

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO WORLD WAR II  
VETERAN JOHN F. BARNACLE

**HON. BUD CRAMER**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, during this time as we honor the brave women and men who have served their country, I would like to bring to the attention of the House the diligent work of John F. Barnacle of Huntsville, AL. Mr. Barnacle is working to secure a posthumous awarding of the Silver Star medal for Lt. Reaford C. McCraw for conduct occurring on or about February 24, 1944.

Mr. Barnacle was a sergeant—450th Bombardment Group of the U.S. Army during World War II. For many years, Mr. Barnacle has been retracing history. He has reconstructed a record illustrating the work of his crew and especially his lieutenant, Reaford C. McCraw, during a mission to bomb the Messerschmidt assembly plant at the Obertraubling Airdome near Regensburg, Germany.

Let me recite for you Mr. Barnacle's story. In February 1944, as Lieutenant McCraw's unit participated in a raid on the Obertraubling aircraft factory at Regensburg, Germany, Lieutenant McCraw's unit came under heavy attack. Because of aggressive fighter opposition, Lieutenant McCraw's ship was heavily damaged. According to Mr. Barnacle, against all odds, Lieutenant McCraw exercised great airmanship and guided the B-24 bomber back to home base amidst heavy enemy fire.

As Mr. Barnacle notes:

By his courage, resourcefulness, coolness, and dedication and devotion to duty and country, Lieutenant McCraw safely brought his crew and ship back against seemingly impossible odds. By this action, Lieutenant McCraw has reflected great credit upon himself and has upheld the highest traditions of the United States Army Air Force.

The story does not end here. The recommendation papers for Lieutenant McCraw, it appears, were not acted on due to loss or inadvertence. Now, 47 years later, Mr. Barnacle has reconstructed, to the best of his ability, the information that would have been submitted to the Department of the Air Force. The Department of Defense is in the process of preparing a full report on this situation.

Mr. Speaker, for his tireless work and dedication, Mr. Barnacle should be recognized. He is a veteran who risked life and limb for his country. He is working to accomplish that which he feels is right. The House of Representatives should know his story and his efforts.

For the benefit of Members, I am inserting in the RECORD Mr. Barnacle's reconstructed version of the original recommendation for the Silver Star Award for 1st Lt. Reaford C.

McCraw, 0-745714, as submitted on or about February 24, 1944, and supporting documentation:

VETERAN'S SPECIAL MISSION—JOHN BARNACLE ACCOMPLISHES FINAL WORLD WAR II ASSIGNMENT

(By Bob Mayes)

Everything seemed normal as 40 American B-24 bombers—"Lumbering Liberators"—taxied down the runway at the U.S. Air base in Manduria in the southern heel of Italy on the morning of March 17, 1944.

Installations on Schwechat Airdrome in Vienna, Austria, were the target of what was expected to be a routine Allied forces bombing mission.

One of the planes never made it, developing engine problems over Yugoslavia and having to turn back. A courageous young pilot, Lt. R.C. McCraw of Fayetteville, Ark., struggled mightily to stabilize the wounded aircraft, ordering the other crew members to bail out while he rode the plane to his death.

Staff Sgt. John F. Barnacle, the ball-turret gunner, was one of the nine men who parachuted to safety. After a few hours on the ground he was found by Tito partisans who fed, clothed and hid him, eventually taking him through the underground and back to safety.

For 45 years, the retired Redstone Arsenal worker has thought about that mission and contemplated another mission in Europe he would like to undertake: to return to Yugoslavia to thank his rescuers.

But the timing never seemed right, what with work, family and finances. Finally, at a reunion of the 450th Bomb Squadron in October 1988 in Boston, as he listened to patriotic speeches and saw other World War II veterans weeping unashamedly, Barnacle realized the time had come.

Working through proper diplomatic channels and enlisting the aid of Navy veteran Steve Gaylembush of Endicott, N.Y., Barnacle realized his dream. On Sept. 16 in New York, he boarded a Belgrade-bound plane to spend a week in Yugoslavia, visiting dignitaries and the villages he spent time in during his rescue.

"It was the trip of a lifetime," says the 70-year-old Barnacle. "It was a lot more than I expected. I went over there with one purpose: to thank the people for helping me and for possibly saving my life.

"The people were just unbelievable. They were warm and friendly and would do anything in the world for you. They really treated me like I was some sort of a hero."

As morning turned into afternoon on that snowy day almost half a century ago, Barnacle wasn't concerned about being a hero—he was only concerned about survival as engine after engine on the B-24 sputtered and quit.

At Lt. McCraw's instruction, Barnacle bailed out as the plane plummeted in the sky over Zagreb in north-central Yugoslavia. For the next 48 to 72 hours he had no idea of the fate of his fellow crew members.

Landing in snow drifts of 4 to 6 feet in enemy-occupied territory, Barnacle knew that of the three things that could happen to him two were bad: he could be found and

taken prisoner by Yugoslavian Chetniks, who were friendly with the Axis powers; he could be found outright by the Germans, who might shoot him on the spot; or he could be picked up by the Allied-aligned Tito partisans.

Slightly disabled by a groin injury suffered in the jump, Barnacle was unable to move well. In the distance was a village, but he hesitated to go to it, fearing he would run into Germans. After wandering for a few hours, a peasant farmer named Duro Novakovic—a Tito partisan—found him.

Novakovic took him to a one-room farmhouse in the village of Sanski Most, where he was sheltered for several days. Eventually, Barnacle was reunited with his crew in the village. The wreckage of the plane was discovered a few days later, and the men buried McCraw in a simple grave near the crash site.

Guided by a Yugoslavian Army officer, the group walked 40 miles to the village of Lusci-Palanka where it was rescued, the sounds of German gunfire echoing in the countryside, by a C-47 sent under the cover of darkness.

The ordeal lasted about 30 days, but it has stayed with Barnacle for a lifetime. So it was with great anticipation that he planned for this trip, not really knowing what he would find or how he would be received.

He needn't have worried.

Gaylembush, the old Navy man, had befriended a Yugoslavian lad named Misa Merkovic during the war. Merkovic had grown up to become an actor, the head of Belgrade television and radio and was living, as a man with considerable influence, in semi-retirement in the Yugoslavian capital.

"I had hoped to see the family that rescued me," says Barnacle. "I was hoping the father would be alive, but I had no idea if he would be. Just before I left I got word that he had passed away and that the mother had passed away only a couple of months before."

That was his only disappointment.

Upon arriving in Belgrade, Barnacle met with the charge d'affaire (second in command) at the U.S. Embassy. That evening he was guest of honor at a cocktail party attended by several Yugoslavian dignitaries, including the general who leads the League of Yugoslavian War Veterans.

The following day, Barnacle went to Marshal Tito's estate, where he was given special permission to lay a wreath on the late premier's tomb and to inscribe a message of thanks to the Yugoslavian people in a memorial book.

Barnacle was to leave the next day, by private car, for a trip to the Bosnia province in which Sanski Most and Lusci-Palanka are located. Unfortunately, the car was unavailable. But when De Milorad Unkovic, mayor of Belgrade, heard of Barnacle's plight, he made a stunning offer.

"It was going to cost me \$700 to rent one," says Barnacle. "But when the mayor heard about this, he said, 'No way, you take my personal car and my chauffeur, and they're at your disposal for the whole week.'"

"We drove 900 miles round trip and it didn't cost me a penny, not even gas—the mayor of Belgrade picked up the entire tab."

It was an emotional but satisfying journey, as Barnacle, Gaylembush and the small dele-

• 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.

gation visited Sanski Most, Lusci-Palanka, Bos-Petrovac and Drvya. Villages literally rolled out the red carpet for Barnacle, showing him with hospitality and token gifts. Diplomatic greetings were exchanged, proclamations were read, ceremonies were held.

One of the villages he visited is in the process of establishing a war museum, whose curator told Barnacle it would display his picture and certificate he presented to the town. The museum also asked Barnacle for a uniform, which he hopes someone in North Alabama will donate.

Perhaps the highlight of the trip was the overnight stop made in Sanski Most.

Of the five members—mother, father, two sons and daughter—of the Novakovic family that rescued him, only the daughter, Sofia, remains in Sanski Most.

"Sofia remembered, not my face, but the incident," says Barnacle. "She was only 13 years old at the time. I also met her cousin, Bosica, who was also 13 at the time and who also remembered the incident. Bosica had found my parachute and they reminded me about a lot of the things that happened while I was there.

"I met several of the men who were in the area at the time and I also got to visit the site of the farmhouse where I had stayed. It was partially torn down but it was being rebuilt.

"It was a very emotional time for me."

Several days later, Barnacle boarded a New York-bound plane at the Belgrade airport, bringing with him warm memories and new friendships that will remain with him the rest of his life.

For almost half-a-century the dream remained just that. But this Saturday, when John Barnacle celebrates Veterans Day, the burden of properly thanking his Yugoslavian friends will have been lifted.

Mission accomplished.

#### NARRATIVE STATEMENT

(Reconstructed version of the original recommendation for the Silver Star Medal award for 1st Lt. Reaford C. McCraw, O-745714, as submitted on or about 24 February 1944.)

Reaford C. McCraw, O-745714, First Lieutenant, Air Corps, 720th Bombardment Squadron (H), 450th Bombardment Group (H), Army of the United States. For gallantry in action against the enemy. On 22 February 1944, Lieutenant McCraw was the pilot of a B-24 aircraft that was scheduled on a particularly dangerous mission to bomb the Messerschmitt Assembly plant at the Obertraubling Airdrome near Regensburg, Germany. This Obertraubling Aircraft Factory, which was a high priority target and very heavily defended, produced 50 percent of the Messerschmitt aircraft production and one-third of Germany's single-engine fighters. The Group made a successful run on the target despite heavy, accurate, and intense anti-aircraft fire over the target, and the presence of numerous enemy aircraft in the target area. Nine of our B-24s were holed; Lt. McCraw's ship received extensive damage to the wings and fuselage. A considerable amount of damage was inflicted upon the Obertraubling Aircraft Factory which significantly curtailed production of ME 109 fighter aircraft. As the group formation executed a 180-degree left turn after completing the bomb run, Lt. McCraw's plane experienced mechanical problems and loss of supercharger in Nr. 2 engine. Lagging far behind the formation, the aircraft was highly vulnerable to attack by enemy fighters. Despite all valiant efforts to catch up with the group

formation, Lt. McCraw's ship was swiftly attacked by approximately 35 to 40 ME 109 and FW 190 fighter aircraft. Some marked with yellow cowlings and white spinners. The German pilots were very aggressive, first attacking the lone bomber in formations of 6 to 8 planes from 4, 5, and 7 o'clock, high to level, then breaking off in pairs and attacking from all angles, high and low. Continuing their relentless pursuit with incessant and savage attacks, the enemy fighters raked the B-24 with numerous bursts of machine gun and cannon fire. During the running aerial battle, which lasted nearly 90 minutes, the B-24 suffered extensive critical damage. The enemy fighter attacks tore gaping holes in the wings, flaps, fuselage rudder and holed the propellers, and damaged the electric, hydraulic, and oxygen systems; rendering the heating, flaps, brakes, and gun turrets inoperative. During the entire battle Lt. McCraw displayed great bravery and coolness under the extreme stressful conditions and demonstrated superb flying ability. He executed many evasive action maneuvers in an attempt to avoid or lessen the fusillade of bullet and cannon fire that was raking his ship.

During the onslaught, the Liberator gunners fought off waves of attacking enemy fighters, damaging several of them. The top turret dome was completely shot away by 20mm cannon fire seriously wounding the flight engineer/gunner; the right waist gunner was also wounded by 20mm cannon fire, and the tail gunner suffered severe frostbite to the hand. They continued to fight their attackers until their turrets became inoperative due to electrical failure, or their ammunition was expended, or they were overcome by their wounds and passed out. Although the B-24 gunners accounted for (but not confirmed) five (5) enemy ME 109 fighter aircraft: 1 destroyed, 1 probable-destroyed, and 3 damaged. During the brief spans between enemy fighter attacks, Lt. McCraw turned control of the aircraft over to the copilot, and then administered first aid and comfort to the seriously wounded top turret gunner, and also to the wounded crewmen in the waist and tail. As Lt. McCraw was returning through the bomb bay to the cockpit and as he neared the flight deck, for some unaccountable reason, the co-pilot lost control of the aircraft and the B-24 plunged into a sudden steep dive pinning Lt. McCraw, with extreme force, against the metal bomb rack supports and catwalk. Exercising near-superhuman strength against tremendous G force, and with sheer determination, Lt. McCraw pulled himself forward onto the flight deck, clambered into the cockpit, and grasped the control wheel. Literally wrestling with the controls, and with the combined effort of the co-pilot, he successfully regained control of the ship, pulled out of the dive, leveled off and stabilized the aircraft, after dropping several thousand feet to an altitude where oxygen and walk-around bottles were no longer necessary.

The tenacious German pilots did not easily give up their quarry as another formation of 8 to 10 enemy fighters suddenly dropped out of the clouds and attacked the crippled bomber in formations 4 to 5 plane assaults. Although these German pilots did not seem to be as aggressive as the first group encountered, nevertheless they continued their attacks from 4 to 6 o'clock, high to level, firing short bursts, then abruptly peeling-off upwards into the clouds and executing short turns encircling for a repeat attack. Realizing the gravity of the situation and knowing that the gunners no longer had the capability to defend the crippled ship without am-

munition and operative turrets, Lt. McCraw took immediate evasive action, diving the plane in a steep controlled spiral, giving the enemy pilots the impression that the B-24 was in an uncontrollable dive. Several of the enemy fighters did pursue, waiting to administer the COUP DE GRACE. Fortunately the aircraft had reached the west coast of Yugoslavia and was over water. Realizing the urgency of the moment at hand, Lt. McCraw, in order to avoid further attack by enemy fighters, without hesitation took the B-24 aircraft down close to the surface of the water and skimmed across the Adriatic Sea "ON THE DECK" back to Italy, and limped back to home base in Manduria. At this point, the enemy fighters broke off pursuit. Lt. McCraw's expertise and airmanship were again demonstrated by safely landing the crippled B-24 without flaps, brakes, or hydraulics, and with the visible gas gauge reading empty. After the crew cranked the landing gear down by hand and manually lowered the nose wheel Lt. McCraw safely made a "hot" landing (approx. 120 mph), decelerating the speed of the B-24 by dragging the tail along the entire length of the landing strip. The aircraft stopped just short of a row of trees at the far end of the airstrip with the engines sputtering simultaneously to a stop—out of fuel.

By his courage, resourcefulness, coolness under fire, and dedication and devotion to duty and country, Lt. McCraw safely brought his crew and ship back against seemingly impossible odds. By this action, Lt. McCraw has reflected great credit upon himself and has upheld the highest traditions of the United States Army Air Forces. Residence at appointment: RR2, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Note: Citation for Silver Star award recommended for approval by Squadron Commander, Captain Gordon T. Colley, O-412089.

#### TOXIC TRICK OR TREATMENT

#### HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, a startling report has recently been issued that alerts us to the trick of discharging toxins to public sewers. The trick is that more often than not, toxins are not treated. This report issued by the U.S. Public Interest Research Group and the National Law Center justify the need to move toward strong enforcement and pollution prevention measures as Congress reauthorizes the Clean Water Act.

Some 5.7 billion pounds of toxic chemicals were released from this Nation's largest facilities according to 1989 EPA records. Over one-half billion pounds were reported being discharged to our public sewer systems. Our sewage treatment facilities were not designed to treat hazardous waste and thus most of these toxins were released with little treatment into our Nation's waters, air, or was deposited into sewage sludge residue. The following table lists the top 25 States discharging toxics to sewage. I am not proud to see New Jersey as second in rank and first in percentage of toxic releases heading directly into our ill-equipped public sewers.

TABLE 1.—TOP 25 STATES DISCHARGING TOXICS TO SEWERS

State	Transfers to public sewage in pounds	Total releases and transfers in pounds	Percent to POTW
1. Missouri	76,552,047	163,105,846	46.9
2. New Jersey	61,234,010	124,333,859	49.2
3. Illinois	58,494,457	247,813,608	23.6
4. California	46,990,077	168,825,335	27.8
5. Texas	36,278,806	792,810,307	4.6
6. Virginia	34,703,601	134,592,526	25.8
7. Ohio	28,352,514	358,677,545	7.9
8. Tennessee	21,095,980	263,400,319	8.0
9. Wisconsin	16,962,170	99,963,906	17.0
10. Pennsylvania	16,422,194	194,216,839	8.5
11. Florida	16,316,273	192,044,588	8.5
12. New York	15,828,947	126,275,855	12.5
13. Indiana	15,588,959	255,023,626	6.1
14. Michigan	14,949,316	220,137,364	6.8
15. Massachusetts	11,261,427	56,214,698	20.0
16. Georgia	9,395,020	117,888,623	8.0
17. Oregon	7,437,233	31,499,505	23.6
18. Iowa	7,029,849	55,143,195	12.7
19. Puerto Rico	6,124,664	26,826,844	22.8
20. North Carolina	5,530,011	135,058,190	4.1
21. Minnesota	4,868,630	81,932,154	5.9
22. Arizona	4,043,101	50,764,830	8.0
23. South Carolina	3,822,788	86,615,836	4.4
24. Kansas	3,569,475	185,131,051	1.9
25. West Virginia	3,421,488	58,992,213	5.8

Source: 1989 EPA TRI data.

This table illustrates why I joined together with Senator LAUTENBERG and the Clean Water Network in introducing H.R. 3429, the Clean Water Enforcement and Compliance Act. This legislation will empower public treatment works to combat this toxic tide by requiring that these plants have inspection and administrative penalty powers.

The solution is not found in this legislation alone. Estimates have been made by the Office of Technical Assessment [OTA] that reported releases only represent 5 percent of all releases. Unreported discharges account for much of the remaining 95 percent.

Unreported discharges included releases from the sewage treatment works themselves and other industrial sources. My colleague GERRY SIKORSKI has introduced legislation, H.R. 2880, which would close the data gaps and require more toxics users to report use and release of these toxics. Enactment of these bills would give us a more complete picture of what is ultimately discharged through our sewage systems and into the environment.

#### EAGLE BRANDS HONORED AS 1 OF TOP 10 HISPANIC BUSINESSES

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

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

Along with the other businesses, Eagle Brands 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 Eagle Brands was the company's director, Carlos Manuel de la Cruz, who said that this award is a reminder of the work of the Hispanic community in the United States, and in particular Dade County.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Eagle Brands 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.

#### IN HONOR OF LOIS BAKER—A BEACON OF LIGHT

#### HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dear friend and one of northern New Jersey's most distinguished citizens, Mrs. Lois Baker of Ridgewood, NJ. I ask my colleagues to join with me and the Volunteer Center of Bergen County as we honor Lois Baker tonight for her never-ending hours of selfless dedication to our communities.

When President Bush speaks of a thousand points of light, it is of Lois Baker that he speaks. But Lois is much more. She is a beacon of light to those less fortunate and to the communities whose quality of life have been enhanced as a result of her enlightened leadership.

For 25 years, the Volunteer Center of Bergen County has served clients referred from over 300 human service and cultural agencies in Bergen County. It provides assistance to seniors and disabled homeowners, guidance for abused and neglected children and their families and visitations to nursing homes residents. Supporting the volunteers who gives so unselfishly of their time are 24 major corporations that provide not only financial contributions but volunteers from the workplace.

Lois Baker joined the Volunteer Center board in 1967 and served as the president of the organization from 1968 to 1970. Through her continued support, guidance and leadership, the center has grown and prospered to serve countless numbers of individuals.

In addition to the countless hours and boundless energy given to the Volunteer Center, Lois works with the Red Cross, the Woodlea Group Home, the Family Counseling Service, and the American Cancer Society. She has contributed her vast creative abilities to the beautification projects at the Ridgewood Stable and in Ridgewood Project Pride.

Lois Baker has carved out a distinguished career for herself as a reporter for the Ridgewood News and an executive for Becton Dickinson. Using her professional skills, she has informed and enlightened our community and mobilized public opinion for the good of all. Her tireless efforts certainly make an impact.

Mr. Speaker, the name of Lois Baker is synonymous with voluntarism. Her enthusiasm, perseverance, and creativity make projects work—from beginning to end. Lois

never says "It can't be done." Lois says, "It will be done!" Always modest about her own accomplishments, Lois is quick to praise other dedicated volunteers who give unselfishly of their time, and often receive little recognition for their efforts.

Lois Baker is a true friend. One who stands shoulder to shoulder with you through good times and bad times. She is one about whom I have never heard a negative word or criticism. She is loved and respected by all who know her. I am proud and honored to have Lois Baker as a friend.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Lois Baker as she is honored by the Volunteer Center of Bergen County, Ridgewood, Bergen County and the entire State of New Jersey are fortunate to have the benefit of her generous spirit.

#### THE USE OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

#### HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. OWENS OF Utah. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to confront a sorry phenomenon which has occurred in my State and which may be occurring in others—the use of public lands for the development of waste management facilities. My concern has developed particularly in relation to incinerators and landfills which are intended primarily for out-of-State wastes. I believe that it is grossly unfair to ask any State to bear an excessive waste management burden imposed by others. Certainly, States do not deserve to be targeted for waste dumps and incinerators simply by virtue of the fact that they include large areas of public land.

In Utah, public lands have unfortunately been used to facilitate the development of commercial incinerators and landfills with capacities which far outstrip the State's own needs. My legislation would give Utah, and States which may share our problem, a crucial opportunity to scrutinize landfills and incinerators which are associated with the use or acquisition of public lands and ask, "Is this really right for our State?" It would also allow States to ask the same question with respect to any new facilities which may be proposed for location on public lands. This would not be merely rhetorical questioning on the part of the State. Under the terms of my legislation, the State's specific approval would be necessary in each instance if public lands are to be used to facilitate sites which would accept out-of-State waste.

I find it deplorable that Utah's beautiful open spaces have become magnets for toxic refuse and garbage from other States, and even other countries. My legislation would offer a chance to turn this ugly situation around by allowing the State to unequivocally say no to the use of public lands for facilities which are meant to handle out-of-State wastes.

I am pairing this provision with legislation which I introduced previously which also gives States certain authority over out-of-State ra-

radioactive wastes. This earlier bill, which is incorporated into today's bill, deals specifically with the disposal of radioactive waste at uranium mill sites and with the disposal of uranium mill tailings themselves. Again, the legislation provides the State with the authority to make the final decision when out-of-State wastes are involved.

It is critical, in my view, that we launch as many life rafts as possible for States which are threatened with drowning in imported wastes. This bill would provide such a life raft to help Utah and other States which encompass public lands or which are host to uranium mill sites. As such, it represents a piece of the increasingly important interstate waste puzzle, and I look forward to further debate over the issues which it raises.

**RIVERSIDE UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT CELEBRATES ITS 120TH YEAR OF SERVICE**

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

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in proud recognition of the Riverside Unified School District as it celebrates its 120th year of service to the students of Riverside. I would like to take this opportunity to share the history of the school district; a history which attests to its continued commitment to meeting the educational needs of Riverside's rapidly growing population.

The colony of Riverside was established in 1870 and public schools have been maintained in the community since 1871. The present Riverside Unified School District, through its previous elementary and high school constituent districts, dates from the establishment of the Riverside city charter in 1907.

In the spring of 1871, the first public school opened in a private house in Riverside. The first teacher of this school was a widow with two children. The house was located on Eighth Street near Mulberry and was known as the "Pink House." The following summer, the first schoolhouse was built on Sixth Street at a cost of \$1,300 and attendance had risen from 10 to 20 students by the time the school was completed.

By the 1800's the school district had 137 students and in 1902 opened a new high school with 371 students. By 1950, the high school had a total enrollment of 2,055 as contrasted with the present high school enrollment of over 8,900 students.

The unified district was created on July 1, 1963, from the old Riverside School District, K-6, a portion of the original Riverside High School District, 7-12, and the one school Highgrove School District.

Today, Riverside Unified School District has grown to over 32,000 students, 38 schools, and is the 15th largest school district in the State of California. Dr. Paul D. Houston is superintendent.

Riverside Unified School District adheres to the motto of the school district's superintendent, Dr. Paul D. Houston: "Education \* \* \* investment in the future."

**O.L. DANIEL CELEBRATES HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY**

**HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, a distinguished Tennessean, Mr. O.L. Daniel, will be celebrating his 100th birthday on November 19, 1991. Mr. Daniel has spent most of his life in the Second District of Tennessee and has become one of our most popular and well-respected citizens.

Mr. Daniel has been a member of First Christian Church in Knoxville since 1934 and continues to attend faithfully every Sunday. The congregation will be the host of a birthday celebration in his honor on Sunday, November 17. I look forward to personally attending this event.

As a young man, Mr. Daniel attended telegraph school. He then went to work at the age of 16 for the L&N Railroad. He was employed as a dispatcher for 58 years until his retirement in 1964.

During his tenure with the railroad, Mr. Daniel was called to serve his country in World War I. He is a fortunate man to have been a part of so much of our Nation's history.

I am proud to have the opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Daniel as he reaches such an important milestone in his life. If we had more citizens like O.L. Daniel, this country would be a much better place in which to live.

**STAYING CONSIDERATION OF THE NAFTA WILL NOT STEM THE TIDE OF DOMESTIC CONCERN**

**HON. DONALD J. PEASE**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD a copy of an article that appeared in the Saturday, November 9th edition of the Washington Post. In this article, it is alleged that the administration has decided to delay bringing the North American Free-Trade Agreement [NAFTA] to Capitol Hill until after next year's Presidential election. As many of us are no doubt aware, this represents a marked shift in timing, since up until very recently Mr. Bush's trade negotiators were indicating that they hoped to complete the United States-Mexico FTA negotiations by early 1992.

The senior administration official quoted in the attached article stated that the reason for the new timetable was merely that it is taking longer than anticipated to iron out the terms of the free-trade agreement with Mexico and Canada. Some of us believe that there's another, perhaps more significant cause for the delay.

The American public has apparently caught on to the connection between United States trade initiatives such as the United States-Mexico FTA and lost jobs in the domestic manufacturing sector. HARRIS WOFFORD's defeat of former Attorney General Richard

Thornburgh evidences this revelation, at least on the part of the people of Pennsylvania. Two of the issues upon which Mr. WOFFORD built his campaign were the President's veto of Democratic bills to extend unemployment compensation and the exporting of American jobs under the United States-Mexico FTA.

Whether the United States-Mexico FTA is submitted to Congress in 1992, 1993, or whenever, the bottom line on the fate of the NAFTA is this: Unless the agreement is crafted with real consideration of the workers who will be negatively affected by the pact, congressional passage is far from being "in the bag."

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 9, 1991]

WOFFORD VICTORY SPARKS JITTERS ON TRADE POLICY

(By Stuart Auerbach)

The Bush administration is showing increased nervousness about its trade policies in the wake of the overwhelming victory Tuesday of Sen. Harris Wofford (D-Pa.), who attacked a trade agreement with Mexico as leading to the loss of American jobs to low-wage Mexican workers.

As the result of an internal review Wednesday, administration officials have concluded that negotiations on the agreement will not be completed until after next year's election, a senior official disclosed yesterday.

The administration also went to unusual lengths Thursday night to point out to reporters that Secretary of State James A. Baker III and U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills will take tough positions on trade problems with China in meetings next week.

And in Rome yesterday, President Bush deflected questions about postponing a scheduled visit to Japan with the assertion of the domestic importance of maintaining close ties with a country that is such a major trading partner.

Bush said the relationship is important to Michigan, where U.S. automakers complain that Japanese imports compete unfairly in this country and that Japan blocks American sales of farm states and high-technology companies there.

Although some administration political operatives suggested this week that negotiations on a free-trade pact with Mexico should be delayed until after next year's election, the senior official insisted that the delay is not due to political reasons.

"It's just taking longer. We want to have a good solid agreement rather than rush through it," the official said.

But the fact that administration officials even considered delaying one of President Bush's major economic proposals—a pack knitting together the United States, Canada and Mexico in a North American free-trade agreement—indicates the level of concern among Republican statelets over charges that the White House has neglected the economy while pursuing foreign policy interests.

While business organizations applauded it as a positive force for the economy, the plan was attacked by labor as a move that would cost U.S. jobs and benefit Mexico.

Labor was heavily involved in the Wofford campaign, which focused on a populist agenda stressing the country's economic woes, the need for a national health insurance program, the president's veto of Democratic bills to extend unemployment compensation and the exporting of American jobs under the free-trade pact.

Many key Bush advisers, notably Baker and Commerce Secretary Robert A.

Mosbacher, say they believe that a North American free-trade agreement would be a political as well as economic plus for the president, allowing him to cut into the Democratic hold on Mexican-American voters in such pivotal states as California, Illinois and Texas.

The sensitivity over the links between trade and politics also is seen in connection with Baker's highly controversial visit next week to Beijing, the first by a top administration official since the 1988 Tiananmen Square massacre of pro-democracy students. Hills, meanwhile, will be conferring with her Chinese counterpart, Trade Minister Li Lanqing, at a meeting of Asian nations in Seoul.

Two White House agencies—the National Security Council and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative—sought reporters out Thursday night to emphasize the tough stance Baker would take on trade disputes with the Chinese leaders.

China's trade practices, however, have become a political issue as a result, in part, of that country's growing trade surplus with the United States—expected to reach \$14 billion this year, second only to Japan.

#### A TRIBUTE TO ERNEST SAUNDERS

##### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, in an article entitled, "81-year-old Great Grandfather Worries About Son in Saudi Arabia," Derek Joy writes about Ernest Saunders, who was concerned about his 44-year-old son in the gulf war, Milton Saunders. I commend the following article to my colleagues:

Wars and rumors of wars happen not to be uncommon causes of concern for Ernest Saunders.

The storyline becomes painfully clear when one considers American involvement in the number of wars and military conflicts during Saunders' lifetime, which spans 81 years.

Saunders was but a youngster when World War I was fought. He served with the 3292nd Quartermaster Battalion in the Pacific Theater in Okinawa during World War II. Then came the Korean and Vietnam conflicts. And now, the war in the Persian Gulf.

Like clockwork, three significant days punctuate Saunders' life within a three-week period. And sadly, being a World War II veteran, Saunders worries some about the safety of his eldest son, Milton Saunders, a U.S. Army non-commissioned officer who has been assigned to Saudi Arabia since last October.

This marks the third tour of duty in a combat zone for the younger Saunders following his choice of the military as a career. There were two tours in Vietnam. And now, he is a member of the American military forces in Operation Desert Storm.

"I don't think he should be over there," said Ernest Saunders, while speaking of his son. "He served two tours of duty in Vietnam. They should have let him serve his last six months at his Fort Hood (Tex.) duty station."

"In fact," the octogenarian continued, "I don't think we should be in that war. It's not helping us a damn bit. That's a fight for oil, and I don't think we should be fighting for

oil. But I agree with stopping Hussein before he gets to be a bigger problem."

There is a bit of historical irony in this tragedy of war.

Ernest Saunders was born in Key West, the only son and youngest of five children in his family. The family moved to Miami when he was 4.

Adulthood, inevitably came, including marriage to Murlean Outen, who died in 1984, which produced five sons and four daughters. The first child was born a year before America was drawn into World War II.

"I wasn't thinking about the war. I was laughing and having fun. Nobody I knew was thinking about the war until the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor," Saunders said, recalling Dec. 7, 1941, as if it were yesterday. "Then people started talking."

The call came. Saunders remembers registering for the draft at Booker T. Washington High School. But unemployment led him to Detroit, Mich.

"They had told us to notify them if we left town. I didn't. They thought I was a draft dodger. But they realized I wasn't, so they assigned me to Fort Custer in Battlecreek (Mich.)," Saunders recalled.

Then came basic training at Fort McClellan, Ala., and a short tour at Camp Stonham near Oakland, Calif., before a 30-day trip by sea to Okinawa.

"That was like the end of the world. Nothing but deserts, mountains and rattlesnakes," Saunders said, a memory that came back when one of his 14 grandsons served in Okinawa with the U.S. Marine Corps several years ago.

None of his 10 granddaughters have served in the military. Nor has either of his four great grandsons and great granddaughter.

But four of his five sons have served in the military. And only one, Milton Saunders, has served in a combat zone—three times!

"My family doesn't think he should be over there. Everybody is concerned about him. First thing, he's is too old. He should be back in the States," Saunders said firmly.

For Milton Saunders, 44, is not old when compared to his father's 81 years. Still, it is not exactly the figure of youth for combat duty.

The memories become clearer now. And the potential for danger intensifies with those memories.

"We were bringing supplies from the beachhead to the white soldiers who were involved in some heavy fighting. We saw the clouds of smoke in the air. People were asking what was it," said Saunders.

It was later discovered that the atomic bomb had been dropped on Japan. The news brought a sigh of relief from the soldiers serving with Saunders. That attack on Japan came only days before Saunders unit was scheduled to be transferred to Japan.

"When we found out about how much damage the atomic bomb did to Japan, everybody was glad we didn't have to go. We had seen a lot of killing. A lot of soldiers were buried in Okinawa. It's a shame they never came back," said Saunders, who is the lone survivor of his military outfit.

According to Saunders, Buckner Bay in Okinawa was the burial ground for countless American soldiers during World War II. He ponders the likes of another Buckner Bay in the Middle East.

Then came the trip home, a little more than a year later, Milton Saunders arrived as a post-war baby born to be in combat. Three tours of duty now says so.

The interim held other changes.

It was not until the end of World War II that Saunders learned Blacks could at long last vote in Miami.

"I couldn't vote when I turned 21," Saunders remembers. "It wasn't until after I got out of the Army that we could vote. Blacks couldn't get anything back then."

He also sees some changes. He said he does not think a military draft should be reinstated.

Meanwhile, Saunders and his family fret over more destruction wrought by war in the Persian Gulf. He labors with such thoughts as a result of his war-time experiences in a combat zone. And surely, like any other American parent, he is deeply concerned for the safety of his eldest son.

I am pleased to recognize Earnest and Milton Saunders, and their families, and I commend Derek Joy for bringing attention to some of the feelings of one gulf war family.

#### NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

##### HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker and Members, today I am introducing legislation which would direct the Environmental Protection Agency to establish an office along the United States-Mexico border to address the critical problems which exist in this region of the country. As we consider the negotiations surrounding a North American Free Trade Agreement, this legislation helps to address and implement the environmental concerns which have been raised with respect to the agreement.

I have the privilege of representing the 16th Congressional District of Texas. My district includes the city of El Paso, an urban center with a population of 515,000 residents directly on the border. Across the border is Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, the largest Mexican border city with a population of well over 1 million residents. The environmental problems which exist in this area represent the myriad of issues which occur along the border.

The serious environmental and public health problems in the area are inherent to the border and not found anywhere else in the country. People from both nations are affected due to the geographic proximity of communities on both sides of the border. I have been working to address these problems since I was first elected to Congress in 1982.

The United States-Mexico border region will be disproportionately affected by a trade agreement, and an agreement would aggravate the health and environmental problems which exist in this area. Environmental problems are recognized as directly responsible for the higher rates of communicable diseases along the border, particularly when compared with the rest of the country. The incidence of gastrointestinal diseases and Type A hepatitis are two to three times higher in the border area than in the rest of the Nation, and in El Paso County alone there are more cases of tuberculosis than in 19 individual States. Other problems include infestations of disease-carrying mosquitoes due to inadequate control measures, open dumping of solid wastes and other refuse, and most recently the threat of cholera.

In addition, border communities are also burdened in their attempt to provide services to residents of "colonias," the term used to refer to communities where residents lack basic services such as running water and sewage collection facilities. According to estimates by the Congressional Research Service, hundreds of thousands of people live in conditions similar to those of developing nations.

With respect to clean air, the international border between our two cities and two countries is artificial; El Paso and Ciudad Juarez residents breathe the same air. A number of factors contribute to poor air quality in the area, factors also faced by other border cities. These include a rapid growth in industry, foreign vehicles without tailpipe emissions controls, and long lines of vehicles at international bridges that contribute to emissions. In fact, it is estimated that 60 percent of the ambient air contamination in the El Paso area is caused by vehicle emissions.

The border region has been neglected for too many years while other economically depressed areas of the country, such as the Mississippi Delta and the Appalachian region, have received valuable Federal assistance. The United States and Mexico have made some progress toward alleviating some of the area's environmental problems; however, much more needs to be done if the region is to benefit from the proposed agreement. The legislation to establish an EPA border regional office would facilitate the implementation of initiatives to alleviate the Free Trade Agreement's impact on the border.

An Environmental Protection Agency Regional Border office could also be given the task of implementing some of the recommendations made by the EPA and its Mexican counterpart, SEDUE, in their integrated environmental plan for the Mexico-United States border area. The plan is currently flawed because it makes a perfunctory analysis of the border's problems and it fails to target critical problems. More importantly, it does not commit any Federal funds to implement its recommendations. The border needs a real and substantial Federal commitment if it is to bear the impact of the President's desire to enter into a Free Trade Agreement.

Presently, the EPA has offices in Dallas, Denver, and San Francisco. I submit that it must be physically located on the border to truly understand the problems inherent in a bi-national atmosphere. It would help to demonstrate the commitment necessary to address the critical issues of the region. The Government of Mexico recently announced an expanded Federal presence of its representatives along the northern border. I believe it would be helpful for the United States to do the same.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in supporting this important initiative.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL FOR SOVIET JEWS—DMITRI BERMAN

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am proud once again to participate in the Congressional Call to Conscience Vigil for Soviet Jewry. Independence and democratization are the just rewards for years of seeking basic freedoms in the Soviet Union and, in the past 5 years, dramatic changes have taken place that will alter the course of history. While these changes have produced favorable results such as the increase in the approval of emigration visas, they also pose significant challenges to the international community. One of these challenges is to eradicate the appalling human rights violations that still occur in the Soviet Union.

Despite efforts to call attention to the plight of Soviet Jews, there remains a foundation of institutionalized anti-Semitism that has characterized the Soviet Union's treatment of its Jewish population since before the Stalinist era. Moreover, there are still thousands of Jews, like Dmitri Berman, who are being denied their basic civil and human rights. Bringing attention to his case will remind the world once again that in spite of the changes that are taking place in the Soviet Union, some things still remain the same.

Dmitri Berman worked in a factory in the Ukrainian town of Nikolayav. He was arrested on August 1, 1988, and charged with the murder of a Ukrainian sergeant. Since then, Berman has been brutally beaten by prison officials of the Nikolayav city prison and held in a psychiatric facility where he was forced to take mind-altering tranquilizers.

On October 9, 1989, the District Local Court in Nikolayav sentenced Dmitri to 10 years in a prison labor camp. The sentence came as a result of a "confession."

On July 22, 1990, the case was dismissed due to lack of evidence against Berman, and he and his family applied for exit visas in order to emigrate to Israel.

The applications for exit to Israel were approved and the family was scheduled to leave the Ukraine on January 4, 1991. During the final preparation for this trip, his papers were confiscated and he was told that his criminal case had been reopened for further investigation and that the 1990 appellate court decision dismissing his case had been canceled. This is an obvious aberration of international human rights as well as that of Soviet law.

Dmitri sought asylum in the Canadian Embassy in an effort to avoid the inhumane treatment that he had previously experienced in the prison and in the hospital. In September 1991, Soviet officials assured the Union of Councils that Dmitri's case would be resolved and he and his family would be permitted to immigrate to Israel.

As of October 11, 1991, there has been no change in the status of Dmitri's case. Indeed, his case has been caught up in a whirlwind of technical and legal jargon that has prevented the investigations of the U.S. State Depart-

November 14, 1991

ment as well as that of Western lawyers. The end result has been to prolong Dmitri's physical and psychological isolation in the Canadian Embassy and to prevent his passage to Israel.

It is necessary to bring this clear and obvious violation of Dmitri Berman's rights to the attention of the influential members of the international community. It is the duty of the United States to use its great voice and urge Boris Yeltsin and Mikhail Gorbachev to act on behalf of the Berman family.

It is such a travesty to see the great suffering of one man and his family lost in the maelstrom of the political turmoil in the Soviet Union. The pain and anguish that he and his family have suffered has been unnecessarily prolonged for almost a year now. Dmitri Berman and his family seek only safe passage to Israel, and I strongly urge that, on humanitarian grounds, we work to make this happen as soon as humanly possible.

### IN CELEBRATION OF THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNION BENEFICA MEXICANA

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, in 1956, the Union Benefica Mexicana [UBM] was formed through the union of three existing organizations—Benito Juarez, Union de Trabajadores, and Cuahtemoc. Today, 35 years later, northwest Indiana continues to benefit from the services and programs offered by the members of the UBM.

On November 16, 1991, a dinner-dance will be held at the UBM Hall in East Chicago, IN, to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the UBM's existence. This celebration will recognize and commend the sacrifices of UBM members so that their rich Mexican heritage is preserved and shared with future generations.

The UBM membership has dedicated itself to enhancing the quality of life for all the residents of northwest Indiana by offering annual scholarships, sponsoring activities for area youth and senior citizens, and hosting the largest annual ethnic parade in northwest Indiana to celebrate the Fiestas Patrias or Mexico's independence from Spain.

Mr. Speaker, the members of the UBM are proud of their heritage, and I am proud to let the House of Representatives know of the dedication and commitment of the UBM membership to benefit our community. Their work and their decision to serve the people is highly commendable and I ask my distinguished colleagues to join me in recognizing the achievements and contributions of the UBM as well as the individuals who have served the UBM and the people of northwest Indiana.

REPEAL OF SPECIAL OCCUPATIONAL TAX ON ALCOHOL

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer legislation that will provide tax relief for hundreds of thousands of small businesses all across the country.

After Congress passed the Budget Reconciliation Act in 1987, small business retailers learned that, as part of this package Congress had revived a little known measure, known as the Special Occupation Tax on Alcohol [SOT].

This tax—the SOT—is imposed on all businesses that sell, manufacture, or distribute alcohol. While it dates back to the Civil War, the tax was not a major issue until it was increased by more than 1,000 percent in 1987.

The SOT affects any type of establishment that may sell alcohol, including those who only sell beer, such as campground operators, fraternal groups like the Elks lodge, convenience and grocery stores, ball park beer stands, and others. Their liability for the SOT soared from \$54 to \$250 annually per store location.

The tax also affects businesses selling beer, wine, or spirits, such as seasonal restaurants, neighborhood taverns, florists that deliver wine with their flowers, supermarkets, and others. Their SOT liability leaped from \$54 to \$250 annually per store location.

Mr. Speaker, the tax increases did not stop there. Wholesalers saw their tax double from \$225 to \$500, and producers, such as small wineries, watched their tax increase from \$110 to \$1,000.

Perhaps this SOT liability does not sound like a great deal of money. But it is especially burdensome when you consider that small business owners usually own/operate more than one establishment. There are many examples where these business—whether a chain of food stores, several wineries, or a group of restaurants only open during the summer months—pay thousands of dollars each year.

There has been periodic, but consistent, criticism of this tax, which actually predates the 1987 rate increase. As early as 1976, the General Accounting Office [GAO] called for repeal of the SOT based upon its review of the costs and benefits. After the 1987 rate increase, an OMB study documented a serious disparity between those who paid the taxes and those who received the benefits. Last year, GAO once again studied the tax and found it inequitable and inefficient.

The agency which administers the tax, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [B ATF], has also questioned the efficiency of this tax as it has found the SOT difficult and expensive to collect. Despite B ATF's diligent efforts for the last 2 or 3 years, they still have no idea how many retailers ought to be paying the tax. The estimated number of SOT taxpayers is now 550,000, but less than 2 years ago that number was 750,000 and before that, it was 660,000.

For these and other reasons, I am introducing legislation which calls for a repeal of this tax. Small business owners have a maze of

taxes, regulations, and other local, State and Federal requirements. The last thing they need is an antiquated tax for which they receive absolutely no benefits.

A successful and modern tax policy must be based on fairness, equity, and efficiency. The SOT does not meet any of these goals and it is time that we say goodbye to this onerous tax and provide some relief for our Nation's retailers.

IN HONOR OF THE 70TH BIRTHDAY OF MARJORIE PLATT

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the public service of Ms. Marjorie Platt, and in congratulating her on the occasion of her 70th birthday.

Marjorie claimed Los Angeles as her home after moving there with her parents from Baltimore, MD, at the age of 4. A fast rising retail market success, Marjorie became one of the youngest buyers ever at the May Co. Stores of Southern California. It was also at the May Co. that Marjorie met her husband, executive Herman Platt, a Los Angeles native.

Yet, over the years, as Marjorie worked to build her retail career, she remained devoted to her family and community. She and Herman have raised 5 children, who have in turn brought them 16 grandchildren and 4 great grandchildren. Marjorie considers her family her greatest achievement, and it is because of their inspiration that she has devoted such a tremendous amount of time and energy to the community.

Marjorie's community service career began in 1946 when she became a Community Chest volunteer. This was followed by presidential positions with both the Junior and Senior Associates of Vista Del Mar Child Care Agency, as well as a place on the executive board of Vista Del Mar. In the 1970's, Marjorie opened the Vista Del Mar Thrift Shop, and she still actively raises money to support Vista Del Mar.

Marjorie has also conceived and chaired several fundraising events for Sinai Temple and the University of Judaism, and endowed the Herman and Marjorie Platt Art Gallery of Contemporary Art at the University of Judaism. Marjorie's generosity and love for the arts has made her a major supporter of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, the Museum of Contemporary Art, and the Los Angeles Music Center as well.

It is a pleasure to share the accomplishments and charitable work of Marjorie Platt with my colleagues. I ask that they join me in extending to Marjorie birthday greetings and best wishes for continued success in all of her future endeavors.

SHELDON BEYCHOK AND THE POLITICS OF RACE

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, Sheldon Beychok, prominent leader in Louisiana, has written Members of the Congressional Black Caucus soliciting funds for his DemoPac.

In 1986, Beychok led a racist campaign against Faye Williams, the Democratic nominee in the Eighth District, Louisiana, and supported the Republican nominee.

I have responded to Mr. Beychok's letter, and submit, for review, his letter of solicitation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, November 12, 1991.

Dr. Sheldon D. Beychok,  
Attorney At Law,  
Baton Rouge, LA

DEAR MR. BEYCHOK: I am in receipt of a copy of your letter which you sent to Members of the Congressional Black Caucus in which you stated, and I quote, "I am a Jew and I am frightened . . ." because of the nomination of David Duke for Governor of Louisiana. Mr. Beychok, you have every reason to be frightened!

In 1986, you sowed the seeds of this racial discord, which you are now experiencing in Louisiana. You are the one, Mr. Beychok, as Chairman of the Louisiana Security Political Action Committee and as a member of the Executive Committee of the American Isreal Political Action Committee (AIPAC) who led the most racist, sexist, bigoted attack against Attorney Faye Williams, an African American woman and the Louisiana Democratic nominee for Congress in the Eighth District. Four months earlier, you had received a letter from Congressman Mickey Leland detailing Ms. Williams' position on Israel.

If I may recall the circumstances which led to your racist behavior, you and representatives of your organization, the AFL-CIO and Ms. Williams met and agreed to sign the AFL-CIO statement on Israel. You also agreed to meet the next week for the signing ceremony. Two days before the meeting, you sent a check to the Republican nominee for Congress, who allegedly was a member of the White Citizens Council.

That was bad enough, but you proceeded to show your bigotry by sending a telegram to every person in a leadership position, to the media, and to elected officials in Louisiana stating that Faye Williams had a PLO sympathizer in her campaign.

What was Faye Williams' crime? She had hired her law schoolmate as her campaign manager. He just happens to have been born in Jordan, but by no means was he a terrorist of any kind.

Now you claim you are "frightened", "harassed" and under "siege", and you are asking for funds for your DemoPac.

You have every reason to be concerned about all of the issues mentioned in your letter, because, Mr. Beychok, you are reaping the seeds of racial discord, racism and bigotry which you planted in 1986.

Sincerely,

MERVYN M. DYMALLY,  
Member of Congress.

BATON ROUGE, LA.

I am sure you know by now that David Duke is running for Governor of Louisiana,

and that he and former Governor Edwin W. Edwards will face each other in the general election on November 16, 1991. I am sure you also know of David Duke's Nazi and Klan past. What you may not know is that 45% of whites voted for David Duke in this election, and in the general election of 1990, running against incumbent Senator J. Bennett Johnston, Duke received 44% of the vote (6 out of 10 white votes cast).

We Jews in Louisiana only number about fifteen thousand. There are ten times that many Jews in some neighborhoods in cities and states in which you live. We are unable to shoulder the financial burden of helping to beat David Duke ourselves.

I am not an alarmist. As many outside Louisiana know, I have been a part of the politics of this state for a quarter century, and I understand the realities of a political race. This is different, however. I am a Jew and I am frightened. The parallels and similarities between the career of David Duke and Hitler are absolutely astonishing. I am not suggesting that the election of David Duke will spur a holocaust in Louisiana, but I am suggesting that we Jews in this state will not sleep quietly while he is in the Governor's mansion. Duke, like Hitler, was arrested as a young man for his neo-Nazi activities; Duke, like Hitler, has repackaged himself and has brushed off his neo-Nazi, anti-Semitic and racist activities as "youthful indiscretion." But we know that as recent as two years ago he was selling anti-Semitic literature out of his state legislative office, and that in private conversations with others, he has stressed that the focus of his hatred is on Jews. You should also know that the Governor of Louisiana appoints the head of the State Police and other department heads who are intimately involved in the daily lives of our citizens.

We are frightened. We are harassed. We are under siege. There are too few of us to carry the burden.

Very truly yours,

SHELDON D. BEYCHOK,  
Attorney at Law.

1986

1. Telegram from Sheldon Beychok Re: Faye Williams' Campaign Manager: "Sam Burgan is listed on Faye Williams' stationery as per [sic] Campaign Manager. Please forward his background details since it has been alleged that he is a 'Palestinian Arab'."

2. Williams' Response to Beychok: "Faye Williams' Campaign Manager, Mr. Burgan, is an American born in Jordan. Her National Coordinator is Jewish. Her position on Israel is strong. Is there a further problem?"

3. Beychok's Telegram to Media, Elected Officials and State Leaders: "Please publicly [sic] withdraw support and endorsement of Faye Williams, Candidate for Congress in 8th Congressional District. She is a PLO sympathizer. The President of the U.S. has called the PLO a terrorist organization who are murderers of women and children."

HOFFMANN-LAROCHE, RECIPIENT  
OF THE 1991 HELEN KELLER  
INTERNATIONAL AWARD

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to a very

special humanitarian award presented this week, the 1991 Helen Keller International Award, and one of its honored recipients, Hoffmann-LaRoche's Sight and Life Task Force.

My colleagues, the tragedy of avoidable blindness, caused by nutritional deficiency and disease, afflicts tens of millions of people in the developing world, most of them young children. Helen Keller International, a nonprofit agency dedicated to preventing unnecessary blindness, periodically honors leaders in this critical effort whose extraordinary contributions merit special recognition.

The prestigious Helen Keller International Award for 1991 was presented in a ceremony at the United Nations on November 13, and its three distinguished recipients are being recognized here in the Capitol this evening. Under the auspices of the House Select Committee on Hunger, tonight's recognition stands as an effort to call attention to this serious problem, and the need for all of us who care about the world's health to take action.

I am particularly proud to recognize one of tonight's recipients, from my own State of New Jersey, Hoffmann-LaRoche, and the nonprofit effort it funds, the Sight and Life Task Force. In its commendations, the Sight and Life Task Force was recognized for "the exemplary role it has played in preserving the health and vision of millions of children at risk of nutritional blindness." This humanitarian program is dedicated to the eradication and prevention of vitamin A deficiency as a public health problem in the developing world. Since its founding in 1986, Sight and Life has donated more than 7 million capsules of vitamin A for administration to children in developing countries. The tragic facts are that vitamin A deficiency affects as many as 10 million children every year. It causes 500,000 to go blind, and half of those who lose their sight eventually die. Hoffmann-LaRoche's efforts to prevent this tragedy could not be better directed.

Yet I must make clear that Hoffmann-LaRoche's recognition today by Helen Keller International is but one jewel in the crown of service the company has exemplified throughout this century. One of the world's leading health care companies, Hoffmann-LaRoche has remained at the forefront of biomedical knowledge through all the great advances of the 20th century, from the first synthesis of vitamins in the thirties to the first biotechnology products of the eighties.

Today, with more than 17,000 employees, Hoffmann-LaRoche remains dedicated to preserving and enriching human and animal life through the most advanced methods of prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and care. Hoffmann-LaRoche has rightly earned an international reputation for biomedical innovation, complemented by a commitment to corporate social responsibility. Every day, human and animal health is served through Hoffmann-LaRoche's initiatives in patient information, math and science education, drug abuse prevention, environmental protection, and support of community and voluntary health organizations. From its humble beginnings and throughout its history, Hoffmann-LaRoche has maintained a fundamental commitment to innovative research and development, and the improvement of quality of life the world over.

Today we recognize the success of an effort such as the Hoffmann-LaRoche Sight and Life

Task Force, which offers an example of what can be achieved when the business, academic and medical communities collaborate with private voluntary organizations, government agencies, and others in the fight to save peoples' sight, lives, and health. I salute the continued good work of Hoffmann-LaRoche, and encourage others to follow their lead.

SAM BRENNER'S MEMORIAL DAY  
TRIBUTE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to commend the Memorial Day speech of Mr. Sam Brenner, president of the World Federalist Association of Greater Miami. Mr. Brenner spoke at length about world peace and a new international cooperation. I take this opportunity to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD his speech which Mr. Brenner delivered in the town of Surfside on May 26, 1991. The speech follows:

Fellow human beings: In the name of humanity, I greet all of you! We are gathered here by these shores, to memorialize the dead of all wars. It is fitting to also remember the victims of man's inhumanity to man \* \* \*. We did not perfect the League of Nations into an effective organization to have prevented a Hitler from ever happening. And we were engaged with Iraq in war because we did not perfect the United Nations into a true world order to have prevented Saddam Hussein from ever happening. \* \* \* The time has come and is long overdue to reform the United Nations to be able to disarm all the nations, including our own! We needn't fear for we will be equitably and proportionately represented in the world peace-keeping force. And our government should subsidize conversion to peaceful pursuits for that portion of the military not needed for this force, as its size fluctuates to the demands of the times. We must insist on reforming the United Nations to apply international law impartially to all nations; to have adequate dispute settlement mechanisms with a court system with compulsory jurisdiction; to move away from the war system through internationally verified disarming of national armed forces, including the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction; to have a strong standing United Nations peace-keeping force capable of ensuring the security of all nations; to have a representative world parliament with an equitable voting system; to have regional courts of human rights to protect the human rights of all citizens; and to have internationally supervised elections where needed to allow all people the right to choose their own form of government. With such a reformed United Nations there would have been no Gulf War! \* \* \* I know what course we must take and that is to reform the United Nations into a world federation, which is world federalism! World federalism will give us liberty and life! \* \* \* Only if we reform the United Nations into a true world order will we be worthy of those we memorialize today. They preserved the living, and it is for us, to preserve the peace!

I applaud Mr. Brenner for his time and vision directed at establishing world peace and new international cooperation.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FISCAL  
ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1991

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduced the Fiscal Accountability Act of 1991. This legislation sets out a 10-year, five-Congress schedule for the review and reauthorization of all Federal programs, with the exception of entitlements, administration of justice, and interest on the Federal debt.

Ironically, it was about a decade ago that this sunset concept first arrived in the Congress. Since that time, the size of the Federal deficit has nearly quadrupled. The Federal debt has tripled. At the end of the much-decried Carter administration, Federal debt constituted 26 percent of GNP—nearly its lowest level since World War II. But by the end of the Reagan administration, that figure had nearly doubled to 47 percent. When evaluating the cause of our budgetary woes, there is plenty of blame to go around. But the need for fiscal restraint has never been more apparent.

Specifically, this act requires that these programs, including those now permanent, be specifically reauthorized in accordance with the schedule outlined in the bill. Importantly, it also provides that a point of order would lie against consideration of an appropriation for any program not so reauthorized.

Incorporated is a rigorous review process, undertaken by the congressional committees of jurisdiction with, should the relevant committee so desire, the cooperation of instrumentalities such as the GAO, CBO, and CRS. Entitlement programs, though not subject to sunset, are subject to that same review. Furthermore, it does not undermine a committee's prerogative to review or reauthorize a program when it deems appropriate.

This is not a partisan issue, but an issue of accountability. In the early Reagan years, similar legislation received broad bipartisan support from Members across the ideological spectrum. Ironically, it is the Reagan years that underscore the need to add an element of accountability to the reauthorization process. Will it result in dramatic cuts in spending? Not enough to balance the budget. But it will further the ability of the Congress to identify wasteful spending and extensive overlapping of agency responsibility. It is a systematic means of preventing and weeding out wasteful spending that can alleviate many of the proposed after-the-fact rescissions that further undermine public confidence in the budget process.

Americans increasingly are coming to demand that the Congress justify how it handles each taxpayer's dollar. Implementation of this act would provide the Congress a systematic mechanism for doing so. We must take serious steps to reduce the deficit, and this bill should be a part of any serious solution. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER] has joined me as an original cosponsor of legislation. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to do the same.

BRINGING FEDERAL COURT TO  
THE INLAND EMPIRE

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing two additional bills to bring Federal court facilities to Riverside and San Bernardino Counties in southern California. I am especially pleased, too, that these bills enjoy bipartisan support as my colleagues, JERRY LEWIS, AL MCCANDLESS, and CHRIS COX, have agreed to cosponsor this badly needed legislation.

With the introduction of this legislation, we have now put before the judges of California's central judicial district, the administrative office of the courts, the Judicial Conference of the United States, and the House Judiciary Committee, all of the options for bringing Federal court to the Inland Empire. I am very hopeful that at least one of these bills can be enacted during the second session of the 102d Congress next year.

Why is it so important that Federal courts be brought closer to our constituents?

First of all, southern California has experienced a population explosion in recent years, and the center of population is shifting inland very rapidly. Between 1980 and 1990, the population of Riverside County increased 76.5 percent and San Bernardino County's population increased 58.5 percent, to a total of 2,600,000. Furthermore, these two counties are projected to have a population of 4,400,000 within 15 years. While the phenomenal growth has been beneficial to our region in many ways, it has brought with it a host of problems, chief among them being a dramatic rise in violent and drug-related crime.

Second, as a result of population growth, the freeways connecting the Pacific coast and the inland areas are overwhelmed. Consequently, Federal offices along the coast are very difficult to reach for many residents of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. It is wasteful and unreasonable to expect law enforcement officers, attorneys, and other principal parties involved with Federal and civil cases to sit in rush hour traffic 5 hours a day to commute just 40 miles to appear in court in Los Angeles or Santa Ana.

Third, local government officials and area bar associations tell me that Federal cases go unreported and unfilled simply because it is so hard for people to get to the existing courtrooms. The inaccessibility of Federal facilities ought not be the key determinant of whether a crime is reported and prosecuted.

I look forward to working closely with my colleagues on the House Judiciary Committee to clear the way for enactment of some form of this enabling legislation next year. President Bush and this Congress are striving to pass crime control legislation that will toughen penalties for many different types of Federal crimes and provide additional funds to State and local law enforcement authorities who are struggling bravely to curb crime and drug trafficking. Surely, it would be a serious miscarriage of justice, at the same time, not to provide the necessary Federal court facilities

in high population centers to assure that crimes will be punished.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CHILD  
LABOR DETERRENCE ACT OF 1991

HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, in 1986, the International Labor Organization [ILO] reported the number of working children under the age of 15 to be at least 200 million worldwide. In some Asian countries, children constitute as much as 15 percent of the work force. Worse yet, that percentage rises to 17 percent in some African countries and as high as 26 percent in some Latin American countries.

Millions of children, especially in developing countries, can be found working in such dangerous industries as mining, metal works, glass, and fireworks manufacturing, commonly without any protection or awareness of the health risks. Often these children are the victims of burns and cuts; many are maimed and left miserably handicapped; and many more contract diseases that lead to death or to incapacitation for life. In 1987, Cox Newspapers in a series called "Stolen Childhood" and the Christian Science Monitor in a series called "Children in Darkness" documented in detail the heart-wrenching consequences and scope of global exploitation of children in the workplace.

Here are a couple of examples of what they found:

In Thailand, thousands of young peasant girls work seven days a week inside hole-in-the-wall Bangkok factories called shop-houses for less than seven cents an hour.

Shadab is 9. Since he was 6, he has spent 12 hours a day, six days a week, squatting in semi-darkness on damp ground, polishing little pieces of metal on a high-speed grinding wheel. In the lock factory where he works, the gloom is only broken by a few narrow shafts of light entering through holes in the brick walls, and by a single light bulb. The air is visibly, palpably thick with metal dust, the temperature about 120° F. The bare floor is damp with acid that sloshes from big vats onto the ground.

The factory where Shadab works is in Abigash, 80 miles southeast of New Delhi. It employs nine people, five of whom are under 12. The adults are paid more than three times as much as the children, though many of their tasks are the same.

Earlier this year, the Wall Street Journal carried a front-page story about the life of Vicente Guerrero, a 12-year-old Mexican boy, who had just graduated from sixth grade and who is now working full-time in a shoe factory. I ask that that article be reprinted at the conclusion of my statement. Many Americans were shocked to learn that anywhere from 5 to 10 million Mexican children are employed illegally, and often in hazardous jobs, according to the Mexican General Assembly.

The misery associated with international trading of products made by exploited children goes on out of sight and, almost always, out of mind. Once in a great while, the well-to-do American consumer is jolted upon learning

that the beautiful, hand-knotted rug that he bought for \$449 at Macy's was made by 7-year-old Moroccan girls who are lucky if they are paid 90 cents a day.

That children are working and sometimes must, is unacceptable, but that they should be forced to work under conditions demonstrably dangerous to their health and safety is reprehensible and must be stopped in all countries, regardless of differing stages of development. A 1987 World Health Organization [WHO] study has found that compared with adults, children tend to react differently and more severely when exposed to chemical substances and physical agents at work. There is a growing body of research evidence indicating that the exposure limits recommended for adult workers are not adequate for protecting children. Surely, no children should be exposed to extremely toxic chemicals or to dangerous physical agents like ionizing radiation.

To hear some people talk, we should not be disturbed that imports entering the American marketplace are sometimes made by children working under barbaric conditions. We are told nothing can be done to stop the suffering and, besides, it is none of our business. Still others, knowing in their hearts that they are profiting from something very wrong, seek to forestall U.S. action and tell us to wait for multilateral action. Some of the same bad actors then proceed to quietly frustrate any consensus for international action at the GATT or elsewhere.

I am fervently opposed to the exploitation of children in the workplace. Moreover, I do not believe it is fair to ask American workers to compete with imports made by brutalized children slaving away under medieval working conditions.

Sadly, the number of children working and the scale of human suffering increase every year, despite the existence of more than 20 ILO conventions on child labor and innumerable pieces of high-sounding national legislation in many countries which purportedly prohibit the employment of children under the age of 15. Something else clearly must be done to effectively stop the exploitation of children in the workplace.

I think a key to effective action is drying up trading markets for goods made by exploited children.

America should push for the rules of international trade to be changed to pointedly discourage child labor, especially in industry and mining. The basic human rights of children deserve at least as much GATT protection as is already provided to the intellectual property rights of businessmen and to the capital investments of financiers. Simple fairness and due regard for American workers require that we settle for nothing less.

But I also recognize that securing international agreement to outlaw trade in goods made by exploited children will not be easily attained. While the need to act is widely recognized, the political will to do so has been sorely lacking. That is precisely why the United States should break the long stalemate and move expeditiously to enact legislation to prohibit imports made by children exploited in the workplace. Toward that end, I am pleased to join with my distinguished colleague, TONY HALL, in sponsoring the Child Labor Deterrence Act of 1989.

In shaping U.S. trade policy to discourage the exploitation of children in the workplace, our bill follows a few straightforward guidelines. First, it should be acknowledged that child labor cannot practically be eradicated overnight. Rather, priority should go in the near-term to stopping the most egregious forms of exploitation of children in the workplace around the world. In our opinion, the widest possible international consensus can be mobilized around the proposition that children under 15 should not be allowed to work in industry or mining. This approach would prevent younger children from being put to work in occupations where they would be in the greatest danger of traumatic injury or occupational disease.

Second, the U.S. Department of Labor has both the commitment and the expertise to compile and maintain a list of foreign countries that condone child labor in industry and mining for the production of exports. Identifying such countries each year and releasing that information to the Congress and to the general public will alert U.S. importers to be on the lookout to avoid trafficking in child labor products from any of the listed offenders.

Third, rather than placing the onus solely upon the U.S. Government to make certain that manufactured products imported into America are not made by exploited children, that responsibility should be placed primarily upon the importers themselves. Our bill simply requires that U.S. importers, as a condition for bringing a manufactured product into the American marketplace, certify in writing that such product was not made by children under the age of 15. Under this approach, eligibility to import would be treated as the privilege that it is and basic standards would need to be upheld if an importer wants to retain the privilege. In the course of doing business, it is reasonable to expect foreign producers and importers not to undermine the international trading system by trafficking in manufactured products made by exploited children.

Fourth, stiff civil and criminal penalties would be imposed upon importers who knowingly violate the prohibition against bringing into the U.S. market manufactured products made by exploited children. Those tempted to violate the import ban would be running the risk that investigators from inside or outside the U.S. Government at any time will uncover evidence that could be brought to bear in administrative review proceedings and/or a court of law.

Fifth, the United States should push for multilateral action to redress the commercial exploitation of children. The President should propose to the U.N. Economic and Social Rights Committee that the Convention for the Rights of the Child, which is to be submitted this year to the General Assembly of the United Nations, include a worldwide ban on trade in products, in whole or in part, made by children under age 15 who are employed in industry or mining.

In conclusion, we recognize that to avoid chaos and global instability, the international trading system must operate according to basic rules of fairness. The fact that current GATT rules assiduously protect property rights, while basically ignoring the rights of working people—including children—is a tragic

commentary on contemporary priorities. But we have the capacity to change this situation. Access to the American marketplace is powerful leverage that should be used positively to encourage foreign producers and importers to treat children with dignity, rather than contempt. We cannot accept the bizarre reasoning and skewed priorities whereby international rules and U.S. import laws now protect endangered animals and plants, but remain silent on imports made by children shamelessly exploited in the workplace.

#### TRIBUTE TO MRS. PAT BLEAZEY

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Pat Bleazey, a kindergarten teacher at Lanier Elementary School in my district, had been featured as one of the "Great Teachers" in an article in *Better Homes and Gardens*.

To be recognized as 1 of 10 teachers from across the Nation in a leading publication like this is certainly a great honor.

I know Mrs. Bleazey personally, and I would like to commend her for her contribution to her students, her community, and to the teaching profession.

Good teachers serve this Nation in just as vital a way as do members of our Armed Forces or others who sometimes receive more recognition.

I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an article about Mrs. Bleazey which was published recently in the *Daily Times of Maryville, TN*.

#### KINDERGARTEN TEACHER GETS "A"

(By Melanie Tucker)

In a day when home visits are virtually nonexistent, kindergarten teacher Pat Bleazey still makes the rounds in the Lanier Community, getting to know the families on their grounds.

Bleazey has been an educator for the past 16 years and has made it her job to see that she gets to know her students' parents, brothers and sisters, grandparents. She often gets introduced to their pets and favorite stuffed animals.

In the November issue of "*Better Homes and Gardens*," Bleazey was one of 10 teachers across the United States included in an article entitled, "10 Great Teachers And Why They Get A's."

"I like to see my students in the home environment and see how they relate to their parents," Bleazey said. "The line of communication is opened up more on their own turf."

"Better Homes and Gardens" contacted Keith Geiger, president of the National Education Association, for names of teachers qualified to receive this recognition. Bleazey said she was contacted last spring by the magazine and then recontacted and told she would be included in the article.

Bleazey said she is uneasy getting this much attention when there are so many wonderful teachers that could have been included. She is likewise uneasy about giving her opinion on what a "good teacher" is, saying she bases her teaching on caring for the children.

"You have to care about the children," Bleazey said. "You have to work with par-

ents too—they are a greater influence in their lives than we are ... And you have to let the children know you care about them."

During her 16-year teaching career, Bleazey has been very active in state and national education groups. She was a member of the board of the National Education Association for a three-year term and is currently serving on a NEA committee. She is also on a committee of the Tennessee Education Committee and a lobbyist and active Blount County Education Association member and member of the contract negotiating team. She has been on the TEA board for the past six years.

Bleazey said she is considering running for vice president of TEA.

This educator comes from a family of school teachers. Her grandmother, Carrie Wilkinson Henry taught for 35 years at Walland, Everett and Maryville. She also had a great aunt who taught 50 years in the Maryville school system.

"I knew I wanted to be a teacher. I love people and I love children," Bleazey said. "I come from a family of teachers."

Bleazey's children are both grown and have no desire to become teachers, she said. She has a son, John, who is in the Army and a daughter, Catharine, who attends the University of Tennessee. Bleazey's husband John is administrative director at Blount Memorial Hospital.

The main goal Bleazey has set for herself is to always try to improve and to stay in teaching for 30 years.

Bleazey is very concerned about oversized classes and said she hopes the state legislature passes and funds the Better Education Plan this year. She currently has 26 children in her class and said the situation has reached a critical stage.

"I don't think we can make it another year like this," she said.

According to Bleazey, education has improved in the last 10 years, but she said she is "disappointed it hasn't changed more." She said the lack of adequate funding on the state level is very frustrating.

Before Bleazey came to Lanier, she taught at Chilhowee View and Rush Strong. Being in the Lanier Community for the past 14 years, Bleazey said she has seen a lot of her "little kindergartners" grow up.

One of those is Bethany Kerr, a former student and now senior at William Blount High School. Bethany's mother, Sylvia Kerr, is Bleazey's assistant, starting out as a parent helper those many years ago when Bethany was first entering school.

One of the advantages of going out and meeting the parents in the home is Bleazey can recruit parent helpers. She relies a great deal on the extra help and encourages not only parents but grandparents to come into her classroom.

One volunteer, Carol Kron, has been coming into Bleazey's class for the past 11 years. Another one, this one a grandmother, Verdie Spence, is in her third year of parent volunteering.

This year, Bleazey has also been fortunate to have a great-grandmother, Bessie Patton at her side. And one of the helpers who has become very popular with the children is a grandfather, Jim Crowder. Crowder is handicapped due to a motorcycle accident 12 years ago, but he volunteers whenever he can with overwhelming approval and excitement from Bleazey's students.

The kindergarten curriculum has gone from being what is developmentally appropriate to becoming more structured, and Bleazey said now the trend is back to being

developmentally appropriate. Whatever the case, Bleazey said this first step into school is one of the most important. Children develop their attitudes about school that will carry with them through the years, she said.

More than anything, Bleazey said the young children need to develop a good self-concept and a good feeling about school.

"The most important thing to me is to give them a good start," she said.

#### A TRIBUTE TO MS. CHERYL CLIETT

### HON. PETE PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the work of an extraordinary teacher in my district and the extraordinary educational program that she has helped to set up at Sealey Elementary, recognized in 1990 as a blue ribbon school by the U.S. Department of Education.

I want to express my sincerest congratulations to Cheryl Cliett, a teacher at Sealey Elementary School in Tallahassee, FL, for winning the 1991 Presidential Award for Excellence in Science and Mathematics Teaching for Elementary Teachers. Ms. Cliett has long been recognized as one of the outstanding innovators in elementary education in the Tallahassee area. It is at long last that she has finally received the recognition on the national level that she so richly deserves.

I met with Ms. Cliett in my office on October 3, 1991. We discussed a number of ideas she has regarding various educational issues, including her extremely creative program that is being carried out by Sealey Elementary: Common Cents for Education.

Mr. Speaker, the Common Cents Program—that is cents with a "C"—is one of the most ingenious educational initiatives I have ever seen. It actively involves students, teachers, parents, and the entire community.

The program began in October 1990 when the teachers at Sealey, realizing that the best way to involve students in the educational process is to make learning real and exciting, voted unanimously to make "cents in a million ways" the school's major curriculum project.

Common Cents for Education is an educational project, not a fundraiser, although it does involve the collection of 1 million pennies. The quest for 1 million pennies has immersed the entire school in hundreds of curriculum-rich activities designed to help students work together to achieve a goal. Pennies collected for the project will ultimately be used to purchase children's books for the local public library.

Sealey has established the following goals for the Common Cents for Education project:

To motivate the entire Sealey community—students, teachers, parents, partners, and staff.

Integrate this project into all curriculum areas.

Share the benefits of the project with the community by purchasing books for the school media center and local public library.

Create a rich educational environment which fosters active problem solving.

While students collect pennies, teachers plan penny-oriented lessons that include nearly every possible curriculum. Students learn math through study of graphs, estimation of weight, diameter, mass, and density, averages, and many different types of challenge problems. They can learn science by learning how pennies are made and studying the metal content. They can learn history and social studies through lessons on economics, coins from around the world, and the Bicentennial of the U.S. Mint. In fact, penny-oriented lessons at Sealey have included language, arts, music, business, and even computer-generated activities like spread sheets, newsletters and data base applications.

Mr. Speaker, Common Cents for Education has grown to encompass a broad range of activities designed to involve the entire community. Local businesses have enthusiastically supported the project by donating containers, setting up collection sites, and organizing various public relations activities.

The unique characteristic of this project is the implementation of a schoolwide thematic approach to learning which integrates all areas of the elementary curriculum.

Mr. Speaker, the future of our country lies with our children. We must seek ways to improve the educational process nationwide. This type of innovative program is essential to that goal. I call upon all of my colleagues to examine this program for possible application in their congressional districts. It is an innovative step toward a better education for our children.

I salute Ms. Cliett and all her colleagues at Sealey Elementary School in Tallahassee, FL for their efforts in making learning fun and exciting for the students, while greatly enhancing the quality of their education. They are proving that with a little ingenuity, incredible progress can be made in education.

#### LEGISLATIVE PRESSURE IS A MUST IN THE FIGHT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF CHINA'S HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY

### HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, Secretary Baker is scheduled to be in Beijing for 3 days beginning tomorrow, November 15. This trip constitutes the highest level visit by a Bush administration official since the Tiananmen Square killings of June 1989.

Those of us who were involved in crafting the House legislation on conditional extension of most-favored-nation [MFN] status for China are waiting expectantly for the results of Mr. Baker's face-to-face with the leaders of the People's Republic of China [PRC]. I am particularly interested in the Secretary's efforts toward securing a commitment from the Government in Beijing to pursue a human rights policy that comes closer to internationally recognized norms.

That said, however, I feel strongly that the House and Senate should go ahead with the business of negotiating a compromise con-

ference report that would condition extension of MFN status—beyond June 1992—upon the Chinese Government's meeting certain requirements. While I will fully appreciate any headway that Mr. Baker can make through diplomatic channels, as a House conferee on H.R. 2212, Congresswoman Pelosi's conditional MFN vehicle, I am not willing to trust the policymakers in the PRC to the extent that I would discontinue my work toward getting conditional MFN legislation passed during the 102d Congress.

If Chinese officials promise Secretary Baker the world, great. I feel strongly, however, that regardless of what transpires over the next 3 days, the U.S. Government needs legislation in order to ensure that officials in Beijing will be held to any promises they make. After all, talk is cheap, but MFN is worth a whole pile of money to the Chinese, about \$10.4 billion, to be exact, for last year alone.

#### A TRIBUTE TO MOSAIC

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to a wonderful traveling exhibit on the Jewish experience in Florida called MOSAIC. This Jewish year 5752 marks the 500th anniversary of the expulsion of the Jews from Spain, and the arrival of conversos in the Americas.

MOSAIC is a celebration of the Jewish experience in Florida from 1763 to present day. Highlighting ethnicity as part of America's multicultural experience, important aspects of Jewish life such as family and synagogue, interethnic relationships, contributions to the development of Florida, and the group's acculturation into society through the decades are explored. The exhibit is rich in photographs and artifacts collected from families throughout the State, and oral histories revealing special memories complete the exhibit.

The exhibit has been hosted by Miami, Sarasota, Jacksonville, and Pensacola, since its inauguration in 1990 and over 100,000 people have seen it. In January 1992, MOSAIC will be presented in Tallahassee, and both Governor Lawton Chiles and Secretary of State Jim Smith will be participating in the ribbon cutting ceremony. The exhibit will travel to seven other sites in Florida from 1990 to 1992, including Sarasota, Jacksonville, Pensacola, Orlando, Palm Beach, and Fort Lauderdale.

MOSAIC is an official project of the National Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission and is a joint project of the Judaic Studies Program of the University of Miami, the Samuel and Helene Soref Jewish Community Center in Fort Lauderdale, and the Central Agency for Jewish Education. Supporters of MOSAIC include the Florida Department of State and the Florida Endowment for the Humanities.

I wish to recognize Dr. Henry Green, the project director of MOSAIC; Marcia Kerstein Zerivitz, the statewide coordinator and director of development of MOSAIC; Patricia Wickman,

the project curator; J. Andrew Brian, the exhibit director; Dr. Abraham Gittelsohn, director of education; and Laura Hochman, director of community programming. Their work and dedication to MOSAIC is tremendous and provides a great educational benefit to the history of our country.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE GULF OF MEXICO PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT OF 1991

### HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Gulf of Mexico Protection and Restoration Act of 1991, legislation intended to ensure that the Gulf of Mexico remains one of the world's most productive ecosystems. I am joined in this effort by the members of the Florida delegation as well as Representatives of other Gulf States.

The Gulf of Mexico is a resource at risk. Environmental abuse is putting the gulf's vast recreational and economic resources in serious danger. This body of water is a treasure, whose riches are shared in some degree by the United States and Mexico, the nations of the wider Caribbean and the entire world.

The Gulf of Mexico is the ninth largest water body in the world. In spite of its size and the large population base around its coastline, the gulf may be the most ignored body of water. The coastline is shared by five States: Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas. It seems as though it is viewed as an endless body of water with limitless resources needing very little protection. Bits and pieces of information are slowly painting a picture that is quite different—many areas in the gulf are suffering from overuse, habitat losses, nutrient overenrichment, toxins and pesticides impacts, public health problems, shellfish bed closures, and declining fisheries. To ignore this picture, though blurry, would be fatal, for losses in the gulf will indeed have widespread national implications.

The gulf is important for any number of reasons and the justifications for this initiative are extraordinary:

Two-thirds of the contiguous United States drains into the gulf. The Mississippi River drainage is the single overwhelming source of pollutants from at least 11 States ranging from Minnesota in the north to Louisiana in the south.

The gulf produces approximately 40 percent of the U.S. commercial fish yield. The gulf shrimp fishery is the most valuable fishery in the United States. Yet, at any given time 57 percent or 3.4 million acres of shellfish beds are permanently or conditionally closed.

The gulf provides critical habitats for 75 percent of migratory waterfowl traversing the United States.

The gulf's coastal wetlands comprise about half of the national total wetlands, and are being reduced at a rate of 50 square miles per year in the area around the Mississippi delta.

One-sixth of the U.S. population now lives in Gulf Coastal States.

Ninety percent of the U.S. offshore oil and gas comes from the gulf. Yet, funding to protect the gulf against water quality damage is the lowest in comparison with other major water body programs.

Approximately 45 percent of U.S. shipping tonnage passes through gulf ports, including three of the top five commercial ports in the country. Vital maintenance activity produced 60 million cubic yards of dredged material in 1986, and 70 percent of this was deposited in the waters and coastal areas of the gulf.

The Gulf of Mexico's Texas and central Florida beach resorts are at the core of a tourism industry that grosses \$5 billion per year, yet erosion is causing the coastline to recede as much as 5 feet per year in some areas.

Marine debris washes up on gulf shores at rates as high as 2 tons per mile, threatening tourism, fisheries, and marine mammals.

In short, the Gulf of Mexico provides an impressive wealth of resources to the United States and presents comparably great responsibilities to the Nation. The continued health and productivity of the gulf must, therefore, become a national priority.

To date the efforts to develop information and provide basic protection for the gulf have been piecemeal. Throughout our history the Gulf of Mexico has been perceived as having limitless resources. However, the increase in population, the demand for recreational access and development, increased seafood consumption, and the startling statistics concerning the rate of loss of natural habitats have combined to produce the stark realization that what the gulf can supply is indeed limited. Conflicts have arisen among the users of the gulf: Between recreational and commercial fishermen; between land developers and conservationists; between oil and gas extractors and fishermen; between those who use coastal waters to disperse wastes and those downstream or lower who use those waters for other purposes, such as drinking water or oyster production.

Several years ago to address these concerns, the Environmental Protection Agency initiated what is known as the gulf initiative. This regional program was originally intended as a mechanism to improve coordination among the myriad of local, State, and Federal agencies and efforts which impacted the gulf. However noble this effort, it does not measure up to the efforts we are making to protect and preserve other national bodies of water such as the Chesapeake Bay or the Great Lakes.

Earlier this year EPA announced it would increase discretionary funding for its Gulf Program from \$1.4 million in fiscal year 1991 to \$6.3 million in fiscal year 1992—a 350-percent increase. In comparison, we have authorized \$13 million a year on the Chesapeake Bay and \$11 million on the Great Lakes. The Gulf of Mexico is certainly no less a national treasure.

The legislation I am proposing is an amendment to the Clean Water Act which we will be considering for reauthorization next year. It establishes the "Gulf of Mexico Management Program," and mandates that the Administrator of EPA develop and begin implementation of a comprehensive plan to improve and protect the water quality of the Gulf of Mexico.

The plan should include the following elements: Collection of information on the gulf,

coordination of Federal and State efforts to improve the water quality and determination of the impact of man-induced and environmental changes on the resources of the gulf.

In addition, EPA is directed, in preparing the plan, to consult with the relevant Federal agencies which may include the Army Corps of Engineers, the Department of Agriculture, Department of the Interior, Department of Commerce, the Coast Guard and others, as well as the Gulf States. I might add, Mr. Speaker, that this program is not intended to eliminate the efforts of other Federal agencies dedicated to preserving the environmental integrity of the gulf.

In addition, the legislation calls for the establishment of a policy board, a technical steering committee, and a citizens advisory committee comprised of five representatives from each of the Gulf States.

The research program provides for grants to be made available, for use in developing baseline data, to State agencies, nonprofit research organizations, or universities which meet certain eligibility requirements.

The bill authorizes \$30 million in fiscal year 1993 and such sums as are necessary in future years.

The bill is intended to provide much-needed national focus and attention on the profound needs and resources of the Gulf of Mexico. The exact structure of the program is left to the discretion of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. Building on the Gulf Initiative Program, I believe EPA is capable of quick starting this program of national economic and environmental significance.

I know my colleagues are aware that we recently adopted legislation proclaiming 1992 as the "Year of the Gulf of Mexico." The level of support for that proposal, quickly adopted by the House, is indicative that the time has come to focus attention at the highest levels on concerted action to preserve the Gulf of Mexico.

Legislation similar to that which I am proposing has already been introduced in the Senate. While different in some respects the purpose is the same. In addition, I understand Members of both House and Senate are preparing proposals to provide a mechanism for consultation and cooperation with the Government of Mexico and other affected countries on the issue of the water quality of the gulf.

Mr. Speaker, it is very clear the time has come to make the Gulf of Mexico one of our national priorities. With the involvement and cooperation of the Federal Government, the Gulf States and the impacted communities, I believe we can take great strides toward preserving and protecting this cherished body of water for the enjoyment of generations to come.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE HISTORIC FIFTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

##### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate in the official record of the Na-

tion one of the District's most distinguished churches—the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church—on the occasion of its 150th anniversary.

The Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church was founded by the Reverend John F. Cook, whose freedom from slavery was bought by his aunt when he was 16. In 1969, the Reverend John L. Pharr, Sr. became the 12th and current pastor. The church's extraordinary tradition of service to the community has continued. Reverend Pharr has worked with the Model Inner City Community Organization [MICCO] and Uplift House. The church made housing available to For Love of Children [FLOC] and cared lovingly for the foster families placed there. During the pastorate of the Reverend Pharr the former structure was replaced by a new church building with an education wing.

Throughout its 150 years, the church members have continued to share the conviction of John F. Cook, the schoolmaster and pastor, that education must be available to African-Americans. The recognition that continues to be made of the young people of the church on completion of all levels, from elementary school to graduate degree, has passed on to each generation of the church family the importance and the value of education. Faith and trust in God have not diminished over the years, and the congregation continues its long tradition of fostering Christian brotherhood in the Washington community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this body join me in congratulating this remarkable church on the occasion of its 150th anniversary knowing that its future is as promising as its history has been brilliant.

#### DICK THE BRUISER LEFT A HARD-HITTING LEGACY

##### HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, most people in Indianapolis were saddened at the death of our friend Richard Afflis, also known as Dick the Bruiser.

The Afflis family is well known in our community for nobility. I suppose it's no secret that professional wrestling involves a lot of professional acting as well as athletics. And our friend Dick the Bruiser was superb at both.

#### DICK THE BRUISER LEFT A HARD-HITTING LEGACY

Richard Afflis, 62, better known as "Dick the Bruiser" within the arena of professional wrestling, died Sunday in Largo, Fla.

Mr. Afflis, "the world's most dangerous wrestler," lived in Indianapolis. His death came just three weeks after a Southern Indiana match that proved to be the final encounter of his 35-year career.

"Bruiser" received his nickname in the early 1950s when he was an offensive lineman with the Green Bay Packers professional football team.

Afflis held the distinction of "world champion" five times in the Worldwide Wrestling Association and the National Wrestling Alliance.

Recently, he appeared in commercials for Kroger Co. and Indiana Bell that urged residents to recycle their telephone directories.

"He just wouldn't quit," said Chuck Marlowe, a free-lance sportscaster who was commentator for Bruiser's matches for TV's now-defunct "Championship Wrestling" from 1957 to 1970.

"But he enjoyed physical contact. He couldn't have done anything else but football and wrestling," Marlowe said.

Afflis attended Shorridge High School two years and graduated from Lafayette Jefferson High School.

He attended Purdue University and graduated from the University of Nevada-Las Vegas. He later was a bouncer in Las Vegas before hitting the big time in pro wrestling.

During his prime in the mid-1960s, Bruiser reportedly earned \$100,000 a year—the first pro wrestler to do so. By contrast, World Wrestling Federation champion Hulk Hogan earned \$150,000 for a one-night appearance last August.

"Bruiser would walk down the aisle in Chicago, and the people would chant: 'We want blood!'" recalled Bobby "The Brain" Heenan, who worked with Bruiser from 1965 to 1974. "He would give them blood all right—not his, but mine! He was the toughest man I ever met in my life."

But others knew Bruiser as kind and gentle. He regularly lent his support to campaigns for such charities as the Muscular Dystrophy Association.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Muscular Dystrophy Association, Wheeler Rescue Ministries or Roubidoux West 10th Street Veterans Affairs Hospital. Contributions also may be made to any other organization benefiting the mentally ill or developmentally handicapped.

Flanner & Buchanan High School Road Mortuary is handling arrangements. No plans for services or calling have been made.

Survivors—wife Louise "Rhea" Iacono Afflis; daughter Michelle R. Replogle; son Karl W. Afflis; nine grandchildren.

#### DISABILITY DETERMINATION ACCURACY ACT OF 1991

##### HON. BUTLER DERRICK

OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. DERRICK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that seeks to improve accuracy in the early stages of the Social Security disability determination process and significantly reduce the length of time it takes deservingly beneficiaries to collect payments. Though a great percentage of claimants who appeal their cases do receive their benefits—with backpay—a minimum of 14 months after beginning the claims process, these are people who cannot afford such a lengthy wait. They are unable to work. While the appeals process is dragging out, their bills are piling up, their resources dwindling.

The major reason benefit denials are reversed by administrative law judges [ALJ's] at a later stage in the appeals process is because ALJ's make differing assessments of claimants' ability to work than Disability Determination Services [DDS] workers do in the earlier stages of the process. In large part, the problem is DDS workers are making only paper reviews of claimants' cases. Indeed, some feel that inaccurate work-capability assessments by DDS workers are solely the re-

sult of the DDS worker never having seen the claimant personally. While the DDS decision team does include medical professionals, no member of that team ever examines the claimant personally prior to estimating the claimant's capacity to work.

The measure I am offering, the "Disability Determination Accuracy Act of 1991," agrees, in principle, with the idea that claimants should be examined in person in the early stages of the determination process, prior to any denial of benefits based on their ability to do work. However, this measure reflects a higher standard of accuracy because examinations would be performed by qualified medical professionals of the claimants' choosing who meet strict reporting criteria. These reports would be used as the basis for assessing claimants' ability to perform substantial gainful activity. Because these examinations could be performed immediately prior to a DDS-level denial and by qualified medical professionals meeting strict—but fair—reporting criteria, DDS workers would be making their decisions on the basis of current, medically reliable data.

The standard of accuracy I am seeking, however, could not be achieved under the current system with the above changes alone. Many DDS workers acknowledge that they are often rejecting claims because of bureaucratic technicalities that would hold accuracy hostage even in cases where the data being reviewed are current and medically reliable. For this reason, the legislation I am offering would free DDS workers to give medical reports their due weight in deciding how capable claimants are of performing substantial gainful activity. Further, this measure would require that where DDS workers dispute the assessments of medical professionals in this regard, they must offer a detailed explanation of how they arrived at a decision counter to that of the examiner. By allowing DDS to workers to approve deserving claimants despite bureaucratic technicalities and requiring adequate explanations in cases where these workers dispute substantial medical evidence, a still greater level of accuracy would be achieved.

Accuracy in the early stages of the determination process would be further improved by reforms this bill offers to bring about wider physician participation. The "Disability Determination Accuracy Act of 1991" would allow claimants 45 days to choose a physician qualified to perform the examination used to determine their ability to work. Moreover, all physicians who perform these examinations would be reimbursed at a fair market rate—with provisions to prevent excessive charges. Adequate reimbursements would encourage wide participation by the medical community, bringing fresh faces and perspectives to the process. Here, too, accuracy is the objective.

I urge my colleagues to give this measure serious consideration and to commit themselves to resolving the twin problems of needless, lengthy appeals and less than accurate decisionmaking in the disability determination process. Those Americans affected by the sluggishness of this process are among our least fortunate. In the name of justice and compassion, let's act on this problem.

## A TRIBUTE TO THE WOLFSONIAN FOUNDATION

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to the Wolfsonian Foundation, which was established in 1986 by art collector Mitchell Wolfson, Jr., who believes that these unique museum study and exhibition centers, in Miami, FL, and Genoa, Italy, will serve as resources for their local and national viewers as well as for the international museum and scholarly community. The Wolfsonian Foundation states that these initiatives are focused on the study and appreciation of the design, decorative and architectural arts and reflect the same creative approach that shaped the formulation of the Mitchell Wolfson, Jr., collection.

The Mitchell Wolfson, Jr., collection estimated at nearly 60,000 objects of art and rare books dates from the late 19th to the mid-20th centuries. Mr. Wolfson states that his collection encompasses furniture, sculpture, paintings, books, graphics, and other works on paper, as well as an extensive archive relating to the period.

Through a series of academic study and fellowship programs, national and international traveling exhibitions and scholarly initiatives, the foundation believes that they will be promoting public education and awareness of the social, historical, technological, political, economic, and artistic material culture of Europe and America in the period 1885 to 1945.

The Wolfsonian Foundation's International Exhibitions Program will organize and travel throughout the United States and Europe exhibitions drawn from the Mitchell Wolfson, Jr., collection. The foundation suggests that they will actively support the efforts of other museums worldwide to stimulate interest in and appreciation of the arts of this period by making its collections available for loan and research.

I would like to recognize Mitchell Wolfson, Jr., for his outstanding contribution to the community and I wish him much success with the Wolfsonian Foundation.

## NORTH DADE SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE: WORKING TO MAKE THINGS BETTER

### HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, thousands of my constituents in northeast Dade County depend on the benefits they have earned under Social Security in order to make ends meet. I rise today to recognize the efforts of the people who keep Social Security working in our community: The management and employees of the North Dade Social Security office.

The vast majority of Social Security cases never come across my desk, because they are properly handled by Social Security on a

timely basis. However, we do hear about the mistakes that Social Security makes because we encourage our constituents to let us know when they experience problems. When we contact the North Dade Social Security office, we deal with dedicated, skilled public servants who know the law, know the system, and are guided by a desire to get things right. I have visited these fine people and talked with them myself, and I can say from firsthand experience that it is this willingness to listen and to resolve any problems that distinguishes the personnel of this office.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the following employees of our North Dade Social Security office and their manager, Errol J. Simmons, for a job well done. You have made a big impact—and a favorable impression—on our community.

#### LITTLE RIVER STAFF

Woodel, Carol; Chea, Theresa; Rosenberg, Neil; Adams, John; Cohen, Jeanette; Eichler, Elaine; Harris, Mary; Milkes, Sara; Lefkowitz, Raquel; Spann, Pamela; Toboz, Lillian; White, Elaine; Dorce, Jean; Ford, Arletha; Hernandez, Blanca I; Kricun, Leslie; Belizaire, Windy; Seralena, Alex; Libby, Rose.

#### HIALEAH STAFF

Machado, Raul; Allen, Haydee; Bello, Estela; Bello, Maria; Bello, Noel; Bustillo, Gilda; Magwood-Ward, Ann; Carvajal, Sandra; Castro, Luz; Dixon, Lester; Fleming, Grace; Fontanez, Sylvia; Fuentes, Felix; Fuentes, Naida; Fundora, Sylvia; Garcia, Angela; Garcia, Hilda; Giron, Carlos.

Hernandez, Charles; Lopez-Ricon, Dalia; Perez, Pedro; Peruyera, Celso; Robles, Jeannette; Rodriguez, Regla; Silva, Lydia; Sustache, Doris; Triana, Celia; Villar, Eulalia; Mir, Amada; Pena, Emilia; Rivera, Elizabeth; Holloman, Sandra; Washington, Veronica; Gonzalez, Gloria; Roberts, Janice; Banks-Dawkins, Johnnie Mae; Mateo, Greycy.

#### MIAMI NORTH STAFF

Simmons, Errol J.; Delise-Stessel, Stephanie; Fassig, Elizabeth; McCray, Alphonso; Mish, Gloria; Clark, Dorothy; Filippini, Carol A.; Bernstein, Marilyn; Branch, Charles; Clarke, Marcia; Drake, Sandra; Edwards, Eva; Felder, Betty; Houser, Michael; Jacome, Marcello; Martinez, Raquel.

McAuliffe, Patricia; McPherson, Pat; Nemeroff, Barbara; Reckley, Maria; Robinson, Carlton; Thompson, Freenis; Travieso, Juan; Waring, Susan; Cox, Gloria; Holmes, Annette; Moore, Carolyn; Tutt, William; Davis, Claire; Kakanis, Johanna; Urquhart, Vernon; Vera, Martha; Tarver, Leona.

## STATEMENT BY DOBROSLAV PARAGA, PRESIDENT OF THE CROATIAN PARTY OF RIGHTS

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

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, major cities in Croatia are being destroyed by the Yugoslav Federal Army and thousands of people are dying daily despite 12 cease-fires. Today, I would like to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL

RECORD a statement by Dobroslav Paraga, president of the Croatian Party of Rights and human rights advocate. This statement speaks of the present crisis situation in Croatia and is a reaffirmation of Croatia's desire for independence and commitment to democracy. Please print the enclosed statement here.

CROATIAN PARTY OF RIGHTS,  
November 12, 1991.

MR. PRESIDENT,  
MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE,  
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE,  
Washington, DC.

My dream is for Croatia to become for its citizens the America of Europe guaranteeing all its peoples, whatever their ethnic background, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." It was because of my belief in the United States and what it stands for that I came to Congress for help in realizing these goals. I was deeply honored when on August 4, 1989, the Senate of the United States in the 101st Congress adopted the following resolution:

SENATE RESOLUTION 169

Resolution supporting the efforts of Dobroslav Paraga to bring about increased respect for human rights in Yugoslavia

Whereas Dobroslav Paraga, who has twice been adopted as a prisoner of conscience by Amnesty International, has endured hardship for openly calling on the Yugoslav Government to honor its commitments under the Helsinki Accords to respect the fundamental human rights of all the citizens of Yugoslavia;

Whereas Dobroslav Paraga has been tried on three occasions by Yugoslav courts, the initial charge being that, in 1980, he, along with a Jewish Croatian student, Ernest Brajder, authored a petition opposing torture in Yugoslavia and calling for the release of political prisoners;

Whereas as a result, both men were arrested and, three days later, Ernest Brajder died under what the Department of State calls "mysterious circumstances";

Whereas in 1986, Mr. Paraga sued the Government of Yugoslavia for injuries, both physical and psychological, inflicted on him by prison authorities during his imprisonment;

Whereas the regime and court in Zagreb denied him a fair and just trial, an account of which was set forth in the Department of State's annual Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 1987;

Whereas the Yugoslav Government forbade Mr. Paraga in 1987 to speak out publicly in any way about his experiences as a political prisoner;

Whereas in violation of that order of silence, Dobroslav Paraga has come to the West to speak out about human rights abuses in Yugoslavia; and

Whereas, upon his return to Yugoslavia, Dobroslav Paraga risks imprisonment again because of his open criticism of the Yugoslav Government's human rights abuses: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Government of Yugoslavia, in recognition of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, should guarantee its citizens fundamental human rights and freedoms;

(2) the Yugoslav Government should grant unconditional amnesty to all political prisoners;

(3) the Government of Yugoslavia should dismiss the charges currently pending against human rights activist Dobroslav

Paraga, allow him and his family to return to their home in Croatia, and end all forms of harassment against him and his family;

(4) the Government of Yugoslavia should conduct an investigation into the death of Ernest Brajder, who, according to the Department of State, died under "mysterious circumstances", and should make its findings public.

Although an identical bill was introduced in the House of Congress, House Resolution 240, with the following 36 cosponsors, Broomfield, Pursell, Gilman, Smith (NJ), Traficant, Lipinski, Courter, Yatron, Hayes (IL), James, Kolter, Scheuer, Gallegly, Porter, Schuette, Mrazek, Henry, Bilirakis, Dellums, Miller (WA), Lantos, Hefley, Hubbard, Levin (MI), de Lugo, Bates, Kleczka, Frost, Fawell, Fazio, Hyde, Feighan, Burton (IN), Hall (OH), Lancaster, Machtley, and Brown (CA), two years have passed since Senate Resolution 169 was adopted and not one step has been taken by either the "democratic" government of Yugoslavia or the new "democratic" government of Croatia to attempt to fulfill any aspect of this resolution. Even worse, the very same people that were responsible for the arrest of Ernest Brajder and myself in 1980, and the subsequent death after three days of interrogation of Ernest Brajder, have now received promotions in Mr. Tudjman's government. Although neither the communist government of Yugoslavia nor the leftovers of communism who are in power in Croatia will fulfill their duties and conduct an investigation into the death of Ernest Brajder much of what I have accomplished since his death has been done in his name and memory because I know that had he lived he would have continued to fight at my side for a better life for his fellow Croatians. In my continuing investigation of Mr. Brajder's death I have confirmed that he was in fact thrown to his death at the investigative detention center in Zagreb. In the meantime Mr. Zdravko Mustać who was at that time Chief of the Secret Police for Zagreb is now Special Adviser to President Tudjman's Cabinet for National Security.

On September 21, 1991 Ante Paradžik, the vice-president of the Croatian Party of Rights, and I were supposed to speak at a political rally in the town of Krizeveci. At the last moment I was detained in Zagreb and Ante Paradžik left to attend the rally with a driver and a passenger. Besides being the vice-president of the Croatian Party of Rights Ante Paradžik was also the vice-president of the Association of Croatian Political Prisoners as well as also having been the president of the Croatian Student's Union in 1971 during the events of "Croatian Spring". He had been in prison for his political activities and he was well known as an outspoken critic against corruption and communism. On his way back to Zagreb Ante Paradžik's car stopped at five road blocks. Upon stopping at the fifth road block the MUP (Ministry of the Interior police) officer came to within one yard of the car as if he were going to step up to it to ask for identification. Instead he stopped, took three steps backwards, assumed a battle stance and started firing at Ante Paradžik with an automatic AK-47 rifle. Two other MUP officers also started firing at the car which was at a complete standstill and from which not one shot was fired. There were over fifty bullets fired at the car. The car was rifled from all sides, even the roof. Ante Paradžik was killed. Branko Perković, the driver, was wounded. Ivan Oršanić, the passenger, miraculously escaped injury.

The official statement issued by MUP within hours of the death of Ante Paradžik

stated that Paradžik's vehicle did not stop at the last two check points, that shots were fired from Paradžik's car at the MUP officers and that the MUP officers returned fire to defend themselves. Not one official from MUP nor the Minister himself will admit responsibility for issuing that statement. Investigation has shown that Paradžik's car was fully stopped and that not one shot was fired from Paradžik's car. MUP also possesses tape of police radio conversations. Transcripts of the tape show that an order was issued to "kill", "shoot", MUP shot and killed him. Ante Paradžik was assassinated. Who was responsible?

My life's work has been dedicated to helping achieve equal liberties for everyone be they Croatian, Albanian, Lithuanian or any other people. When Iraq occupied Kuwait, and while Yugoslavia was repairing Iraqi jets, the Croatian Party of Rights was the only political organization in Croatia or former Yugoslavia to formerly express our position in support of the United States with the following letter of January 15, 1991 offering volunteers and recorded in the Congressional Record of January 18, 1991:

MR. PRESIDENT,  
Members of Congress.

Dear Honorable Representatives of the People of the United States of America: While dramatic changes are still occurring daily in Eastern Europe and an unavoidable confrontation has developed in the Middle East I wish to personally thank you on behalf of the people of Croatia on your courageous assumption of world leadership to ensure that fundamental human rights and liberties are available to all.

As President Havel stated to me when I met with him in Prague on October 29, 1990—"if there are human rights violations going on anywhere, then human rights are threatened everywhere."

Your support of the freedom seeking peoples of the world, from Lithuania to Kuwait and beyond, is instrumental in the achievement of this goal and nowhere do we understand this more than in Croatia.

While we Croatians have not yet completed our transition to democracy and independence I can personally testify that had it not been for the U.S. Senate passing Senate Resolution 169 on August 4, 1989, supporting my efforts to bring about increased respect for human rights in Yugoslavia that I would now not be writing to you as the President of the Croatian Party of Rights from our offices in Zagreb but rather from one of the jail or prison cells where I had previously been incarcerated and tortured for circulating a petition asking for amnesty for all political prisoners in Yugoslavia in 1980.

Although we in Croatia have democratic political parties we do not yet have "government of the people, by the people, for the people." While we are patiently changing this we will not allow ourselves to be identified by the actions of those who still rule us but do not represent us.

On September 18, 1990, Associated Press ran a report on Iraqi jets being serviced by Yugoslavia in Croatia which Senator Dole noted with a request for an investigation in the Congressional Record of October 24, 1990, entitled "What are Iraqi Military Aircraft Doing in Yugoslavia?" And then on January 11, 1991, Reuters reported that Iraqi agents or terrorists may already be in place in Europe having infiltrated through Yugoslavia.

We have all watched these terrifying experiences unfold into dramatic statements of man's inhumanity to man and we've all wondered why and when will it end. The people

of Croatia know how difficult it is, if not impossible, to end armed aggression and oppression without help and we feel that it is our duty to express ourselves to the people of the United States and the world community by volunteering our services to actively participate with the following declaration:

"DECLARATION

"We, the people of Croatia, join in this opportunity to stand, and side, with our friends, the United States of America and other governments of the world who in this time of world crises have courageously assumed the burden of leadership in full implementation of the United Nations Resolutions; and whereas the Federal Government of Yugoslavia, and its offspring Governments in the Republics of Yugoslavia, have chosen a position of non-commitment; we feel that this international effort to stop the brutal aggression of Saddam Hussein demands the active support of all who care about preserving freedom and the rights of human beings to live peacefully within their own country.

"We, the undersigned, in our desire to actively participate, shoulder to shoulder, with other nations of the world, hereby, volunteer our services to the multinational forces united in resolve to secure the justice which will alone result in lasting peace, as well as extending our commitment to a multinational peace keeping force to preserve this new world order."

Presently the people of Croatia are expressing themselves by individually signing this declaration just as over 500,000 Croatsians have signed a petition for independence from Yugoslavia over the course of the last six months. Maybe someday soon the nation of Croatia will once again be able to express itself as a country in such an honorable commitment as is this participation in achieving the unalienable rights of all people—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Because I believe in a Croatia that looks towards a democratic future in the world community, the repeated linking of my party, the Croatian Party of Rights, with "Nazi" or "Fascist" sympathies are particularly distressing to me personally. Such charges coming from Milošević, Tudjman and Delich-Bentley are completely baseless. They go against everything I have dedicated my life in working for—the rights for all citizens of Croatia no matter what their ethnic background to live under a democratic government responsible to the people. In 1989, upon returning to the United States after being a guest of honor of Milošević, Ms. Delich-Bentley reported her findings on Yugoslavia, recorded in the Congressional Record, where she stated that there was no repression in Kosovo, and that there were no political prisoners in Yugoslavia—only five or six terrorists in prison. I have spent over ten years dispelling lies such as those and I have every intent in dispelling lies linking fascism with myself or the Croatian Party of Rights.

The Croatian Party of Rights has led the fight to save Croatia from an aggressor, Serbia, which attacked us on our own soil and the world has been agonizingly slow in recognizing this aggression. If we had just stood by as Tudjman ordered us to do, Croatia would no longer exist. I could not advise my party members to not put up a fight while our fellow Croatians were being murdered by the thousands and one third of our land was being stolen. I do not agree with the Tudjman-Milošević-EC solution for Ilok—that is the evacuation of Croatian people and giving the city to Serbia. This same solution

of evacuation and handing over territory is proposed for Vukovar and Dubrovnik. We refuse to accept this solution. If it is within our power Vukovar and Dubrovnik will not fall.

I am proud of the members of the Croatian Party of Rights and what we have been able to accomplish in the face of overwhelming odds in this war in which any rational person can instantly see through the manipulations of Tudjman-Milošević and the EC. A quick analysis shows that Tudjman and Mesić are the two top men in the Croatian Democratic Union party (HDZ). Tudjman is the president of the HDZ and therefore Mesić is subordinate to him in their party. On the other hand Mesić is the president of Yugoslavia and therefore Tudjman as the president of Croatia is subordinate to him. In the meantime Tudjman is Commander in Chief of the Croatian army which is at war with the Yugoslav army whose Commander in Chief is Mesić. Milošević though controls the Yugoslav army. Or is it the Yugoslav army that controls Milošević?

How can the world community even consider giving credibility to any of the above mentioned parties by actually endorsing negotiations, conferences and agreements with them? I am not at all surprised that none of the twelve agreements by and between them has held. Is anybody? Is it not time to address the demise of Yugoslavia realistically?

If it had been in my power to peacefully assure Croatia's independence, it would have been, in every case, my first choice. What is currently happening in Croatia is a tragedy for all its citizens, in particular, and for humankind, in general. Serbia is at war to preserve its position of privilege and Croatia is at war fighting for its existence. The Yugoslav experiment is dead and all the former republics need to progress into democracy and rid themselves of the leftover of communism. Serbian claims of Croatia's plans for genocide against Serbs may turn out to be bitterly ironic if the reports of heavy losses among their own troops are true. The only reason Serbs are being killed in Croatia is because they have attacked Croatians on their own soil. Serbian leaders will have a lot to answer to their people for when the true cost of its war of aggression and occupation against Croatia is made clear. All those lives lost, on both sides, and for what—to keep pawns in office who do not have the best interest of their people at heart.

The people of Croatia have expressed their desire to be independent and democratic. I have dedicated my life to human rights which by definition are non-discriminatory. The Croatian Party of Rights is committed to serving the people of Croatia to enable them to achieve this dream of independence with democracy based on fundamental human rights. We welcome the input and help of everyone who is interested in bringing independence, peace, democracy and human dignity to Croatia.

DOBROSLAV PARAGA,  
President,  
Croatian Party of Rights.

TRIBUTE TO ERVIN O. SCHMIDT

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize the life of a brave and

unique American. Ervin O. Schmidt is the only World War II veteran who was present both at the beginning of the war, when his ship was sunk at Pearl Harbor, and at the end, on the U.S. submarine that sank the last enemy ship.

During Veteran's Day this week, and the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Pearl Harbor next month, it is a time for honoring and remembering all those who gave their lives, or years of their lives, to defending our country. As we honor our veterans during these commemorative ceremonies, it would be difficult to find a veteran whose service was more symbolic than Ervin Schmidt's.

Mr. Schmidt was aboard the U.S.S. *California* at Pearl Harbor, alongside the *Arizona*, when both were sunk on December 7, 1941. He was pulled from the water by a motorized launch, but in the confusion after the attack, he was listed as missing in action. His family held a funeral for him before the report of his survival reached them.

After 4 years of Pacific battles on both surface ships and submarines, he was a member of the hundred or so crew on the U.S.S. *Torsk*, a submarine operating in the Sea of Japan. A truce was imminent, so the *Torsk* sought to avoid further contact with enemy ships. After being pursued, the *Torsk* finally sank its pursuer—the last sinking of the war. Mr. Schmidt was the only man aboard the U.S.S. *Torsk* who had been at Pearl Harbor.

Both before and after the war, Mr. Schmidt's life details many elements of the American dream. He emigrated from Germany with his family in 1923 when he was 7 years old. Ervin grew up on a farm in Wisconsin, worked in the Civilian Conservation Corps in the late 1930's, and then joined the Navy in 1940. He met and married his wife during the war. When the war was over, the Schmidts lived in the Pacific Northwest with their four children. Despite financial hardship, the family went camping every summer, skied in the winter on Salvation Army skis that cost 50 cents a pair, and remained active in their church and in the Boy Scouts of America for decades. They raised one son to become an Eagle Scout and a Harvard graduate.

Mr. Schmidt is now 75 years old and in good health. He climbed Mount Rainier regularly until the last few years. He remains active in the Submarine Veterans of World War II and in the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association and plans on being in Honolulu in December for the Pearl Harbor Commemoration. His service to his country and his exemplary life stand as a tribute to veterans everywhere.

As part of our Nation's efforts to remember and honor our country's veterans from all wars, I am honored to have the opportunity to recognize Ervin Schmidt and his brave and loyal service to our Nation. I join my colleagues today in saluting Mr. Schmidt and honoring all our American Veterans, on behalf of a grateful Nation. We, as Americans, can never thank them enough for their selfless efforts on behalf of the ideals of freedom and democracy.

UNEMPLOYMENT BILL  
SHORTCHANGES MANY

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, today the Congress has passed extended unemployment benefits for millions of Americans after two previous Presidential vetoes. As I vote for this bill, however, I am truly outraged that because of White House demands, my own State of Ohio is one of those States that will be severely shortchanged on benefits under this narrow bill. No worker who has fallen off unemployment benefits since March will be covered. Only workers who now drop off benefits can qualify. At one point this summer the unemployment rate in one of the counties in my district reached 10.4 percent. If that unbelievably high percentage was not disturbing enough, the stories I hear from my constituents every week are downright tragic. Many people in my district have been looking for work for months with no luck. It's frankly hard to find a job when factory after factory is closing or laying off workers. There are no jobs whatsoever to be found.

I do not look forward to telling those unemployed workers in my district that have been without work for months that they will not qualify for an additional 6 weeks of benefits. I do not look forward to telling them that unless they were lucky enough to lose their job after the cut off that they will not receive additional benefits. It sickens me that hundreds of men and women in my district that have been waiting for the President to sign a bill since August have waited without gain.

This is the third unemployment compensation bill the Congress has passed since August. The President vetoed the other two bills that would have provided reach-back benefits to people in my district who have fallen off their unemployment benefits since last spring. The accounting trickery that was employed to get the President to finally sign a bill is unfair and cheapens the entire process. The closed-door negotiating that went on to get a bill signed means that those unemployed men and women and their families in my district that have been waiting for additional benefits will suffer tremendously during a time of year that should be joyous.

It was only the national political polls that got this President to finally agree to a bill. He still believes there is no recession. During his recent fundraising swing to several cities in the United States, the political message was clear—Americans are hurting and it's affecting his ranking in the polls. So now we have his bill—albeit too late for thousands of working men and women—to stop the barrage of negative press stories. But, in fact, it is a bill that will provide unemployed workers in my area with only 6 weeks of benefits.

I will vote reluctantly for this weak bill because it is all we have. In the next 9 months at least 70,000 Ohioans can be helped. But thousands will not be helped. My heart goes out to those residents of the Ninth District of Ohio who should but will not receive benefits under this plan. We here in Congress simply

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

do not have sufficient votes to override a Presidential veto and sign a bill that treats all our unemployed workers with decency and compassion.

TIME FOR U.N. ACTION IN  
YUGOSLAVIA

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, the shelling of Croatia continues. The people of Dubrovnik, shelled repeatedly over the past 2 weeks, have been deprived of food, water, and medicine for 43 days. Vukovar has endured months of constant and lethal bombardment. Dubrovnik's centuries-old and world-renowned historic sites are bombed daily. We can no longer ignore the facts of the situation: the Serb-dominated federal army and Serb guerrillas will not halt their attacks on Croatia until they are faced with serious material reprisal.

Mr. Speaker, I implore the President to take this matter before the United Nations Security Council to urge its adoption of trade sanctions against Serbia, including a ban on oil exports to Serbia, pending that republic's acceptance of a permanent and enforceable cease-fire and negotiations toward a resolution of the conflict. The President ought to take this opportunity to make a strong declaration of the United States' categorical opposition to the federal army's sieges and shelling of Croatia's border cities. He should underscore that declaration by committing the resources of the only superpower in the world to the resolution of the Serb-Croat conflict, the imposition of an enforced cease-fire backed by United Nations peacekeeping forces and the immediate provision of relief to Dubrovnik and Vukovar, protected—if necessary—by peacekeeping forces of a United Nations coalition.

We are hundreds of lives too late, Mr. Speaker, and every day of inaction on the part of the Bush administration adds to the toll. I would urge my colleagues to join me in pressing the administration to act quickly with the concurrence of the European Community, and I strongly urge the President to bring this crisis before the United Nations Security Council, immediately.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION  
CLOSING TAX LOOPHOLES AF-  
FECTING THE MOTION PICTURE  
INDUSTRY

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, on June 25, I introduced H.R. 2748, legislation designed to close two tax loopholes affecting the movie industry. At the time, I said that the motion picture industry has benefited from tax breaks available to no other taxpayer, and that it is time to put an end to these loopholes for multimillion dollar corporations.

Since the introduction of this legislation, I have been informed that the motion picture industry has already discovered new loopholes they could take advantage of if H.R. 4748 were enacted. Today, I am introducing legislation which ends these new loopholes as well.

As I said on June 25, we have an obligation to our constituents to assure tax fairness. My new legislation takes an important step in that direction, and I urge support for it.

A technical description of my legislation is attached:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF LEGISLATION  
CLOSING TAX LOOPHOLES AFFECTING MOTION  
PICTURE INDUSTRYSECTION 1. RECOMPUTATION OF DEPRECIATION  
DETERMINED UNDER INCOME FORECAST METHOD*Present Law*

Taxpayers may claim depreciation deductions for the costs of assets used in a trade or business or for the production of income. In general, the costs of producing intangible assets (such as a film or videotape) may not be depreciated using accelerated methods of depreciation.

The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that films and videotapes may be depreciated using the "income forecast" method of depreciation (see, e.g., Rev. Rul. 60-358, 1960-2 CB 68, amplified by Rev. Rul. 64-273, 1964-2 CB 62). The Courts have generally upheld this depreciation method (see, e.g., *Abramson v. Commissioner*, 86 TC 360).

Under the income forecast method of depreciation, the cost of producing an intangible asset is multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the income for the year from the asset, and the denominator of which is the total income estimated to be derived from the asset.

In 1971, the Internal Revenue Service ruled that the estimate of income from a television series or a film made for television released after 1970 does not have to include any estimated income from domestic syndication of the series or film. (Rev. Proc. 71-29, 1971-2 CB 568).

If a taxpayer (such as a motion picture producer) under-estimates total income, or is not required to include in the estimate of total income future royalty payments, depreciation deductions are artificially high. This, in turn, creates a mis-matching of income and expense.

Present law does not contain a recapture or look-back method for the income forecast method of depreciation.

*Explanation of Proposal*

Under the bill, taxpayers determining a depreciation deduction for films using the income forecast method of depreciation would be required to include income from subsequent television exhibition or syndication of a film in the estimate of total income. Thus, the bill is intended to overrule Rev. Proc. 71-29. In addition, taxpayers claiming a depreciation deduction calculated by using the income forecast method of depreciation would be required to pay (or would receive) interest based on a look-back or recalculation of depreciation.

The look-back method would be applied in any "recomputation year" by comparing depreciation deductions which would have been claimed using the actual income from the property plus estimated future income from the property, determining the underpayment or overpayment of tax, and applying the overpayment rate of section 6221 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The term "recomputation year" means the third taxable year after the property is

placed in service and any subsequent year if the actual income from the property exceeds the sum of the estimate of future income used in the prior recomputation year plus 5% of the actual income used in such prior year.

#### Effective Date

The provision would be effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1991.

#### SECTION 2. TREATMENT OF CERTAIN ROYALTY PAYMENTS UNDER SUBPART F OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986

##### Present Law

The United States exerts jurisdiction to tax all income, whether derived in the U.S. or elsewhere, of U.S. citizens, residents, and corporations. In the case of income earned by a U.S.-owned foreign corporation, no tax is generally imposed until the income is distributed to U.S. shareholders. This principle of deferral does not apply, however, to "subpart F" income.

Subpart F income is generally passive income of a controlled foreign corporation, and is taxed currently to U.S. shareholders (regardless of whether it is distributed). Subpart F income includes foreign base company income, which in turn includes foreign personal holding company income.

Foreign personal holding company income includes dividends, interest, rents, royalties, and annuities. However, rents and royalties derived by the taxpayer in the active conduct of a trade or business, received by a person not related to the controlled foreign corporation, are not treated as foreign personal holding company income. Thus, under present law, rents or royalties earned from the active conduct of a trade or business are not subpart F income, and are not subject to current U.S. taxation until the income is repatriated to U.S. shareholders.

Under current law, it may be possible for a controlled foreign corporation (CFC) to avoid current U.S. taxation by conducting business in a country outside of the country under the laws of which the CFC is controlled or organized. An example might include a corporation established in the Netherland Antilles to control European distribution rights to a movie produced by a U.S. motion picture company. Royalties earned by such a corporation in France, for example, would escape U.S. taxation unless and until the income was repatriated to U.S. shareholders.

#### Explanation of Proposal

Under the bill, only "same country rents and royalties" derived in the active conduct of a trade or business would be excluded from the definition of foreign personal holding company income. A rent or royalty would only be "same country" rents or royalties if it was derived from property not developed or produced by, or acquired from, a related person outside the country in which the CFC is organized, or received by the CFC for the use of such property within the country of organization.

#### Effective Date

The provision would be effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1991.

### LAWMAKERS ABOVE THE LAW

#### HON. SCOTT L. KLUG

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. KLUG. Mr. Speaker, Milton Freedman wrote several years ago about the lie of equality in the Communist nations. He said:

Russia is a country of two nations: a small privileged upper class of bureaucrats . . . and a great mass of people. China, too, is a nation with wide differences.

Though he was writing about societies far away, he could have been writing about one as close to home as Capitol Hill, because we've also set ourselves up as the lawmakers above the law. We have made ourselves a privileged class, both exempt from the laws which we impose on the Nation, and deaf to the Nation's appeals for reform. Within the last 5 legislative days we have passed two major pieces of social legislation, the Civil Rights Restoration Act and the Family and Medical Leave Act. Despite the very high-minded rhetoric that accompanied passage of both bills, we just say no when it comes to putting ourselves under their provisions. We say that what's good for the goose isn't quite so good for the gander. The American people are sick of it and they should be.

Mr. Speaker, I'm introducing a bill today which would take a bite out of the congressional gander's privilege. It's a bill which will place Congress and the judicial branch squarely under title VII of the Civil Rights Act, and give congressional and judicial employees the same guarantees against workplace discrimination and harassment that other American workers have. The Congressional and Judicial Equal Employment Opportunity Act isn't new. It's been introduced in each of the last three Congresses. I hope that this Congress, the 102d, will have the integrity to do what previous Congresses have not done, and pass this legislation. Let's practice what we preach.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION AMENDING THE AIRPORT NOISE AND CAPACITY ACT OF 1990

#### HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation in response to the Federal Aviation Administration's September 25 ruling on aircraft noise and access restrictions. The FAA's final rule established a Federal program for reviewing airport noise and access restrictions on the operations of stage 2 and stage 3 aircraft, disregarding basic local jurisdictional rights on quality of life and noise abatement issues.

The FAA rulings came as a result of specific provisions in the Airport Noise and Capacity Act of 1990 and is a major element of the national aviation noise policy required by that statute. Unfortunately, the Administration's pronouncement is a misguided effort that will result in many sleepless nights for thousands of Americans.

My legislation will amend the Airport Noise and Capacity Act of 1990 to exempt noise and access restrictions on aircraft operations to and from metropolitan airports from the new Federal Review and Approval Program. This change in the program's application will allow local officials to adopt stricter noise abatement policies and oversee a faster phaseout of noisy stage 2 aircraft than the FAA mandates.

However, in instances where local metropolitan airport and airline officials attempt to relax noise abatement and access restrictions, the FAA guidelines and phaseout time table must be followed. This provision will protect local citizens' rights from unfair contracts between airport and airline officials.

By waiving metropolitan areas from the FAA review process, we are allowing localities to decide what noise abatement policy is best for them. The bill opens the doors and empowers local citizens to speak out and participate in the local policymaking process, rather than being spoon-fed the noise abatement policies that the Administration is trying to sell.

My legislation is specifically addressed to apply to metropolitan areas for two reasons: First, urban areas are serviced by a greater amount of air traffic and are, therefore, subject to a larger noise abatement problem; and second, urban areas have a significant concentration of people and, therefore, deafening localized airplane noise pollution affects the daily lives of millions of people.

In addition, the bill contains assurances that operations of aircraft which do not comply with stage 3 noise levels will not be concentrated at one or more nonmetropolitan airports. Simply, this provision will prevent airlines from taking the stage 2 aircraft assigned to metropolitan airports and transfer and concentrate them in a few nonurban aircraft facilities.

Finally, the legislation contains a provision which will prohibit local airport officials from collecting a passenger facility charge or receiving grant monies authorized by the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 if they do not comply with the revised Aircraft Noise and Access Restriction Program.

I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this critical piece of legislation. Federal regulators cannot be allowed to infringe on the rights of localities to control quality of life and noise pollution ordinances.

#### ACCOUNTING CHANGE FOR PERSONAL SERVICE CORPORATIONS

#### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce a bill which makes an accounting change to the Internal Revenue Code to permit certain accrual method, calendar year personal service corporations [PSC's] to currently deduct the last regular periodic compensation payable to employee-owners.

Under current law, accrual method corporations are entitled to deduct compensation for services performed during the year, if the compensation is paid no later than 2½ months following the end of the corporation's taxable year. However, accrual method personal service corporations [PSC's] may currently deduct accrued compensation payable to employee-owners only if such compensation is paid prior to the end of the corporation's taxable year. Employee-owners include all employees who own any stock of the corporation.

Current law was enacted to prevent owners of a flow-through entity such as a partnership

from manipulating their income to get the benefit of a deduction at the entity level in 1 year while deferring income on their individual tax returns until the following year.

The impact of current law goes far beyond deterring manipulation by owners in control. Employees owning even one share of stock in a widely held personal service corporation can cause the loss of a current deduction for compensation earned by those employees at the end of the year. Clearly, any PSC with employee-owners who do not own a controlling amount of stock should not be penalized with the loss of a normal accrual accounting deduction.

The Department of the Treasury reviewed this issue at a hearing before the Select Revenue Measures Subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means on October 12, 1989. According to the testimony presented by Assistant Secretary Kenneth W. Gideon:

The administration does not object to allowing accrual method PSC's to currently deduct the last semi-monthly (or biweekly) payment of regular periodic compensation payable to employee-owners, even though such payment is made following the end of the PSC's taxable year. The small amount of deferral that would be allowed by such a change would not undermine the purpose for the general limitation on deductions for accrued but unpaid compensation payable to employee-owners.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that this accounting anomaly can be corrected without delay.

The text of my bill follows:

H.R. —

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

**SECTION 1. DEDUCTION BY PERSONAL SERVICE CORPORATION OF CERTAIN ACCRUED YEAR-END COMPENSATION PAYABLE TO OWNER-EMPLOYEES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to losses, expenses, and interest with respect to transactions between related taxpayers) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(h) YEAR-END REGULAR COMPENSATION PAID TO OWNER-EMPLOYEES OF PERSONAL SERVICE CORPORATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a qualified personal service corporation, the last sentence of subsection (a)(2) shall not apply to qualified compensation to be paid by such corporation to any employee who is not a key employee (as defined in section 416(1)).

“(2) QUALIFIED COMPENSATION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term ‘qualified compensation’ means compensation payable to an employee for his payroll period ending at the close of such corporation’s taxable year if—

“(A) such payroll period is a semi-monthly or shorter period,

“(B) such employee is regularly paid on the basis of semi-monthly or shorter payroll periods, and

“(C) such compensation is solely for hours of service performed or is such payroll period’s ratable share of such employee’s annual basic rate of compensation.

“(3) QUALIFIED PERSONAL SERVICE CORPORATION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term ‘qualified personal service corporation’ means any personal service corporation (within the meaning of section 441(1)(1)) using an accrual method of accounting for its last taxable year ending before the date of the enactment of this subsection.”

“(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1990.

**AIDS CAN HAPPEN TO ANYONE**

**HON. TIM JOHNSON**

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, AIDS is a killer that has ruthlessly struck time and again and has claimed the lives of thousands of Americans. With each death I fear many people become a little more desensitized: Most people cannot relate to the passing of a person they do not know with anything more than just a distant regret. AIDS-related deaths are even more distant because it is commonly perceived as a disease that mainly strikes gays and drug users. The deaths just become statistics which have no direct bearing on our daily lives.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we have a common friend who has fallen victim to the HIV virus which causes AIDS. Earvin “Magic” Johnson has come to be viewed as a hero to kids and adults around the world. He is given credit for being one of the stars of the NBA who brought professional basketball to its current level of popularity. To Laker fans he was the key to their ascension to seven finals and five world titles over the last 12 years. Countless numbers of individuals were touched by his work off the court with various charities, disadvantaged children, and the United Negro College Fund.

In typical fashion, Magic Johnson will not let this disease stop him from doing anything he wants to do. He will probably continue on in some capacity with basketball, hopefully even going on to realize his dream of owning an NBA team. He will certainly go on to become a very visible and vocal spokesman for AIDS prevention. But maybe the brightest silver lining in this very dark cloud is this: Suddenly the emotional pain that is part of this disease has new meaning to people all over the world. We have learned it can happen to anybody. We have learned to feel compassion for others who are likewise afflicted because we have now learned how it feels when it happens to a friend.

**IN HONOR OF THE INAUGURATION OF ASIANA AIRLINES SCHEDULED SERVICE BETWEEN LOS ANGELES AND SEOUL, KOREA**

**HON. MEL LEVINE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my heartiest congratulations to Mr. In Sung Kwang of Asiana Airlines and to Mr. Seong Yawng Park of the Kumho Business Group on the occasion of the inauguration of Asian Airlines scheduled service between Los Angeles and Seoul, Korea.

As a member of the southern California congressional delegation, it is my honor to wel-

come Asiana Airlines to Los Angeles, its first U.S. destination point. I am certain that the introduction of Asiana Airlines to the United States will be invaluable to the promotion of stronger cultural and economic ties between the United States and Korea. We are fortunate to have this organization as the harbinger of an age of increased cultural sensitivity and awareness.

As the 21st century approaches, the importance of strong relations between the United States and the Pacific rim countries becomes increasingly evident. Since its inception in 1988, Asiana Airlines has looked toward the future with a steadily increasing fleet of advanced aircraft and extension of its routes. The airline maintains the highest standards of safety and customer service, and will clearly be one of the leading airlines of the Asia-Pacific region in the next century.

It is my pleasure to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Asiana Airlines and its parent company, the Kumho Business Group, on the successful extension of their international routes, and to send best wishes for continued success.

**A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO MOBILE OIL CORP.**

**HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on November 15, 1991, the Harbor Association of Industry and Commerce will present the “Salute to Industry” Award to Mobile Oil Corp. It is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to this renowned corporation.

Mobil Corp. is one of the largest industrial companies in the world; employing over 68,000 people and conducting business in more than 100 countries. In 1989, the company had earnings of \$1,809 million on revenues of more than \$56 billion and has paid an annual dividend for the past 87 years.

Mobil can trace its origins to the Vacuum Oil Co., which was founded in 1866 by Hiram Bond Everest and Matthew P. Ewing. Another predecessor, Standard Oil Co. of New York [Socony], was established in 1882. The two companies merged in 1931 to form Socony-Vacuum Corp., which became Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. in 1934, and Socony Mobil Oil Co. in 1955. During the corporation’s centennial celebration in 1966, the name was changed to Mobil Oil Corp. Mobil Corp. was formed in 1976 as a holding company for Mobil Oil Corp. and the newly acquired Marcor, Inc.

Mobil’s vast business concerns are guided by a strong corporate environmental policy. This policy was established in 1956, a full 14 years before the birth of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Today over 650 professional employees work full-time on environmental, health, and safety activities. The corporation has spent more than \$780 million worldwide to help protect and improve the environment. They hold annual Environmental, Health, and Safety Compliance Reviews to provide senior management overview and input. In addition, each of Mobil’s operating di-

visions conducts audits of its own operations. They test and screen raw materials, processes, and products through a state-of-the-art Environmental and Health Sciences Laboratory to ensure that they are safe for handling and use by employees and customers.

Mobil's wide range of interests, Mobil Chemical Co., Mobil's Mining and Minerals Division, and Mobil's Research and Engineering Division, are surpassed only by the cultural activities they sponsor locally and nationally. Their grants make possible the award winning Masterpiece Theatre, Mystery television series, and other PBS quality programs. They support museum exhibits, free concerts, and youth job and sports programs. Most recently, they sponsored the USA/Mobil Indoor and Outdoor Track and Field Championships, the USA/Mobil Grand Prix, the Mobil 1 Invitational at George Mason University, the international IAAF Mobil Grand Prix, and the Mobil Cotton Bowl Classic. The Mobil Foundation, Inc., supports select tax-exempt hospitals, health agencies, and environmental, educational, civic, art, and cultural organizations.

My wife, Lee, joins me in congratulating this worthy recipient for its outstanding service and significant economic contribution to our community and the world.

PEARL HARBOR COMMEMORATIVE  
MEDAL

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to the 32 recipients of the Pearl Harbor Commemorative Medal that live in the 23d Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

Created last November, this award honors the military veterans of Pearl Harbor and civilians who were wounded during the attack. The award is given in conjunction with the 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor and each of the recipients has been invited to the Pearl Harbor Survivors ceremony to be held in Hawaii this December.

Throughout our Nation's history, Pennsylvania has proudly answered the call to protect our homeland as well as our interests abroad. On December 7, 1941, a day President Roosevelt proclaimed would "live in infamy," over 700 Pennsylvania servicemen were stationed at Pearl Harbor. They exemplified a tradition of military service and patriotism among Pennsylvanians that has continued ever since and was most recently seen during Operation Desert Storm.

I am especially proud of the 32 servicemen in my congressional district. Representing all four branches of the military, these men fought valiantly as they joined our Nation's long list of military heroes. They certainly deserve the honor this commemorative medal represents. My hat is off to these individuals and their families and I am pleased to see that they are being recognized on this 50th anniversary for their honorable service to the United States.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PRESENTATION OF CONGRESSIONAL ARTS CAUCUS AWARD TO ACCLAIMED FILM DIRECTOR MARTIN SCORSESE

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, it was truly an honor today to pay tribute today to one of this country's greatest artists and without doubt one of the most outstanding filmmakers of all time, Martin Scorsese. Anyone who has seen Mr. Scorsese's films—including professional critics and certainly general audiences—recognizes his dazzling technique and the artistry of his productions, from "Taxi Driver" to "Raging Bull" to "Goodfellas" to, we expect, his latest film "Cape Fear."

But Martin Scorsese's films are more than accomplishments in film art. They speak to the very essence of good and evil, to the inner workings of men's souls, and to the myths and realities of the American dream.

In presenting this arts caucus award to Martin Scorsese, we honored not only an extraordinary filmmaker, but an artist who has held to his vision and has focused attention on the preservation and protection of films as the surest representations of our culture and our time.

Mr. Speaker, the Arts Caucus was also delighted to welcome to the caucus the leaders of the American Film Institute [AFI], including its fine Director Jean Firstenberg and chairman of the board Gene Jankowski. The AFI—which has begun preparations for the celebration of its 25th anniversary next year—is the only national cultural organization devoted to the art of film and television. Its outstanding programs and activities over the past quarter of a century have played a significant and important role in preserving the heritage of film and television, identifying and training new talent and increasing recognition and understanding of the moving image as an art form—I might add, one of America's most important art forms.

At a press conference this afternoon, I was pleased to join with Senator JEFFORDS, Mr. Scorsese, Ms. Firstenberg and Mr. Jankowski in announcing the final passage of a House and Senate concurrent resolution marking the 100th anniversary of film. The House version, House Concurrent Resolution 161, had garnered 216 House cosponsors and was passed this past Tuesday, November 12. It is particularly meaningful that passage of the legislation coincided with the presentation of the arts caucus award to Martin Scorsese—an American filmmaker who, like other American filmmakers before him, has simply transformed the art of the motion picture.

The resolution acknowledges that movies are a distinctly American innovation and a treasured American art form. The art and science of motion pictures was developed through the work of numerous creators in the United States—including Thomas Edison—and was perfected through many American inventions. Today, motion pictures are our finest ambassadors to the world, conveying values, beliefs, styles and attitudes.

November 14, 1991

The resolution calls for exhibitions, festivals, educational programs and other forms of observance for the 100th anniversary celebration to be held in 1993 and calls on the Nation's media arts centers to have a leadership role in coordinating these activities and other related events.

REUSE AMERICA'S INDUSTRIAL  
MANUFACTURING FACILITIES  
ACT OF 1991

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, industrial manufacturing facilities have been abandoned throughout the United States as a result of changes in the marketplace, new technologies, environmental concerns, and bankruptcies. From my congressional district in northwest Indiana, to the northeast and the south, facilities sit empty where once thousands of Americans worked. Today, I am introducing the Reuse America's Industrial Manufacturing Facilities Act so we may begin to breathe new life into these empty buildings which could be reused for new enterprises, creating badly needed jobs, and contributing tax revenues.

Currently, instead of reusing old facilities, many of which are located in the center of communities, new ones are built in outlying areas because of concerns that include environmental cleanup and retrofitting. Idled facilities are looked upon as waste, rather than as a national resource which should be tapped.

Numerous obstacles impede reuse, however, and these should be identified and addressed. The legislation I offer today would require the Department of Commerce to study methods for encouraging reuse of industrial buildings, and report its findings to Congress within 18 months. I hope my colleagues will join me in this effort that will put people back to work, clean up our environment, and reduce the demands on our transportation systems.

TRIBUTE TO OKITAMI KOMADA

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Mr. Okitami Komada who this year will be honored by the Asian Business League of southern California as the 1991 Outstanding Business Person of the Year.

Mr. Komada is president and chief executive officer of Mitsui Fudosan (U.S.A.), Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Mitsui Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. He is currently overseeing the completion of the \$200 million, 52 story Figueroa at Wilshire Tower, which is 82 percent leased and will become the Western headquarters of Mitsui Fudosan (U.S.A.), Inc. in March 1991. Other downtown Los Angeles projects include the AT&T Center at 611 West Sixth Street and the hotel development

site for the Halekulani/Los Angeles at Eighth and Figueroa.

Running a successful corporation is always a challenge. Business men and women shoulder awesome responsibility: they strive to maintain a successful business; keep their employees happy and productive; comply with burdensome governmental regulations and paperwork; stay ahead of their competition; and provide leadership for their community. Mr. Komada has not only met these challenges, but has far surpassed them.

In addition to his many professional achievements, Mr. Komada has been involved in numerous civic organizations. In 1989-90 as chairman, Mr. Komada pioneered the first fund raising campaign of the Japan Division of the United Way. He currently serves on the boards of the United Way, the Central City Association, and the UCLA Urban Council.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly an honor to salute the many accomplishments of Mr. Okitami Komada. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him on his award and in wishing him many years of continued success.

**FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE  
ACT, H.R. 2**

**HON. NORMAN D. DICKS**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, November 13, I was unavoidably detained and unable to reach the House floor to cast my vote on final passage of H.R. 2, the Family and Medical Leave Act. I strongly supported this legislation, and if I had been present I would have voted "aye" on passage.

**OPPOSE UNLIMITED, UNREPORTED  
HONORARIA TO STAFF**

**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, in the very near future the House is expected to consider, under the suspension of the rules, H.R. 3341, a bill to allow the acceptance of an unlimited amount of money in honoraria by the overwhelming majority of employees of all three branches of the Government, including the staff in each of our own congressional offices.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill as it is now drafted.

In its current form, H.R. 3341 has several serious shortcomings. There is no limit on the amount of honoraria an employee may receive. There is absolutely no disclosure requirement for the vast majority of Government employees, including most congressional staff.

Rushing H.R. 3341 through on suspension may be a disaster waiting to happen—a disaster which is easily avoidable by fine tuning the bill. If considered under normal procedures, rather than under suspension, I intend to offer amendments to incorporate important safeguards against abuse.

There are a number of problems with H.R. 3341. To begin with it lifts the current prohibition on the acceptance of honoraria by Federal employees without establishing any overall cap. The only limitation is a \$2,000 per event maximum; however, a Federal employee may receive an unlimited number of honoraria checks for \$2,000 during a calendar year.

While it is true that the outside earned income of senior Federal officials is limited, under separate statute, to 15 percent of the rate of pay of an executive level II employee—approximately \$18,645—there is no limitation on the maximum amount of honoraria which the overwhelming majority of employees of all three branches of the Government may receive in honoraria, including the staff of each and every Member of this body.

I propose capping the maximum amount of honoraria that any employee may receive at \$18,645, or 15 percent of the rate of pay of an executive level II employee.

Another problem with H.R. 3341 is that it does not require disclosure of the receipt of large amounts of money in honoraria. I strongly believe that lifting the ban on honoraria for employees should be coupled with an honoraria disclosure requirement for any employee who receives large amounts of money in honoraria during a year. H.R. 3341 contains no honoraria disclosure requirement—except for senior Federal employees who already must file a financial disclosure statement.

I recognize that in most instances the amount of money received by Federal employees in honoraria is small. Under the amendment I would propose, the Federal employee who receives a small payment for a speech to the local garden club would not be required to file any sort of disclosure.

My amendment would require disclosure of aggregate honoraria receipts over \$500 during a calendar year; however, honoraria payments of less than \$200 would not count toward the \$500 threshold. As such, my amendments would not create an unnecessary or undue burden upon either the Government or most employees.

Without the safeguards I propose—capping total honoraria receipts and requiring public disclosure when an employee accepts significant amounts of money in honoraria—the adoption of this legislation could further fuel the public perception that special interests are using money to obtain special treatment.

H.R. 3341 allows congressional staff and the staffs of sensitive executive agencies like the FBI, the Justice Department, and the IRS, as well as other Federal employees, to receive virtually unlimited amounts of money in honoraria payments. As such, it has the potential to further undermine the already low public inspection of the Congress and the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, without changes, H.R. 3341 has the potential to create serious new perception problems for every Member of Congress. Remember our recent experience with the check cashing problems at the House bank. Most Members had sufficient funds to cover all their checks; nevertheless, we were all smeared by the media's treatment of the problem.

If you think that was a problem, just wait until it is revealed that some staffer in some-

one else's office received huge sums of money in honoraria. There will be a backlash that we will all feel.

Some may argue that if we do not want members of our staffs to accept honoraria, all we need to do is individually adopt office policies which prohibits its acceptance. There are several problems with this. First, if we do not require honoraria disclosure, individual Members may never know, until it is too late, that their staff is receiving honoraria. Second, it is not clear to me that we may appropriately limit lawful independent activities of our staff. This is exactly the type of limitation which has resulted in Congress being referred to as the "last plantation."

Unless we make the kinds of modifications I propose to H.R. 3341, we will be inviting future problems, at the very least in terms of public perceptions. Unfortunately, if the bill is brought up under suspension, the only way these necessary changes may be made to H.R. 3341 will be to defeat it in its entirety.

It has been argued that Federal employees were inadvertently included in the honoraria ban. In addressing that problem, let us make sure that we do not inadvertently create new problems which we will undoubtedly regret in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in modifying H.R. 3341 and to ensure that the House does not act capriciously on this time bomb waiting to explode.

**NOW IS THE TIME FOR DAIRY  
LEGISLATION**

**HON. THOMAS J. RIDGE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern over the lack of dairy assistance that my farmers need. On two occasions H.R. 2837, the Milk Management Inventory Act, has been introduced to the House of Representatives and on two occasions it has died. I support passage of an equitable plan that guarantees long-term price relief based on market factors. Such passage is essential to the health of Pennsylvania's dairy industry.

No longer can Pennsylvania, the fifth largest milk producing State in the Nation, continue to exist under present conditions. There are 13,200 dairy farms within the Commonwealth. The families that live on these farms produce 7 percent of our Nation's milk. It is high time that we take a holistic approach and move forward in assisting our hard working farmers. Yes, the basic market price of milk has increased this summer. Yes, prices have increased some this fall. And yes, prices are certain to plunge again next spring, devastating more family dairy farms.

Many of my colleagues have worked hard toward constructing a bill that is acceptable to dairy producers, farmers and consumers. It is time for Congress and the administration to find the elusive common ground that will ensure our farmers a fair market price for the products which they produce.

CARLEEN BATSON WALLER—A LIFETIME OF SERVICE

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Carleen Batson Waller—a lady whose dedication and service to her family, church, community and society warrant special praise and recognition.

A Nashville, TN, native, Carleen Waller attended West End High School and graduated from Vanderbilt University. She has spent her entire life selflessly devoting her time and energy to involvement in community, civic and political affairs. Her service has enriched our community, and made Nashville a better place to live and work.

Carleen's involvement with Belmont United Methodist Church and various church-related and Christian organizations has been exemplary. She has served as district president and vice-president of the Womens' Society of Christian Service. She served as president of the Tennessee Conference of United Methodist Women and in a variety of church-related offices and organizations. She also served on the board of directors of the Bethlehem Center, Wesley House centers and United Methodist Neighborhood centers.

Additionally, Carleen has served as a delegate to both the general and national United Methodist Conferences. She served 4 years as president of Church Women United in Nashville.

In 1976 Carleen became the first woman ever appointed to serve on the Metropolitan Development and Housing Agency [MDHA] in Nashville. In 1978 she became the first woman to chair the agency, and the first woman to chair any major metropolitan agency or commission in Nashville, a position she still holds today.

Under Carleen's guidance and direction, MDHA has become one of the finest public

housing agencies in the United States. Through her efforts, MDHA has managed to develop excellent public housing programs throughout the metropolitan area that have become role models for programs throughout the country. MDHA has been honored as the best housing agency for a city its size in the United States, in large part due to the guidance and efforts of Carleen Waller.

She is a charter member of the Board of Directors of Affordable Housing of Nashville, Inc., and its present vice-chair. She is a member of the Center City Committee, Metro Arts Commission, Nashville area HUD Advisory Council, a graduate of Leadership Nashville, the State Legislative Chairperson of the Business and Professional Women and a member of the Women's Political Caucus.

Her past activities include serving as president or member of four community center boards, founding member of the Women's Campaign Fund and participant in five national Democratic conventions.

Mr. Speaker, when it comes to the word involvement, in Nashville you automatically think of Carleen Waller. This great lady is a humanitarian, public servant, Christian leader, family woman and a role model.

Carleen is presently experiencing some medical problems and I want to take this opportunity to wish her and her family my best wishes. I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to include Carleen in their prayers. Her record of public service and commitment to our city, State and Nation is one we should all view with admiration.

TRIBUTE TO TUSCALOOSA ACADEMY FOR 25 YEARS OF EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 14, 1991

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, today, I wish to congratulate Tuscaloosa Academy in Tusca-

loosa, AL, on their 25th anniversary year. Tuscaloosa Academy was founded in 1966 as a college preparatory school with the purpose of providing quality education for the children and youth of Tuscaloosa.

Tuscaloosa Academy is located on a 33-acre site near the Black Warrior River, north of downtown Tuscaloosa. The modern physical plant was completed in 1972 and now includes classrooms, an assembly hall, two computer science labs, a gymnasium, administrative offices, music and art studios, two science labs, a bookstore, a stadium, a fieldhouse, and baseball, soccer, and football fields.

For 25 years it has been the desire of Tuscaloosa Academy to provide its students with a platform on which to build individual character, responsible citizenship, the desire for knowledge, and sound moral values.

The academy combines a stimulating atmosphere with emphasis on academics as well as extracurricular activities to create a well-rounded student. The academy presently has an enrollment of 465 students with a student/teacher ratio of 12 to 1. For the second year in a row, Tuscaloosa Academy has won the Excellence in Education Award presented by the Alabama independent school association. Also, on this, their 25th anniversary, Tuscaloosa Academy's athletic program has brought home State championships in basketball and tennis.

I want to recognize the leadership of headmaster, Dr. Robert E. Dowda, for providing a place where teachers and their students can thrive. I commend Tuscaloosa Academy on their 25th year of educating the youth in Tuscaloosa, AL.