, including the McDonald Center for Alcohol and Substance Abuse at Scripps Memorial Hospital.

This scholar and philanthropist is also the mother of six children—one deceased—and has three grandchildren. She plays the Irish harp, is a trophy winning skier and has a black belt in karate.

According to AXIOS, this woman for the world shares Euripides' philosophy as expressed at the end of Euripides' *Heracles* when Heracles said, "He who prefers power and wealth to good friends thinks badly." Friendship and philia, the root of philanthropy, is the act of concern for others which she believes is being constituent to happiness.

I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating Dr. Marianne McDonald for her astounding level of accomplishments, and in saluting her as AXIOS' Woman of the Year.

THE FDA PUBLIC FORUM ON
BREAST IMPLANTS

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, the Food and Drug Administration has recently decided to investigate the safety and effectiveness of breast implants. I submitted the following statement at the recent FDA public forum held on November 12-14.

DEAR DR. KESSLER AND PANEL MEMBERS: I am Congressman Charles Taylor, Representative of the 11th District in North Carolina. I appreciate the opportunity to speak on behalf of the many women in my district who will be adversely affected if the FDA moves to ban silicone breast implants.

The fact that the FDA is holding a forum on breast implants and may remove them from the market is of great concern to a number of women in my district, many of whom have contacted me to voice their apprehensions. It was very difficult for some to share their experiences, but their strong opposition to the FDA's actions prompted them to speak out.

The message I wish to convey to you on their behalf is very simple: Silicone breast implants should not be banned from the market.

It is estimated that two million women have had breast implants. Because the FDA did not regulate medical devices until 1976, breast implants were "grandfathered," meaning that they were not required to prove their safety and effectiveness to the FDA.

Although there are known side effects from receiving these implants, they generally result in discomfort to the patient and are not life-threatening. It is not unusual for some to reject these implants; in fact, it would be more unusual if there were a 100 percent success rate for this surgery.

If the FDA wishes to conduct a study on the suspected risks of silicone breast implants, I support such a move. However, I do not feel that these products must be removed from the market while a review is being conducted. I am also concerned that the FDA has apparently taken a negative position on those companies which have submitted information on the safety and effectiveness of their implants.

I agree that better information should be made available for potential patients. If women are to make an informed decision about implants, they must be aware of all the risks involved in the breast implantation. However, I feel that removing these products from the market immediately leaves many women at risk.

I have two specific concerns about the proposed removal of breast implants. First, women who have undergone silicone breast implant surgery may desire or require replacements in the future and would be unable to get them. In addition, it is unclear whether this procedure would continue to be covered by their health insurance.

I feel that removing these breast implants from the market would have a negative impact on their prospects of recovery as well as their feelings of well-being. Many of the women in my district have told me that these implants are psychologically important for many women. By undergoing implant surgery, they felt more self-confident

and were better equipped mentally to handle their cancer treatments.

Again, I support the need for providing full, accurate information on breast implants to prospective patients. However, with no evidence of any life-threatening effects from breast-implant procedures, I cannot understand the move to make these products unavailable.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM BILL

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness I note this House will now have the Democrat leadership bill dealing with campaign finance reform brought before us. As a member of the bipartisan task force on campaign reform, I find this to be an affront to the entire process of open government.

Recently the chairman of the task force brought forth his plan on this subject. This proposal did not reflect my views or those of the minority on the committee. In fact, much of the language in the bill ran contrary to the months of hearings we held across this country.

Everywhere the committee went, one theme sounded like a drumbeat—the American public strongly opposes the use of its tax dollars, better known as public financing, for political campaigns. To therefore introduce legislation including such a provision could only be described as political arrogance. The leadership also ignores the wish of the people to drastically reduce, if not entirely eliminate, the use of political action committees [PAC's]. There is no attempt to limit the use of so-called leadership PAC's used extensively by the majority to intervene in House elections. They are still talking about spending \$500,000 in the general election alone for a House seat, with up to \$600,000 allowed with a contested primary.

It is no wonder the American public remains disgusted with the workings of Congress. The House leadership establishes a task force on campaign reform and the liberal Democrat caucus writes the bill to be considered. What a waste of time and money. This is an example of why people have no faith in this institution. We are sent out to hold hearings and listen to the people, only to have the House Democrats totally ignore what they say to us. It is the classic example of the "we know best" syndrome. Well, I'd like to assure the leadership you don't. The public wants shorter campaigns with less money spent. I proposed a very simple but workable bill many months ago to solve the problem. Obviously the leadership rejected the measure because it was so simple and workable they feared the positive reaction of the public should it become known.

Imagine limiting any contribution to no more than \$200 per person and requiring that individual to live in the congressional district involved. A PAC could contribute \$200, but only if it was domiciled in the contested district. No leadership PAC's allowed, forcing candidates to rely on the people they hope to represent for their funds. This idea creates havoc in the

minds of the long-term incumbent Members of Congress. They would have to go back on the campaign trail and work hard to get elected. It would mean knocking on doors and going to shopping centers to talk about issues with the voters. Less media-related and more people-intensified campaigns. Horror to those who fear having to go before the public to get elected. Time for open debates between the candidates would become a requirement, but of course those in power fear such thoughts. Their motto is let's leave things the way they are because we control the Congress. Translated, it really means we don't care what the people want—we will do it our way.

The House of Representatives had the perfect opportunity to remedy a serious illness; namely, campaign reform. The institution failed miserably, and those who are left holding the bag are the people we represent. They asked for campaign reform, but received only more politics as usual. What a disgrace.

DEANNA ALBURY-DECARIO, FLORIDA'S ROOKIE TEACHER OF THE YEAR

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Deanna Albury-DeCario who was recently featured in the Miami Herald after being selected as Florida's Rookie Teacher of the Year by the State Council for Exceptional Children. The article "School Is Right Place, Right Time for Rookie," by Jon O'Neill, tells about her success as a teacher of emotionally disabled kids in kindergarten through second grade at Miami's Gloria Floyd Elementary School:

There were times when Deanna Albury-DeCario wasn't sure she would survive her first year as a teacher—let alone get an award for it.

But she did both. Last Saturday, Albury-DeCario was selected as Florida's Rookie Teacher of the Year by the state Council for Exceptional Children. Albury-DeCario, 23, teaches emotionally disabled kids in kindergarten through second grade at Gloria Floyd Elementary.

"I was so happy," she said. "A lot of teachers work for years to get recognized, and for me it happened in the first year. It's really an honor."

Albury-DeCario started teaching in August 1990 at Rockway Middle School, which had just started a class for emotionally disabled students. Put simply, she recalled, it was a nightmare.

"I had fires in my class, I was threatened and pushed down," Albury-DeCario said. "Some of the kids were bigger than I was. It was too much stress."

She ended up in the hospital with severe stomach pains, an illness diagnosed as stress-related.

"At first I thought it was appendicitis," she said. "It's strange when you know something is psychosomatic, but the pain is still very real."

At mid-year, Albury-DeCario transferred to Gloria Floyd. As soon as she walked into her new class, she felt right at home.

"I just knew this was it, the right place for me," she said. "I felt so lucky I got to start over."

Albury-DeCarlo has a special rapport with her class of 12 kids. They seem to hang on her every word.

"She's nice and she's pretty," said Chris Callan, 8. "She even took us to the circus." "I love working with them, they're just great people," Albury-DeCarlo said. "They need special attention and that's what I try to give them. I gain their trust and find what works for each of them, because they don't all learn the same way."

She goes even further, said Andrea Rosenblatt, principal of the school at 12650 SW 109th Ave.

"She's an advocate for her students. She always makes sure they have what they need," said Rosenblatt, who taught Albury-DeCarlo in the sixth grade at Winston Park Elementary. "She also involves the parents and the other faculty in what she's doing. She's wonderful because she really cares."

I am happy to pay tribute to Deanna Albury-DeCarlo by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. She has set an example for others through her dedication and perseverance.

VETERANS DAY

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I spoke at the National Cemetery in Houston to commemorate Veterans Day. That cemetery is a special place—special because of those Americans who are buried there—many who gave their lives for our country's freedom. Veterans Day is a day to celebrate their sacrifice and to celebrate the resulting peace of their sacrifice.

In September 1862, great armies of Union and Confederate troops converged on a small town in Maryland called Sharpsburg and in 1 day, along the banks of Antietam Creek, over 17,000 Americans were killed—the bloodiest day in American history. Within minutes, regiments lost half their numbers fighting over a cornfield. Men and boys from Ohio and New York struck at young men from Virginia and Texas. One participant said after the battle that the cornfield could be walked across without touching the ground because of the bodies that so thoroughly covered it.

But the dead did not die for a few feet of farmland. They died that their great country might move forward, a nation of free people. Because of that conflict and those that have followed, our freedom today is not in peril. In truth, we have never had more freedom to speak out, to read what we choose, to worship as we please, to make choices in our lives. That is also what we celebrated yesterday.

Heroes are important to a nation and we have many, living and dead. Those who fought at Antietam or San Juan Hill, at Iwo Jima or Pork Chop Hill, in Vietnam or in the Persian Gulf—we celebrate on Veterans Day not only what they have contributed to our security but what they mean to our future.

We face today great challenges and opportunities at home and abroad. Never have world events changed so rapidly without a great war. History books are being rewritten—

here, in the Soviet Union, throughout the entire world—all of us trying to comprehend what these great windshifts of history mean to us. It is an exciting and proud time to be an American.

Decisions we make as a nation in this decade will have an impact on our country's security well into the next century. While we are hopeful that our military challenges and tasks are behind us, we have proven that, if necessary, America will use its strength. Yet we still face other difficult choices on a variety of hard issues, hoping to continue the legacy won by those who have fought for our Nation—guaranteeing a better life, a better standard of living, a more prosperous, and free society for the next generation.

We face the challenge of providing health care to the 37 million uninsured Americans, of seeing that our children are educated properly and affordably, of ensuring the safety of our neighborhoods. These are the challenges we face today—no less serious or difficult than those faced by the men and women buried here. And so as we reflect upon the past, let us also think about our future.

On another cold November day in 1863, Abraham Lincoln traveled by train from Washington to Gettysburg to dedicate a cemetery. He noted that he had come to dedicate that field "as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live." The rest of Lincoln's words still ring true. He said: "But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract."

And so it was for us yesterday throughout this great Nation to rededicate ourselves to ensuring our country's blessings for future generations. Because of men and women, like those buried at Houston's National Cemetery, who fought so bravely for our Nation, I am optimistic that our generation will meet these challenges and live up to our responsibilities.

TRIBUTE TO TERRI THOMSON

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to a woman who I consider to be a life-long friend and associate who is being honored tomorrow by the Flushing Council on Culture and the Arts.

Terri Thomson began her illustrious career as a community activist in Electchester, Queens. She became an integral part of my legislative staff when I served as a New York State senator. In 1983, when I was elected to the House of Representatives, Ms. Thomson became my district administrator. She served in this capacity with a rare combination of administrative capability and sensitivity to the needs and concerns of my constituents.

As a result of her broad and successful experience in working with the people of Queens, she moved on to the position of vice president and Queens director of government

and community affairs for Citibank. Her unique talents have brought her into the mainstream of public service where she currently is a board member of the Queens Symphony Orchestra, Queens Overall Economic Corp., the Greater Jamaica Development Corp., the Queens Chamber of Commerce, the Queens Library Foundation, the Flushing Council on Culture and the Arts, and the Long Island City Business Development Corp. and Outreach project.

On a personal note, Terri was and is among my closest of friends, confidants, advisers and sounding boards. She is presently working on getting her degree from my alma mater, Queens College. She volunteers regularly at the homeless shelter and at the shelter for battered spouses, and is an active member of St. Nicholas of Tolentine Roman Catholic Church.

And to balance all this out, Terri is the wife of my friend, Eddie Thomson, and the mother of Trisha and Maryellen.

Queens County has deeply benefited from her involvement and dedication. It is, therefore, most fitting she be honored by the Flushing Council on Culture and the Arts as a recipient of the "Eighth Annual COCA Award."

As one who considers her a dear friend, I wish her congratulations and continued success for all she has and will achieve.

TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTH COBB HIGH SCHOOL SHOW CHOIR, ELECTRICITY

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize a talented group of young people from Cobb County who will make all Georgians proud at the 1992 "Musical Salute to the Discovery of America" event here in Washington, DC, next year.

The South Cobb High School Show Choir, Electricity, from Cobb County, GA, has been selected to represent the State at this program to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America. Electricity is under the direction of Ms. Virginia Wheeler, and was selected by the First American Music Encounters [FAME] on the basis of superior performance ratings, recommendations from judges and peers, and past competition results. Only choirs in the top 10 percent in the State are considered for an invitation. The invitation was extended to Electricity by Washington, DC, Mayor Sharon Pratt Dixon.

Electricity is a select ensemble of vocalists and dancers specializing in choreographed production of contemporary music. Electricity members are: Patricia Baker, Julie Barton, Aimee Bolstein, Chrissy Bolstein, Sean Byers, Amy Cofer, Michelle Davis, Chris Dodd, Maia Fountain, Scott Grantham, Lindsey Green, Joy Griffith, Kellie Jenkins, Randy Jones, Kelly Meacham, Amy Tardo, and Cristin Thomason.

The ensemble has been described by Connie Cunningham, staff writer for the Atlanta Journal-Constitution, "to have all the sparkle and shine of a theme-park show and

the enthusiasm of hot young talent." The shows are written by Ms. Wheeler, and choreographed by Lisa McCormick, coordinator of dance for Roswell Parks and Recreation Department, and Jodi Rhodes, performer at Six Flags Over Georgia.

The group has performed for art festivals and conventions including Kaleidoscope, the Jubilee Fine Arts Festival, the North Georgia Fair, Cobb Leadership Conference, the Atlanta Insurance Woman's International Convention, the Georgia Music Educators In-Service Conference, the Marble House Summer Candlelite Concert, Georgia Medical Convention, National Catholic Women's Convention, Cobb County Teacher of the Year Banquet, American Business Women's Convention, and at local school, church, and civic events.

The ensemble has won first place in the following national competitions: The Heritage Music Festival, Florida Music Fantasy, Manhattan Skyline Choral Festival.

The dancers have won first place in the Regency Talent Competition, the Regional and National Showstoppers Dance Competitions. Individual dancers have won the following national competitions: Gregory Hines Tap Competition, Rising Star, Tremain, Dance Educators of America and Star Systems.

Individual vocalists have won the Kiwanis Talent Showcase, National Teen Talent Competition, National Outstanding Young American Award, and the Georgia Music Teachers Association. They all have been selected to the Georgia All-State Choruses, finalists of the world chorus for the Olympics and appeared as soloists in the Rich's/Arrive Alive/Classic Images Video Yearbook "Sing-Off."

Mr. Speaker, I commend these young people on this outstanding achievement. This honor is a reflection of the hard work and sincere dedication on behalf of each of these talented youngsters, their teachers, and parents. Through Electricity, they have learned the meaning of success, and I have no doubt that this experience will help them throughout their lives.

I would like to invite my colleagues to attend the Musical Salute to the Discovery of America event in May and watch Georgia's best high school show choir in action—Electricity.

BAPTIST HOSPITAL OF MIAMI'S 12TH ANNUAL ARTISTS' SHOWCASE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the Baptist Hospital of Miami's 12th Annual Artists' Showcase. It is sponsored by the Baptist Hospital of Miami Foundation, a volunteer group which acts in the interests of the hospital. The intent of the showcase is to raise money for hospital programs by receiving a portion of the proceeds from each piece of art sold.

This exhibition shows the works of over 135 select artists from across the country, and is expected to draw over 30,000 people over the 2-day show on November 30 and December 1. The artwork represented will include oil

painting, ceramics, photography, jewelry, watercolor, mixed media, and sculpture.

The work of these volunteers is going to help Baptist Hospital of Miami, a hospital with a history of commitment to the community it serves. The high quality of care Baptist Hospital provides for its clients has been recognized numerous times within the Miami community.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Pat Marx, the chairman of the Patron Purchase Certificate Committee, the committee which supervises fundraising for the showcase, and coworkers Frances Glick, Sue Jaffee, Cindy Lewin, Maria Morales-Gonzalez, Shelly Stamler, and Glenda Weiss for their hard work. Once again, I am glad to acknowledge the work of the Baptist Hospital of Miami Foundation and its efforts to charitably raise funds for the hospital through the Artists' Showcase. I wish the Baptist Hospital Artists' Showcase much success in its 12th year of fundraising activities.

TRIBUTE TO BRIAN GEISER

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding young man, Brian Geiser, of Sunbury, PA, on attaining the rank of Eagle Scout. Brian, the son of Janet and Patric Geiser, has been involved with scouting for several years as part of Troop 333 in Sunbury.

To earn the honor of being an Eagle Scout, Brian organized an American Red Cross blood drive in Sunbury. Brian and several members of his troop mailed letters to former blood donors and called them to urge participation in the blood drive. They also placed pamphlets on car windows to alert the local populace about this important event. Brian and his group helped set up the drive, showed donors the appropriate places to go, assisted them from the tables after they had donated blood, and helped pack up the equipment and clean-up afterwards. I know that the Red Cross and the local community are grateful to Brian for his work in making this blood drive a success, because events like this one helps save lives.

I am also very gratified to hear of Brian's priorities for the future, as he has stated that his purpose in life is to improve life for future generations. He has acknowledged the importance of recycling our garbage, of obtaining a good education and getting a job, stating that he should "not depend on society to take care of me. I have many hopes and dreams and know that the knowledge and experiences I have gained in scouting will help me attain them all." To hear such wisdom at such a young age is, indeed, refreshing.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating Brian Geiser on becoming an Eagle Scout. I know that his family, friends, and fellow scouts are all very proud of his accomplishments and know that he will be a success in whatever he does.

SUPPORT FOR SELF- DETERMINATION IN CROATIA

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, a war of territorial conquest is being waged in Europe and self-determination for the country of Croatia lies in the balance. Serbia fights to revise international boundaries in order to accommodate the Serbian minority in Croatia, based on concerns over the treatment of Serbians under a Croatian majority. Croatia fights to legitimize its free democratic elections which ushered in a non-Communist government last year.

The 2 percent of Yugoslavia's Serbian population living in the contested areas of Croatia must be guaranteed equal rights and protection under the law, as must all minorities. However, Serbia's anxieties cannot justify the violence inflicted in its war against Croatian independence. Croatia's secession from Yugoslavia is intractable, leaving no end in sight to the bloodshed should Serbia continue its aggression. It is time for the United Nations to enforce a cease-fire and for the Yugoslav Federal Forces to return to the barracks. The United States should send a clear gesture in support of U.N. participation and enforcement of a cease-fire.

I support self-determination for Croatia because it is consistent with democratic ideals. Expectations of a settlement that falls short of Croatia's desire for complete autonomy would be impossible without the militarily imposed submission of the Croatian people to authoritarian rule. The institution available to enforce an end to the fighting and arbitrate the status of the various minority groups in Croatia is the United Nations. The unconscionable alternative is a protracted war in the heart of Europe, emerging in the wake of communism's demise and the promise of renewed European prosperity. The community of democratic nations has an obligation to prevent the historical animosities between Croats and Serbs from translating into human rights abuses. We should also be pragmatic enough to recognize the futility of efforts to reverse the movement toward self-determination in Croatia and elsewhere in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

EVERY DAY SHOULD BE VETERANS DAY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to pay tribute to our Nation's veterans. On Monday, November 11, our country honored the millions of American men and women who risked their lives to protect the ideals of democracy and freedom.

The past year has been an extraordinary tribute to the sacrifices made by all of our veterans. Europe for which our veterans fought

so hard in World War I and World War II has not only enjoyed almost 50 years of peace, but is well on its way to establishing a common economic market: a move to further unify its diverse interests. Everyone is familiar with the economic success of South Korea, and this year even North Korea has begun to open up to their successful sister to the south. Also during the last year, Indonesia has been slowly turning its back on the Communist institutions which have bled its economy dry, and sapped the energy and creativity out of its citizenry. And finally, in the Middle East, our newest veterans have neutralized a threat to the sovereignty of many independent nations.

We should not only recognize these incredible accomplishments on Veterans Day, but on every day. If our forces had not succeeded overseas, Europe, Indonesia, and the Middle East would be very different places than they are today. America, itself, would likely have been threatened and irrevocably changed had the threats overseas not been stopped or contained.

Even though the parades and the celebrations have passed, let's remember why we set aside a day to honor our veterans. And let's remember they deserve our respect and gratitude every day of the year we enjoy the freedoms that our country has to give.

IN HONOR OF VETERANS DAY, 1991

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, November 11 was originally the day commemorating the 1918 armistice that ended World War I. In 1954, however, this body saw fit to honor all the men and women who served the United States in its many conflicts. This year, 1991, is doubly important to the men and women of the U.S. armed services, and all citizens of our Nation, because it marks the 50th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor and recognizes those Americans who served in the Persian Gulf.

The original Armistice Day celebrated the signing of the armistice between the Allies and the Central Powers at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month. The first commemorative ceremony was held 70 years ago when an American soldier was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery at the same time as a British soldier was buried in Westminster Abbey and a French soldier was buried at the Arc de Triomphe. In 1938, the holiday was dedicated to the soldiers who fought in "the War to end all wars." However, the United States has participated in other conflicts, and today we remember the men and women who took part in those.

Shortly after the holiday was officially created by Congress, Pearl Harbor was attacked and World War II began. Since that time, the citizens of the United States have assembled to honor all of our war veterans on November 11.

This year many communities are gathering to honor the veterans of our most recent conflict in the Middle East. The timing could not

be more appropriate; last week the final oil fire in Kuwait was put out. As this flame was extinguished, we know that one flame that will never go out is the support of the United States and the spirit of the men and women who have chosen to serve their Nation.

Today, as Americans pay their respects to the men and women of the U.S. Armed Forces, just as they have done every year since 1921, we remember those who have given their lives for freedom and democracy throughout the globe.

BANKING BILL AUTHORIZES UNLIMITED TAXPAYER BAILOUT

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, as currently drafted the latest version of the banking bill (H.R. 2094) authorizes an unlimited taxpayer bailout of too-big-to-fail banks.

This bailout, which is hidden in section 142(b)(2) on pages 92 and 93, could cost taxpayers tens of billions of dollars.

It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Federal Reserve, to make advances to undercapitalized banks whenever there might be a "severe adverse effect" on "a regional or the national economy." Despite the fact that this loophole could cost us tens of billions of dollars, the bill does not define either "severe adverse effect" or "a regional economy."

The bill explicitly states that these advances will be "obligations of the U.S. Government." As a result, when too-big-to-fail banks fail, U.S. taxpayers, not the FDIC fund or the banks, will pay the tab.

Members should be aware that many of the largest money center banks have tens of billions of dollars in uninsured and foreign deposits. Even though the Federal Government has no legal or moral obligation to bailout those deposits, section 142(b)(2) authorizes the Treasury to bail them out.

If this section of the bill is not changed, as I have asked the Rules Committee to allow me to do, unelected bureaucrats could, in one fell swoop, spend more money to bail out uninsured and foreign deposits 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 blank check approach is irresponsible and must be opposed.

TRIBUTE TO BILLY CARMICHAEL

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, November 10, I had the honor of taking part in a ceremony in my hometown of Dillon, SC, dedicating our fire station and unveiling a por-

trait in memory of a legend in that town, Billy Carmichael.

I would probably be underestimating Billy's contributions to Dillon by calling him a legend, though. He personified Dillon. Growing up, I couldn't imagine how this town would survive without Billy at the helm. He was elected mayor of Dillon in 1963 and held that office until his death last September. As a matter of fact, town lore has it that Billy served as mayor longer than anyone else has served any city in this country.

As mayor, Billy was involved in every facet of life in Dillon. Aside from the expected contributions that a responsible public servant would make to his community, Billy made his job as mayor his life—from his involvement in local restoration projects to philanthropic activities to economic development initiatives. Throughout his many years of public service, he was personally involved in the lives of the people in the community—their problems were his problems—and he made it his first priority to make certain that everyone was taken care of.

I hate to believe that the day of public servants like Billy Carmichael may be a thing of the past, but I think generations to come will be hard pressed to find a public servant who would give so unselfishly for so many years to make his community a better place to live.

Throughout my childhood and growing up years, Billy gave me insight and inspiration along my road to public service. I grew up admiring and respecting this man who so ably led my hometown for 27 years. He and his wife, Virginia, were two of my first supporters when I threw my hat in the ring to run for public office more than 10 years ago. Their support meant the world to me then, and his encouragement and wisdom guide me still today.

On Sunday, we celebrated the dedication of our town fire station in Billy's memory. Celebrating an event such as this is a very joyous occasion, but this is doubly gratifying because we are saluting someone as well as something. This dedication to this fine man is our way of saying thanks to Billy for a job well done. From now on, every time any of us walk by that building, we'll think fondly of this generous and giving man to whom it is dedicated.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO JACK DAMERON—1991 DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN AWARD

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who embodies the American dream, Mr. Jack Dameron. On Thursday, November 7, 1991, Mr. Dameron will be the recipient of the 1991 Distinguished Citizen Award from the Long Beach Area Council, Boy Scouts of America. This award is presented each year to an individual who has contributed significantly to the betterment of the Greater Long Beach Community and its youth. It is an honor to bring Mr. Jack Dameron to your attention.

Born on January 18, 1917, near Pueblo, CO, Jack spent his childhood attending small

one room schools and working on his family's farm. After graduation from Centennial High School in Pueblo, he was drafted into the U.S. Army in the country's first draft. Following his discharge, Jack moved to Venice, CA, in 1941, where he began his career working for Mir-O-Col Alloy Co. His hard work and engineering skills quickly paid off, when 4 short years later he left Mir-O-Col to form Dameron Metal Sales, which was the forerunner of the current Dameron Alloy Foundries. His strong business sense and expertise are in evidence today. Dameron Alloy Foundries employs 185 people and it is recognized as one of the premier casting companies in the world.

Jack's touch can be felt in a broad spectrum of community organizations as well. He has served on the Long Beach City College Foundation, advisory board of the Long Beach State Engineering Department, St. Mary's Board of Trustees, Memorial Medical Center and Foundation, and is a Paul Harris "Fellow" in Rotary. In addition, he is on the advisory board of the Long Beach Day Nursery, the California Heights United Methodist Church board of trustees, board of directors of Virginia Country Club, and the Boys and Girls Clubs of Long Beach.

Jack has been president of the California Cast Metals Association and was honored with the "Tetzlaff Award" for outstanding achievement and service to the cast metals industry. For over 45 years, he has been a member of the American Foundry Society and a member of the Elks for over 53 years. Jack was also the recipient of a Presidential Citation for serving 10 years as the chairman of a local draft board.

A tribute to Jack Dameron would not be complete without mention of the organization that has received his most ardent support, the Boy Scouts of America. Jack has been a Cub Master, Webelo leader, Patrol Dad, Scout Master, Dan Beard District Chairman, SME Chairman, Vice President of Operations, and President of the Long Beach Area Council for the past 2 years and was honored with the Silver Beaver Award.

It is not often an individual with such a wide range and depth of community service comes to my attention. Jack Dameron is truly a remarkable person. Therefore, on this most special and deserving occasion, my wife, Lee, joins me in expressing the gratitude he is due. We wish Jack, his wife Dorothy Lee, their three children, John, Darlene, and Mark, and their four grandchildren all the best in the years to come.

END THE MONEY GAME

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, during the 1990 election cycle, congressional candidates raised and spent \$445 million. This figure represents the continuation of the political money game and exacerbates public opinion that Congress is full of arrogant Members who can be bought. Congress must begin to dispel the eroding confidence of the public.

Certainly, no single reform can eradicate our tarnished images, but I believe that it is prudent for Congress to pass meaningful campaign finance reform before adjournment. It is for this reason that I have cosponsored Representative GEJDENSON's legislative proposal, and I strongly urge my colleagues to do the same. While I personally do not believe that the Gejdenson proposal goes far enough in reforming campaign finance laws, it is necessary for Members to take concrete steps toward restoring Congress' integrity.

The Gejdenson proposal offers hope for a fundamental overhaul of the campaign financing system. Unfortunately, it will not solve the problem of soft money contributions, and in my opinion, it does not limit political action committee donations enough; however, it does make an attempt to establish sensible spending limits and slow the endless search for money. Further, not only will GEJDENSON's proposal reduce the amount of time spent in the money chase, but it will also help to eradicate special interests associated with campaigning.

But perhaps more importantly, the Gejdenson proposal will eliminate the financial advantages of incumbents and provide viable challengers with the mechanisms to compete. Challengers will be assured of an equitable political debate, and not one in which "he with the most money wins."

Again, Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to lend their support to Representative GEJDENSON's campaign finance proposal. It takes the necessary first steps toward credible reform, and it provides us with the perfect opportunity to show Americans that we in Congress are willingly to remove the fat-cat influence and place challengers on a more even keel financially.

HELEN AND ERNEST CAMBIO CELEBRATE 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Helen and Ernest Cambio, Sr., in celebration of their 50th wedding anniversary on November 29. Let their dedication to each other set an example to others who wish to share in the special bond of marriage.

Helen Veronica Cambio and Ernest Henry Cambio, Sr., currently reside in East Providence, RI. Their son, Ernest Henry Cambio, Jr., lives in Florida. In addition, Mr. and Mrs. Cambio have three grandsons, two great-granddaughters, and one great-grandson.

Ernest Cambio, Sr., was an assembler for Wordwell Brading Co. in Central Falls, RI, for 15 years. Helen Cambio was a supervisor at Hasbro Toys for 28 years. Both are now retired, enjoying time with friends, family, and most importantly, each other.

I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Helen and Ernest Cambio and their family continued health and happiness.

THANKS FOR KENYON'S COMMUNITY SERVICE

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 12, 1991

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I offer appreciation and praise to the many fine people I know who over the years of severe government funding reductions have selflessly volunteered for community service.

One of these individuals, who is a resident of New York City and part-time resident of my district, is Nigel Kenyon. Mr. Kenyon has generously devoted his time and efforts to the establishment of a citywide program to assist less fortunate young people. The program is designed to collect donated sporting equipment and distribute it to youth groups throughout the city. Mr. Kenyon's endeavor has received tremendous support from local organizations and government agencies, as well as acclaim from Mayor Dinkins.

I applaud Mr. Kenyon for his contribution to his community. It is well deserved. His zeal and enthusiasm for community service is an inspiration to all.