

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE FEDERAL RESERVE REFORM
ACT OF 1991

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, today Representative BYRON DORGAN and I are introducing the Federal Reserve Reform Act of 1991.

This bill would make some modest changes in the practice and procedures of the Federal Reserve to address two issues of great importance to the American economy and our system of democratic government—the current absence of any channel of formal communication between the Federal Reserve and the administration, and the veil of secrecy surrounding policymaking at the Federal Reserve.

The Federal Reserve occupies an anomalous position within the Government of the United States. It is an enormously powerful institution, but it does not conform to the normal standards of government accountability. Power without proper accountability simply does not fit into the American system of democracy.

Through its control over monetary policy the Federal Reserve affects the lives of all Americans. It has the power to decide who prospers and who fails. The path that the Federal Reserve sets for monetary policy and interest rates affects every businessperson, worker, consumer, borrower, and lender in the United States and has a major impact on the overall performance of the economy.

The independence that the Federal Reserve must have to insulate monetary policy from political pressures also removes the Fed from the normal processes of accountability that apply to every other agency of the Federal Government. We must address a very difficult and perplexing problem—how to make the Federal Reserve more accountable to the American people without jeopardizing its independence and its ability to conduct monetary policy free of political pressure.

No other Government agency enjoys the Fed's prerogatives. Monetary policy is conducted in secret, behind closed doors. The Federal Reserve is not required to consult with Congress or the administration before setting money or interest rate targets, even though its power affects every American. It waits 6 weeks before releasing policy decisions. The President, who is responsible for the performance of the economy and is blamed if things go wrong, often must wait until late in his term to appoint a new chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, raising the risk that the President and the Federal Reserve Board Chairman might be at odds. President Bush, for example, will not be able to appoint a Fed chairman until August 1991. The Fed's budget is not published in the U.S. Government budget, even though it spends about \$1.7 billion per year. Only 7 percent of Federal Reserve ex-

penditures are detailed in the U.S. Government budget for fiscal year 1992—the \$115 million spent by the Board of Governors. Even though the Federal Reserve engages in more than \$1 trillion in transactions in the money markets each year, most of these activities are exempt from audit by the GAO or any other outside agency.

The bill that Representative DORGAN and I are introducing today aims to make the Federal Reserve more accountable to the American people, not by giving politicians control but by creating a formal channel of communication between the President and the Federal Reserve, and by providing Congress and the American people with more and better information on the Federal Reserve's policies and procedures.

The bill has five major provisions.

First, it would require the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to meet three times a year on a nonvoting basis with the Federal Open Market Committee [FOMC], to consult on monetary and fiscal policy.

Two of the required meetings would take place just before the FOMC sets its annual money growth targets in February and July and reports to Congress, as required by the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978. The third meeting would occur in the fall at the start of the administration's annual budget cycle. These meetings will bring together the key members of the fiscal and monetary policymaking teams.

The purpose of the meetings is to improve the flow of information between the administration and the Federal Reserve. Currently, there is no formal channel of communication between the President and the Fed. At times, the administration is reduced to carrying on policy disputes by publicly sniping at the Fed through the press. Under this bill, the administration will have a formal avenue to present its program for the economy to the FOMC and lay out its goals and targets for monetary policy. The members of the FOMC will also have an avenue to convey their concerns about fiscal policy to the administration. Communication will flow both ways.

Second, the bill would allow the President to appoint a Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board—with the advice and consent of the Senate—1 year after taking office, at the time when the first regular opening would occur on the Federal Reserve Board. This would make the Fed Chairman's term basically coterminous with the term of office of the President of the United States.

The current Chairman of the Board of Governors, Alan Greenspan, was appointed by President Bush's predecessor and will hold that office until August 10, 1991, almost 3 years into President's Bush's term. Fortunately, Chairman Greenspan and President Bush have a cordial relationship. The fact that

Mr. Greenspan was not appointed by President Bush has not caused any significant problems with monetary policy. But if they were unable to work together, the result could be serious damage to the American economy and a paralysis of economic policy. This is a risk the country should not take.

The Federal Reserve Reform Act would address this by having the President appoint the Fed Chairman to a 4-year term beginning 1 year after taking office, when there will be a new vacancy on the Board in any event. Each appointee will still be subject to Senate confirmation, as under current law. Giving the President 3 years of a term with a Federal Reserve Chairman of his own choosing is surely preferable to the possibility under current law of a lengthy period where the President and Chairman cannot work together.

Third, this bill would require the FOMC to disclose immediately any changes in the targets of monetary policy, including its targets for monetary aggregates, credit aggregates, prices, interest rates, or bank reserves.

The FOMC currently keeps major policy decisions secret for 6 weeks after they are made and carried out. Most other government agencies must not only publish decisions in the Federal Register before they can take effect, most in fact must publish proposed decisions for public comment before they can even be issued in final form.

While secrecy may help insulate the Federal Reserve from criticism, secrecy has two economic costs.

First, secrecy makes capital markets operate less efficiently. The Federal Reserve's position on this can be defended only if you believe that ignorance is better than knowledge. But one of the major conclusions of microeconomic theory is that thorough and complete information is a requirement for markets to work efficiently. This applies to financial markets as well as to markets for goods and services.

Second, secrecy is unfair to small investors. When the Federal Reserve makes a policy change, large investors and Wall Street firms can employ experts to monitor the Federal Reserve and decipher its activities in the financial markets. This gives them an advantage over small investors, borrowers, and others who don't have resources to employ Fed-watchers to interpret and anticipate Fed policy changes.

The solution is immediate release of Federal Reserve policy decisions, as the bill would require. This is a change that is widely supported by economists and participants in financial markets.

Fourth, the bill would permit the Comptroller General to conduct more thorough audits of Federal Reserve operations, by removing selected current restrictions on GAO access to the Federal Reserve.

The General Accounting Office is the watchdog of Congress. It carries out that responsibility through financial and program audits of

* 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.

government agencies. These audits are of tremendous value to Congress. Not only do they ferret out waste, fraud, and abuse, they perform the even more important function of telling Congress when programs are not working and where programs can be improved.

For many years, from the mid-1930's to the late 1970's, the Federal Reserve was exempt from GAO audits along with the other bank regulatory agencies, on the grounds that its funds were not appropriated by Congress. In 1978, the Federal Banking Agency Audit Act authorized the GAO to audit the bank regulatory agencies, allowing full audits of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and limited audits of the Federal Reserve. Since then, the GAO has conducted numerous audits of the Fed's regulatory activities. These audits have provided useful suggestions for reducing costs at the Federal Reserve, improving regulatory programs, and strengthening the banking system with no noticeable harm to the Federal Reserve or its effectiveness in regulating member banks.

Currently, the GAO is prohibited access to any Federal Reserve function involving: First, transactions with a foreign central bank or foreign government; second, any deliberations or actions on monetary policy matters; or third, any transactions made under the direction of the FOMC. Our bill would remove the last two restrictions while retaining the restriction against GAO access to transactions with foreign central banks or foreign governments.

The final provision of the bill would require that the Federal Reserve's annual budget be published in the budget of the U.S. Government. The Fed would submit its budget for the current year and the two following years to the President by October 16 of each year, and the President would be required to print the Fed's budget in the Government budget without change.

The Federal Reserve's expenditures are not subject to approval by either the President or Congress, unlike the budgets of other Government agencies.

Despite the fact that the Federal Reserve takes in and spends billions of dollars each year, the Federal Reserve's budget is not conveniently available to Congress or the public. Only a small fraction of the Fed's \$1.6 billion of operating expenses is included in the U.S. Government budget for fiscal year 1992—just the \$115 million of expenses incurred by the Board of Governors in Washington. The details on this part of the Fed's budget, only 7 percent of the Federal Reserve's total spending, appear in part 4 of the budget, at the very end of the section entitled, "Government-Sponsored Enterprises."

During 1991, the revenues of the Federal Reserve System will be about \$20 billion. A small fraction of these revenues, less than \$1 billion, will consist of payments by banks for services provided by the Fed. Most will consist of interest received from the Treasury on the Fed's holding of U.S. Government securities, which the Fed acquired during open market operations conducted for monetary policy purposes. Out of this \$20 billion, paid mostly by taxpayers, the Federal Reserve will incur approximately \$1.7 billion in operating expenses. About \$1 billion of this will be for personnel

costs. The rest will be for supplies, travel expenses, telephone and postage, printing money, maintenance of equipment, amortization of buildings, and so forth. The remainder of the Fed's revenues will be returned to the Treasury, where it is listed in the budget as an offsetting receipt.

The Federal Reserve Reform Act will not reduce the Federal Reserve's control over its own budget. The bill would not subject the Federal Reserve to the congressional appropriations process, nor would it give either Congress or the administration any control over the Federal Reserve's spending. All it does is require that the data be published conveniently in the U.S. Government budget, where spending by every other Government agency is already listed. This includes the Supreme Court, which has its budget published in the Government budget without any loss of independence.

Adopting the bill would thus implement a basic principle of democracy that no Government agency should take in and spend billions of dollars without having its budget readily accessible to the public.

In conclusion, in our Nation the Government must be accountable to the people. The Federal Reserve, with its enormous power over the economy and the well-being of the American people, does not meet the normal standards of accountability in a democracy. The bill that Representative DORGAN and I are introducing today will make the Fed more accountable without impairing its ability to conduct monetary policy. The bill does not impose Presidential or congressional or other outside controls on Fed policy. Instead, our bill addresses the complex problem of increasing Federal Reserve accountability in a democratic society without jeopardizing the Federal Reserve's independence or injecting politics into monetary policy.

The Federal Reserve Reform Act will not cause revolutionary changes at the Federal Reserve. It is a very modest bill designed to improve some of the Federal Reserve's practices and procedures. In the 75 years since the Federal Reserve System was created, Congress has made a number of changes in its structure and procedures, adding responsibilities and powers from time to time and periodically revising its relationship with Congress and the administration. The bill that Representative DORGAN and I are introducing today continues this process by proposing a handful of evolutionary changes in the practices and structure of the Federal Reserve.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE WOMEN'S EQUAL OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1991

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, since January 31, few Americans have contemplated the noble aims or anguished over the terrible tragedies of the Persian Gulf war without saying a special prayer for Melissa Nealy—the first known female prisoner of war of Operation Desert Storm.

She is a part of a war effort aiming to free the citizens of Kuwait from vicious aggression and secure peace not only for the Middle East, but for the world. She is a part of a battle to free men and women from fear. She represents our country as equally and bravely as the men beside her in the trenches.

And she today pays the price few men, fortunately, will be called upon to pay.

Melissa Nealy and her female comrades deserve to return to a nation that recognizes her "equality" in peacetime as we did during the war.

For them, for myself, and for our daughters, I am pleased and honored to introduce this legislation in the House, and to join with my colleagues today in emphasizing our support for its essential objectives.

The position of women in American society continues to change, propelled by social, economic, and military forces—and we need to ensure that our public policies and our judicial system adapt to this change.

That is what this legislation endeavors to do. It aims to conform certain Federal statutes and programs to the realities of women in America today. In the areas of Federal workplace harassment, sexual violence, and employment opportunity, this legislation takes needed steps to both protect and sustain the advances women have made.

It strives to guarantee opportunities, it does not create a false promise of success as some other bills pending before Congress proclaim.

I think it bears noting that from the founding of our Nation, women were given a lesser status in the country's political and economic structures; and from our earliest history, efforts have been made to replace these inequities with the true moral promise America should hold for all citizens. In recent decades, the advancement of women's rights and opportunities has been significant. Nevertheless, this advancement is not complete. It will need to reach into future generations and it will require consistent attention and support to be sustained.

This bill deals very directly with the issue of sexual harassment in the workplace and with domestic and street violence against women. These problems have affected the lives of millions of American women and should be the concern of all Americans. The bill expands the remedies available to respond to sexual harassment through Federal civil rights statutes.

There are provisions in the bill which address some of the most compelling areas of concern regarding sexual violence and the rights of those who have been victims of such crimes. It makes a very clear statement that violent sexual crimes will be dealt with more seriously through increased penalties and reforms in Federal, civil, and criminal procedure. It also gives victims new rights to respond to concerns about potential AIDS transmission in the course of a violent attack.

These provisions and others in the bill, such as those addressing the issue of sex crimes on campus, violence within families, and the distribution of controlled substances to pregnant women, focus on some of today's most widespread problems.

We, men and women, have for far too long looked the other way when these issues became too painful to address. By even today's

action, we are ensuring a decrease in these incidents. We are once and for all letting the country know we demand a nation where women are healthy, where women are given opportunities, where women are safe.

The legislation also takes some necessary steps in looking at the problem of the "glass ceiling" through the establishment of a Commission to study this question and make recommendations for the removal of artificial barriers to the advancement of women and minorities in business.

We may shatter the ceiling with our accumulated frustrations from the years of inequities, but I would rather direct my energies and those of all women and men toward dismantling the ceiling thoroughly and quickly—together. With our efforts and the legislative support of this bill, I believe we will find the way to remove the barrier without showering ourselves with damaging glass shards.

Let me conclude by expressing to Senator DOLE my respect for his leadership on these important issues. I hope that this Congress will count the passage of this legislation as one of its most prominent achievements. The future of our daughters and sons depends on it.

IN MEMORY OF PAUL EARL
PEROTTI

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, Californians recently witnessed the loss of a brave and committed law enforcement officer from the California Highway Patrol. I had the pleasure of knowing Paul Earl Perotti when I served as Lieutenant Governor in California. Paul provided security for my family and me.

Paul had the distinction of working with three Lieutenant Governors in California. He was highly respected by those for whom he worked and by his colleagues. He was born on April 12, 1946, and passed away on February 20, 1991. He is mourned by his wife Carole and children David, Michelle, and Karrie.

His family dedicated these lines by Judy Dimbleby to him:

SMILES IN SORROW

I saw you smile, I felt befriended
It was a beautiful smile, it never ended.
I shared it with many friends that day.
They passed it along, in the very same way.
It will come back to you on some thoughtful
face.

When you need it most, at the right time and
place.

A friendly smile, a casual touch.
These are the things that mean so much.
To know you are with us in our time of sor-
row.

Sharing our prayers, today and tomorrow.
God give us comfort in the form of good
friends.

May his peace be with you, his love never
ends.

May he rest in peace.

SHABBAT ZACHOR

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Shabbat Zachor, the Sabbath of Remembrance, which was observed over the weekend in memory of four young Jewish women from Damascus who were killed in 1977 while trying to escape into Lebanon from Syria. While the division of Lebanon by the vicious regime of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad has been well-documented in the media, the brutal activities of that government against its Jewish citizens has not received nearly as much attention as it deserves. Mr. Speaker, the behavior of the Syrian Government is particularly disturbing given our present alliance with that regime against Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, the 4,500 Jews in Syria live with constant fear and intimidation. Although they are allowed to conduct their daily affairs, they are under continual surveillance by a special branch of Syria's secret police, the Makhbarat. Like blacks in South Africa, Syrian Jews are forced to carry identity cards and are not allowed to vote or participate as candidates in elections. The majority of the Jewish community in Syria is concentrated in the ghetto in Damascus. The Syrian Government has placed Palestinians in houses which were once Jewish owned. Attempts at destroying Syria's Jewish community is also evidenced by the government's confiscation and destruction of Damascus' Jewish cemetery, replacing it with a highway.

The Syrian Government does not allow Jewish emigration, leaving Jews to attempt illegal escape routes. If caught, such escapees are imprisoned without charge or trial, and are often subject to interrogation and torture. Furthermore, given the number of successful escapes by able-bodied men, many women are unable to marry within their faith and are forced to convert and marry outside their community. In this way, Mr. Speaker, the Jewish community of Syria is in danger of annihilation.

In addition to the denial of emigration rights, travel abroad by Jewish citizens is severely restricted by Syria's Government. No complete Jewish families are allowed to leave Syria at any one time. Those few who are allowed to leave are forced to post bonds as ransom for their return.

Although President Assad agreed in 1989 to consider the reunification of divided Jewish families and to consider granting visas denied to Syrian Jews, to date he has done nothing. Despite petitions from our State Department, Assad's cruel treatment of Syria's Jews continues. Mr. Speaker, it is my firm belief that the Assad government's treatment of Jews ought to be placed high on our bilateral agenda with Syria, regardless of Syria's opportunistic participation in the coalition against Iraq.

SOVIETS MARCH WHILE WORLD
LOOKS AWAY

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, Prof. Arpad von Lazar has written an insightful article on the dangers of the world closing its eyes to the Soviet activities in the Baltic States. Professor von Lazar's thesis is that the leaders in the U.S.S.R. are unreconstructed brutish manipulators, and the United States and its European allies, having never recognized the annexation of the Baltic Republics, should support the independence movements in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia by making clear to Mr. Gorbachev that essential food, credits, and economic assistance are at stake. I urge my colleagues to consider this well-timed and informative message.

SOVIETS MARCH WHILE WORLD LOOKS AWAY
(By Arpad von Lazar)

(Arpad von Lazar is currently on sabbatical from his post as professor of international politics at Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.)

The winds of the Gulf crisis partly muffled the sounds of conflict in another part of the world. While armies march over the sands of the Arabian desert, a few thousand Soviet paratroopers and KGB units were extinguishing the flames of freedom in Lithuania with surgical efficiency and calculated cold-bloodedness.

During the past two weeks slowly but with great determination, the central Soviet authorities have been forcing the Lithuanian authorities to give up nearly all of the day-to-day vestiges of freedom, which they fought for and won during last year when perestroika was in its heyday.

That includes radio and television programming free of government censorship, at least partial freedom to act independently in foreign affairs and the option for young men from the Baltics to refuse to be drafted into the Red Army.

Now all this freedom and exhilaration seems to be slipping away. And while the world is much too preoccupied with the drumbeat of war in the Gulf, the Baltic republics are slowly slipping under the icy waters of intervention ordered by Moscow.

The world is much too busy, much too preoccupied and much too frightened by the Gulf to notice anything chillingly peculiar about the timing or method of the Soviet crackdown.

But there is an uneasy sense of *deja vu* to the entire Baltic scenario. Actually, we have seen it twice during the past decades. In 1956, when Soviet tanks crushed the Hungarian Revolution and in 1968 when the Czechs found out what the limits of liberalization and independence were under the oppressive predecessors of Mikhail Gorbachev.

While the Soviets were "cleaning up" in Budapest and Prague respectively, the French and the British were preoccupied with the Suez crisis in 1956, and in '68 the Americans were totally consumed with the punishing impact of the Vietnam war and a near fratricidal electoral campaign.

Thus while the great powers, and the world press, turned their attention elsewhere, the Red Army cleaned up with brutal efficiency. In the name of "fraternal socialist assistance," independent governments were

thrown out, freedom of press muzzled and puppet governments were installed.

Up to this point last week's events in the Baltics bear an eerie resemblance to that of 1956 and 1968.

But surely the world of the Soviet empire has changed, argue some analysts and observers of perestroika and glasnost. Is there a distinction between the crushing of independence movements and anticommunist uprisings of decades ago and today's predicament in the Baltic republics? Why are the Soviets doing it now? What is the likely outcome in case of further bloody confrontations? And what should the U.S. and Western response be?

To sort out all the complicating factors is not exactly an easy task, but a few considerations might well be mulled over by our policy makers:

The Soviets, even the hardliners, have accepted the notion that the Soviet "external" empire is lost for good, no satellite in Eastern and Central Europe, no outposts in Asia and Africa—the lone exception being a bankrupt Fidel Castro limping along on dramatically reduced subsidies from Moscow.

It appears that in the long raging dispute between hardline central power-oriented conservatives in Moscow and the secessionists in the provinces, Gorbachev decided to throw in with the "centrists," who insist that all secession efforts should be stopped with force, if necessary.

Gorbachev must have also decided that the somewhat chaotic and disorganized independent administrations of the Baltic republics would not be able to mount a successful internal opposition to Moscow's orders or elicit enough international pressure to reverse a hardliner-instigated coup from within—after all, the U.S., the Western allies, the United Nations and just about everyone is much too busy with the thoughts and reality of war in the Gulf. "We will talk about Lithuania after this other mess is over," they insist.

Of course, the question remains for the U.S., are the events in the Baltics an internal Soviet affair? Or, if the Baltics deserve their freedom and independence do the Moldavians, Georgians, Armenians and all the rest deserve it too?

The unfortunate fact of life is that political expediency and principles of self-determination do not mix well. Yet there are some fundamental considerations to observe for our policy makers.

First of all, the Baltic republics are not just nationalistic inventions. They were annexed and raped as the result of the Nazi-Soviet pact, an act we never recognized. Second, if the Moscow hardliners squeeze Vilnius and Riga, there is no reason on earth why we and our European allies should not make it clear to Mr. Gorbachev that food, credits and economic assistance are not a matter of entitlement for them in this winter of deep popular discontent in the Soviet Union.

And third, we should not fool ourselves by our own wishful thinking and media-hype in search of a "nice-guy" Soviet leader. The Soviet leadership is still a largely unreformed nasty and brutish collection of orthodox power manipulators.

Let us not forget that in the Soviet Union the revolution of democracy has not yet begun.

PENALTY-FREE WITHDRAWALS OF INDEPENDENT RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS IN THE EVENT OF A FEDERALLY DECLARED DISASTER

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce legislation from the 101st Congress that will bring further relief for those who have suffered from recent natural disasters.

As we all know, these disasters have caused extensive damage to homes in these areas. In my area alone, hundreds of residences have either been partially or totally destroyed by the Loma Prieta earthquake. The victims of this devastating earthquake are still literally picking up the pieces of what their lives once were and are facing enormous financial liabilities.

My legislation would allow individuals to make penalty-free withdrawals from individual retirement accounts for the repair of damages to a principal residence caused by a federally declared disaster. By waiving the 10-percent penalty for early withdrawal of individual retirement accounts, victims of these catastrophic disasters will be able to use their own funds without incurring additional liability. I believe that this type of exception to the law is entirely appropriate. The waiver would only apply to those who wish to repair a primary residence and would not cover personal damages. This bill is designed solely to help rebuild homes with one's own resources. This is not only better for the Federal Government because it frees up these resources for those who do not have these funds, but it also allows the victims of these disasters help themselves. I believe that both of these aspects of the bill are important.

I strongly encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting additional relief to these victims by letting them help themselves.

The text of the 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. EXEMPTION FROM EARLY DISTRIBUTION PENALTY FOR WITHDRAWALS FROM INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT PLANS FOR REPAIR OF RESIDENCES DAMAGED BY FEDERALLY DECLARED DISASTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (2) of section 72(t) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to exceptions to 10-percent additional tax on early distributions) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(E) DISASTER REPAIR EXPENSES.—Any distribution out of an individual retirement plan to pay expenses incurred by the distributee for the repair, rehabilitation, reconstruction, or replacement of a principal residence damaged or destroyed by reason of a federally declared disaster occurring after September 1, 1989. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'federally declared disaster' means any disaster referred to in section 165(1)(1)."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to amounts

distributed out of individual retirement plans after the date of the enactment of this Act, in taxable years ending after such date.

THE WOMEN'S HEALTH EQUITY ACT OF 1991

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Women's Health Equity Act of 1991. The status of women's health is vital to our country. Children, families, the national economy are all dependent upon the well-being of women. Yet, this has been an area of irresponsible neglect.

The Women's Health Equity Act is comprised of 22 bills that address women's health concerns in the areas of research, health services, and prevention.

In the area of research, women have long been excluded in clinical study populations. In a long-term study of coronary heart disease risk factors, the multiple risk factor intervention trials included 15,000 men and no women. The physician's health study demonstrated the value of aspirin as a preventive therapy for coronary disease in a study of 22,071 men and no women. A 1990 study of the correlation between coffee drinking and heart disease included no women in its study population of 45,589. The extrapolation from this data of this type has long been questioned but the practice of excluding women continues.

Research funding on diseases that traditionally afflict women is scant. The National Institutes of Health spends only 13 percent of its budget on women's health.

The Women's Health Equity Act includes funding for research on ovarian cancer, breast cancer, osteoporosis, and infertility as well as legislation that would ensure the equitable treatment of women in health research.

The Women's Health Equity Act also includes legislation addressing adolescent pregnancy, infant mortality, mammography standards, and AIDS prevention.

These issues are important not only to women. They are important to families, employers, and communities because the health and well-being of women is essential to all of us.

ENHANCING FEDERAL EMPLOYEE'S RIGHTS UNDER ADEA

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation which would amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 [ADEA] with respect to administrative proceedings applicable to claims of discrimination in Federal employment. My legislation seeks to provide Federal employees who allege age discrimination the same procedures and remedies as those af-

forded Federal employees alleging other forms of discrimination.

Since 1974, when the Age Discrimination in Employment Act was amended to include Federal employees, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] and the courts have reached disparate conclusions on the rights of Federal employees who file age discrimination complaints. Overall, Federal employees have been afforded fewer rights and remedies.

Currently, Federal employees who allege age discrimination and chose the administrative adjudication process are not entitled to attorney's fees and costs at the administrative level, even though Federal employees with other types of discrimination complaints are entitled to such fees and costs. The courts have held that fees and costs may not be awarded to Federal employees who prevail at the administrative level (*Kennedy v. Whitehurst*, 690 F.2d 951, (DC Cir. 1982) and *Palmer v. General Services Administration*, 787 F.2d 300, (8th Cir. 1986)). The Comptroller General has also issued a decision that "sufficient statutory authority does not exist which would allow the agency [EEOC] to award attorney fees at the administrative level." [B-215672] Accordingly, a settlement agreement in which the agency awards attorney fees at the administrative level is prohibited. The legislation that I offer today would eliminate this inconsistency by making it clear that attorney fees and costs could be awarded at the administrative level to a Federal employee alleging age discrimination.

In addition to the attorney fees issue, there are conflicting decisions as to whether the statute of limitations is tolled when a Federal employee alleging age discrimination files a complaint with the EEOC or whether a Federal employee must file a civil action to preserve his or her rights. (*Purtill v. Harris*, 658 F.2d 134, (3rd Cir. 1981), cert. denied, 462 U.S. 1131, (1983)) The court in *Purtill* held that, if a complainant chooses the option of filing a complaint with the EEOC, then that individual may not file a civil action until the EEOC takes final action on the complaint.

Unless the EEOC takes final action before the statute of limitations expires, the complainant, by having elected to pursue an administrative remedy, would foreclose any opportunity to sue. My legislation seeks to remedy that problem by allowing Federal employees who file timely complaints with the Commission the ability to commence a civil action 180 days after filing such a complaint. This option would expire 30 days after final action on such a complaint is taken by the Commission.

In closing, I should like to take this opportunity to commend the American Bar Association for adopting a resolution in support of the proposed changes to the ADEA. I should also like to encourage my colleagues to cosponsor this important initiative. After all, I do not believe that it was or is the intention of Congress to treat Federal employees alleging age discrimination any differently from Federal employees alleging other forms of discrimination. Adoption of this legislation will ensure fairness and equity to all Federal employees fighting age discrimination.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CAN WE AFFORD AN UNCERTAIN TRUMPET?

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent Los Angeles Times editorial by Mr. Amos A. Jordan, president of the Pacific Forum of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Honolulu, regarding the necessity for the American people to support the U.S. policy and military operation in the Gulf. Although I respect the fundamental right to freedom of speech, demonstrations in opposition to the gulf war may shape its outcome. For this reason, it is imperative that the American people support the events in the Persian Gulf.

Currently, demonstrators against the war have given false assurances to Saddam Hussein, who has misinterpreted the American public's opposition to the war. Though the American opposition to the war is only 20 to 30 percent, Saddam Hussein has interpreted this opposition as support for his policies. Thus, giving him the jurisdiction to carry out his own objectives. He clearly views them as allies in helping him to evade the U.N. mandates to reverse his aggression against Kuwait.

The ramifications of Saddam Hussein's misinterpretation of American opposition could prove detrimental. The opposition gives Saddam an unwarranted premise to carry out his policies. As a result, the war may be needlessly prolonged. The possibilities of casualties directly related to this issue are evident.

Moreover, domestic dissent, especially during wartime involvement, fundamentally contradicts the policies being carried out in the Middle East. Mr. Jordan refers to the evolution of the current war situation to illustrate his point:

... the votes having been taken, the troops committed, the battle joined, can we afford to sound an uncertain trumpet?

Dissent and protest during wartime activities contradicts, undermines, and criticizes the very essence of the policies being carried out. However, Americans should be capable of supporting the troops, while still dissenting the ongoing policies. Ultimately, it will be the morale of the men and women fighting for our country that will suffer, and that will be the greatest injustice of all.

The people of America need to realize that their voice and actions has a direct impact on the happenings in the gulf. While currently involved in wartime operations, the dissenting American public opinion has unfavorable effects. These risks encompass misinterpretations by Saddam Hussein. His assumptions may prolong the war, and thus increase casualties. On the one hand, supporting our troops can only promote morale, and show Saddam Hussein that he has no allies in this country.

February 27, 1991

[From the Los Angeles Times, Feb. 10, 1991]
CAN WE AFFORD AN UNCERTAIN TRUMPET?

(By Amos A. Jordan)

In his State of the Union Address, the President tried yet again to convince the American people of the rightness of his stance in the Gulf. But, despite his arguments and similar efforts over the last six months by his secretary of state, other senior Administration officials, and many of our friends and allies, a substantial number of Americans seem unconvinced. True, 75 or 80 percent of the American people, according to the latest polls, support U.S. policy in the Gulf, including the military operation there. But that leaves millions opposed, some violently, and no amount of explanation of war aims or visions of a new world order seems to move them.

Does it matter that we differ? Aren't we entitled, as a basic freedom, to dissent, to debate the pros and cons of such great issues as war and peace?

I believe it does matter, for Saddam Hussein and others who do not have a clear understanding of our system can misinterpret the dissent they see and hear as American weakness. Indeed, in a recent interview on CNN, he pointedly thanked anti-war demonstrators for their efforts; he clearly views them as allies in helping him to evade the U.N. mandates to reverse his aggression against Kuwait. If his misinterpretation prolongs the war and costs thousands of lives, is that an appropriate price to pay for the privilege of appearing on network news shouting slogans?

I do not mean to trivialize the issue of free speech during wartime, nor do I argue against protests prior to the beginning of hostilities. But once the battle has been joined, the case is dramatically altered. In his State of the Union Address, the President reaffirmed the right and value of dissent: "The fact that all voices have the right to speak out is one of the reasons we've been united in purpose and principle for 200 years."

The President should have added that prior to battle all the arguments, pro and con, were brought out in Congress during the longest continuous debate in that institution's history, and in discussions, town meetings, demonstrations and news programs. But, the votes having been taken, the troops committed, the battle joined, can we afford to sound an uncertain trumpet? The question is not one of "right" but of wisdom. Surely it is now time to close ranks and demonstrate not 75 percent or 80 percent for the men and women putting their lives on the line, but 100 percent.

It is not possible to support the troops while continuing to criticize the policy that has placed them in the Gulf. If the policy is worthless, then so is the cause that our soldiers are fighting for, and continued opposition will ultimately sap their morale.

Beyond the risks their actions raise—of being misinterpreted, of prolonging the war and increasing casualties as a result—the war protestors should contemplate another risk: What if they succeed, stop the war and cause the international effort against aggression to fail? Are they prepared to live with the results of their actions—the catastrophic consequences for Kuwait and its Gulf neighbors, for the future of the United Nations, for the prospects of a new world order and America's role as a contributor to international peace and stability?

The press shares an especially heavy responsibility for the way the American public will respond as hostilities proceed. The con-

lict between the military's desire to deny the enemy information and the media's insistence on the right of the people to be fully informed is an old one. It can reach new heights in the Gulf area, both because of the instantaneous and simultaneous transmission of electronic information into America's living rooms and Saddam Hussein's headquarters and because of the intensity of the media's Gulf coverage—something like 800 reporters are now there, chafing to get a story.

Somehow a better balance must be struck. As Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist John Hughes recently wrote: "The reporters need to learn and develop more perspective on what is reasonable to report. The military needs to develop much more sophistication of its handling of the press. To some soldiers, the press seems a nuisance in wartime. But the quest for public support of the Bush Administration's objectives in the Gulf is as important as the military's drive and valor on the battlefield."

Above all, we as a people need to recognize that we have direct impact—whether for good or ill—on the course of events in the Gulf and will bear a large measure of responsibility for the ultimate outcome of the conflict. All of us, but particularly those inclined to continue opposing the war, need to face the consequences of the policy choices we make.

(Amos A. Jordan is a member of the President's Intelligence Oversight Board and president of the Pacific Forum of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Honolulu.)

DODECANISIAN SOCIETIES OF MARYLAND CELEBRATE 43D ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIFICATION OF THE DODECANISIAN ISLANDS WITH GREECE

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, March 3, I will have the honor and pleasure of attending the 43d anniversary celebration of the unification of the Dodecanisian Islands with mother Greece hosted by the Dodecanisian Societies of Maryland.

The Dodecanisian Societies of Maryland is composed of three groups: the Rhodian Society, Diagoras of Maryland, the Halkian Ladies Society of St. Johns of Maryland, and the Olympus Society of Karpathos of Maryland. All three will join together on Sunday, March 3, to celebrate the unification of the Dodecanisian Islands with Greece.

These beautiful islands located in the Aegean Sea were ruled by the Turks for approximately 500 years. Yet the people of these islands never relinquished their religion, culture, or language. More recently, the Italians governed the islands for approximately 36 years until the British occupation near the close of World War II and were united subsequently with Greece in 1947. During the Second World War, the islands fought valiantly to keep the Germans from entering Greece. The perseverance and fortitude of character which the people of the Dodecanisian Islands embody is truly remarkable.

The Dodecanisian Islands are undeniably Greek in character. Aside from their obvious beauty, perhaps one of the most intriguing aspects of the islands is their unique variety of classical, Byzantine, Crusader, Turkish, and Italian influence which add to their character and charm.

The islands of Greece are indeed a beautiful and enchanting land. Rich in history and culture, they are unlike any in the world. The people of Greece and the Dodecanisian Societies of Maryland rightfully are proud and I share in their joy on the occasion of this anniversary.

Likewise, our own country is rich in history and tradition thanks to the diverse culture which we all bring to this great land. Groups such as the Dodecanisian Societies of Maryland have kept alive their traditions and history for future generations to enjoy.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I congratulate the Dodecanisian Societies of Maryland on the occasion of the 43d anniversary of the Dodecanisian Islands unification with Greece and wish them prosperity in the years to come.

BEEPER ABUSE PREVENTION ACT OF 1991

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the efforts of the many telecommunications companies who have taken the initiative to address the growing problem of drug dealers using beepers and pagers to facilitate drug transactions on every level. Many companies have found that their circuits have been overloaded by the continuous use of the switchboard by drug dealers.

More companies are now turning to the idea of imposing a surcharge for every call made over a certain number as a way to deter drug activity. Revenue from these measures will be channeled to drug counseling efforts. Appropriately, the surcharges will not be applied to public safety and emergency medical professions.

Though such efforts are noteworthy in the war on drugs, they are minuscule when compared to the benefit drug dealers realize as a result of transactions made with the use of beepers and pagers. I am convinced that the telecommunications industry must take a more aggressive stand and become directly involved in abating this blight on society.

Mr. Speaker, overall, I am pleased to see that many paging companies have taken a positive approach to this problem and are now realizing that we can no longer allow these devices to be used to facilitate drug deals of any type. I believe that the industry should join others, unrestrained, in their efforts to stem the trafficking of drugs in our communities. They should take the initiative in this regard rather than take the back seat.

The drug problem is multifaceted and has permeated many areas. Therefore, it stands to reason that the fight against drugs must also be waged on diverse fronts as well. While the

paging industry currently employs measures which may potentially deter abuse—credit checks, proof of ownership, and fees—it is apparent to me that this is not enough. Additionally, despite these policies, a phenomenal number of young people have been arrested with beepers in their possession than in previous years according to law enforcement officials. It is clear that not enough in this regard is being done; we need to do more.

Far too much rhetoric about this issue has been spewed; decisive action is what is needed to affect any noticeable change in this regard. While the circular rhetoric on the issue continues, impotent and ineffectual, drug dealers are busy talking their way into successful drug deals, to greater society's detriment. Let's put the rhetoric aside and move ahead.

Mr. Speaker, the bill I have introduced is one of many measures needed to solve the problem of young people misusing beepers and pagers. I believe that we can, in fact we must, do more to curtail the alternatives which drug dealers have to clandestinely peddle their wares, unchecked and untraced.

My proposal is not only directed at young people, but also at those individuals who operate by using young people to run drugs. I have put forth a mechanism that will lead to and expose the older drug dealers and suppliers. In the past, older dealers have eluded police investigations by distancing themselves from the actual transaction, thus making it difficult to prosecute and convict them in drug-related crimes. Now we have an opportunity to take decisive steps to combat drug trafficking by regulating some of the tools of the drug trade.

We simply cannot miss this opportunity because of the many lives at stake, especially those of young people. Nor can we allow drugs to flow uninhibited into our communities, in the open air drug markets, and in our yards.

Although the legislation I have introduced will not solve the drug crisis in its entirety, I am convinced that this is a definitive step in the right direction and is indicative of the kind of efforts we must consider if we are serious about illicit drug trafficking.

A TRIBUTE TO FRANKLYN JENIFER, PRESIDENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Franklyn Jenifer, president of Howard University. His distinguished career spans over 20 years of academic and administrative services. His struggle to overcome obstacles and setbacks should be inspirational to many of our youth. However, his vision of involving Howard University in the problems of the developing world and in promoting economic empowerment in the African-American community should be inspirational to us all.

I would like to share with my colleagues, the following February 10, 1991, Los Angeles Times with President Jenifer.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Feb. 10, 1991]

FRANKLYN JENIFER—TAKING HOWARD
UNIVERSITY INTO SLUM NEIGHBORHOODS
(By Jacob Weisberg)

WASHINGTON.—Franklyn G. Jenifer has written articles on diseases of the turnip and the effect of test results on minority college admissions. A plant-virologist-turned-academic-administrator, Jenifer began to attract national attention last spring, when he was named president of Howard, the nation's premier black university.

He is no stranger to the place. Born and raised in Northeast Washington, Jenifer, 51 first applied to Howard in 1957, but was rejected because of his poor grades and test scores. He took a job as a messenger at the Library of Congress and studied Russian in his spare time. A semester later, he was accepted.

Jenifer completed a B.S. in microbiology in 1962 and an M.S. in 1965. After receiving his Ph.D. from the University of Maryland, he taught at Rutgers, where he was named associate provost in 1977. Most recently, Jenifer served as chancellor of the Massachusetts Board of Regents of Higher Education, where he oversaw three universities and 24 colleges with a total enrollment of 170,000.

Brought on in the wake of student protests that led to the resignation of his predecessor, James E. Cheek, Jenifer was chosen by the board of trustees in part to help Howard compete for top black students and raise the university's flagging reputation. His ambitions, however, go far beyond that. Jenifer says he wants Howard to become more involved in the problems of the developing world and in the ghettos of the District of Columbia. He intends to use the institution's considerable resources to promote black economic empowerment and to assist in revitalizing neighboring slum areas that abut the campus.

The product of a broken home—his father abandoned the family when he was 5 and didn't return until Jenifer was in college—he has been married for 27 years. His three grown children live in New Jersey.

Speaking in his office overlooking the campus, Jenifer began guardedly but became more animated and jovial as the conversation continued. His manner is understated, donnish. He spent the better part of an hour filling and fidgeting with his pipe, but did not manage to get it lit until after he finished talking.

Question: The need for separate black universities was clear at the time you were a student here before integration. How can you explain the place of black universities now?

Answer: When you say black institutions, the opinion . . . most people have is that these are exclusively black institutions. One has to keep in mind at Howard University that the first students who attended were white. It's always had an integrated faculty. I'm only the fourth black president. Our population of faculty members who happen to be white is higher than the population of people in predominantly white institutions who happen to be black. If America's higher education was integrated as well as Howard University is, we wouldn't have any problems in the nation.

It is the same if you were to go to Yeshiva, or Notre Dame, or Georgetown. The concept there—as the concept here—[is] that people feel they have a rich culture, and that education should reflect that culture and those values. It's not exclusively Jewish or exclusively Catholic, but if you go there, you expect to understand and get a feel for that

particular culture. . . . It just so happens that when they say black university, people have the sense of separatism and nationalism, where it's nothing but as much a part of the American higher-education scene as the others.

Q: What's life like for white students at Howard?

A: We don't ask them. We don't think of them as anything other than students.

Q: I wonder how it compares to life for black students at predominantly white universities.

A: Considerably better, I can guarantee you Black students at white institutions have, for the last 10 or 15 years, been victims of racial problems. I don't think Howard has ever had a situation like that, at least to my knowledge. [Whites] may feel uncomfortable because they're in a majority black environment, but in terms of the way they're treated, you don't go into our lavatories and see comments like: Get out white students.

Q: Race has become an obsessive preoccupation at college campuses. Is it less of an issue at a predominantly black institution?

A: It's an issue, but it manifests itself much differently. At white institutions, you see the issue of race regularly. Often it's raised in fits of anger. When it's raised on black colleges and campuses, it's not raised in the context of chauvinism or bigotry. It's usually raised in a political context. By political context, I mean students being concerned that their institution may lose its flavor, its heritage, or its cultural orientation.

Q: Are you distressed to see Howard losing those who would be among its best students to schools like Harvard and Yale because of affirmative-action programs?

A: I don't think so. I think each student has to make those kinds of judgments. Howard University is not the place for all students. We like to think we are, but clearly a lot of students will have other options, and they may do much better at Harvard or Yale or any other school.

The semantics of affirmative action lead people to think that individuals are admitted when they have lesser qualifications than the majority of the population. No matter how well they perform, it is always the view of the majority that they've been given some kind of a break and they are not as good as they are. I think that is not a pleasant and healthy environment for any population, particularly black students.

When we talk about affirmative action, it should not be—and has not been in my interpretation—a circumstance of giving special breaks to a population or people. What it should mean, and hopefully does mean, is that you're looking for a diverse population of individuals and you give weight to an individual's differences. That should be no more the case for black students than it should be for students from the Midwest or from the East. You try to choose a student population of different socioeconomic circumstances, so that the classroom is not a monotonous environment. That, I believe, is appropriate affirmative action

Unfortunately, that's not the way it has worked in America. And many people believe that people are allowed to get in when standards would not normally admit them. Where that is the case, I think those people have bastardized it. That was never its intent.

Q: How do you have an affirmative-action program that increases the number of minority students yet does not create the stigma,

both internally and externally, that those who benefit are less qualified?

A: I think what you have to do . . . is make sure that people understand that there are standards for admission, and no student should be admitted that is below those standards.

Q: There have been some demands that Howard adopt a more Afrocentric curriculum. What would that mean?

A: I have believed all my life that historical black institutions have a responsibility to ensure that young people who come [to Howard] should receive some understanding of their culture, their history. That does not mean scholarship changes. It is something that exerts itself in the being of the institution. It manifests itself when you walk across the campus.

In certain courses where it lends itself to it, one would expect a more expansive interpretation of sociology or history than you would find in other institutions. . . . If you wind up taking a history course at a female institution, one would expect that the role of women in history would be magnified and spoken about, so that those students feel good about that. If you were talking about European history in a Jewish class or school, I would expect that you would talk about the role the Jews played in it. That's legitimate history.

The press and the public make it appear that those who talk about Afrocentrism are doing something unique. In fact, they're talking about nothing more than what has been going on in America for years. When blacks talk about it, people view it as separatist, as negative, as nationalistic. When others do it, they see it as pride in their background and their culture. Why that is the case is something that stretches my imagination.

Q: Do you think there is any merit to the proposal to introduce Afrocentric principles to the D.C. public school system?

A: One has to be very careful when one is talking about public schools and the public environment. Public schools by their definition are schools that are open to all people, and should be cognizant of the needs of all of the people. . . . The thread that has to be constant is that there should be no dilution of quality. There should be no creation of non-existent history.

Q: What other kinds of changes would you like to see in D.C. schools, or in urban school districts around the country?

A: I think it's very important that we ensure, we give every individual in our city—regardless of the circumstances of his or her birth and environment—a true opportunity to be successful. Even when we are imaginative, there is always a small population, usually a city within a city, where things are the most desperate and people live under the most difficult circumstance. Often there is one parent at home. Often that one parent is working or, if not working, is involved in some activity that is not conducive to a healthy home environment. The neighborhoods are rough. Drugs are prevalent. Their colleagues and friends are dying off at a very rapid rate, not from disease but from homicide.

Our present structure to try to change their lives during school time is crying in the wind. These young people have to go home and suffer very bad situations.

We've got two choices. We can either change the environment in which those young people live—which I don't see occurring any time in the next, I won't say millennium—or we can take them artificially

out of that environment. For that population of students, I would recommend there be urban residential schools—schools that run 24 hours a day, where not only do they get the good things that other kids get to have in the daytime, but they also get the same good things that they get during the other hours. That sometimes scares people to death, especially liberals. But the point I make is—that's not unusual. . . . Rich people have always had residential schools to send their kids to.

Q: Where would you get the money to pay for this idea—in the middle of an expensive war?

A: The 24-hour boarding-school model is one extreme. The other extreme is simply an extended day. The point is not to choose one or the other model, but to address the problem of the relationship of a student's life in school to his life after school. You don't anticipate doing many of these schools—only for those parts of the city where students are in serious jeopardy. In large cities, I wouldn't anticipate more than one or two. In these cities, the cost of educating a child is already very high, and I expect the difference would not be significant. But even if it costs a lot to do it, it would cost 10 times as much not to.

Q: There has recently been something of a debate about the term "underclass." Some liberal sociologists such as Herbert Gans have argued that it stigmatizes the poor as responsible for their own conditions. Do you think it's still an appropriate term?

A: Again, too often, we get caught up in semantics. To the degree that occurs, I think he's right, but I think if we focus too much attention on it, it can be a problem. Clearly, the reality is that poverty has become almost a genetic phenomenon, with generation after generation bred back into that same circumstance. To talk about semantics of the word, whether they're underclass or not underclass, serves scholarly intent, perhaps. But when someone has their foot on your neck, you don't want a definition of what is a shoe or a heel or a black or a white foot. You want the foot off your neck.

Q: Are programs that replace welfare with workforce on the right track?

A: I think too often they do not take into consideration all the circumstances of people who are on welfare programs now. It's very difficult for people who don't understand that culture to try to act as though they have the solution. I think we have to create an environment that is conducive to bringing more and more poor people into the economic mainstream. We've talked about incentives to encourage businesses to move into urban centers, we've talked about incentives to encourage minority people to go into business. That is the kind of thing that I think goes to the heart of our problem.

Q: Jack Kemp talks about incentives and privatization and uses some of the same language you do. Is he on the right track?

A: I think he uses some of the same language I do. I don't know how serious he is. I do believe there are some similarities between the things that he and I say. I don't think these things are right or left philosophically; I think we have become much more cognizant of the importance of economics, and more cognizant of the nature of the struggle that we're involved in. I'm not saying throw away the social agenda. I'm saying open up a second front. I just think that heretofore we've only done one, and I don't think that's productive.

Q: How about former drug czar Bill Bennett? Did you think he was on the right track?

A: I don't think he's on any track. . . . The whole notion that one is going to cure the drug problem in America by stopping the supply is contradicted by history. . . . Whenever there is a demand, there will always be somebody who is creating the supply. The demand has to be addressed. I think education is the long-term answer.

Q: Howard is one of the wealthiest black institutions in the country. How can it use resources to promote the kind of black economic empowerment you talk about?

A: That's a big part of my agenda. I think economics is critical. To be a player, you have to have assets. If you're in a poker game, you need to ante up. If you don't have assets, you can't play. . . . Black colleges and universities have financial power. We can help ourselves as we help our community if we use the wherewithal of our institutions to develop businesses, develop our neighborhoods. If we spur economic activity, we can reap financial rewards, at the same time ensuring that our minority community partners are major players. Everybody benefits. It's the American way.

LEGISLATION TO PROTECT THE SANTA BARBARA CHANNEL

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, last week, the U.S. Department of the Interior's Mineral Management Service issued the draft proposal of the comprehensive Outer Continental Shelf [OCS] National Gas and Oil Resource Management Program for 1992-97. In accordance with President Bush's recommendations made last year, under this plan more than 99 percent of the California coast will be off-limits to new oil and gas leasing until after the year 2000. The plan also includes a moratorium on leasing in the Santa Barbara Channel until the year 1996.

Today I am introducing legislation that would allow the environmentally sensitive Santa Barbara Channel to enjoy the same leasing prohibition shared by almost the entire California coast. My bill would prohibit the Secretary of the Interior from issuing any new oil and gas leases in the Santa Barbara Channel until the year 2001. Additionally, my bill would permanently ban any leasing activity in the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary and the Federal ecological preserve and buffer zone.

The waters off the coasts of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties have experienced more OCS drilling activity than any other area of California. For more than two decades, the memories of oil-soaked beaches and thousands of dead sea birds that were the result of a 1969 offshore blowout in the Santa Barbara Channel have haunted onshore communities and added an ominous shadow to the platforms that can be seen from the coast. Though I believe that some offshore development can proceed responsibly and safely, I also believe that the Santa Barbara Channel has borne more than its fair share of the burden of OCS production.

Twice in 1989, I submitted testimony to the President's OCS leasing and development

task force at hearings in Washington, DC, and in Santa Barbara. Among the major points in my testimony, I expressed by opposition to placing the full burden of OCS development on the environmentally sensitive Santa Barbara Channel. The environmentally sensitive and highly valuable resources of the Channel Islands National Park and the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary deserve additional consideration before making a leasing decision.

Until Americans can reduce their high levels of oil consumption, conservation, renewable and alternative energy sources, and research and development of new energy sources must accompany strong domestic oil production in order to reduce our country's dangerous dependence on imported foreign oil. However, it is both unwise and unfair to focus further production on the California OCS in one environmentally delicate area.

The legislation that I am introducing today will provide needed permanent protection to the Channel Islands National Park and the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary, and it will allow the rest of the Santa Barbara Channel to receive the additional consideration that its valuable natural resources demand.

CALVIN STATHAM SINGERS CELEBRATE 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I rise today to congratulate the Calvin Statham Singers on the celebration of their 40th anniversary.

For 40 years the Calvin Statham Singers have been performing inspirational music as a community-church oriented group in the small steel company town of Sparrows Point, MD. To invest four decades of hard work and dedication to such an endeavor truly is commendable.

In addition to providing a beautiful compliment to church services, the group is also well known for its secular performances. The group has appeared on nationally broadcast television shows and literally has traveled the world, including a trip to Vietnam in 1966 to perform for our troops.

The talent and ability of the group exemplifies its members' commitment and devotion to their work. Union Baptist Church and the communities of Dundalk and Sparrows Point truly are fortunate to be graced with the Calvin Statham Singers. Through providing inspirational and gospel music, the work of the Calvin Statham Singers has benefited the church, the community, and the entire Nation.

Although it may not seem that their work directly has changed the world, we all play our own part in shaping the world for better or for worse with our actions and deeds, and it is for this reason I commend the Calvin Statham Singers.

I salute the members of the Calvin Statham Singers and congratulate them on 40 years of faithful and dedicated work. May they continue

their fine tradition and may God bless them in the years to come.

BLACK EAGLES

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise and bring to the attention of my colleagues a theater production, "Black Eagles," currently in performance at the historic Ford's Theatre here in Washington. "Black Eagles" is a fictionalized dramatization based on the heroic exploits of the first African-American combat pilots who fought with great distinction in World War II and who were known as the Tuskegee Airmen. "Black Eagles" can be seen at the Ford's Theatre through March 3, 1991 before it moves to the Manhattan Theatre Club in New York City where it is currently scheduled to run from March 26 through May 17.

Leslie Lee's "Black Eagles" was developed at Crossroads Theatre Company in New Brunswick, NJ and had its world premiere there in February 1990. It was conceived and directed by Ricardo Khan, the producing artistic director at Crossroads. Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, president of Bronx Community College and a Tuskegee airman who is credited as being the first black fighter pilot to shoot down a Nazi jet fighter during the war, provided technical assistance.

Now in its 13th season, Crossroads Theatre under the leadership of Mr. Khan is recognized as one of the country's preeminent African-American theater companies and a leader in today's professional regional movement. Crossroads has in recent years had great success in producing new plays in New Brunswick that have then moved into New York City. In 1989-90, while they were producing a full season in their home theater, three Crossroads productions—"Spunk, and Further Mo," and "Ground People" (also known as "The Rabbit Foot") had New York runs. In addition, a third play, "Sheila's Day," had a run at Symphony Hall in Newark before moving to the Ford's Theatre and then on a tour of the northeast and Canada. More recently, Crossroads' production of George C. Wolfe's "The Colored Museum," was broadcast as a feature in WNET's Great Performances Series. Crossroads productions always enjoy enthusiastic audience responses and usually receive broad critical acclaim.

The success that Crossroads now enjoys is no accident. It grows out of 12 years of dedication to an ideal, hard work, and the willingness to take great artistic risks. Ricardo Khan who is one of the founders of Crossroads articulates the theater's mission as an endeavor to create a theater company where black actors, writers, directors, and other artistic staff can practice their craft. Crossroads has produced many works by Black playwrights that present honest, positive images of black-American life for audiences of all backgrounds.

From modest beginnings 13 years ago in an old garment factory in New Brunswick, Cross-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

roads will move next season into a new \$3.8 million facility.

The play "Black Eagles" celebrates the struggles and achievements of black fighter pilots during the campaigns for Italy and Germany during 1944-45. This fictionalized story is told on the stage through reminiscences of three veterans of the war. It is through flashbacks to characterizations of their younger selves in wartime Italy that the courageous story of these American heroes is told. This is entertainment with a punch. There are some light moments of the airmen passing time in the barracks, but there are also scenes of confrontation with institutionalized racism. Arch Campbell, theater critic for WRC-TV, has said of the show: "Black Eagles" is the most emotional show on the stage this month. It's a mixture of heartbreak, pride, and redemption that I guarantee will lift your spirits and gladden your heart."

Nevertheless, these fictionalized characters are based on the real black aviators who were genuine heroes in action during World War II and who served in segregated units of the U.S. military and therefore struggled for freedom on two fronts. Their success in the battle of the skies and their courage and determination in overcoming the established prejudices of the day were principal elements which influenced President Harry Truman to order the U.S. military desegregated in 1948. To borrow a line from Leslie Lee: "They paved the way * * *."

I was fortunate enough to have attended the opening night of "Black Eagles" at Ford's and was there to see Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, an American hero and the leader of the Tuskegee Airmen, honored during the festivities. He was presented with a crystal eagle by Frankie Hewitt, executive producer at Ford's Theatre, to a standing ovation by an audience which appropriately enough included Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Colin Powell, Brig. Gen. Marcelite Harris, and a complete contingent of the real Tuskegee Airmen. It was a moving, historic moment.

I would like to congratulate Leslie Lee and Ricardo Khan for a collaboration which has brought to public attention these long-neglected American heroes, the Tuskegee Airmen, and their heroic exploits as they defended their country and fought for freedom.

I would also like to congratulate the cast and artistic staff for their fine work in bringing this story to life. They include cast members Graham Brown, Norman Bush, Brian Evaret Chandler, Illeana Douglas, Milton Elliott, Larry Green, Michael Barry Greer, Keven Jackson, Lawrence James, Damien Leake, David Rainey, Raymond Anthony Thomas, and Scott Whitehurst. The artistic staff includes choreographer Hope Clarke, fight director Rick Sordelet, set designer Charles McClennahan, costume designer Beth A. Ribblett, lighting designer Shirley Prendergast, sound designer Rob Gorton, music designer Robert La Pierre, ventriloquist consultant Robert Aberdeen, production stage manager Cheri Bogdan-Kechely, stage manager Michael Harrod, company manager Patricia Humphrey, and casting by Aisha Coley.

February 27, 1991

THE WOMEN'S EQUAL OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1991

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Women's Equal Opportunity Act of 1991 along with 12 of my colleagues. This bill is a companion to one that Senator DOLE introduced last week.

This legislation will address problems that exist for women in the following areas: On-the-job sexual harassment, sexual and domestic violence, and employment opportunity. The Women's Equal Opportunity Act of 1991 takes the needed steps to both protect and sustain the advances women have made in these areas.

The position of women in American society continues to change, propelled by social, economic, and military forces—and we need to ensure that our public policies and our judicial system adapt to this change.

The Women's Equal Opportunity Act of 1991 strives to guarantee opportunities, it does not create a false promise of success as some other bills pending before Congress proclaim.

I think it bears noting that from the founding of our Nation, women were given a lesser status in the country's political and economic structures; and from our earliest history, efforts have been made to replace these inequities with the true moral promise America should hold for all citizens. In recent decades, the advancement of women's rights and opportunities has been significant. Nevertheless, this advancement is not complete. It will need to reach into future generations and it will require consistent attention and support to be sustained.

This bill deals very directly with the issue of sexual harassment in the workplace and with domestic and street violence against women. These problems have affected the lives of millions of American women and should be the concern of all Americans. The bill expands the remedies available to respond to sexual harassment through Federal civil rights statutes.

There are provisions in the bill which address some of the most compelling areas of concern regarding sexual violence and the rights of those who have been victims of such crimes. It makes a very clear statement that violent sexual crimes will be dealt with more seriously through increased penalties and reforms in Federal, civil, and criminal procedure. It also gives victims new rights to respond to concerns about potential AIDS transmission in the course of a violent attack.

These provisions and others in the bill, such as those addressing the issue of sex crimes on campus, violence within families, and the distribution of controlled substances to pregnant women, focus on some of today's most widespread problems.

We, men and women, have for far too long looked the other way when these issues became too painful to address. By even today's action, we are ensuring a decrease in these incidents. We are once and for all letting the country know we demand a nation where

women are healthy, where women are given opportunities, where women are safe.

The legislation also takes some necessary steps in looking at the problem of the glass ceiling through the establishment of a commission to study this question and make recommendations for the removal of artificial barriers to the advancement of women and minorities in business.

We may shatter the ceiling with our accumulated frustrations from the years of inequities, but I would rather direct my energies and those of all women and men toward dismantling the ceiling thoroughly and quickly—together.

Mr. Speaker, with our efforts and the legislative support of this bill, I believe we will find the way to remove the barrier without showering ourselves with damaging glass shards. I urge all of my colleagues to support this vital legislation.

THE WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE COVERAGE EXPANSION ACT OF 1991

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, we all know about the health crisis in America. For many Americans the emergency room is the only health service available. Insufficient preventative services for the poor turn treatable illnesses into terminal illnesses.

That is why I am reintroducing the Women's Health Care Coverage Expansion Act. This bill expands Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements to include obstetric and gynecologic services provided by nurse practitioners.

By expanding Medicaid and Medicare reimbursement, more women will have the chance to stop deadly diseases, like cancer, before they start. We can treat them in clinics, not emergency rooms.

In addition, women needing obstetric services will receive the kind of preventive care that saves lives and money.

Forty thousand babies die each year in the United States, and many of these deaths are preventable—through early prenatal care. But many State Medicaid offices face shortages of Medicaid providers. While States search for Medicaid providers, pregnant patients wait for prenatal care. At the same time, well-trained nurse practitioners are willing to see the patients, but cannot be directly reimbursed for their services.

The range of services that nurse practitioners can provide is impressive: preconceptual and prenatal care; contraceptive management; the management of common gynecological care, including management of sexually transmitted diseases; and cancer screening for women of all ages.

We have taken steps recently to increase women's health services. In 1989 Congress expanded Medicaid coverage to include pediatric nurse practitioners and family nurse practitioners. In addition, Congress provided pap smear coverage for women who had not had the test in the previous 3 years. But further steps must be taken to provide adequate health care to women.

I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this important bill. Nurse practitioners can help alleviate some of America's health woes. It is our responsibility to let them help.

THE CITY OF LYNWOOD AND THE BOROUGH OF POINT FORTIN, TRINIDAD, JOIN AS SISTER CITIES

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to know that the city of Lynwood, CA and the Borough of Point Fortin, Trinidad, West Indies, are joining as sister cities. It is my good fortune to represent Lynwood as well as having grown up in the county of St. Patrick in which Point Fortin is located.

The sister city concept was introduced in 1956 by President Eisenhower at a White House conference as part of his People-to-People Program. His idea was to involve people and organized groups at all levels of our society in personal diplomacy. I share this goal for both of these fine cities. It is my hope that this program would provide residents of both Lynwood and Point Fortin with an opportunity to learn about and share each other's rich culture.

The borough for Point Fortin is a pleasant and growing community which was created in 1980. It was the first and only borough to be created since the country achieved its independence from Britain in 1962. It was my pleasure and honor to be the first U.S. Congressman to visit Point Fortin. I was well received and enjoyed the people's friendly hospitality. Lynwood is known for its ethnic diversity and is a sample of the fabric which comprise the mosaic of our society. It also has been recognized as a city that is committed to the development and support of its youth.

It is my hope that these two cities might be able to promote exchanges in culture, business, trade, or other projects of mutual interest. I believe this relationship will strengthen ties between the American people and the Republic of Trinidad, Tobago.

MICKEY LELAND MEDAL PRESENTATION CEREMONY

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, my late colleague Mickey Leland was recently honored by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization for his international work as an advocate of the poor and hungry. Mickey worked tirelessly to seek long-term solutions for world food problems, not just in Congress through the Select Committee on Hunger which he founded and which keeps alive his heritage, but also through concerned individuals and organizations. Like the FAO, I would like to record my appreciation for Mickey's idealism and in-

tegrity by having this tribute printed in the RECORD.

MICKEY LELAND MEDAL PRESENTATION CEREMONY, WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY 21, 1991 (Address by Edouard Saouma, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)

Mrs. Leland, Congressman Hall, Members of the Select Committee on Hunger, Distinguished Guests, Dear Friends, Mickey Leland has been greatly missed, and the country he left behind has already done much to honour and preserve his memory. But he did not serve only the United States; he served the world.

The aim of ensuring humanity's freedom from hunger, which guides FAO as an international organization, guided Mickey Leland as an individual. It took him from the plains of Texas to the highlands of Ethiopia.

I bring today a tribute from FAO to the international work of Mickey Leland. It is offered with all the humility which we, the living, must show toward the memory of one who has made the supreme sacrifice. It takes the form of a medal specially struck, which it is my privilege to offer to Alison Leland in honour of her late husband.

Mickey Leland was an advocate of the poor and the hungry. Thanks to his skills in working with the Standing Committees of Congress, with prominent individuals and with outside organizations, he kept world hunger high on the national agenda of this country. He was also a man of action. He went straight to the heart of the worst famines in Africa.

The flight that was his last—and the last for his travelling companions—was his sixth visit to victims of starvation in the remoter areas of Ethiopia. The help he was able to mobilize saved innumerable lives.

Alas, Africa today needs another Mickey Leland. The deadly combination of poor harvests and civil strife again threatens millions of lives in Ethiopia and the Sudan, in Liberia, in Angola and Mozambique. Massive international aid is once more vitally important and tremendously urgent.

While we perhaps remember most easily the actions of Mickey Leland to bring relief to the starving, he was fully conscious of the need to seek long-term solutions for world food problems. His underlying philosophy was to promote food self-sufficiency in developing countries, and the socio-economic progress of the poorest strata of society.

In commemorating this man of compulsive idealism and passionate integrity, I wish also to pay tribute to the Select Committee on Hunger, which he did so much to found and to guide. The aims of the Committee, and the aims of FAO, converge in the struggle for a world that is free from hunger—man's oldest enemy. The continuing vitality of the Select Committee is one of the finest legacies that Mickey Leland has left behind.

The Select Committee could hardly thrive if it did not respond to an aspiration of the people of this country. The existence of the Select Committee—a body unique among the legislatures that I know—is witness to the commitment of the United States to the aim of ending world hunger. This is the commitment that inspired the Conference on Food and Agriculture, held at Hot Springs, Virginia, in the midst of the Second World War: the Conference that led to the creation of FAO. A host of later American initiatives fashioned the system of international cooperation that we know today. It is a system that will surely be even more important—and even more dependent on United States support—in the world of tomorrow.

In presenting this medal to Alison Leland I honour the achievements, the courage and the sacrifice of Congressman Mickey Leland. In honouring his memory I honour the idealism and generosity that mark the finest impulses of the spirit of America.

ISRAEL UNDER ATTACK

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support and admiration for Israel and her citizens during this particularly difficult times in her history. Over the weekend, even as the ground war against them had begun, Iraq attacked Israel again with two more Scud missiles. Although such missiles attacks have become a regular occurrence in Israel, her citizens nonetheless live with the constant specter of massive death and destruction from chemical and biological weapons. And, despite such dangers, the Israelis have shown tremendous fortitude and courage. Our hearts are with them.

Regardless of differing opinions among Americans over U.S. involvement in the Persian Gulf conflict, we have all watched the actions of Saddam Hussein with shock. Saddam Hussein is clearly a madman. He proved this years ago when he used poisonous gas against his own citizens. His attacks against Israel are further evidence that he will stop at nothing to achieve his goals.

The Scud attacks have accomplished little militarily, but in time the cost of the damage inflicted could reach \$3 billion. Only a wanton despot would deliberately subject noncombatants to terrorist acts, especially when such acts are of no strategic advantage.

But \$3 billion is not the only cost of the Scud attacks to Israel. From a strategy standpoint, Israel's security has always been based on a policy of swift retaliation against any military or terrorist attack. This reputation may become seriously impaired by Israel's present policy of restraint. Although such restraint is admirable and prudent, it does raise the question of Israel's famous resolve when attacked and what she is likely to do in the future.

But more importantly, perhaps, the Iraqi attacks have taken an immeasurable psychological toll on the citizens of Israel. The emotional strain is seen especially among children who cannot easily understand why they have to be forced to wear gas masks. Like the children caught in wars in other lands, such as Northern Ireland, Southeast Asia, and elsewhere, these are the most innocent of war's victims. Unlike the minimal physical casualties of the Scud attacks, we do not yet know what psychological casualties there are. As each missile is indiscriminately lobbed into Tel Aviv or Haifa, parents throughout Israel are forced to explain to their children why a man whom they don't even know and is so far away is trying to kill them. This is a duty no parent should have to undertake.

As each Scud attack is reported, everyone wonders whether this will be the assault that will finally bring about a military response from the Israelis. It would indeed be quite under-

standable should the Israeli Government decide to launch its own attack in response to Iraq. Clearly, Israel's refusal to launch a counterstrike against Iraq is in deference to the United States policy. Our coalition partners in the Persian Gulf might well be tempted to break away should Israel undertake such an action. The coalition partners are now our allies and it is my sincere hope that reasonable friendships with these nations might grow after the conflict ends. This friendship, however, should never come at Israel's expense. With its restraint, Israel has made a remarkable statement of friendship and displayed great faith in the United States. Americans can be proud of such a friendship and must never allow it to be breached.

AMERICA'S CULTURE AT RISK

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, as the National Commission of Music Educators looks forward to its national symposium on America's Culture at Risk, I should like to commend the members of the organization for their efforts to achieve national recognition for the value of music and the other arts in education.

During the 1980's, educational reform made it into the front pages of American newspapers for the first time in decades. But when the discussion turned to making sure every child receives an education in music and the other arts, there has been silence. This near-sighted approach to education denies our children the opportunity to develop their human potential.

Every child should have a quality education in music and the other arts because knowledge and skills in the arts are vital for their aesthetic, historical, and cultural values.

Music education fosters creativity, teaches effective communications, provides basic tools for a critical assessment of the world around us, and instills the abiding values of self-discipline and commitment.

We must call upon all parents, educators, school board members, and administrators in communities nationwide to work together at the State and local levels to ensure that music is basic to the core curriculum in every school.

IN HONOR OF 50 YEARS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN BRANCH IN WATSONVILLE

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Watsonville, CA, branch of the American Association of University Women [AAUW] on its 50th anniversary, March 16, 1991.

The Watsonville branch was organized to join with other university women as molders of

public opinion, to encourage and participate in activities for life-long learning, to work for the protection of women in business and industry, and to involve members in support of public education.

In its early years, the Watsonville branch was instrumental in helping the war effort in World War II. In 1942, it cosponsored "Nutrition for Defense," a series of lectures that were set up to teach women how to prepare nutritious foods in wartime. Branch members also contributed their services during World War II in training Red Cross workers and volunteer nurses, staffing the servicemen's canteen, serving as airplane observers at the Air Watch Stations, and helping with local crop harvesting.

The Watsonville branch has also been heavily involved with children's events. It sponsored children's theatrical performances at the Fox Theater and in school auditoriums from 1945 to 1964. Its goal in the performances was not only to bring drama to children, but also to raise money for scholarship funds to enable European women to study for advanced degrees in the United States. Many European universities had been destroyed during World War II, and the Watsonville branch provided an unmatched opportunity for these women to further their education.

Throughout the years, the branch has organized and sponsored numerous community services. A few of these services include the establishment of the Watsonville Cooperative Nursery, Cabrillo College, the new Watsonville Public Library, numerous Girl Scout troops, Friends of the Library, the Investment Club, and the Oral History Project.

Since the 1940's, the branch has awarded scholarships for Cabrillo College students in addition to the national AAUW Fellowship Program. The branch also received a grant from AAUW to provide a video/slide presentation promoting "Reading is Fundamental."

The branch has been instrumental in bonding the Watsonville community together by sponsoring several key events. It received the Event of the Year Award from the Watsonville Chamber of Commerce for its sponsorship of the First Victorian Homes Tour in 1974. It also sponsored the town meeting in 1975 in honor of the bicentennial of the United States, and jointly sponsored the 1987 "Peace Symposium."

The Watsonville branch members have developed leadership skills within the association and have been elected to community college boards, local public school boards, city councils, official commissions, and boards. It is undoubtedly one of the most influential groups in the community to press toward the advancement and equality of women in Watsonville, throughout the country, and the world. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me now in congratulating the Watsonville Branch of the American Association of University Women on its 50th anniversary. It is with great respect that I pay tribute to its achievements and contributions to the 16th Congressional District of California.

RECOGNITION OF THE HAWAII
CREDIT UNION LEAGUE

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, this week Washington, DC, is hosting a great grassroots event which represents the way that our democracy works at its best. Thousands of citizen volunteers are amassing in the Capitol to speak their minds on pending legislation which they feel threatens the viability of their local credit unions.

I was very happy to be able to welcome to our Nation's Capitol, 70 members from Hawaii, representing dozens of credit unions which count as members over 500,000 persons of the 50th State.

These folks come from all walks of life, and for the most part contribute their time and effort, without any compensation whatsoever. They do this because they believe in the unique service which credit unions offer ordinary people. They work hard to keep their organizations fiscally healthy, and they invest their deposits in safe conservative institutions as a matter of policy.

This is why it is hard for me to understand why, in the desire to correct the ills that have plagued savings and loans and banks that have plunged many into bankruptcy, some are looking to punish the credit unions for their accomplishments and achievements. Instead of rewarding the credit unions for their excellent record and keeping their organization independent and autonomous, some would merge them under one single management authority with one single insurance fund together with the S and L's and banks.

I rise today, to join with all the leaders and members of the Hawaii Credit Union League, in expressing my outright opposition to any and all efforts to merge them under one umbrella agency, causing credit unions to come under the same regulation and management authority that has already failed the S and L's and banks.

I urge my colleagues to support the credit unions of their States by urging the Congress to keep their regulation, management and insurance fund separate from any other financial institutions.

Credit unions are stable financial institutions. They are the epitome of successful volunteerism in America. They must not be subverted under the shadow of management rules that will be enforced on failing savings and loans and banks. Credit unions must be kept independent. They have proposed as community-based organizations. The crisis faced by the other embattled financial institutions must not be allowed to smother credit unions under the giant rule of uniformity.

Mr. Speaker, let's do fix the savings and loans and the failing banks; but let's not do it at the expense of the credit union movement.

To this end, I applaud the grassroots efforts of the Hawaii Credit Union League and I take this opportunity to recognize its delegation:

Farouk Wang, Chairman of the Hawaii Credit Union League.

Peter Leong, President of the Hawaii Credit Union League.

Michael Leach, Government Liaison for the Hawaii Credit Union League.

Noreen Wang, of the Hawaii Credit Union League.

Toshio "Tata" Fujimoto, of the Hawaii Credit Union League.

Scotty Bowman, of the Hawaii Credit Union League.

Larry Chun, of the Hawaii Credit Union League.

Ariel Chun, of the University of Hawaii Federal Credit Union.

James Mimaki, of the Hawaii Credit Union League.

Masao Nakashima, of the Kauai Community Federal Credit Union.

JoAnne Nakashima, of the Kauai Community Federal Credit Union.

Richard Wong, of the Kauai Community Federal Credit Union.

Richard Wong, of the Kauai Community Federal Credit Union.

Harue Wong, of the Kauai Community Federal Credit Union.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean Arakawa, of the Maui Pine Federal Credit Union.

Peter Dyer, of the University of Hawaii Federal Credit Union.

Kenji Sumida, of the University of Hawaii Federal Credit Union.

Toshi Ikezaki, of the EKE Federal Credit Union.

Dr. Harold Kozuma, of the Big Island Federal Credit Union.

Richard Matsunaga, of the Big Island Federal Credit Union.

Donald Miles, Windward Community Federal Credit Union.

Al Kayatani, of the Pacific Corporate Federal Credit Union.

Robert Jaworski, of the Pacific Corporate Federal Credit Union.

Mel Chiba, of the Kauai Community Federal Credit Union.

Hilda Inouye, of the Kauai Community Federal Credit Union.

Wallace Otsuka, of the Kauai Community Federal Credit Union.

Fred Ho, of the Dillingham Federal Credit Union.

Sharon Horita, of the Dillingham Federal Credit Union.

William Paik, of the Dillingham Federal Credit Union.

Helen Young, of the Onomea Federal Credit Union.

Humio Okimoto, of the CUNA Mutual.

Jean Okimoto, of the CUNA Mutual.

Shirley Liu, of the Hawaii Stevedores/C&C FCU.

Glenn Ikemoto, of the Kauai Government Employees FCU.

Karen Ikemoto, of the Kauai Government Employees FCU.

Itsuyo Kusuda, of the Maui County Employees FCU.

June Ono, of the Maui County Employees FCU.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Perry, of the Hawaii County FCU.

Norman Kong, of the Pearl Harbor Federal Credit Union.

Michael Asam, of the Hawaii Community Federal Credit Union.

John Iwane, of the Hawaii Community Federal Credit Union.

David Hauser, of the Honokaa Community Federal Credit Union.

Robert Iwamoto, of the Honokaa Community Federal Credit Union.

Gay Matthews, of the Honokaa Community Federal Credit Union.

Warren Mizutani, of the Kauai Teachers Federal Credit Union.

Marsha Mizutani, of the Kauai Teachers Federal Credit Union.

Warren Nakamura, of the Honolulu Federal Employees FCU.

John Sabas, of the Molokai Community Federal Credit Union.

Timothy Albao, of the Lihue Credit Union.

Toshio Miyashiro, of the McBryde Federal Credit Union.

Wallace Moura, of the McBryde Federal Credit Union.

Shigeo Uyeda, of the McBryde Federal Credit Union.

Calvin Choy, of the Hawaiian Tel Employees FCU.

Mabel Perry, of the Hawaiian Tel Employees FCU.

Stanley Hidani, of the Papaaloa Federal Credit Union.

Hideo Abe, of the Kahului Federal Credit Union.

Masa Emoto, of the Kekaha Federal Credit Union.

Ed Mederios, of the Kekaha Federal Credit Union.

Owen Moe, of the Kekaha Federal Credit Union.

Joe Sylvester, of the Kekaha Federal Credit Union.

Fran Lucier, of the First Insurance Federal Credit Union.

Milton Lum, of the Hawaii Central Credit Union.

Virginia Kam, of the Hawaii Teamsters Federal Credit Union.

Vernon Ching, of the Honolulu City and County Employees FCU.

Darwin Hamamoto, of the Honolulu City and County Employees FCU.

Moses Lum Choy, of the Honolulu City and County Employees FCU.

Wyman Au, of the Honolulu Federal Employees FCU.

William Lee, of the Oahu One Credit Union.

Koozo Okamoto, of the Oahu Teachers Number Two FCU.

Kyle Kurata, of the Star Markets Federal Credit Union.

Rodney Watanabe, of the Hawaii Community FCU.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
BLACK EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM
THANKS FOR CARING AND SHARING

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the fine sense of responsibility and social consciousness of a group of employees at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In observance of Dr. Martin Luther King's birthday, the Black Employment Program Committee of Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, National Capital Region and Field Operating Activities, sponsored a food drive. This food which was collected during the weeks following Dr. King's birthday will be presented tomorrow, February 28, 1991, the last day of Black History Month, to Father Adams of So Others Might Eat [SOME] organization. The

presentation will be made by Col. Robert L. Herndon, Chief of Staff, Corps of Engineers.

The Black Employment Program was established in 1989 to address problems and concerns of blacks in achieving equal employment opportunities. In realizing the need to support each other, the members of the organization also realize that they must reach out. By reaching out to others—inside and outside of the Corps—the Black Employment Program is assisting many segments of our society. By participating in a seemingly simple program like collecting food, this organization is showing that it wants to share, that it wants to help feed those who are less fortunate. When we act collectively to help our fellow man, the burden will never, ever be too much for any one individual. And that is what is most important.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me as I congratulate the Black Employment Program membership and its leadership which includes Jeane D. Williams, chairperson; Michael Tolson, vice chairperson; and Elvire Bourisquot, recording secretary; for their participation in the food drive, for caring and sharing.

INTRODUCTION OF WOMEN'S HEALTH EQUITY ACT OF 1991

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce the Women's Health Equity Act of 1991, and to be joined in this important endeavor by Representative OLYMPIA SNOWE, the Republican cochair of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, and by 70 of my colleagues.

This legislation seeks to address the appalling lack of attention given to women's health care needs in this country. The facts speak for themselves. The death rate from breast cancer increased 24 percent between 1979 and 1986; one in nine women can now expect to develop breast cancer in her lifetime. Women are now the fastest growing group of those infected with AIDS. Heart disease is the number one killer of women but the majority of the research has been conducted on men.

Despite these facts, women's health issues have received scant attention both in terms of funding and research. The National Institutes of Health [NIH], the Nation's major source of funding for medical research conducted in the United States, spends only about 13 percent of its budget on women's health. It is time for Congress to act to protect the health of American women.

The Women's Health Equity Act of 1991 contains 22 individual bills divided into three titles: research, services, and prevention. Taken together, these bills represent a broad agenda for addressing a number of critically important issues, including the permanent authorization of an Office for Research on Women's Health at the National Institutes of Health and at the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, and an end to the arbitrary exclusion of women from research studies.

The package also calls for increased research on breast and ovarian cancer,

osteoporosis, the development and treatment of AIDS in women, alcohol abuse in women, and contraception and infertility; better information on treatment options for women facing breast cancer surgery; health and social services for pregnant adolescents and parenting teens; prevention of infertility through improved screening and treatment of sexually-transmitted diseases; and, coverage of infertility and adoption services for Federal employees.

Inclusion of mammography and pap smear services under State Medicaid programs and the establishment of new Federal standards to ensure the quality of mammography screening is included, as is reimbursement for nurse practitioners specializing in women's health and certain osteoporosis prevention technologies under Medicare. Improved access to health care services for pregnant women and children under the Medicaid Program and for displaced homemakers through an expansion of existing health insurance continuation provisions is also contained in the package.

The basic issue is one of equity. Women constitute 52 percent of the population and make 25 percent more visits to doctors than men, are more likely to undergo surgery and to be hospitalized. The Women's Health Equity Act of 1991 will begin to address the important deficiencies that exist for women in the health care system. I urge the support of my colleagues.

WHEN MOMS GO TO WAR

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. military action in the Persian Gulf has vividly demonstrated the value of the All Volunteer Force. The professionalism, the extremely high morale, and the dedication to duty in a austere and harsh environment have inspired us all. Our troops have had a very demanding mission. United States soldiers and sailors have been the first line of defense against Iraqi aggression, and they have had to be diplomats in a foreign culture. Our forces have been the leaders of a 31-nation alliance, and coordination with our partners has been a demanding challenge, and throughout this crisis, our troops have behaved magnificently.

Desert Storm has also demonstrated the strains and pressures upon the All Volunteer Force. In particular, we have witnessed the pain of separation of military mothers from their children. This is the first time that moms have gone to war, and the strong emotional undercurrents have become clear. It is, I suppose, not surprising that there would be calls to rethink the concept and current disposition of relying on an All Volunteer Force so that women would not be expected to serve in a war zone.

This Member would urge, Mr. Speaker, that this body not rush to change the foundation elements of the All Volunteer Force. If changes are necessary in the personnel program that is fundamentally working so well, then this body should move only after careful

deliberation. Following the completion of Desert Storm, there will no doubt be a careful examination of our military's performance, and how it can be sustained or even enhanced. Only after the current conflict is completed, when we are engaged in the lessons learned phase, should this body examine the role of mothers and sets of parents serving in Desert Storm.

Mr. Speaker, this Member would ask to insert into the RECORD an editorial from the February 25, 1991, edition of the Lincoln Star. Entitled "When Moms Go to War," this editorial urges that: "Let's work our way through this war without any quick overhaul, using the hardship system already in existence to look at individual cases. This Nation may want to make some changes in how it uses moms in the military. But those decisions should be the result of thoughtful assessment, not a tear jerk reaction."

Mr. Speaker, this Member commends this thoughtful editorial to his colleagues.

[From the Lincoln Star, Feb. 25, 1991]

WHEN MOMS GO TO WAR

This war includes pictures of moms at war and stories of their children at home, children who feel abandoned because they are too young to understand the rules of big people.

These are heartbreaking dilemmas. But we need to balance that emotional response to the pain and trauma of individual incidents with a thoughtful consideration of the potential effects of changing policies.

The volunteer army has worked hard to provide expanded opportunities for women who join. Under pressure from a changing culture, the military has removed many barriers to women.

Waging war is part of the military's job. Being sent to wage war is inherent in the responsibility of someone who joins the military.

Obviously the reality of war is only a distant possibility during long periods of peace. In peace, the military is just another job with decent benefits and potential for advancement. Or it is a chance to make extra money and go to college.

Historically many parents have gone to war. Generally the parent has been dad. We have accepted that as a part of the reality of war—even when the children of these male parents suffer as a result.

There are strong emotional undercurrents at work in this current debate. We are trying to adjust to two new cultural trends—women doing a job traditionally belonging to men (soldiering near a war zone) and the growing number of single parents in our society.

The two trends collide in the Persian Gulf. And the result has been a tumultuous emotional response.

But we shouldn't let emotions dictate precipitous changes in policy. For every policy change today will have echoes into the future.

Creating a different system for moms during this war will mean a dual career system in peacetime. In order to prepare for war the military must know who it will be able to send to war and who it won't. If we let moms opt out today, the military will understand that it can't count on women with children (or single parents) as part of the team in any future war.

This knowledge will inevitably be translated into a dual track system where parents can choose a track, or a dual system where

certain parents are automatically assumed to be not available for combat arenas.

And those who choose the mom track, or are forced into the mom track, inevitably limit their career options.

Some critics of the current system have described it as ignoring the needs and rights of children.

That is true if today is the only time frame.

Half of these children are girls, whose future choices we also affect by the policies we create today.

Let's work our way through this war without any quick overhaul, using the hardship system already in existence to look at individual cases.

The nation may want to make some changes in how it uses moms in the military. But those decisions should be the result of thoughtful assessment, not a tear jerk reaction.

HONORING THE NEW YORK CITY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I honor today the New York City Emergency Medical Service. I am pleased to join the Kings County Conservative Party in saluting the NYCEMS on Sunday, March 3d.

Excellence has been the hallmark of New York's emergency service since 1870. Today, the 20,000 employees of the NYCEMS are still setting the pace, widely recognized as the largest and most sophisticated emergency medical service in the world.

The NYCEMS was established in its present form in 1970. The first two NYCEMS paramedic units began operating in July 1975, achieving spectacular results. Their efforts significantly reduced the prehospital mortality and morbidity rates.

Today, the Emergency Medical Service Training Academy is solely responsible for the training of new paramedics, as it has been since 1984. The program is a 2-year evening course, which graduated its first paramedics in 1986.

The fleet of ambulances has grown dramatically since 1870, when New York had only five horse-drawn ambulances. Today, NYCEMS provides the city with a large number of ambulances constantly on patrol in the five boroughs. Approximately 20 percent of the ambulances are paramedic units and the remainder are basic life support units. For multiple casualty incidents, EMS operates five major emergency response vehicles [MERV's].

The NYCEMS strives to keep up with technological innovations. As late as 1972, when the "dial 911 for emergency" system was established citywide, emergency operators were still using hand-written cards and a conveyor belt system to get calls to the ambulance dispatchers.

In 1977, NYCEMS received Federal funding to develop and install state-of-the-art computerized digital communications consoles and status monitor screens.

However, computer equipment quickly becomes obsolete. To combat this, NYCEMS re-

cently installed a new computer aided dispatch system [CAD], which sends call information directly to a CRT monitor located on a console in the cab of the vehicle. This reduces verbal error. The NYCEMS is now on the cutting edge of dispatch technology, and light-years beyond the conveyor belts and index cards of 1972.

Nearly 1 million calls for ambulance assistance come in every year—over 2,400 per day. Yet, despite this incredible number of requests, since 1980 the NYCEMS has cut the average response time nearly in half for life-threatening assignments. Average response time has dropped from 18.2 minutes to less than 10 minutes.

Anyone who has ever waited for an ambulance while a loved one was in danger knows that the minutes pass like hours. And a 50-percent cut in response time dramatically increases the chances of a favorable outcome for the patient. The hard-working staff of the NYCEMS really are the personification of mercy.

But with the Nation's largest city facing difficult financial times, it will take hard work and innovation to maintain this efficiency level. I am committed to this.

Recognizing the great work done by the NYCEMS, I have cosponsored House Joint Resolution 109, Congressman MANTON's resolution to designate the week of May 12, 1991, as "Emergency Medical Services Week." I salute the New York City Emergency Medical Service.

RECOGNIZING LA FAMILIA DE HOY

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, by the year 2010 Hispanic Americans will represent this country's largest minority population. While many of our Nation's Hispanics are recent immigrants, hundreds of thousands of other Hispanics came to this country 300 to 400 years ago. Regardless of when they arrived, most came to seek a better life for their families and themselves. Many new arrivals as well as longtime Hispanic residents have encountered difficulty adapting to life in the United States because of a lack of information sources available to them in their native tongue, Spanish.

Now more than ever, our Nation's Hispanic Americans are seeking insightful sources of information to help them attain their goals as they assimilate into American society. For the past year, they have found that La Familia de Hoy [Today's Family] has delivered the information they need.

La Familia de Hoy combines a bimonthly magazine, a series of informational features on the Univision network and an "800" hotline to disseminate critical information and give Hispanic Americans a better chance to navigate the complexities of daily life here. La Familia de Hoy, developed by Whittle Communications, has created a communications bridge for U.S. Hispanics by addressing issues which face the American public at large.

Since last March, La Familia de Hoy has covered topics such as drugs, education, AIDS, and the environment—topics which hold tremendous bearing on the lives of Hispanic Americans.

An example of the dramatic impact La Familia de Hoy is having on its Hispanic audience are the requests it has generated from police departments across the country to use an article, "Threat to Gangs," as part of their gang task force collateral. The article details the psychology behind the development of gangs and provides information on parents' roles in counteracting their children's attraction to violent youth gangs.

Another example of the interaction between La Familia de Hoy and its audience was the phenomenal response to a La Familia de Hoy TV segment on advice to battered women. More than 15,500 calls were received by the National Domestic Violence Hotline between April and June, 1990 as a result of the broadcasts.

La Familia de Hoy has also featured aspirational stories depicting the successful personal triumphs of "First Daughter-in-Law" Columba Bush, educator Jaime Escalante, Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, and astronaut Franklin Chang Diaz.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing this outstanding information source, La Familia de Hoy, that is helping improve the quality of life for Hispanic Americans in New Mexico and the Nation.

NATIONAL RECREATIONAL TRAILS FUND ACT OF 1991

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the National Recreational Trails Fund Act of 1991 which would create a trust fund out of the taxes currently being paid on non-highway recreational fuel used on or near trails. Money from the trust fund will be used to maintain and enlarge the Nation's recreational trail system.

The bill would also create an advisory committee comprised of hikers, cross-country skiers, off-highway motorcyclers, snowmobilers, horseback riders, all-terrain vehicle riders, bicyclers, and four-wheel vehicle drivers.

This bill would not produce higher taxes. When you tank up your snowmobile or other recreational vehicle, you pay a Federal gasoline tax. Currently, that tax on gasoline used for recreation goes to build highways. Even more absurd is the fact that you pay a tax on the fuel you use to fill your camp stove, and that money also goes to the highway trust fund. I think it makes more sense, and would be more equitable, to spend that money on recreational uses to benefit those who have paid the taxes.

A little over a year ago the Government Accounting Office reported that the Nation's Recreational Trail System was in serious disrepair. In the national forests alone, nearly 59,000 miles of trails desperately need upgrading and reconstruction. The GAO report also pointed

out the harm that such neglect does to both recreational opportunities and the environment—making trails unusable and dangerous, and causing significant resource damage. GAO's explanation for this failure: funding that has fluctuated from year to year and has been consistently less than that needed to keep trails in good condition.

This bill creates a mechanism to alleviate this problem. Structured similarly to the motorboat safety fund—Wallop-Breaux fund—the trails fund receives the taxes paid on non-highway recreational fuel—that is, fuel used on or near trails—and reserves that money expressly for maintaining and improving recreational trails. All money received by the fund is disbursed annually to the States, which must have programs of their own at a State level. The States then select the trail proposals to fund.

The most sensitive part of the bill is its provisions for allocating moneys that result mostly from motorized recreation so that non-motorized recreation can still benefit. The bill strikes a careful balance in this area, guaranteeing both motorized and nonmotorized recreation a minimum of 30 percent of each State's Trails Act funding. The remaining 40 percent will be allocated by the State to fund projects that provide for the greatest number of recreational purposes and provide for innovative recreational trail sharing to accommodate motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail use.

It should be noted that the bill explicitly does not alter existing land management practices. Current use designation would not be affected by any provision in the act.

Recreational opportunities are part of the quality of life in Wisconsin, and they should be part of the quality of life in all regions of the country. Our Nation has many miles of snowmobile, all-terrain, hiking, biking, and other recreational trails and this legislation would provide needed financial assistance for these facilities.

The bill has support from a wide range of organizations that recognize the importance of maintaining safe and well-managed recreational trails for all users. Supporting organizations include:

American Horse Council.
 American Recreation Coalition.
 Brackenridge Stables, Inc.
 Back Country Horsemen of America.
 Blue Ribbon Coalition.
 Cowboy Symposium.
 Fox Creek Pack Station.
 International Snowmobile Tourism Council.
 Low Country Equine Association.
 New Jersey Horse Council.
 Minnesota Office of Tourism.
 Montana Horse Council.
 National Campers and Hikers Association.
 National Campground Owners Association.
 Natrona County Parks Department.
 New Hampshire Horse Council.
 New Hampshire Parks and Recreation Department.
 Southern New England Trails Conference.
 Trout Unlimited.
 Utah Parks and Recreation Department.
 Vermont Association of Snow Travelers, Inc.
 Vermont Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation.
 Wyoming Department of Commerce.

National Association of Wheelmen.

I insert the bill in its entirety at this point in the RECORD:

H.R. 1155

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Recreational Trails Fund Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) the Highway Trust Fund has successfully and equitably provided the means for improvements in and maintenance of the nation's highway infrastructure, such success being largely attributable to the Fund's "use-fee" structure, that being the directly proportionate relationship between the amount of highway use (as measured in fuel consumption) and the amount each user pays into the Fund;

(2) the "user-fee" concept requires that nonhighway fuels not be taxed to pay for highway benefits, a noticeable deviation from this policy being the taxation of recreational fuel not used on Federal highways.

(3) like highways, the national infrastructure of recreational trails and back country terrain must be constructed and maintained, but such construction and maintenance has historically received less than adequate funding;

(4) efforts to more perfectly apply a "user-fee" concept to the financing and maintenance of a national infrastructure, both on highways, and for recreational purposes off the highway, will likely enhance the success of both endeavors; and

(5) it is both equitable and prudent, for safety, environmental protection, and recreational reasons, to assure availability of financial means to maintain and improve recreational trails and back country terrain by reserving for those purposes a portion of fuel use taxes imposed on fuels for recreational use not occurring on Federal highways.

SEC. 3. CREATION OF NATIONAL RECREATIONAL TRAIL TRUST FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter A of chapter 98 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to trust fund code) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 9511. NATIONAL RECREATIONAL TRAILS TRUST FUND.

"(a) CREATION OF TRUST FUND.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the 'National Recreational Trails Trust Fund', consisting of such amounts as may be appropriated, credited, or paid to it as provided in this section, section 9503(c)(6), of section 9602(b).

"(b) EXPENDITURES FROM TRUST FUND.—Amounts in the National Recreational Trails Trust Fund shall be available, as provided in appropriations Acts, for making expenditures to carry out the purposes of the National Recreational Trails Fund Act of 1991."

(b) DEPOSIT OF UNREFUNDED HIGHWAY TRUST FUND MONEYS.—Section 9503(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to Highway Trust Fund) is amended—

(1) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(6) TRANSFERS FROM THE TRUST FUND FOR NONHIGHWAY RECREATIONAL FUEL TAXES.—

"(A) TRANSFER TO NATIONAL RECREATIONAL TRAILS TRUST FUND.—The Secretary shall annually pay from the Highway Trust Fund into the National Recreational Trails Trust Fund amounts (as determined by the Sec-

retary) equivalent to 0.5 percent of total Highway Trust Fund receipts, as adjusted by Secretary pursuant to subparagraph (B).

"(B) ADJUSTMENT OF PERCENTAGE.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—Not more frequently than once every 3 years, the Secretary may increase or decrease the percentage of Highway Trust Fund receipts paid into the National Recreational Trails Trust Fund to more accurately reflect, in the Secretary's estimation, revenues received from non-highway recreational fuel taxes.

"(ii) AMOUNT OF ADJUSTMENT.—The amount of an adjustment in the percentage stated in clause (i) shall be not more than 10 percent of that percentage in effect at the time the adjustment is made.

"(iii) USE OF DATA.—The Secretary shall make use of data on off-highway recreational vehicle registrations and use in making an adjustment under clause (i).

"(C) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this paragraph—

"(i) NONHIGHWAY RECREATIONAL FUEL TAXES.—The term 'nonhighway recreational fuel taxes' means the taxes under sections 4041, 4081, and 4091 (to the extent attributable to the Highway Trust Fund financing rate) with respect to fuel used as nonhighway recreational fuel.

"(ii) NONHIGHWAY RECREATIONAL FUEL.—The term 'nonhighway recreational fuel' means—

"(I) fuel used in vehicles and equipment on recreational trails or back country terrain, including use in vehicles registered for highway use when used on recreational trails or back country terrain; and

"(II) fuel used in campstoves and other outdoor recreational equipment."; and

(2) by striking paragraph (2)(C) and inserting the following:

"(C) EXCEPTION FOR USE IN AIRCRAFT AND MOTORBOATS, AND AS NONHIGHWAY RECREATIONAL FUEL.—This paragraph shall not apply to amounts estimated by the Secretary as attributable to—

"(i) use of gasoline and special fuels in motorboats or in aircraft, and

"(ii) use of gasoline as nonhighway recreational fuel as defined in paragraph (6)(C)(ii)."

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 6421(e)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (defining off-highway business use) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(C) EXCEPTION FOR USE AS NONHIGHWAY RECREATIONAL FUEL.—The term 'off-highway business use' does not include any use as nonhighway recreational fuel as defined in section 9503(c)(6)(C)(ii)."

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter A of chapter 98 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"Sec. 9511. National Recreational Trails Trust Fund."

SEC. 4. NATIONAL RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, using amounts available in the Fund, shall administer a program allocating moneys to the States for the purposes of providing for and maintaining recreational trails.

(b) STATE ELIGIBILITY.—

(1) TRANSITIONAL PROVISION.—Until the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, a State shall be eligible to receive moneys under this Act, a State shall be eligible to receive moneys under this Act only if such State's application proposes to use the moneys as provided in subsection (d).

(2) PERMANENT PROVISION.—On and after the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, a State shall be eligible to receive moneys under this Act only if—

(A) the State has established a State Recreational Trails Advisory Board on which both motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail users are represented;

(B) in the case of a State that imposes a tax on nonhighway recreational fuel, the State by law reserves the revenues from that tax for use in providing for and maintaining recreational trails;

(C) the Governor of the State has designated the State official who will be responsible for administering moneys received under this Act; and

(D) the State's application proposes to use moneys received under this Act as provided in subsection (d).

(c) ALLOCATION OF MONEYS IN THE FUND.—

(1) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—No more than 3 percent of the expenditures made annually from the Fund may be used to pay the cost to the Secretary for—

(A) approving applications of States for moneys under this Act;

(B) paying expenses of the National Recreational Trails Advisory Committee; and

(C) conducting national surveys of nonhighway recreational fuel consumption by State, for use in making determinations and estimations pursuant to this Act.

(2) ALLOCATIONS TO STATES.—

(A) AMOUNT.—Amounts in the Fund remaining after payment of the administrative costs described in paragraph (1), shall be allocated and paid to the States annually in the following proportions:

(i) EQUAL AMOUNTS.—50 percent of such amounts shall be allocated equally among eligible States.

(ii) AMOUNTS PROPORTIONATE TO NON-HIGHWAY RECREATIONAL FUEL USE.—50 percent of such amounts shall be allocated among eligible States in proportion to the amount of nonhighway recreational fuel use during the preceding year in each such State, respectively.

(B) USE OF DATA.—In determining amounts of nonhighway recreational fuel use for the purposes of subparagraph (A)(ii), the Secretary may consider data on off-highway vehicle registrations in each State.

(d) USE OF ALLOCATED MONEYS.—

(1) PERMISSIBLE USES.—A State may use moneys received under this Act for—

(A) maintenance of existing recreational trails, including the grooming and maintenance of trails across snow;

(B) restoration of areas damaged by usage of recreational trails and back country terrain;

(C) construction of new trails where a recreational need for such construction is shown;

(D) acquisition of easements;

(E) acquisition of fee simple title to property from a willing seller, when the objective of the acquisition cannot be accomplished by acquisition of an easement or by other means;

(F) development of trail-side and trail-head facilities that meet goals identified by the National Recreational Trails Advisory Committee;

(G) in an amount not exceeding 5 percent of the amount of moneys received by the State, operation of environmental protection and safety education programs relating to the use of recreational trails;

(H) development of urban trail linkages near homes and workplaces; and

(I) in an amount not exceeding 7 percent of the amount of moneys received by the State, administrative costs of the State.

(2) USE NOT PERMITTED.—A State may not use moneys received under this Act for condemnation of any kind of interest in property.

(3) GRANTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A State may provide moneys received under this Act as grants to private individuals, organizations, city and county governments, and other government entities as approved by the State's Recreational Trail Advisory Board, for uses consistent with this section.

(B) COMPLIANCE.—A State that issues grants under subparagraph (A) shall establish measures to verify that recipients comply with the specified conditions for the use of grant moneys.

(4) BALANCE OF MOTORIZED AND NON-MOTORIZED BENEFITS.—Not less than 30 percent of the moneys received annually by a State under this Act shall be expended for benefits directed to motorized recreation, and not less than 30 percent of those moneys shall be expended for benefits directed to nonmotorized recreation.

(5) DIVERSIFIED TRAIL USE.—

(A) REQUIREMENT.—To the extent practicable and consistent with other requirements of this section, a State shall expend not less than 40 percent of moneys received under this Act in a manner that gives preference to project proposals—

(i) which provide for the greatest number of recreational purposes including, but not limited to, those directed under the definition of "recreational trail" in subsection (f)(5); and

(ii) which provide for innovative recreational trail corridor sharing to accommodate motorized and nonmotorized recreational trail use.

(B) COMPLIANCE.—The determination as to whether a project or grant meets the requirements of subparagraph (A) shall be made by the State Recreational Trail Advisory Board.

(6) RETURN OF MONEYS NOT EXPENDED.—Moneys paid to a State that are not expended or dedicated to a specific project within 2 years after receipt for the purposes stated in this subsection shall be returned to the Fund and shall thereafter be reallocated under the formula stated in subsection (c).

(e) COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.—

(1) COOPERATION BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Each agency of the United States Government that manages land on which a State proposes to construct or maintain a recreational trail pursuant to this Act is encouraged to cooperate with the State and the Secretary in planning and carrying out the activities described in subsection (d). Nothing in this Act diminishes or in any way alters the land management responsibilities, plans, and policies established by such agencies pursuant to other applicable laws.

(2) COOPERATION BY PRIVATE PERSONS.—

(A) WRITTEN ASSURANCES.—As a condition to making available moneys for work on recreational trails that would affect privately owned land, a State shall obtain written assurances that the owner of the property will cooperate with the State and participate as necessary in the activities to be conducted.

(B) PUBLIC ACCESS.—Any use of a State's allocated moneys on private lands must be accompanied by an easement or other legally binding agreement that ensures public access to the recreational trail improvements funded by those moneys.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section—

(1) ELIGIBLE STATE.—The term "eligible State" means a State that meets the requirements stated in subsection (b).

(2) FUND.—The term "Fund" means the National Recreational Trails Fund established by section 9511 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(3) NONHIGHWAY RECREATIONAL FUEL.—The term "nonhighway recreational fuel" has the meaning stated in section 9503(c)(6)(C)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) RECREATIONAL TRAIL.—The term "recreational trail" means a thoroughfare or track across land or snow used for recreational purposes such as bicycling, cross-country skiing, day hiking, equestrian activities, jogging or similar fitness activities, trail biking, overnight and long-distance backpacking, snowmobiling, surface water and underwater activities, and vehicular travel by motorcycle, four-wheel drive or all-terrain off-road vehicles, without regard to whether it is a "National Recreation Trail" designated under section 4 of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1243).

SEC. 5. NATIONAL RECREATION TRAILS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the National Recreation Trails Advisory Committee.

(b) MEMBERS.—There shall be 9 members of the advisory committee, 8 appointed by the Secretary from nominations submitted by recreational trail user organizations, one each representing the following recreational trail uses:

- (1) Hiking.
- (2) Cross-country skiing.
- (3) Off-highway motorcycling.
- (4) Snowmobiling.
- (5) Horseback riding.
- (6) All terrain vehicle riding.
- (7) Bicycling.
- (8) Four-wheel driving.

In addition, the Secretary or an appropriate government official designated by the Secretary shall be a member of the advisory committee.

(c) CHAIRMAN.—The chairman of the advisory committee shall be the government official referenced in subsection (b), who shall serve as a nonvoting member.

(d) TERMS.—Members of the advisory committee appointed by the Secretary shall be appointed for terms of 3 years; except that the members filling 4 of the 8 positions shall be initially appointed for terms of 2 years, with subsequent appointments to those positions extending for terms of 3 years.

(e) DUTIES.—The advisory committee shall meet at least twice annually to—

- (1) review utilization of moneys allocated to States under this Act;
- (2) establish and review criteria for trail-side and trail-head facilities that qualify for funding under this Act; and
- (3) make recommendations to the Secretary for changes in Federal policy to advance the purpose of this Act.

(f) ANNUAL REPORT.—The advisory committee shall present to the Secretary an annual report on its activities.

(g) REIMBURSEMENT FOR EXPENSES.—Members of the advisory committee appointed by the Secretary shall serve without pay, but, to the extent funds are available pursuant to section 4(c)(1)(C), shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

CONCERN FOR BALTIC SITUATION

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues a resolution passed by the Michigan Republicans at the State Republican Convention in Grand Rapids, MI, on February 16, 1991. This resolution declares the Michigan Republicans' deep concern about the situation in the Baltic States.

For the first time in 8 years a suspension of rules was successfully passed by two-thirds of those present at the convention. The resolution, requested by Eleanor Grigaitis, voices the support of the Michigan Republicans for the independence of the Baltic States, in addition to calling on Congress to acknowledge and reaffirm recognition of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania as sovereign nations.

After arguments for each side were given, the resolution passed overwhelmingly: 1,426 yes; 82 no; 8 abstentions. The Michigan Republicans share a great apprehension concerning the freedom movements taking place in the Baltic States.

I, along with the Michigan Republicans, hope that this situation will soon be behind us, and that the people of the Baltic States will soon be enjoying their freedom.

Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues and dear friends here in the Congress, I ask that the Michigan Republican Baltic resolution be made part of this RECORD:

Resolved that Michigan shall support diplomatic initiatives and efforts in Congress to acknowledge and reaffirm recognition of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania as independent, sovereign nations.

Arguments in favor:

On January 14, 1991 the Soviet Union massacred unarmed civilians in Lithuania, threatening to take similar action in Latvia and Estonia. Nevertheless, with 84 percent participation in the referendum of February 9, 1991, 90 percent of Lithuanian voters courageously declared that Lithuania should be a "sovereign, democratic republic".

The U.S. government recognized the independent governments of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia in 1922 and has never recognized the incorporation of the Baltic Republics into the Soviet Union.

Michigan Republicans should lend support to the efforts of many Congressional leaders who are calling for economic and diplomatic pressures to get Soviet troops out of the Baltic States; i.e. suspension of favorable trade assistance, agricultural subsidies, ceremonial meetings.

In this time of crisis, Republicans must stand by their commitment to the National Platform of 1988 which reads:

"We support the desire for freedom and self-determination of all those living in captive nations. . . . We support the desire of Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians, Ukrainians, peoples of the Caucasus, and other people held captive in the Soviet Union."

Arguments against:

We are currently allied with the Soviets in the Gulf War.

We want to support Gorbachev in his efforts.

Supporting the Baltic States could cause instability in that region.

AN ENERGY STRATEGY WITHOUT TAXES IS POLITICAL HYPOCRISY

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the West Germans have announced a serious, realistic plan to deal with paying for the gulf war, a plan that includes a steep hike in gasoline taxes. The West German Government plans to raise gasoline prices by the equivalent of 67 cents a gallon. This would bring their price per gallon to nearly \$4. Our gas prices hover around a \$1.10.

The West Germans have recognized a reality that we refuse to face. We must raise energy taxes. We must raise energy taxes to improve energy efficiency, increase America's industrial competitiveness, address the budget deficit, and deal with global warming. I have introduced legislation which would impose a tax on the carbon content of fuels. A tax on carbon emissions helps deal with each of these problems.

Robert Samuelson, the noted economist, provided in today's Washington Post an excellent summary of why we need energy taxes. Any energy policy that is not based on energy taxes is political hypocrisy. I would like to include Mr. Samuelson's article in the RECORD: JUST TINKERING WITH ENERGY—BUSH'S PLAN AVOIDS THE TOUGH STEPS (By Robert J. Samuelson)

President Bush's "national energy strategy," unveiled last week, is predictably disappointing. Conspicuously missing is an energy tax, which would force Americans to invest more in energy efficiency. Sadly, the omission was virtually preordained. Everyone wants more conservation, a cleaner environment and lower oil imports. But most Americans don't think they should suffer the least inconvenience in the pursuit of these goals—and politicians, despite the object lesson of the Gulf war, won't tell them otherwise.

It's an impossible combination. You can't easily promote conservation without an energy tax. By themselves, market prices are too erratic to provide reliable signals about whether it pays to invest in more fuel-efficient cars or lower-wattage light bulbs. In 1980, "real" oil prices (in constant 1990 dollars) averaged \$43 a barrel. By 1986, they had dropped to \$17 a barrel. Last year the monthly averages varied between \$15 and \$33 a barrel. The fickleness of consumers means, in turn, that companies that want to sell energy efficiency can't build a market.

To be fair, the political hypocrisy on this matter is bipartisan. Sen. Timothy Wirth of Colorado typifies Democrats who last week criticized the White House plan for not sufficiently emphasizing conservation. But Wirth's own energy plan also avoids a tax. Given this consensus, what we can expect is an energy debate in which environmentalists and energy producers peddle equally misleading solutions.

Producers think energy should be like popcorn: You should buy as much as you want and can afford. Trust the market. To them, energy policy means removing regulations that limit production. Environmentalists regard energy consumption as a sin that can be curbed—painlessly to most of us—by regula-

tions. Their current pet scheme would raise fuel-mileage standards for new cars from today's 27.5 miles per gallon to about 40 mpg by 2001. There's millions a technological fix if only government would order industry to make it.

Interestingly, the Bush plan includes both approaches. It would expand energy supplies by authorizing oil production in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. It would also seek to revive nuclear power. At the same time, the plan seeks to cut oil use by forcing—mainly through regulation—the auto industry to make millions of cars that burn "alternative fuels" (such as methanol) in addition to gasoline. By 2005, the plan envisions 80 million dual-use vehicles on the road.

That's ambitious but is it feasible? Methanol may cost 22 to 43 percent more than gasoline, estimate economists Margaret Walls and Alan Krupnick of Resources for the Future, a research group here. Most people won't buy "alternative fuels" unless gasoline prices rise enough to close the gap. Conveniently, the Bush plan assumes that this will happen.

In general, using regulations to shape energy consumption is tougher than it looks. Consider car-mileage standards. To reach 40 mpg, auto companies would probably shift to smaller cars. Americans who want bigger cars would keep the ones they have longer. If fuel prices stay low, people will drive more. This would cut fuel savings. And mileage standards don't affect the half of oil that doesn't go into vehicles.

What's wrong with an energy policy that simply relies on the market is that energy isn't like popcorn. Using energy involves potential costs for society that aren't fully reflected in market prices. The most obvious costs are environmental (air pollution and the possible impact of the greenhouse effect) and economic (losses from foreign supply disruptions). Just because the dangers aren't precise doesn't mean they should be ignored. A good energy policy is like a good army: It should protect us against plausible harm, not merely certain calamity.

There is also another problem. In a normal market, when people want more of something, producers can readily supply it. Not in energy. We limit offshore drilling, don't automatically approve new electricity plants and reject new nuclear power. You may or may not support these restrictions. Some may be modified. But they won't vanish. If demand grows freely and supply doesn't, the system ultimately chokes. Either imports rise or scarcities occur. We've experienced the first, and scarcities—especially of electricity—could emerge in the 1990s.

By dampening demand, an energy tax would bridge the contradiction between energy as a private good (individuals want big supplies, low prices) and as a public good (using too much creates problems for society). There's ample conservation potential. Electricity demand could be cut at least 24 percent by using the most efficient products available, estimates the Electric Power Research Institute, an arm of the utility industry. Significantly, the cost of these savings is less than the cost of new power plants to supply the same electricity.

To work, an energy tax would have to be stiff—at least 20 to 30 percent. But it need not be a monster. It could be phased in over a few years. The tax burden need not rise, because the energy tax could be rebated by lowering other taxes. It would spur the market for energy efficiency, while giving consumers and businesses flexibility. It's the core of an effective energy policy. Until we get it, everything else is tinkering.

DEMOCRACY UNDER SEIGE

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, last week I joined a congressional delegation led by Representative STENY HOYER, chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which visited Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia to demonstrate support for the democratic aspirations of the Baltic peoples. Our visit is the first by a delegation of Members of the U.S. Congress to the Baltic States since the bloodshed in Lithuania and Latvia in January. We discussed the recent tragic and brutal crackdown by Soviet military forces with the Presidents of all three Baltic States. We relayed our strong belief that such actions constitute a serious and flagrant violation of the Helsinki Final Act as well as of the spirit and objectives of the recently adopted Paris Charter. In addition to meetings with the presidents we also met with heads of government and other high-ranking officials, parliamentary representatives, and spokesmen of parliamentary opposition, and national minority groups.

We went on to Moscow to hold talks with RSFSR Supreme Soviet Chairman Boris Yeltsin regarding the current situation in the Soviet Union and means of promoting democratization in Russia.

Mr. Speaker, while in Riga Mr. HOYER was invited to address the elected representatives of the people of Latvia. This was the first truly competitive and freely chosen parliamentary body in Latvia since 1940. My colleague, Mr. HOYER echoed the sentiment of the bipartisan delegation, and spoke of the new world order as being reflected in the democratic forces at work in the very room in which he spoke—the newly restructured Latvian Supreme Soviet. Such an order demands our attention and commands our solidarity.

Mr. Speaker, I insert Mr. HOYER's address in the RECORD and commend it to my colleagues.

ADDRESS BY REPRESENTATIVE STENY H. HOYER

President Gorbunovs, ladies and gentlemen, fellow parliamentarians. On behalf of all the members of my delegation, which represents both major parties and speaks for a broad spectrum of America, let me say how pleased we are to be here today and how sad we are to grieve with you the loss of your fallen patriots. We thank you for your kind invitation to come to Riga and to meet with elected representatives of the people of Latvia.

All of you became members of Parliament in the first election in Latvia since 1940 whose process was not controlled by one political party and whose outcome was not decided in advance. We salute and congratulate you. You are the living embodiments of the democratic spirit, all the more praise-worthy for persevering in uncharted waters and remaining hopeful and optimistic throughout.

This is my first trip to the Baltic States. In fact, most of the members of Congress you see have not been here before. Nevertheless, this is by no means just a "get acquainted" meeting. The U.S. Congress has had a long-standing interest in the Baltic States. This

is particularly true of the Helsinki Commission, which is a unique, bipartisan body in the United States. It combines legislative and executive branch representation and is mandated by law to monitor implementation of the Helsinki Final Act by all of its signatories, including the United States. The Helsinki Commission has a tradition of close ties with Baltic political activists, many of whom have met with Commission Members in Washington, New York and at CSCE conferences in Europe.

Our presence here signals our commitment to your cause. As Americans we are very concerned about the war in the Middle East and the danger faced by our people in the Gulf. But we are deeply concerned about the unmistakable shift in Moscow's policies which has led to tragic consequences in Latvia and Lithuania. This shift has deeply troubling ramifications for U.S.-Soviet relations and hopes of creating a much longed-for "new world order." If the old world order was symbolized by the grim barrier enclosing Berlin, the new world order is reflected in the democratic forces at work in this room. For in this new world order we are talking about the basic rights and responsibilities of peoples and nations towards each other.

Our primary purpose in coming here is to gather information, to offer support for your magnificent and courageous strides towards democracy and freedom, and to demonstrate our solidarity with your goals. In our talks with you and with your counterparts in Lithuania and Estonia in the next two days we will learn—and we know we will be inspired.

Your labors both reflect Helsinki ideals and nourish and nurture their spirit—a spirit that brought political prisoners into political office and into dialogue with their former jailers. It is our belief that the Helsinki process—which for years grouped around the table contending blocs in difficult and even bitter negotiation—can provide the framework in which neighbors may sit with neighbors to address the sometimes conflicting needs of minority and majority populations.

For those of us who have long been active in the Helsinki process, the values enshrined in the Final Act and subsequent CSCE documents supply the guiding principles for international relations and the relationship between states and their citizens. These values include a firm commitment to human rights and to the right of peoples to self-determination. The Helsinki Commission welcomes the stated willingness of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia to adhere to CSCE principles and has urged that they be granted observer status in the CSCE.

As you know, after concluding our visit to the Baltic States, we will meet with Boris Yeltsin in Moscow to gain his perspective on the Baltic situation and on prospects for promoting democratization in Russia and the U.S.S.R. I am sure you would agree that without democracy in Russia, democracy and freedom elsewhere are threatened.

We have been following the course of negotiations between the Baltic States and the Russian Republic and we consider it a hopeful sign that the Russian Republic appears ready to recognize the sovereignty of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. We look forward to establishing contacts with Mr. Yeltsin and to hearing his views on the future of relations between Russia and the Baltic States.

Our delegation has also requested a meeting with President Gorbachev. We hope that a favorable response will soon be forthcoming because we believe it would be extremely important for President Gorbachev and other political forces in Moscow to see that the

U.S. Congress supports his efforts at democratization. But we are deeply concerned by his recent turn from his stated objective of a society under the rule of law.

We would urge President Gorbachev not to abandon the principles and policies that have earned him a role in history. Let me quote from his extraordinary address to the United Nations on December 7, 1988 in New York.

"It is also quite clear to us that the principle of freedom of choice is mandatory. Its non-recognition is fraught with extremely grave consequences for world peace. Denying that right to peoples, under whatever pretext or rhetorical guise, jeopardizes even the fragile balance that has been attained. Freedom of choice is a universal principle that should allow of no exceptions.

It was not simply out of good intentions that we came to the conclusion that that principle was absolute. We were driven to it by an unbiased analysis of the objective trends of today."

We hope that President Gorbachev's appointment of new negotiating teams to the Baltic States indicates a readiness to return to political means of resolving political problems. It would be a tragedy for everyone if he turned his back on his own legacy. Let us recognize anew that it is better to avert wrongs than to atone for them; it is wiser to keep friends than to lose them. And we hope to convey that message to President Gorbachev in person.

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, we come to the Baltic States with full hearts and open minds. We mourn the innocent victims of January and we pray that our efforts to foster democracy, human rights and the self-determination of peoples will honor their memory. And we appreciate the opportunity to honor you—their representatives, and our colleagues.

"Visu labāko Jums, un novēlu Jums Dieva svētību." ("All the best to you, and may God bless you.")

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED TO PROVIDE TAX RELIEF FOR PEOPLE WHOSE FUNDS ARE TIED UP IN CLOSED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

HON. JOHN F. REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today that would provide tax relief for people whose funds are tied up in closed financial institutions.

Mr. Speaker, we need this legislation in Rhode Island and I believe we owe it to the thousands of people whose dreams are on hold until this crisis is resolved.

In my home state of Rhode Island, the collapse of the State's private insurance fund forced the Governor to close credit unions and banks on January 1 and unfortunately a number of the credit unions have yet to reopen.

What this means to people around the country are dramatic news stories about the deepening recession and credit crunch in New England. What this means to thousands of people in Rhode Island is a struggle to survive in a State suffering from the same recession that has so severely hurt the entire region. Some people whose funds are blocked are

servicing their country in the Persian Gulf. Others have lost their jobs and can't access the savings they thought would see them through this time.

Thousands of working people who have been saving for years to make their own dreams come true are now putting those dreams on hold as they struggle to rebuild their lives—and new bank accounts.

There is no one in the State who has not been touched by this crisis. I hear every day from friends and family members whose money is tied up in closed accounts and my office receives new calls each day from people who are being affected by this drastic crisis.

Last week I joined the other members of the delegation in introducing legislation that would help States in the same situation as Rhode Island by providing emergency loans or allowing the State to issue tax exempt bonds. Representative MACHTELY and I have also introduced legislation to make Rhode Island small businesses hurt by this crisis eligible for disaster loans from the Small Business Administration.

Today I am introducing a fourth piece of legislation that will help individuals directly affected by this crisis.

If your taxes are withheld from your salary, you don't owe money at the end of the year. But many people who estimate their tax payment or owe taxes beyond the amount withheld from their pay put money aside all during the year to pay taxes in April. And now that money is not available.

The legislation I am introducing extends tax relief to people based on the amount of taxes they owe and the amount of money tied up in a closed financial institution. No one can defer payment of more money than is in a closed account. This measure won't allow anyone to get away with anything, but it will provide justice to people who, through no fault of their own, don't have the money they need to pay taxes due.

These provisions are identical to legislation introduced in the Senate by Rhode Island's Senators JOHN CHAFEE and CLAIBORNE PELL. However, the legislation I am introducing today also includes two provisions drafted in response to calls we received from a group of constituents who have encountered specific tax problems.

When you sell your house the Internal Revenue Service Code allows you to take up to 2 years to buy a new house or otherwise reinvest your profits. At the end of that time, if you have not reinvested the money, you are assessed taxes on the capital gain you made when you sold the house.

Now just imagine that you sold your house in Rhode Island in 1989 and then you were looking for a house to buy. Maybe it took you awhile—you were looking for just the right house at a good price, interest rates were high and you were waiting for them to come down. There are many reasons why you might not have bought the house right away. And besides, you had 2 years according to the IRS rules.

Fast forward to 1991. You're ready to buy and then the credit union where you put the money closes as part of a bank holiday. You may not even have been all that worried at

first but then your credit union doesn't get Federal insurance and can't reopen and suddenly the IRS calls and says you owe taxes on that money that's sitting in the closed account. And you can't access that money or the money you need to pay taxes on it.

Thus, in the case that assets have been frozen in a financial institution for more than 5 days, this provision suspends the deadline to reinvest the profits from the sale of a home. The suspension will hold for up to 5 years or until such time as more than 50 percent of the net amount realized from the sale of the home has been released from frozen accounts.

I have constituents who are in this difficult situation and I am introducing this legislation so that no one in Rhode Island or anywhere else in the country will suffer from this type of unwarranted penalty.

The second addition to this legislation will protect seniors over the age of 70 who, under current IRS regulations, are required to withdraw a certain percentage from their IRA account. If that amount is not withdrawn, the money is taxed at a much higher rate. If you're over 70 and you live in Rhode Island, your IRA could be frozen in a closed financial institution. And senior citizens shouldn't be penalized with higher taxes because of something beyond their control.

The situation we face is that IRS regulations that were meant to protect people who sell their home and buy a new one and senior citizens who have saved money in an IRA will not unfairly penalize those same people because of the bank holiday.

I hope that all my colleagues will support this legislation not only because the people of Rhode Island need your help today, but also because others may need this help tomorrow.

WHO WILL STOP THE REIGN?

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, from the early reports Tuesday from inside Kuwait City, it appears that Saddam Hussein's campaign of lies, torture, terrorism, and fear is crumbling at the hands of the U.S. Armed Forces. Tens of thousands of Iraqi soldiers have surrendered in the last 48 hours, many walking toward enemy tanks and thanking their captors. It appears that the liberation of Kuwait is near completion.

However, as we offer our hopes and prayers for our troops bravely fighting on, let us not forget "The Republic of Fear," as one scholar termed Iraq, that Hussein has established in the Middle East.

We cannot erase the memory of the nightly terrorist attacks Hussein leveled at innocent Israelis. Just as recently as Monday evening, as Pennsylvania reservists were preparing for dinner in Saudi Arabia and Saddam Hussein was claiming that his troops were withdrawing from Kuwait, a Scud missile landed, claiming many American lives. Our intelligence reports now confirm our worst fears: Iraqi forces were armed with chemical weapons to use against American soldiers when the ground battle

began. For 41 days, we have been witness to the terror and fear that have plagued Iraq's Middle East neighbors for 10 years.

The Republic of Fear must end with this war. We owe no less to the American soldiers and their families who have witnessed first hand the ruthlessness of Hussein's reign of terror. We owe nothing less to our Israeli allies who have been terrorized by the Iraqis, and indeed, we owe nothing less to the citizens of Kuwait who have seen their country and citizens ravaged by this tyrant.

I would like to share with my colleagues two excellent articles written by Richard Cohen which dramatically illustrate why we entered this battle. Cohen correctly points out that "History teaches so many lessons it seems to speak in double talk." The future is both an enormous challenge and yet an opportunity for us in the Middle East. I am hopeful that we meet this opportunity as bravely and as studiously as our soldiers have done thus far in the war.

STOP SADDAM NOW

(By Richard Cohen)

JERUSALEM.—If the prospect of one's hanging concentrates the mind, then the prospect of a poison gas attack absolutely rivets it. Understandably then, the line at the Jerusalem Rubber Shop stretches into the street. Here Israelis buy plastic sheeting to seal rooms, and here they exchange tips on where tape can be found.

Will Saddam Hussein launch a chemical attack by missile on Israel? The betting here is that he will. He has said as much, apparently has the capability to do so, and it is in his interest to get Israel into the fight and possibly shatter the Arab alliance against him. Like America's southern politicians of yore who were easily intimidated by the single issue of race, moderate Arabs are easily intimidated by the single issue of Israel.

Israel, too, has its traditions. One of them is to look out for itself. Another is to make the Arabs pay doubly any price extracted from Israel. Both traditions are logical, based, Israelis say, on the ways of the Middle East. But yet another tradition is emotional as well: Israel will not countenance the killing of children.

Possibly the Israeli position is just another way of telling Saddam that he is taken seriously here—a warning of sorts. But a warning seems beside the point. The consensus is that Saddam will not budge and that war is inevitable. Indeed, Middle East experts—American as well as Israeli—have concluded that Saddam thinks war is the only way out for him. If he can survive the war, he can emerge as the unchallenged leader of the Arab world—champion of the Palestinians and the only leader in recent memory who stood up to Washington. Victory is defined politically. Ask a Texan about the Alamo.

Unlike the United States, there is very little debate here over whether sanctions could eventually cause Saddam to cry uncle. Middle East experts here, exhibiting more than a little contempt for their American counterparts, consider Saddam as metaphorically menacing as President Bush's description of him: a Hitler. They entertain no doubts that his intention was to take more than just Kuwait; the Gulf states for sure and maybe Saudi Arabia as well. The Iraqi army sent into Kuwait was overqualified for the task, they say—a clear indication that Saddam had something grander in mind.

Moreover, Israeli experts were saying last spring that Iraq was gearing up to make

trouble. While they were being assured by Washington that Saddam's threats were just rhetoric (he threatened gas attacks against Israel), they nevertheless took these statements at something like face value: Saddam was up to something, they warned. Now, with windows being sealed and Israeli television showing how to cope with a gas attack, it is small comfort to these experts that they were right.

Otto von Bismarck, the Prussian and, later, German chancellor, once said that "some damned foolish thing in the Balkans" would start World War I. It turned out to be Serbia. Now, something similar has happened. The "damned foolish thing" is Kuwait, a Middle Eastern Serbia.

World War I now comes to mind for another reason. Then as now ultimatums were issued, armies were mobilized, and statesmen, desperately trying to avert war, found themselves hemmed in by the timetables of generals. These soon became controlling, and so each nation went to war before it thought the other was ready. They were all ready.

Something like that seems to be happening now—another deadline, another timetable set by the military, another war that may well convulse and then remake the region and, yes, another war in which "victory" may well turn out to be a prelude to an even worse war. In Israel, for instance, a virtually Balkan mingling of peoples means the situation on the ground could be worse than any in the skies. For both Palestinians and Jews, the coming days may mean even more bloodshed—happy days for the area's abundant crop of zealots.

History teaches so many lessons it seems to speak in double talk. But the sealing of rooms and the storage of food is history itself; a defense against a tyrant who has used gas against civilians and might do so again. This in itself speaks volumes about the challenge the West now faces. Oil is a factor, sure, and principle (the rule of law) is yet another, but Saddam is his own lesson. He is a rogue who must be stopped. It is not the Israelis who are convincing about that. It's Saddam Hussein.

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FACES OF BAGHDAD
(By Richard Cohen)

She was what you might call a character. She spoke a flamboyant English with a British accent, served tea, offered cookies, felt mildly inconvenienced by the embargo and denounced those who thought war was coming as fools, unschooled in the ways of the Middle East. A solution would be found, a settlement reached. As for her, she was staying right where she lived—in Baghdad.

And so for me the face of the enemy is that woman. It is also an artist I met and a woman whose child, 13 months old, teetered from one near-catastrophe to another—a hot cup of tea, a tray of cookies, a looming coffee table. These people, like the woman with the British accent, thought no war would come. For many reasons, not the least of them being the conviction that their tyrant, Saddam Hussein, was no different than the other tyrants of the region. War would be avoided. It made no sense.

War seldom does. But the reasons for this one are as compelling as any short of immediate self-defense. I say that as someone who initially supported the slow working of the sanctions but whose mind was changed when I spotted a brimming fruit market in Baghdad. I say that as someone who thinks a true victory may well be impossible.

But having been in Baghdad just a week ago, I think of more than the people I met—

people not much different from you and me—or even those I did not but can well imagine: for example, soldiers who are our enemy because they have no choice but to wear a uniform. I think also of Saddam Hussein, whose posters, pictures, monuments and statues were everywhere. The presence of the man, never seen but always felt, suffused Baghdad.

In flights of rhetoric, President Bush compared Saddam to Hitler. In one sense, the comparison was ridiculous. Iraq is not Nazi Germany, but that's merely because it can't be. It's a third World country in the Middle East, not a historic power in the heart of Europe. But in other relevant respects, Bush was right on the mark. Iraq is a police state—"The Republic of Fear," one scholar has called it. Moreover, Saddam—like Hitler or, for that matter, Stalin—is a thug.

In whatever manner American policy was implemented—ineptly before the Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait but steadier afterward—it was nevertheless morally correct. In his 11 years in power, Saddam has made war against Iran and invaded Kuwait. He has ruthlessly dealt with his opponents. The army he assembled for the invasion of Kuwait might well have proceeded farther had the United States not intervened. He used poison gas—as the phrase goes—"against his own people." From an Iraqi perspective, the Kurds are not their people, but they are people in Iraq nonetheless. Saddam made a swipe at genocide.

The linkage Saddam concocted under pressure is real enough. The Palestinian question must be settled. It is true also that incredibly rich states of the Middle East must share more of their wealth. Iraq is right, too, when it insists that the oil market, upon which Iraq depends, must be stabilized. These are genuine issues.

I came back to the United States to hear people criticize the president. Yes, his execution has not been tauntless. He should not have called Saddam names, thereby possibly making it impossible for the prideful Iraqi leader to reach a compromise. He should not have said the United States would meet with Iraq at any time and then have rejected the dates proposed, preposterous as they were. Maybe history will fault Bush. But my impression is that nothing would have worked. Saddam was never going to back down.

The residual Vietnam dove in me has had a hard time with this war. The faces of Baghdad, the people I met there, are still fresh in my mind. But so too are those of the former hostages, the Iraqis who died under torture, the bloated bodies of the dead Kurds, the people of Tel Aviv who were attacked by Iraqi missiles last night, and now, the Americans who die in combat. Maybe there is no such thing as a good war, but this one, given Saddam's nature, comes close.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY AND
CULTURE MEMORIAL

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing House Joint Resolution 155, a joint resolution authorizing the Association for African-American National Monument to Promote History and Culture, Inc. [AANMPHC] to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor the history and culture of African-Americans.

My bill authorizes the AANMPHC to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia and/or its environs. The memorial shall be established in accordance with the "standards for placement of a commemorative work on certain lands in the District of Columbia." The AANMPHC will be solely responsible for raising and accepting all contributions of the expenses to establish the memorial. My bill specifically states that "No Federal funds may be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the memorial."

Mr. Speaker, my bill is intended to serve as the vehicle for a national African-American monument. Throughout the United States there are thousands of memorials and other artistic works recognizing the accomplishments of individual Americans of African ancestry. While I am very appreciative that these persons have been honored by millions of Americans, the contributions of the African-American community as a whole have yet to be memorialized.

Our Nation's Capitol is culturally diverse and has many monuments, bridges, museums and other structures commemorating the great men and women who strove to weave the true ideals of democracy and liberty into America's sociocultural fabric. For over 500 years, people of African descent have often put family, life and property on the line to defend their constitutionally mandated rights.

Mr. Speaker, the erection of an African-American monument could serve many purposes for not only the African-American community, but also for all America. A national monument will evoke a sense of pride and accomplishment for African-Americans young and old. With the advent of a monument, it will be much easier to carry black history month from February through January. By recognizing the tremendous service and sacrifice provided this Nation by African-Americans, many young people will be able to identify with their history and culture and be further encouraged to investigate their heritage and learn about from whence they derived.

For Americans, such a memorial will go a long way to promote understanding between African-Americans and other communities. Mr. Speaker, I am a firm believer that cultural education can bridge gaps and act as a healing balm among human beings. The establishment of this monument will let the world know of the important developments of this Nation and the role African-Americans played in nurturing politics/government, music, theater, business, science, exploration, and a whole plethora of areas.

Edward W. Blyden wrote in 1880, "He who writes the history of modern civilization will be culpably negligent if he omits to observe and to describe the black stream * * * which has poured into humanity from the heart of the Sudan." This sentiment not only captures the true spirit of Black History Month, but it also highlights my reasoning for working with the AANMPHC to develop legislation to establish an African-American monument.

In closing, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this bill, and hope that the appropriate committees will give this bill due and prompt consideration.

NO NEED TO EASE RESTRICTIONS ON LONGER COMBINATION VEHICLES

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention a resolution adopted by the County Board of DuPage County, IL, on February 12, 1991, regarding a proposal pending in the Illinois House of Representatives to increase the current weight limit on trucks and allow longer combination vehicles [LCV's] for freight transport.

Elimination of the 80,000 pound limit on truck weight and current restrictions on LCV's would have a number of deleterious effects on our National Highway System, at a time when we must use our resources to solve the important issue of suburban congestion. The DuPage County Board resolution succinctly outlines the safety issues, traffic problems, and overall stress on highway infrastructure caused by the allowance of larger, heavier vehicles on the road. I share the board's views on this issue, and I commend the resolution to the attention of my colleagues:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, last year in the United States 100,000 people were injured and 4,500 killed in traffic accidents involving trucks; and

Whereas, car passengers are 32 times more likely to die in a car-truck collision than the driver of the truck; and

Whereas, 76% of the trucks in truck-related accidents had broken, substandard or defective parts, and 41% of them were so poorly maintained they were immediately ordered out of service; and

Whereas, longer combination vehicles, such as the "Turnpike Double" (one truck carrying two 48 foot trailers) measuring more than one-third the length of a football field and weighing as much as 134,000 pounds have an accident rate as much as 2-3 times that of standard trucks; and

Whereas, the violent whip-like action which occurs when trucks rapidly change lanes is 3½ times stronger in triple trailer trucks; and

Whereas, highway traffic safety and the prevention of accidents is of the utmost concern to all of us using the Illinois Interstate Highway and Tollway System; and

Whereas, a single truck carrying the maximum legal load causes 9,600 times as much damage to Illinois Highways as a car; and

Whereas, if heavier trucks are allowed, the public cost of necessary upgrades to bridges will exceed \$4 billion nationwide; and

Whereas, Illinois Law currently prohibits the vehicle combinations known as the "Turnpike Double" and "Triple" from operating on Illinois Highways; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the County Board of DuPage County hereby expresses its opposition to Illinois House Bill 3618, which would permit any number of 28-foot trailers to be towed by a single tractor; and be it further

Resolved, That the County Board of DuPage County further expresses its opposition to any legislation, whether State or Federal, which permits or mandates that larger and/or heavier combination vehicles be allowed to use Illinois Highways; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to Governor Jim Edgar, Senators Alan

Dixon and Paul Simon, Samuel Skinner, U.S. Department of Transportation, Michael Lane, Illinois Department of Transportation, the Illinois Delegation to the U.S. House of Representatives, all State Legislators, DuPage Mayors & Managers Conference through the Division of Transportation, and copies to the Auditor, Treasurer, Finance Department, State's Attorney's Office, Attn: Anna Harkins, County Board, and the Division of Transportation.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JACK COOPERSMITH

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with the sad task of informing the House that America has lost one of its best. Jack Coopersmith, businessman, philanthropist, and an exceptional gentleman, passed away on Tuesday after a long bout with cancer.

I first met Jack 8 years ago through his son, Jeffrey, who worked for me at the time as a young and eager legislative assistant. It was perhaps through Jeffrey and his brothers and sister that I recognized Jack Coopersmith's finest attributes. He passed onto his children his burning desire to improve the world, to give more than you take, and never to tread on the easy path.

Jack was a gentleman of much good humor, who delighted in the simple pleasures. He could afford to eat in the finest restaurants in the world, yet his eyes lit up at a well-stuffed corned beef sandwich. I remember, too, how delighted he was a few years ago when I gave him a neighborhood tour of New York City and how interested he was to learn about the various religious and ethnic communities. Well into his 70's at the time, he exhibited a thirst for knowledge that was both profound and innocent.

Mr. Speaker, my heart goes out at this sad time to Jack's loving wife, Esther, and his dear and devoted children, Jeffrey, Connie, Jonathan, and Ronald, all of whom it is my great pleasure to know, and to his brothers Joseph and David and his sister Hilda.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to enclose for the RECORD a copy of Jack's obituary that appeared today in the Washington Post. The obituary is brief, but no article, no matter how long, could begin to capture the essence of Jack Coopersmith.

JACK COOPERSMITH, REAL ESTATE DEVELOPER

Jack Coopersmith, 80, a real estate developer who specialized in service station properties, died of cancer Feb. 26 at Sibley Memorial Hospital.

Mr. Coopersmith, who lived in Potomac, was born in Washington. He graduated from McKinley Technical High School and the Columbus University School of Law, which is now part of Catholic University.

During World War II, he served in the Army in North Africa and Europe, and he was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received in action.

Mr. Coopersmith began his real estate career after the war. He worked briefly for Shannon & Luchs and then began his own business. He developed gas stations, many of which he owned. He never retired.

He was a member of the Adas Israel Congregation, the Samuel Gompers Masonic Lodge and the Almas Temple of the Shrine.

Survivors include his wife, Esther L. Coopersmith, whom he married in 1954, of Potomac; four children, Jonathan C. Coopersmith of College Station, Tex., Constance R. Coopersmith of Miami Beach, Fla., Jeffrey H. Coopersmith of Seattle, Wash., and Ronald S. Coopersmith of Potomac; two brothers, Joseph and David Coopersmith, both of Silver Spring, and one sister, Hilda Coopersmith of Carmel, Calif.

ADDICTED TO OIL, FOREVERMORE

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, because New Englanders rely on oil more than any other region—and consequently pay more for energy—we are acutely aware of the need for an energy strategy that will sharply reduce the American addiction to petroleum—both imported and domestic. The administration's so-called "national energy strategy" released last week will not accomplish this goal. The weaknesses of the strategy are well delineated by the Cape Cod Times in today's edition. I commend this editorial to the attention of my colleagues:

ENERGY'S STATUS QUO

Given that the Gulf War is to a great extent about Western dependence on Mideast oil, President Bush's version of a domestic energy policy comes as a great disappointment.

According to most of what the president has had to say on the subject, that policy boils down to providing more oil. The alternative—developing and improving additional energy resources—seems to have been rejected.

Mr. Bush's administration has had 18 months to produce an energy policy, six months of which have an oil war written all over them. Yet the energy proposal Mr. Bush sent to Congress this month seems oblivious to the fact that half a million Americans and their allies are under fire in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and now in Iraq itself.

One of the most controversial elements of the administration's energy program is the decision to open the coastal section of the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge to drilling. The furor over the grounding of the Exxon Valdez in Prince William Sound in 1989 closed that option—but only temporarily, as it turns out. Now the ANWR is back on the table. The reserve would provide a relatively limited amount of new domestic petroleum, while posing an environmental threat to a particularly sensitive area of Alaska's North Slope.

The president's energy policy also would streamline licensing procedures for nuclear power plants, making construction and operation easier. Nuclear power is promoted as oil-independent, which it certainly is. But what has yet to be resolved, and may never be, is how to safely dispose of over-age nuclear plants and their tons of spent but highly radioactive fuel rods once the plants' lifespan of some 40 years expires.

Furthermore, the once-enticing prospect of cheap nuclear-generated electricity quickly proved illusory. These plants require con-

stant maintenance. That means expense-consuming downtime, as any student of the trouble-plagued Pilgrim nuclear plant can attest.

There are, to be sure, conservation measures in the president's energy policy, including a requirement that 10 percent of all private motor vehicle fleets—urban transit buses, for example—operate on cleaner alternative fuels such as methane, natural gas and gasohol by the year 1995. But this is not a White House initiative; the requirement is set forth in the 1990 Clean Air Act.

What's more, Bush's advisers rejected two proposals that should be included in any visionary energy policy—revival of the Carter-era tax credits for power generated by renewable resources such as solar energy and wind power, and funding for energy conservation by the Federal Government itself.

The president's advisers resisted, with Mr. Bush's approval, the concept of raising the fuel efficiency of cars and trucks to an average of 30 or more miles per gallon. And the president's idea of improved transportation efficiency is to build even more super-highways to accommodate even more cars and trucks, which would consume even more oil. The ideal of building fuel-efficient, high-speed intercity rail transportation has probably been derailed.

Mr. Bush has been cautioned that insisting on a tough national energy policy now could be a blow to his re-election plans. The American people, he was told, by Chief of Staff John Sununu and others, do not want to be forced into smaller, more fuel-efficient cars.

Maybe so, now. But a leader who is as strong an advocate for enlightened domestic energy policy as for hammering together a coalition to do war to protect "our way of life" could help change that attitude.

What it comes down to is domestic leadership. Where is it?

INTRODUCTION CERTAIN NOTICE LEGISLATION

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, the primary purpose of my bill is to ensure that charitable beneficiaries of charitable remainder trusts created or funded at death are made aware of their financial stake in these trusts through notices provided by executors and other fiduciaries. The bill will not increase taxes on the charitable beneficiaries nor increase, in any significant degree, the cost of administration of a decedent's estate which contains a bequest to a charitable remainder trust. The measure is self-enforcing in that the ultimate penalty for failure to timely comply with the notice requirements falls on the delinquent executor or fiduciary and not on the estate of the decedent, the charitable remainder trust or the charitable beneficiary.

Last year, the Congress adopted these provisions as section 7301 of H.R. 11, which President Bush vetoed. My colleagues and I remain convinced that rules like these requiring disclosure to charities increase accountability for monies destined for charity, help protect the federal subsidy represented by the tax deductions or exemptions at play and will

likely prevent charitable remainders trusts from becoming tax avoidance devices.

The reason for the bill is that public charities including Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children, Independent Sector, Seventh Day Adventists, Audubon Society, and the American Council on Education, have found that only 2 States out of 50 actually require notice to a beneficiary of a testamentary charitable remainder trust of their interest in the estate. Because it is not required by State law or local probate practice, the failure of notice may lead to administrative abuses or losses. A number of significant abuse situations have arisen in recent years to make these institutions seek the remedies prescribed by this bill. Since the charitable remainder beneficiary often has had no notice of its stake in a testamentary estate, it cannot timely demand accountability at the stages of probate administration where it is most likely or expected of nontrust beneficiaries who get notice.

Another problem addressed by the bill is the charity's lack of information of its financial stake in a fully funded, and functioning, charitable remainder trust. Although the common law of trusts recognizes the requirement that a remainder beneficiary be provided financial information from a fiduciary, it is not mandated by any State statute that a fiduciary provide such information to a charitable remainderman and there is no mechanism, short of a lawsuit in State court, to require the information from the trustee. However, charitable remainder trusts are required by Federal law (IRC sec. 6034) and procedures (Revenue Procedure 83-32) to file information returns with the Internal Revenue Service. Giving the charity a copy of all the IRS returns filed by the fiduciary allows the charitable remainderman the opportunity to exercise supervision with respect to property held in trust for its benefit.

The proposed legislation also directs the Internal Revenue Service to create one comprehensive return rather than the three or four which it now requires. Because of the Federal subsidy that arises through the income tax exemption of these trusts, and the deductibility of charitable contributions, there exists a Federal interest in assuring some accountability of trustees with respect to their responsibility, at no cost to the Treasury.

EXPLANATION: NOTICE TO CHARITABLE REMAINDER BENEFICIARIES OF A DECEDENT'S ESTATE DURING PROBATE ADMINISTRATION

The notice requirement applies to all estates claiming a charitable contribution deduction for the actuarial value of property passing to a charitable remainder trust—including transfers to a pooled income fund. The bill requires the executor or other fiduciary, within 60 days after assuming his duties, to notify each remainderman about: First, the existence of the estate; second, the fiduciaries of the estate; third, other charitable beneficiaries; and fourth, approximate value of the remainderman's stake in the trust. The preliminary notice also requires that the executor give the remainderman a copy of the governing instrument.

Next, on or before the due date for the Federal estate tax return, the charitable remainderman is again notified of its interest in the decedent's estate and is provided with a copy of the Federal estate tax return and such other information as may be required by the IRS.

This second notice is to provide the remainder beneficiary with up-to-date information on its actual financial stake in the estate and confirms the information sent in the preliminary notice.¹ The second notice reinforces the knowledge that the charitable beneficiary is to have about its stake in the trust.

If the executor or other fiduciary fails to provide either notice, the charitable contribution deduction for the value of the remainder interest is nondeductible. As soon as the proper notices are provided the charitable remainder beneficiaries, the deduction is allowable without prejudice to the estate. Nonetheless, the executor or other fiduciary may be personally liable for a failure to file penalty—at the rate of \$50 a day for each day of the failure—but the penalty is not imposed if there was reasonable cause for not providing timely notice. Ignorance of the law is not reasonable cause.

EXPLANATION: NOTICE TO CHARITABLE REMAINDER BENEFICIARY BY DISCLOSURE OF A TRUST'S ANNUAL INFORMATION RETURN

Under existing law, qualified charitable remainder trusts are exempt from Federal income tax and contributions are deductible for Federal income, estate, and gift tax purposes. Federal law requires these trusts to file with IRS annual information or tax returns—IRS forms 1041, 1041A, 4720, and 5227—on their financial condition, and respond to questions dealing with fiduciary administration.² There are approximately 36,000 charitable remainder trusts presently filing form 5227 with IRS. IRS has no audit program for these returns. I am advised that of all the returns filed by these trusts from 1986 through 1989, only 17 have been audited. It is estimated by Federal Government sources that these trusts contain assets worth in excess of \$2 billion, destined for charitable beneficiaries.

The second part of the bill requires the fiduciary of a qualified charitable remainder trust to file a copy of all its IRS returns with the charitable beneficiary along with such other information required by IRS. The returns must be filed with the charitable beneficiary at the same time that the return is filed with the Internal Revenue Service. If a fiduciary fails to timely or completely file a return with the charitable beneficiary without reasonable cause, it—the fiduciary, not the trust—is liable for a \$10 a day penalty for each day in which the failure continues but the penalty may not exceed \$5,000 with respect to the failure to file any one return. The penalty provision also authorizes the Secretary to make a written demand on the fiduciary which failed to copy the charity on the return and if the fiduciary again fails to do so, a further penalty may be imposed. If there was reasonable cause for the

¹ The estate's estate tax return is supposedly available from IRS to a "beneficiary under the will" but before it is available, the Secretary must "find" that the beneficiary has a "material" interest in the estate. IRC sec. 6103(e)(1)(E)(ii). This notice provision creates practical problems and delays and doesn't overcome the basic problem that a charity has to know about the estate before it can learn about the value of its property rights.

² IRS apparently believes that form 1041 and 1041A are filed pursuant to IRC sec. 6034 and forms 4720 and 5227 pursuant to IRC sec. 6011. A single comprehensive return is authorized by sec. 6034, which is preferable, because such a filing is subject to disclosure under sec. 6104.

fiduciary not to timely file a copy of the IRS return with the charity, the penalty is abated.

PATRIOT MISSILE AND ARTIFICIAL LIMB ARE BOTH COSTS OF WAR

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, developments in the Persian Gulf this week suggest that the war is in its final moments and the men and women serving in our Armed Forces may soon be coming home.

As our soldiers and sailors and airmen and marines return from the Middle East, they have every right to expect from their country appropriate benefits and services to address their concerns and needs.

They have a right to expect information and assistance from counselors to direct them toward needed services.

A combat-disabled veteran has a right to expect that, when he files a claim for compensation benefits or vocational rehabilitation, it will be processed quickly and the benefits will be delivered on a timely basis. They should not have to wait.

Veterans have a right to expect that their claims for benefits to further their education or purchase homes will not be delayed because of lack of staff or inadequate resources.

They have a right to expect our veterans' hospitals to be adequately staffed and capable of delivering quality medical care.

And when the time comes, they have a right to expect that they will not be laid to rest in a poorly maintained cemetery.

As we continue to assemble a package of benefits to meet the needs of these new veterans, as well as the current population, we must keep in mind that these benefits are as much a cost of war as any weaponry or technology.

Testifying before the Joint House and Senate Veterans' Affairs Committees yesterday, the National Commander of Disabled American Veterans, Joseph Andry, very eloquently implored us not to forget the "people" aspect of war and the commitment to the warrior. I have never heard a more poignant statement in this regard and am pleased to share his words with my colleagues:

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH E. ANDRY, NATIONAL COMMANDER, DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

Messrs. Chairman and Members of the Veterans Affairs Committees:

On behalf of the over 1.3 million members of the Disabled American Veterans and its Ladies' Auxiliary, may I say that it is indeed an honor and a privilege to appear before you today on behalf of our Nation's wartime disabled, their dependents and survivors.

To those of you who are returning to serve on the Veterans Affairs Committees, and to you who are embarking on such service, we in the DAV wish you "God speed" at the onset of this, the 102nd Congress of the United States of America.

Messrs. Chairmen, I am both proud and humbled to act as a spokesman for veterans at such a time in our Nation's history.

We are presently at war. For the fifth time in some seven decades, America has become

engaged in a major conflict and placed her sons and daughters in harm's way on foreign shores.

Wars past and present, have a terrible continuity.

Though the sound and fury of the Argonne during World War I has long since ended, its faint echo was caught up and passed along at Guadalcanal and the Beaches of Normandy; again at Pusan and Pork Chop Hill; and once more during Tet and Khe Sanh. Now, yet again, it crashes and thunders for all to hear in the Persian Gulf.

So too, the human costs of war. The emotional and physical scars of those who served are also passed on from one generation to the next, sometimes fading from public consciousness, only to return and fade again. These too have always been with us.

It is to these human costs and their ensuing obligation on the part of our government that I shall speak to today.

Messrs. Chairmen, I am a Vietnam veteran. That is the context of my experience. And though "my war," if you will, may have been unique in terms of its conduct, outcome and impact upon our society, as a disabled veteran of that war I am no different from, and have shared common experiences with, disabled veterans of prior conflicts.

Whether volunteer or draftee, we found ourselves in uniform and, though we complained and grumbled, we served. In combat, we shared and witnessed both the terrible and the wonderful . . . fear and pain, the death of a friend; and acts of great compassion and love and the making of lasting friendships. And when our wars were over, there was the sheer relief of survival and the joy of returning home.

As veterans, however, our need to depend upon one another did not end with our departure from the battlefield. The memories of what we endured and what we saw, and the needs of our fellow disabled veterans, required our continued association and focus.

As a Vietnam veteran, I returned to a system of benefits and services forged by my predecessors—veterans of World War II, and the Korean conflict, found in service organizations such as the DAV and in public positions of power such as the U.S. Congress.

And in the intervening years since my return, like my predecessors, I have seen our system of benefits both wax and wane, its fortune shift, subject to fading memories, hard economic times and competing interests.

In 1918 I am certain that no returning doughboy could ever have envisioned the realities of the Bonus March and Economy Act of the 1930's. World War II veterans, flushed with victory and public adulation in 1945, could not have imagined the adverse benefit recommendations of the Bradley Commission in the 1950's. My generation, though not regaled with parades and ticker tape, had no idea that it would take twenty years for our service to be placed in a rational perspective.

Messrs. Chairmen, I do not wish these observations to be misconstrued.

America's veterans are proud of their service. The vast majority of us feel that, more than a responsibility, it is a privilege to don our country's uniform. And we are grateful for our system of benefits and the public support upon which it rests and depends.

But as a veterans' advocate, you and I both know our benefit system has been subject to these cyclical changes. And that in the last decade it has undergone a serious decline. And as veterans' advocates, you and I both have a responsibility to speak out and attempt to set things right.

Today, this is absolutely essential—indeed, it is a moral necessity—as the best of our country's young men and women place their lives and well-being on the line in the Persian Gulf.

Do I exaggerate? Is it possible that even as our government sent its youth into battle and assured them of its support, that same government was making decisions to reduce their entitlements should they return wounded and disabled? And that same government now contemplates still other decisions that will undercut its ability to provide care?

Let us look at the budget agreement reached last Fall in the midst of our troop buildup in the Persian Gulf.

Proclaimed as universal belt tightening that would be applied equally to all programs, the VA's portion of this agreement was a \$621 million reduction in 1991 existing benefit levels. It will grow to over \$3.6 billion during the next five years.

Messrs. Chairmen, no one, least of all we in the DAV and your two Committees, wanted to see this occur. But deficit reduction was upon us, hard choices had to be made and, again, everyone was to bite the same distasteful bullet.

But when the dust cleared, were veterans treated fairly? Were all oxen equally gored? More importantly, did we keep faith with those we were even then sending into harm's way?

Some of the reductions, though not welcomed, were responsibly fashioned and designed to impact upon those most able to receive them. New medical care copayments and reimbursements, income verification for means tested programs, and increased user fees are among their number.

But of the \$3.6 billion total figure, over \$1 billion was achieved through:

Reducing disability compensation payments to veterans found incompetent to handle their own personal finances;

Removing DIC eligibility from certain widows;

Eliminating vocational rehabilitation training for certain disabled veterans;

Eliminating burial benefits to survivors; and

Delaying the receipt of a COLA adjustment to disabled veterans, their widows and orphans.

Messrs. Chairmen, does anyone think that these decisions, arrived at in the eleventh hour of a behind-closed-door deficit reduction process, could have stood the light of day and been accepted by the American people?

I don't think so. Not for a second.

And did these actions, hidden from public view, reflect a uniform, across-the-board policy that was applied to all programs?

As payments to some 4,100 incompetent veterans were being reduced, this same budget act added reforms to ensure that 3.3 million incompetent Social Security recipients received all entitlements due.

As DIC eligibility was removed from veteran's widows whose second marriage terminated, the same act changed the law so that widows of CIA personnel could continue to draw benefits when they remarried at age 55. This presently applies to all widows under the Federal Employees Retirement System.

And while VA disability and death compensation recipients were required to undergo a one month delay in the effective date of their COLA, all other categories of federal beneficiaries were subjected to no such delay.

Messrs. Chairmen, veterans and their programs, without question, were unfairly sin-

gled out by the Reconciliation Act. There was no uniform standard applied and we see no rational basis that can explain a public policy of such blatant discrimination.

Some might say: Well, this is just another example of the left hand not knowing what the right hand is doing. For those disabled in prior wars and those troops now serving in the Persian Gulf, this explanation is just not good enough.

So much for decisions recently made. What about those now being contemplated?

In the Administration's recently submitted budget request we see more of the same.

In addition to a call for continuation of last Fall's benefit restrictions, and no added health care dollars based on potential Persian Gulf War casualties, we see:

The virtual elimination of all beneficiary travel payments;

Additional termination of vocational rehabilitation eligibility for disabled veterans;

No additional funding for veterans' medical research;

Down payments and increased users' fees in the home loan guaranty program; and

An 80 percent reduction, nationwide, in Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program Specialists.

Messrs. Chairmen, to give you a sense of the anger, bewilderment and frustration that we in the DAV feel, let me draw your attention to an item in the budget request that I have not mentioned above.

Through a legislative change, our government proposes to say this to those now serving in the Persian Gulf:

"Listen, if you get killed and if you have a 'stepchild,' we're not going to provide war orphans educational assistance to that child. We used to do that for veterans of prior wars, but things are kind of tough these days. Besides, we can save all of \$1.1 million during the next 12 months with this change, so we hope you will understand."

Messrs. Chairmen, I doubt if anyone would care to claim authorship of this proposal, but there it is. Its cold insensitivity should repel us all.

A few short months ago, during his State of the Union address, President Bush drew sustained applause and standing ovations from the Congress when he mentioned our troops in the Persian Gulf and the mission given to them. This outburst of feeling was spontaneous and genuine, reflective of the views of all Americans. Without question, it was uplifting to our military personnel.

That same evening, in his remarks to the nation, Senator Mitchell noted that America's support for those now serving in the Gulf would not end when the fighting ended. This message too was uplifting.

Two pledges made before the American people.

After making the agonizing decision to engage in war, if we can find the wherewithal to marshal our resources and pursue it to its conclusion, then we can and should match that same level of commitment to pay for war's continuing cost.

I believe our government has demonstrated its willingness and ability to do the former. I have yet to see it do the latter.

Messrs. Chairmen, this second pledge must be kept. But it is up to you and your two Committees, who are our advocates and in a position of authority, to provide the leadership.

And it is up to the DAV and others in the veterans' community to support your efforts. For if we do not back you every step of the way, competing interests, partisan concerns and ideological differences inherent to our legislative process will block your way.

Our objectives should be repeal of last Fall's budget reconciliation restrictions that eliminated the compensation, DIC, education and burial benefit entitlements of disabled veterans and their families.

Secondly, we must secure adequate support for the VA in the coming fiscal year, to include an immediate appropriation of funds for VA health care.

We cannot depend upon the normal legislative process to accomplish these objectives for it is cumbersome, subject to the concerns just noted, and, in the last analysis, concluded behind-closed-doors and out of the public eye.

The all important question is: Where do we get the money?

As stated before, if we can find the funds to wage war, we can find the funds to support the warrior. If we can promise money and cancel debts for our coalition partners, if we can even now talk of a post-war rebuilding of Iraq, then we can darn well make and keep some promises to our own veterans.

One source of funds could be the \$50 billion pledged by our various coalition partners and allies who stand to gain by American blood shed to defeat Saddam Hussein. Some of them do not wish their contributions to be used for weapons, munitions or the direct conduct of the war. Fine, let it be used to care for our nation's disabled veterans.

Also, in a few short weeks, the Administration will come to Capitol Hill with a Desert Storm appropriations request. A special rule already exists that exempts this request from the budget reconciliation caps approved last Fall. A portion of this funding should be and can be focused on the VA. Again, a Patriot Missile and an artificial limb are both "costs of war."

And if there are those who say that this cannot be done, that the rules just can't be changed, my answer to them is, that is an excuse, not a reason. You don't hear our troops in the Gulf saying their job is too difficult or too painful.

Messrs. Chairmen, to achieve these objectives, I suggest that a good place to start would be at the White House. I propose that a bipartisan delegation from these two Committees, those on Appropriations, and including Veterans' Service Organization representatives, request a meeting with the President. Putting our case on the table before the President, and in a fashion that draws public attention, is absolutely essential. We must seize the moment or watch it slip through our fingers.

Messrs. Chairmen, at the beginning of my statement I drew attention to my Vietnam experience and I would like to return to that context.

In the last few months, as we approached our involvement in the Persian Gulf war, much has been said about "learning the lessons of Vietnam." Well I believe we have made a conscious effort to do just that.

For the Persian Gulf war, our government has attempted to define its aims to the American public in order to gain their support. We have learned that this is essential.

And once we have committed our troops to battle, we apparently have learned that we must supply our military leaders with all the resources and all the strategic flexibility they need in order to accomplish their mission. This too, is an important lesson.

But what of the lesson on how we treat our veterans once they return home? I hope with all my heart and soul that we will learn this one also.

Messrs. Chairmen, I thank you for allowing me to address you here this morning. On be-

half of the DAV, I want to stress how very much we appreciate and value the friendship and advocacy of your two Committees. May God bless your efforts in the days ahead.

GI CHARLIE

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, I received a letter from Evelyn Dennis of Kingstree, SC, last week. She told me that she had seen a news broadcast saying that we had GI Joe from previous wars, but so far we had no specific GI for Operation Desert Storm.

In response to this, Ms. Dennis has written a poem for her nephew, "GI Charlie," who is stationed in the gulf. This is a moving and touching piece that I am pleased and proud to share with my colleagues.

Many battles have been fought

Upon the battlefield;

Many victories were wrought

Many their lives did yield.

And now we've reached that stage again

When nations can't agree;

For now our brave women and men

Shall fight for liberty.

As missiles sound within the night

From enemy attacks;

You wait and pray the morning light

Reveals a winner's facts.

Though miles do tend to separate

You from your family,

We'll stay in prayer until the wait

Does end in Victory.

Remember that we're proud of you

As you stand for Freedom's Cause;

You're protecting our Red, White, and Blue

We now in reverence pause.

DONALD KOONCE HONORED FOR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT BY NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend warm congratulations to Donald Koonce, a chapter 1 supervisor in the Dade County public schools, who has been nominated to receive the 1991 Distinguished Alumni Citation Award from the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education. The award will be conferred at an NAPEO awards banquet on Saturday, March 23, here in Washington.

Mr. Koonce comes from a distinguished family in Miami and is a graduate of Fort Valley State College. He joins a long list of leaders in business, engineering, law, medicine, and education who are graduates of historically black colleges and universities. The contribution that these institutions have made to our Nation is far out of proportion to their numbers.

Donald Koonce is putting his expertise to work for youngsters who need extra help to develop their skills. He is a credit to both his alma mater and his community, and our hopes for continued success go with him.

CONDEMNATION OF CHINA'S
JAILING OF THE
PRODEMOCRACY DEMONSTRATORS

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, while the world's attention has been focused on the Persian Gulf, China has stepped up the punishment of participants in the 1989 prodemocracy demonstrations in Beijing's Tiananmen Square. While earlier sentences were supposedly lenient by Chinese standards, some activists have recently been sentenced to up to 13 years in prison. The sentences seemed to be based, if anything, only on the degree to which the prisoners gave in to formidable government pressure and recanted.

Congressmen YATRON, BEREUTER, FASCELL, SOLARZ, LEACH, OWENS of Utah, MILLER of Washington, and I wrote to the Chinese Ambassador on this subject on January 14. We joined the administration in expressing strong objection to the trials and sentencing that are taking place, and to the fact that foreign observers—including diplomats and journalists—have been barred from these trials, which have great international interest.

Ambassador Zhu Qizhen responded on February 5, and I am submitting a copy of his letter for the record. The Chinese Government is claiming that the defendants were not prodemocracy demonstrators at all but mere lawbreakers and that the trials were conducted in accordance with Chinese law and international standards.

The point the Chinese leadership seems to miss is that participants in the 1989 demonstrations should not have been charged, much less tried and sentenced. The prodemocracy demonstrators were not undermining the law and order of the country as the Chinese claim. They were, instead, exercising internationally recognized rights of opinion and expression. As our State Department said in reaction to the trials, "We are concerned that these persons were apparently charged, tried, and convicted for actions which under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights any person should be allowed to take without fear of punishment * * * No sentence of any length on purely political charges can be characterized as lenient."

Mr. Speaker, China is a very important country. Until the tragedy at Tiananmen Square, United States-China relations had steadily improved for more than a decade. This policy reflected in great part a belief that a positive approach by the United States could move China in the direction of political as well as economic reform.

We continue to value our historic friendship with the Chinese people. In fact, there are several areas in which we appreciate the ac-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

tions of the Chinese Government. China has, for example, cooperated in trying to reach a political settlement in Cambodia, and in laying the basis through the U.N. Security Council for the demand of the international community that Saddam Hussein get out of Kuwait.

It is also important for Chinese leaders to recognize, however, the continued abhorrence we feel toward the Tiananmen massacre and the violations of human rights in China. While I join Ambassador Zhu in hoping that United States-Sino relations will again develop in a constructive manner, the Chinese leadership must know that the continuing trials and persecution in China will not bring us back to that point.

THE EMBASSY OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA,
Washington, DC, February 5, 1991.

Hon. GUS YATRON.
Hon. DOUG BEREUTER.
Hon. DANTE B. FASCELL.
Hon. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD.
Hon. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ.
Hon. JIM LEACH.
Hon. WAYNE OWENS.
Hon. JOHN MILLER.

DEAR CONGRESSMEN: I write to refer to your letter dated January 14, 1991.

With regard to the matter raised in your letter, I wish to make a few points of clarification which I hope will facilitate your understanding of the real situation of the case in question.

First of all, the seven persons mentioned in your letter are not so-called prodemocracy demonstrators but law-breakers involved in the 1989 incident. According to the Constitution, Chinese citizens enjoy all the basic rights including the freedoms of speech and assembly but are forbidden to engage in criminal activities that would undermine law and order. As in any country in the world, such law offenders will be dealt with according to law.

Secondly, I would like to point out that law offenders in China have always been dealt with in strict accordance with laws on the basis of facts. In China, all trials of criminal cases are held in public, except those involving state secrets, juveniles, and personal privacy. This is true with the trials of those law breakers in the 1989 incident, including the seven mentioned in your letter. To my knowledge, the courtroom has always been full when such trials took place. Those attending included family members of the defendant, university teachers and students, and common people of various circles. However, due to limited seating capacity in the courtroom, not all requests to attend court hearings could be met. Moreover, foreigners have been declined attendance according to relevant regulations as such cases did not involve foreign nationals.

Finally, I wish also to avail myself of this opportunity to express my sincere hope that mutual understanding between our two sides be further promoted so that Sino-U.S. relations, which is of great importance to both our countries, will develop in a smooth and healthy way.

Sincerely,

ZHU QIZHEN,
Ambassador.

February 27, 1991

A DISTINGUISHED CAREER

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday, March 2, 1991, Greater Cleveland will pay tribute to John T. Corrigan with a mass to be followed by a brunch in the grand ballroom of the Stouffer Tower City Plaza Hotel. For more than three decades John T. Corrigan has been serving his community with distinction as Cuyahoga County prosecutor, an office he has held since 1957. His many friends and admirers will gather this Saturday to give thanks for his outstanding career and to honor him for his contributions to Greater Cleveland and to the Nation. For truly, John T. Corrigan is not only a Cleveland success story, he is also an outstanding example of what hard work and integrity can give an individual and his community.

John T. Corrigan was born in Cleveland on July 19, 1923. He graduated from St. Ignatius High School in 1941 and entered John Carroll University. He interrupted his college career to enter the United States Army where he served with valor and distinction in the European and Asiatic Pacific Theaters. He left the service in 1946 with three battle stars, a Purple Heart and scars from a battle wound he suffered in Germany.

Like many young men who came back from war, John T. Corrigan rolled up his sleeves and went to work. He was employed as a construction worker, a postal employee and a salesman. At the same time, he continued his college education at John Carroll University where he got his bachelor's degree and at Western Reserve University where he received a doctor of juris prudence in 1951. A year later, as a young practicing attorney, he successfully ran for the Ohio State Senate, where he served his constituents from 1952 to 1957. In 1957, he won his race for Cuyahoga County prosecutor where he served until his retirement earlier this year.

It is impossible to briefly summarize the distinguished career of John T. Corrigan. Those that know him, however, can characterize him in a few words which describe his character—words like integrity, fairness, thoroughness, discipline, organization, cooperation. His office treated accused wrong-doers the same, regardless of the relative fame or obscurity of the individual involved. Many of the cases he prosecuted are now part of Cleveland's history. Most of them never got more than a mention in the newspaper, if that. Yet year after year, the business of the people went forward with efficiency and scrupulousness.

In addition to the exemplary conduct of his office, John T. Corrigan was also an outstanding citizen. He served as president or officer in a great many organizations, including the National District Attorney's Association, the Ohio Prosecuting Attorney's Association, the national as well as Ohio Leukemia Societies and as an advisor and organizer for colleges and universities.

What says the most about this great individual are the last lines on his résumé. There he lists first, his wife of more than 40 years, Vir-

ginia. Next to her name, he lists the names and professions of his five daughters and his son. They include Marleen—a nurse, Martha—a legal stenographer, Peggy—an attorney, Michael—an attorney and a judge, Mary V.—a physician, and Maura—a teacher, who died tragically after a long illness resulting from an auto accident. The very last line in his résumé notes that John T. Corrigan is a member of St. Mary of the Falls Parish.

God, family, community, country—those are the institutions and values that John T. Corrigan has always held dear. This Saturday, Bishop Anthony M. Pilla will preside at 10 a.m. mass at Our Lady of Counsel Church in Cleveland. John T. Corrigan, his family and his many friends will pause to contemplate his truly distinguished career as a public servant and his accomplishments as a husband and father. His life has been filled with success, tempered with moments of great pain and tragedy. It has been a pleasure and an honor for me to be associated with John T. Corrigan and his family. I know he will enjoy his retirement, but he will also continue to contribute to his community and enrich all those with whom he is associated.

IN MEMORY OF DR. JOHN A.
HANNAH

HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise today to pay tribute to the late, Dr. John A. Hannah, the first Chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and the president of Michigan State University from 1941 to 1969. I would like to extend my deepest sympathies to his three sons, Robert, Thomas, and David; his daughter, Mary Curzan; his sister, Julia Vandenburg; his 11 grandchildren; and other members of his beloved family and friends who survive him.

Dr. Hannah came to Washington in 1953 as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Personnel. Over the next year, he worked on establishing a new military reserve program and directed the completion of the integration of both uniformed and civilian personnel in the Defense Department. In 1954, President Eisenhower awarded him the Medal of Freedom, the Nation's highest civilian award.

During his years as university president, Michigan State University grew from a Midwest agricultural school with a student enrollment of 6,000 to a first-class national university enrolling over 45,000. Dr. Hannah, an enthusiastic football fan, led Michigan State into the Big Ten conference in 1949. He directed the racial integration of Michigan State's dormitories and mandated that his team would not play schools or on fields where minority students were discriminated against.

After retiring as president of Michigan State, Dr. Hannah served as the administrator of the Agency for International Development in Washington until 1973. He then joined the staff of the United Nations, where he was director of the World Food Council in Rome from 1975 to 1978.

Dr. Hannah also led the American Council on Education in 1967 and 1968. He was a past president and executive committee chairman of the National Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and the Cosmos Club. He was board chairman of the Detroit Bank of Chicago from 1951 to 1960. He was a native of Grand Rapids, MI, and received his agricultural doctorate in 1923 from what is now Michigan State University.

Dr. Hannah died on February 23 at the age of 88 at his home in Kalamazoo, MI. His wife, the former Sarah May Shaw, died in 1990.

On a personal note, I am grateful to have had the privilege of knowing Dr. Hannah for many years. He was a good friend, a trusted adviser and a source of great inspiration to those who knew him. He will be sorely missed.

[From the Washington Post; Feb. 26, 1991]

J.A. HANNAH DIES; LED CIVIL RIGHTS
COMMISSION

John A. Hannah, 88, the first chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and president of Michigan State University from 1941 to 1969, died of cancer Feb. 23 at his home in Kalamazoo, Mich.

He was an assistant secretary of defense from 1953 to 1954, and led the Civil Rights Commission from 1957 to 1969. After retiring as president of Michigan State, he served as administrator of the Agency for International Development in Washington until 1973. He then joined the staff of the United Nations, where he was director of the World Food Council in Rome from 1975 to 1978.

Dr. Hannah, a native of Grand Rapids, Mich., was a 1923 Graduate of what became Michigan State University at East Lansing, where he also received an agricultural doctorate. He then worked as a poultry science extension specialist with the school. From 1935 until becoming university president in 1941, he was secretary of the university's board of trustees.

During his years as university president, the institution grew from Midwest agricultural school, operating in the long shadow of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, into a first-class national university. Enrollment grew from 6,000 to more than 45,000 and the university and its faculty gained a reputation for work in science and education.

Dr. Hannah, an enthusiastic football fan, led Michigan State into the Big Ten conference in 1949, which also includes the University of Michigan. Dr. Hannah, who directed the racial integration of Michigan State's dormitories, mandated that his team would not play schools or on fields where minority students were discriminated against.

In 1953, he came to Washington as assistant secretary of defense for manpower and personnel. Over the next year, he worked on establishing a new military reserve program and directed the completion of integration of both uniformed and civilian personnel in the Defense Department. In 1954, President Eisenhower awarded him the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian award.

Dr. Hannah led the American Council on Education in 1967 and 1968. He also was a past president and executive committee chairman of the National Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and the Cosmos Club. He was board chairman of the Detroit branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago from 1951 to 1960.

His wife, the former Sarah May Shaw, died in 1990. Survivors include three sons, Robert W., of Kalamazoo, Thomas A., of Dallas, and David K., of Glen Ellyn, Ill.; a daughter, Mary Curzan of Chevy Chase; a sister, Julia Vandenburg of East Lansing; and 11 grandchildren.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO CLOSE SAVINGS AND LOAN
TAX LOOPHOLES

HON. BARBARA B KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce legislation to close savings and loan tax loopholes and forestall a raid on the Treasury by the bank regulators.

We are all aware of the seemingly never-ending cost spiral of the savings and loan bailout. And despite the fact that Congress repealed the specific tax breaks that are generally believed to be responsible for part of the unprecedented taxpayer subsidies provided failed savings and loans in the so-called 1988 deals, considerable indirect and unintended tax subsidies for this industry remain. The legislation I am introducing would close these loopholes.

The first provision involves the use of net operating loss carrybacks [NOL's]. Thrift institutions may, in general, take a deduction for bad debts equal to 8 percent of their taxable income in a particular year. In the case where a thrift institution has an NOL that is carried back, thereby reducing its taxable income in a prior year, the issue arises whether the taxable income base on which the bad debt reserve deduction for that prior year is calculated is also reduced.

Treasury regulations in effect from 1978 to the present require that taxable income be reduced by NOL carrybacks for purposes of calculating the bad debt reserve deduction of thrift institutions. However, The U.S. Tax Court in Pacific First Federal Savings Bank versus Commissioner held that the regulations on this point were invalid.

My legislation would simply restore congressional intent so that troubled thrift cannot reap huge tax refunds. It is important to note that while troubled thrifts receive huge refunds, this additional expenditure of tax dollars in no way reduces the overall cost of the bailout. Rather, these refunds are simply a windfall from the Treasury.

The second provision would close a classic loophole by disallowing losses on tax motivated transactions. In 1980, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board permitted thrift institutions to enter into reciprocal sales of substantially identical mortgage loans without having to reduce their net worth by the difference between the transferred loans' book value and market value. Many thrift institutions have entered into such reciprocal sales for the sole purpose of generating tax losses.

Since institutions do not report losses on these transactions for regulatory purposes and, in fact, have not altered their business position, the sole purpose of such transactions is to generate losses for tax purposes. The

second provision of my bill would disallow these losses.

But Mr. Speaker, perhaps most disturbing of all, are rumors picked up by staff that banking regulators are considering the implementation of a similar regulation that would allow banks to conduct these same types of swaps. We all know that the banking system needs to be shored up and that the banking regulators are scrambling for cash. However, no matter how bad the situation may be, banking regulators should not be making tax policy. This is exactly what led to the outrageous 1988 deals.

To forestall this raid on the Treasury, Representative RUSSO and I, along with a number of our colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee, are sending a letter to the Comptroller of the Currency, Chairman of the FDIC and the Chairman of the Federal Reserve reminding them that the granting of tax benefits is the prerogative of the Congress, not bank regulators, and demanding that any regulatory activity in this area cease.

In addition, my bill carries a date of introduction effective date to ensure protection of the Treasury regardless of regulatory actions. Also, because this issue is also in the courts—in fact, the Supreme Court just heard oral argument in Cottage Savings Association versus Commissioner—my bill contains a noninterference clause with regard to prior law.

Again, I want to emphasize that these loopholes do not reduce the cost of the bailout by one penny. Mr. Speaker, it is time to straighten up this mess and I would urge my colleagues support for this legislation.

EXTENDING U.S. LABOR LAWS TO CERTAIN FOREIGN FLAGSHIPS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to extend coverage of the National Labor Relations Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act to foreign flagships engaged primarily in U.S. commerce. Normally, those doing business in our country are required to abide by our laws. For example, a foreign employer who owns and operates a factory in this country is required to live up to our labor laws. This legal principle, for no apparent reason, stops at the water's edge. A foreign flagship, doing all its business in U.S. ports, is nevertheless free to ignore our labor laws. This ability to disregard our laws also extends to ships owned by U.S. corporations that fly foreign flags of convenience, even when such vessels do exclusive business in the commerce of this country.

This inconsistency in law undermines our already meager U.S. merchant marine. U.S. vessels, meeting minimum labor standards, find it impossible to compete with vessels that are subject to no enforceable labor standards whatsoever. The American maritime industry is fighting a competitive battle that cannot be won. This is unfair to U.S. employers, it is unfair to their employees, and it is tragic for many of those who crew these foreign flagships.

Last Congress, the Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations held hearings on similar legislation that I had sponsored. At those hearings, we heard from crewmembers, religious officials, international inspectors, and labor officials of conditions of employment that oftentimes can only be described as grotesque. We heard of workers being required to work 18 and 20 hour days for less than a dollar an hour. We heard of workers being fed from food stores in which the highest caloric value may have come from the bugs that infested the food. We heard of sleeping conditions and sanitary conditions that most Americans would think more typical of the 13th century than the 20th century. And, we heard of labor contractors who receive kickbacks from sailors wages that are already well below subminimum and managements that abandon and blackball sailors in foreign ports who speak out for humane treatment.

These are some of the kinds of competitive practices with which U.S. flagships must compete. These are the kinds of conditions with which workers employed in American commerce, but without benefit of American law, must contend. While truly scandalous, it is hardly surprising, given these conditions, that only 3 to 4 percent of our imports and exports are carried by U.S. registered ships, or that 98 percent of the American passenger ship trade is carried by ships registered outside of the United States.

The time is long overdue to put an end to these kinds of employment practices, to ensure that workers are employed with minimal standards of decency, to guarantee workers the opportunity to better their conditions, and to ensure that U.S. flagships are entitled to a fair and equitable opportunity to compete. Toward that end, I am introducing legislation to extend coverage of the National Labor Relations Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act for a 5-year period to foreign flagships operating principally in the U.S. commerce. I am pleased to be joined in this effort by a bipartisan group of colleagues including senior Democrats on the Education and Labor Committee and senior Republicans from the Merchant Marine Committee. I commend this legislation to the attention of my colleagues in the House and urge you to join us in supporting it.

RURAL MEDICAL EMERGENCIES AIR TRANSPORT ACT OF 1991

HON. PAT ROBERTS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that will provide grants to States for the creation or enhancement of systems for the air transport of rural victims of medical emergencies.

The Rural Medical Emergencies Air Transport Act of 1991 allows States to apply through the Department of Health and Human Services for grants that will be channeled through each State's public health agency. The grants will be used for creation or enhancement of air medical transport systems that provide victims of medical emergencies in rural areas with access to treatment.

Access to tertiary care in rural areas is essential to ensure the ability of rural residents to receive highly specialized care. Some of our rural facilities are neither financially able or adequately staffed to provide highly technical services for every resident.

In order for States to receive grant assistance they must demonstrate the following: First, that the geographic areas to be served are rural in nature; second, that a current lack of service in these areas exists; third, that the establishment or enhancement of the proposed program will be cost-effective; fourth, that a duplication of services will be avoided; and finally, States must demonstrate the likelihood of a reduction in the morbidity and mortality rates of the areas to be served by the proposed program.

States would have a wide latitude in establishing emergency air transportation services. For example, air ambulances could provide a swift link between remote critical care facilities and full service hospitals in urban areas.

It is my hope that this legislation will alleviate some of the access problems rural areas are facing under the current health care delivery system by providing viable options to those in need.

TRIBUTE TO 1ST LT. AMY STUART

HON. GERALD B. H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, a young Army nurse from my district, the 24th of New York, has gained a measure of notoriety recently, and deservedly so.

1st Lt. Amy Stuart, daughter of Hugh and Doris Stuart of Germantown, was shown in a Reuters photograph circulated throughout the country and eventually on the front page of the Albany Times-Union.

She was shown catching a few minutes of sleep in between her duties.

Mr. Speaker, this picture brings several things to mind.

Amy has three brothers. Mark is a petty officer in the Coast Guard Reserves. Timothy served 6 years in the Navy. Steven is in the Navy ROTC Program at the State University Maritime College.

One of her high school teachers described her as "a nice bright kid, and always patriotic."

And that's my point, Mr. Speaker. Amy Stuart is typical of the bright, patriotic young women who are playing such a significant role in Operation Desert Storm.

Given a chance, these women have proven that they can do the job and will continue to be an important part of our all-volunteer Armed Forces.

Amy Stuart's parents are proud of her, and so am I.

A TRIBUTE TO HOTELIER PHILIP
PISTILLI

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to Kansas City resident Philip Pistilli, president of the Raphael Hotel Group and one of the Nation's premier figures in the hospitality industry.

On March 1, 1991, Mr. Pistilli's outstanding achievements will be recognized by the Hotel and Motel Association of Greater Kansas City at a dinner in his honor. I am proud to join the association in honoring the efforts of a creative and dynamic force in the hospitality industry who continues to contribute greatly to the growth of his own community.

Mr. Pistilli deserves special recognition for his role in the conception, planning, construction and management of one of America's finest and most successful hotels, the award-winning Alameda Plaza in Kansas City.

With his development of small hotels with old-world atmosphere in San Francisco, Kansas City, and Chicago, he laid the cornerstones of his Raphael Hotel Group and helped usher in an industry trend. The Raphael-Kansas City is one of the jewels in the crown of the Raphael Hotel Group.

Like a modern-day Midas, Mr. Pistilli has reversed the fortunes of several financially troubled hotels around the country. One of his most recent projects was the revival of Kansas City's downtown convention hotel, the Allis Plaza.

A New York City native, Mr. Pistilli found success in his adopted home of Kansas City. Following his graduation from Cornell University with a degree in hotel administration, Mr. Pistilli came to our community to work for the respected hotelier Barney Allis. Honing his skills at the Hotel Muehlebach, Mr. Pistilli went on to preside over two major expansions of the facility as vice president and general manager before his appointment as president of the Alameda Plaza in 1968.

Highly regarded by his peers in the industry, he has served as president of the American Hotel and Motel Association and of the four-State: Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma Hotel Associations. His standing in his own community is reflected in his past roles as president of the Kansas City Hotel and Motel Association and of the Convention and Business Bureau of Greater Kansas City.

Mr. Pistilli has been active in numerous civic organizations, including Downtown, Inc., the Sister Cities Commission of Kansas City and the Missouri Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

It is with great pleasure that I bring to the attention of my colleagues the contributions made by Philip Pistilli to the hospitality industry and to his community. I am pleased to join the Hotel and Motel Association of Greater Kansas City in honoring a distinguished hotelier and wishing him many years of continued success.

CONGRATULATIONS TO
WESTINGHOUSE SCIENCE WINNER

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have this opportunity to extend my heartiest congratulations to a young man, a senior at Ward Melville High School in East Setauket, who was recently named a finalist in the 50th annual Westinghouse Science Talent Search.

Michael John Lopez, 18, of Stony Brook selected a project in nuclear chemistry for the science talent search. Using the chemistry facilities at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, he tested a formula that predicts the spin axis of a compound nucleus formed by the fusing of two reactant atoms. Michael analyzed computer data developed from millions of individual atomic collisions and his results indicated that when more emitted particles are considered, the observed particle emission becomes more random and so the estimate is no more accurate.

A senior at Ward Melville High School, Michael has won a number of awards in mathematics and science competitions and participate in several sports. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lopez, he plans to study electrical engineering at Duke University.

In addition to Michael Lopez, six other young people from my district made it to the ranks of semifinalists. The six are: Hannah Rebekah Ebin, Sungeun Lee, Maya Levy, and Jennifer Susan Matthew, all of Ward Melville High School; Syeed Mansur of Centereach High School; and Nicole Danielle McGraime of Smithtown High School East.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE REFORM
ACT OF 1991

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. HAMILTON and I are introducing the Federal Reserve Reform Act of 1991, legislation to increase the accountability of Federal Reserve to the American people by shedding some light into the Federal Reserve's policies and procedures.

One half of this country's economic policy—monetary policy—is made by the Fed. As a result, the Fed has enormous power over the direction that our economy is heading, and thus wields enormous power over the lives of every American.

This legislation is intended to generally increase the Fed's accountability to the American people by establishing more formal channels for coordinating the making of fiscal and monetary policy. The bill makes a few rudimentary changes to ensure that formal communications exist between the President and the Federal Reserve and to provide Congress and the American people with more and better information on Fed operations and policies.

It is not our purpose in this legislation to reduce the independence of the Fed, or otherwise inject congressional or outside control on Fed policy.

Five current changes would be made in the structure and procedures in the Fed:

First, the President's top economic advisers—the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget—would be required to meet three times a year with the Federal Open Market Committee.

Second, the President would be allowed to appoint a new Chairman of the Federal Reserve near the beginning of his term rather than toward the end.

Third, the Fed would be required to disclose immediately any changes in the targets of monetary policy, thus providing all investors, large and small, with equal and timely information about monetary policy decisions.

Fourth, the Comptroller General would be permitted to conduct more thorough audits of Fed operations, including policy procedures and processes.

Fifth, the Fed would be required to publish its budget in the budget of the U.S. Government, and thus implementing a basic principal of democracy that no governmental agency should take in and spend billions of dollars without having its budget open to the public.

These modest steps will inject fresh air and light into the making of monetary policy without impairing, in my judgment, the independence of the Fed. The legislation will help facilitate the coordination of fiscal and monetary policy by establishing formal lines of communication between all of the branches of Government. I urge my colleagues to support this important initiative by cosponsoring the Federal Reserve Reform Act of 1991.

PRAISE FOR 1991 LaMOTTA AWARD
WINNERS

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to make a statement today in praise of three outstanding Virgin Islanders and longstanding friends of mine, Helen Kelbert, Allen Richardson and Frank Powell, who have been chosen recipients of the St. Thomas-St. John Chamber of Commerce 1991 Wilbur "Bill" LaMotta Community Service Awards.

Helen has endeared herself to her community through her years of dedicated work with public service organizations, particularly the chamber. Her quiet competence is an example of selfless devotion to the Virgin Islands and its people.

Allen's artistry has been seen on numerous carnival floats and costumes as well as here in the Nation's Capital by the ornaments he has crafted for the National Christmas Tree. He, too, has given years to public service work particularly the Frenchtown Civic Organization.

Frank not only devoted many years to the Department of Public Works, he also served

his community as one of the founders of the St. John Celebration Committee. Since 1958 he has helped to make the Fourth of July celebration a success that thousands of residents and visitors enjoy every year.

It is citizens such as these who truly embody the spirit of the Virgin Islands, and are richly deserving of the honor of the Bill LaMotta Award.

TRIBUTE TO C. RASEH NAGI

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to call attention to a highly respected educator in my community, C. Raseh Nagi. Since 1963, Ms. Nagi has served as an outstanding teacher, administrator, and innovator in the field of education. In recognition of her dedication and her outstanding gifts, she recently left District 22 in Brooklyn to assume the position of superintendent of District 28 in Queens. We are sad to see her go, for she will be sorely missed by the students, parents, and fellow educators of Brooklyn.

Raseh has been a leader throughout her career as an educator. From her first days as a fledgling teacher at Roy H. Mann in I.S. 78, she proved that creativity and dedication on the personal level can have a dramatic impact on the education of our children.

Ms. Nagi has had so many outstanding achievements in her long and distinguished career that there are literally too many to list. Nevertheless, some of her accomplishments are so vital to our community that I cannot pass up this opportunity to mention them. For instance, Raseh developed a foreign language program which received the James E. Allen Distinguished Foreign Language Program Award, and was instrumental in establishing the Center for Intellectually Gifted Students at J.H.S. 240. In her administrative capacity, she personally investigated and wrote proposals which increased the number of competitive grants received by the district by \$10 million.

Raseh is also widely respected in our community and throughout the State as an innovative educator of the first degree. For example, she created a student-based computer data bank capable of enabling District 22 to more closely follow the educational progress of pupils from prekindergarten through junior high school. Brooklyn is also extremely proud of the district's Early Identification Learning Disabilities Program, which Ms. Nagi developed and which was the first program of its kind in the State.

Ms. Nagi has been a crusader in education during her career at District 22. The many programs she developed over the years will undoubtedly have an continuing impact on District 22 for years to come. I would like to take this time to commend her for her past accomplishments, to thank her on behalf of the parents and children of Brooklyn, and to encourage her to continue her record of outstanding service in the future as superintendent in District 28.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING LORETTA EDELSON

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, this week, the family and friends of one of my constituents, Loretta M. Edelson, are gathering to celebrate her 90th birthday. It is with great pleasure that I acknowledge the contributions that Loretta has made to her community over the years.

As a community leader and activist, Loretta has held many important positions, including 30 years of service as an inspector for the New York City Board of Elections. She was the first president of the Union Avenue Police Athletic League in the Bronx, secretary of the Free Sons of Israel in Manhattan, and more recently president of the Casals Senior Citizens in Co-op City.

The most rewarding of Loretta's life work, however, is the family she has seen grow and prosper. With her late husband Saul, a World War I veteran, Loretta raised four sons, all of whom have also served their country with distinction. She has had the pleasure of sharing her experiences with 11 grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Each person that Loretta has touched, especially within the Edelson family, has been enriched by her wisdom and understanding.

In trying times such as these, it is our families and the values they represent that sustain and strengthen us. That is why it is important to recognize and honor the efforts made by Loretta Edelson, because they create for us a shining example of how to serve our fellow man and manifest our family values.

H.R. 5—STRIKING A BALANCE IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of H.R. 5, legislation that amends the National Labor Relations Act to prohibit employers from hiring permanent replacement workers during strikes.

The worker's right to strike is inextricably linked to their freedom in the workplace. The National Labor Relations Act, or Wagner Act, of 1935 promoted collective bargaining as the preferred method of resolving labor-management disputes. A key feature of the collective bargaining process is the worker's freedom to withhold his labor; that is, strike, when all other means fail to achieve legitimate labor demands. In fact, the Wagner Act explicitly states, "Nothing in this Act shall be construed so as either to interfere with or impede in any way the right to strike."

A strike is never a welcomed occurrence. It disrupts not only the operations of a business, but also the life of the worker and his family. At times, though, strikes remain absolutely necessary for labor to win fair wages, employment security, health benefits, and safe working conditions. The ability to strike means

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management must contend with the legitimate needs of its workers.

However, this right was diluted by the Supreme Court's decision in Labor Board versus MacKay. The MacKay decision gave employers the right to hire permanent replacement workers during a strike, thereby effectively curtailing the worker's freedom to strike. Clearly, the freedom to strike is dramatically reduced when the would-be striker knows he will be replaced permanently. The difference between being fired for striking, a practice that is contrary to the Wagner Act, and being permanently replaced during a strike is a trivial one. In both cases, the worker loses his job.

The Supreme Court's decision was made to ensure that businesses could continue their operations during strikes. Even though the Court's decision in this case was contradictory to the Wagner Act, the decision was meant to achieve balance in labor-management relations as both business and labor held powerful bargaining tools at the negotiation tables. Supposedly, the incentive would be for both groups to reach a settlement without a labor strike.

Unfortunately, this balance has now been altered, and the discrepancy between the Wagner Act and the MacKay decision has been exposed. The advantage in this relationship has now shifted toward the interests of business, as it has increasingly threatened to hire permanent replacement workers during strikes, thus upsetting the precarious balance that previously existed. The General Accounting Office [GAO] reports that there has been a growing trend of employers to hire replacement workers during the last 10 years. In fact, many employers have advertised for permanent replacement workers during labor negotiations, and have even induced strikes to disband unions. This has eroded the process of collective bargaining, causing the equal playing field in labor-management disputes to shift toward the business community.

As a result, the freedom of workers has been restricted. Those who strike face the risk of being replaced, and workers who consider organizing are faced with the threat of replacement. This is not the guarantee of freedom that the Wagner Act intended.

H.R. 5 attempts to secure a balance in labor-management relations by restoring the full intent of the Wagner Act. This legislation not only protects the striking worker, but also prevents him from being discriminated against once he returns to the job. Thus, the worker is free to use his most powerful bargaining tool, the strike, without fear of recrimination. Without this legislation, employers will hire permanent replacement workers more frequently, continuing the trend reported by the GAO, and the worker's strike will come to signify a futile effort, not an exercise of freedom.

Contrary to the claims of opponents to this legislation, H.R. 5 does not alter 50 years of established bargaining relations. This relationship has already been altered by the increased use of permanent replacement workers by employers. Also, while I agree that a strike should not paralyze an industry, employers are not left defenseless through the enactment of this legislation. They are still free to employ workers in order to continue their business operations. The only difference is that

formerly replacements were prohibited from being hired permanently.

Thus, H.R. 5 is critical to restore a level playing field in the area of labor-management relations. By reasserting labor's right to strike, the MackKay decision will no longer curtail the freedom of workers. I support this legislation and its benefits to the working men of this country.

IN HONOR OF THE 45TH ANNIVERSARY OF VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS POST 6069, LEBANON, OH

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, for the past 7 months, American troops have been serving in the Arabian desert to protect the American ideals of freedom and opposition to tyrannical dictatorship. During the air and ground combat of the past 6 weeks, our troops have performed with such exceptional skill and professionalism that none of us doubt that Saddam Hussein's brutal aggression will shortly be nothing but a bad memory.

The brave American service men and women of Operation Desert Storm are not unique members of the American Armed Forces. In fact, they follow a long proud line of American troops that have fought to protect American interests and ideals across the globe. Many of the veterans of these battles for freedom returned home, where an association of these special Americans was formed—the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. Speaker, when I came to serve the people of Ohio in the House of Representatives, I gratefully accepted an appointment to the House Veterans' Affairs Committee. I have been equally grateful for any opportunity to meet or work with those groups who share my respect for the American veteran, who work hard on the veteran's behalf, and who can make a difference for the veteran.

One such group has been Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 6069 of Lebanon, OH. I am proud to announce to my colleagues in the House that Post 6069 will celebrate its 45th anniversary on March 3, 1991. It is, indeed, an honor to have an opportunity to rise and announce this milestone of the Lebanon chapter of this honored organization.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recite the objectives of the VFW:

The objectives of this association are fraternal, patriotic, historical, and educational; to preserve and strengthen comradeship among its members; to assist worthy comrades to perpetuate the memory and history of our dead; to assist their widows and orphans; to maintain true allegiance to the Government of the United States, and fidelity to its Constitution and laws; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institution of American freedom; and to preserve and defend the United States from all her enemies, whomsoever.

There exists not an organization with more lofty ambitions, nor a fraternity more capable of achieving them. I congratulate Post 6069 on

45 years dedicated to these patriotic objectives, and I have no doubt that the same spirit and dedication to America that guided its membership in war will assure continued vibrancy in the future.

CREDIT CARD GRACE PERIOD ACT OF 1991

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will bring more fairness to the credit card industry. Currently, most credit card companies boast of a 25-day grace period in which cardholders have the opportunity to pay their bills without penalty. However, by the time the monthly statement arrives at the cardholder's home, that grace period has already begun to erode. The fact that there is generally a delay between the day the company closes its billing period and the day the statement is actually mailed, plus the occasional postal delay means that the cardholder will inevitably have much less than the offered 25-day grace period. Furthermore, the cardholder must anticipate the time it takes for the payment to reach the credit card company. There is no telling how many late charges have been imposed on otherwise responsible credit card customers by this unfair practice.

My bill will help remedy this situation by requiring credit card companies to use the postmark date as the official start of the grace period. This way cardholders will be provided with a real and substantial grace period.

SIMPLE WISDOM IN LETTER RINGS TRUE

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, during the early days of Operation Desert Storm, I received a letter from one of my younger constituents, Evan Juska, a 10-year-old student at the West End School in Long Branch, NJ. Although the spectacular allied successes in the gulf war have, in a matter of weeks, completely transformed the situation in that part of the world, the simple wisdom contained in Evan's letter still rings true:

My opinion is that you try to communicate with Saddam by explaining to him about the war's effect on the children, the future of Iraq. If he doesn't value the lives of this generation, maybe he should consider the lives of the next one.

If the leaders of Iraq do not see this issue the way we do, you should do everything you can to support our President, and get this war over with, because the sooner this war is over, the more lives saved.

While I, of course, did not have the opportunity to personally communicate to Saddam Hussein the folly and illegality of his continued occupation of Kuwait, that message was

brought to him clearly, directly and repeatedly—not only by President Bush and American diplomats, but by leaders and representatives of governments from all over the world, including the leaders of many Arab countries. Saddam ignored all of these appeals—arrogantly, foolishly, and, for his country and his people, tragically. Because it had become so clear by mid-January that Saddam had no intention of leaving Kuwait, and was not about to be moved by any concern about the lives and safety of his own people, there seemed to me to be no alternative but to use force against this tyrant. That was why I voted with a majority of my colleagues in Congress to give President Bush the authorization to use force.

Recently, looking through some of the mail that came into my office during those uncertain days leading up to the beginning of Operation Desert Storm, I was reminded of how fervently the American people had hoped for a peaceful solution to this crisis right up to the eve of the U.N. deadline for Iraqi troops to leave Kuwait. But, as events subsequently proved, Americans will not settle for a peace that allows an expansionist dictator to keep what he has stolen and to further terrorize his neighbors.

Still, Mr. Speaker, it saddens me to think of how much suffering and destruction could have been prevented if Saddam Hussein had given any thought to the values of decency and compassion so eloquently stated in the letter from Evan Juska.

TRIBUTE TO BILL PLASTER

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, the people of Imperial County will soon be losing a very important member of their community. Bill Plaster, executive director of the Private Industry Council [PIC] for the last 7 years, is leaving the Imperial area of a new job in Los Angeles.

During Bill's tenure, the PIC has been extremely successful in encouraging business and tourism in the Imperial Valley. PIC's job coordination programs have also been of great benefit to the community. Bill has made the Imperial Valley a good place for businesses to locate, and his accomplishments will survive him.

I've had the pleasure of working with Bill on a number of occasions. Our most successful project was bringing General Dynamics' Imperial Valley facility to Imperial last year. I'm sure that if Bill hadn't worked so hard on this project, the plant would not be there today.

Bill will be going to Los Angeles to become the regional director of the National Alliance of Businesses. The alliance works with educational groups to improve literacy in the workplace. They're lucky to be getting Bill, and I'm sure he'll be as successful in this endeavor as he was in the Imperial Valley. We will miss Bill, and we all wish him the best.

CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS
DEDUCTION FOR NONITEMIZERS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, recently I introduced legislation, H.R. 310, to restore and make permanent the charitable contributions deduction to taxpayers who do not itemize their deductions.

The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 allowed nonitemizers, a group consisting of roughly two thirds of all filers, to deduct contributions to charitable organizations through 1986. Because the Tax Reform Act of 1986 included no provision to extend this deduction, it subsequently expired and has not been reinstated.

I believe the 72 million taxpayers who do not itemize their deductions should have the ability to deduct their charitable contributions. The majority of these nonitemizers are low- and middle-income taxpayers, a group which represents our Nation's most generous charitable contributors. In 1982, 91 percent of those using the nonitemized deduction had incomes of less than \$30,000, and 99 percent had incomes of less than \$50,000. According to figures from a group which tracks such information—Independent Sector—low- and middle-income Americans give, as a percentage of income, 30-percent more to charity than the average American.

While donations to charity are primarily motivated by altruistic concerns, it is clear that those who do not itemize but give to charity are sensitive to tax considerations. Experience from the period of time when nonitemizers were permitted to take a charitable deduction bears this out. In 1985, nonitemizers could deduct 50 percent of their contributions and, according to the IRS, they gave \$9.5 billion. In 1986, they could deduct a full 100 percent of their contributions and they gave \$13.4 billion—a 40-percent increase.

The figures show that as the availability of the deduction increases the size and frequency of contributions increases as well. If you would like to see the private sector assuming a greater role in addressing community problems in order to help reduce the burdens placed on Government at all levels, it certainly makes sense to have a tax policy that will encourage Americans in this direction.

I strongly recommend this legislation for consideration and support by my colleagues in the House.

TRIBUTE TO MR. NORMAN BERG

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man whose contributions to our Nation will extend for generations to come. He is a man whose unique career has helped ensure the viability of our farmlands. Mr. Norman Berg, currently a senior advisor to

the American Farmland Trust, has spent the last 50 years working for the heart of America, with the people and the land which have made this country great. He may best be characterized as a maverick of soil conservation.

After 2 years teaching vocational agriculture in Minnesota, Mr. Berg accepted a job in southern Idaho with the recently formed Soil Conservation Society [SCS]. In Idaho, he traveled from farm to farm, developing strategies with each individual farmer to control soil erosion. In 1956, Mr. Berg was named the SCS's assistant state conservationist in South Dakota where he continued to show an amazing effectiveness helping farmers. Here also, he exhibited a knack to integrate SCS field workers' interests with the organization at large, thereby assuring that ideas to improve soil strategies became reality on the farms. From 1960 to 1979, Mr. Berg continued effectively improving the SCS, serving as its deputy and in associate administrator positions in Washington. During this time he chaired the U.S. section of the Great Lakes Reference Group for the International Joint Commission and served a 4-year term on the General Administration Board of USDA's Graduate School. As chief of the SCS from 1979 to 1982, Mr. Berg established an international conservation division within the agency and represented the United States at numerous international conferences on conservation issues. Along with his position as a senior advisor to the American Farmland Trust, Mr. Berg is a member of the governing board for the Anne Arundel Conservation District in Maryland. He also serves as treasurer of the Natural Resources Council of America and the Washington representative to the Soil Conservation Society [SWCS].

It is indeed hard to imagine an example of commitment as strong as Norman Berg's to the protection of American farmland. We thank him. Our children, grandchildren, and perhaps many generations to come, will also thank him.

OPERATION OASIS HAS BEEN BIG
HELP ON THE HOMEFRONT

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, The impact of war, even thousands of miles away, can be devastating on all facets of society. None feels that impact more greatly than the family unit. In recent weeks, we have seen otherwise stable families have tremendous difficulties making ends meet because one or more of their breadwinners have been transferred or called up for active duty in the war with Iraq.

As a result of these absences, many families of American servicemen and women are in need of food and other simple necessities. Operation Oasis is helping military families in need by providing those necessities while their loved ones are serving in the Persian Gulf region.

Sponsored by the Feed Children Organization, Operation Oasis has helped gather and distribute tons of food to needy military fami-

lies all over the country. On Saturday, March 2, Operation Oasis will be at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa to deliver food to families of Florida defenders in the Middle East.

It is this kind of volunteer spirit and love of our fellow countrymen and women that helps keep America strong. I commend the organizers of Operation Oasis and the hundreds of donors for their tremendous efforts and financial support. They are helping ease the struggles of families of our servicemen and women who answered their country's call to duty.

A TRIBUTE TO THE DADE COUNTY
PRINCIPAL OF THE YEAR
AWARD PROGRAM

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the annual Dade County Principal of the Year Award Program. Dade County has many outstanding principals and this recognition program is one more effort to acknowledge their contributions to excellence in education. Part of a national project, this program awards \$5,000 to the winner, \$2,000 to the runner-up, and \$1,000 to the other five district finalists. All of these generous awards are made possible by McArthur Dairy, a corporate sponsor of the event.

The Principal of the Year Luncheon took place on Tuesday, January 29, 1991. The winner, Charlene J. Houghton of Leewood Elementary School, was announced at the Omni International Hotel, along with runner-up, Frederick Rodgers of Southridge High School. Our community is truly proud to honor such deserving individuals.

My congratulations go out to these winners, as well as the other five 1990-91 district Principal of the Year finalists: Herbert L. Day of DuPuis Elementary, Florence M. Linden of J.F.K. Middle School, Jeanette H. Goa of Holmes Elementary, Melanie K. Revman of Edison Park Elementary, and Dr. Edward F. Gehret of the Fienberg/Fisher Adult and Community Education Center.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the wonderful people who made this inspiring occasion a reality. Mr. Octavio Visiedo, superintendent of schools for Dade County has established the Dade County Public Schools' Principal of the Year 1991 District Task Force including: Joseph T. Tekerman, chairman, Peter Bucholtz, Nelson Diaz, Karen Dreyfus, Dr. Barbara Gothard, Billy Isley, Mike McNeal, Alan Olkes, Julie Palm, Geraldine Tisdol, Raquel Viamonte, Dr. Ida Whipple, and Annette Katz and Carol Renick, ex-officio. The Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce Education Task Force Committee members are: Clark Cook, vice-chairperson, executive committee/education; Seth Gordon and Joseph Echeverria, co-chairpersons, education group committees; Jim Green and Peggy Hurst, co-chairpersons, recognition committee.

**MOBIL CORPORATION'S NEW
SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM**

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I was delighted to receive a telephone call recently from Mobil Corp., in which I was informed of the company's plan to donate \$2 million to establish scholarships at 20 leading colleges and universities for veterans of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm or their surviving dependents.

Essentially, Mobil will donate \$100,000 to each of the 20 institutions for the scholarships. The colleges and universities themselves will administer the scholarships and select the recipients, based on financial need and academic potential. The program is the brainchild of Mobil CEO Allen Murray, and I commend him for this wonderful idea.

Eight of the 20 universities are located in Texas: Rice University in Houston; Baylor University in Waco; Texas Christian University in Fort Worth; Texas Tech University in Lubbock; the University of Texas in Austin; Southern Methodist University in Dallas; the University of Houston in Houston; and Texas A&M University in College Station.

As a graduate of Baylor University and the Baylor University Law School, and as a trustee of Baylor University, I am delighted that Baylor was included in Mobil Corp.'s scholarship program. This generous program will allow at least some of the young men and women who now are stationed in the Persian Gulf to complete their educations following the completion of their military service. These men and women, who have already given up much for us, will be free to advance their educational aspirations and careers with the help of Mobil's new scholarships.

This scholarship program demonstrates once again that Mobil Corp. is a good corporate neighbor. Texans who live in Houston and Corpus Christi, where Mobil maintains large exploration offices, and Beaumont, where Mobil has a large refinery facility, have known for years that Mobil has done much to help those communities and the men and women who live in them.

Mr. Speaker, again, I want to say how pleased I am that Mobil Corp. has undertaken this effort to assist the young men and women who are serving our country in the Persian Gulf. This is an outstanding example of corporate volunteerism, and I salute Mobil for its concern and generosity.

**TRIBUTE TO COL. L.D. "DOC"
EVERTON**

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Col. L.D. "Doc" Everton, who passed away February 15 at his home in Santa Ana, CA.

Born in Crofton, NE, and trained as a pharmacist, Doc Everton accepted an Army Reserve commission in 1937 after serving in Army ROTC at the University of Nebraska. Two years later, he resigned this commission in order to enlist in the Marine Corps for aviation duty.

World War II made Doc a hero. He defended Midway Island when the Japanese attacked on December 7, 1941. He received the Navy Cross for downing 10 enemy planes over Guadalcanal between August and October 1942 and the Purple Heart for combat wounds sustained at that time.

In January 1943, he was assigned as commanding officer of VMF-113, the first fighter squadron to be commissioned at El Toro Marine Corps Air Station in Irvine, CA. Doc led this squadron in the invasion of the Marshall Islands and was decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross for downing three enemy planes and one probable kill during the campaign at Ponape, Caroline Islands.

After the war, Doc Everton continued to serve his country with dignity in a number of positions, finally ending his long and distinguished military career in 1967 as Chief of Staff at El Toro Marine Corps Air Station. Following his retirement from the Marines, Doc served as general manager of Business Aviation, Inc. of Sioux Falls, SD, which was owned by his brother, Keith.

At a time when our Nation finds itself at war, it is reassuring to know that this generation of American soldiers has had the guidance of genuine American heroes like Doc Everton. His dedication, self-sacrifice, bravery, and love of country serve as the very model of what our soldiers—indeed, all Americans—should strive to emulate. Our hearts go out to the family and friends of Col. Doc Everton—American hero.

**TAX SAVINGS AND THE S&L
BAILOUT**

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will save the taxpayer more than a considerable amount of money, perhaps billions of dollars. I am pleased that so many of my colleagues, especially those on the Committee on Ways and Means, have joined with me in this effort.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION

Section 165 of the Internal Revenue Code permits deductions only for losses that are "not compensated for by insurance or otherwise." Despite this straightforward language, individuals and corporations that acquired failing thrifts as part of the notorious 1988 year-end Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation [FSLIC] deals are taking deductions for losses fully reimbursed by the Federal Government.

This legislation makes explicit what should already be obvious—that any Federal financial assistance received by these acquirers to compensate them for losses incurred is to be considered compensation for purposes of sec-

tion 165. The effect of this provision will be to end a practice that RTC Chairman William Seidman has referred to as "obviously double-dipping."

Although this legislation clarifies rather than changes existing law, the effective date of the bill is January 1, 1991. This should obviate any claim on the part of the acquirers that we are retroactively changing the rules of the game.

In addition to a January 1, 1991, effective date, the legislation exempts any acquirers from coverage who received in writing explicit assurances from the IRS that these compensated losses were allowable.

I suspect that few if any of the acquirers will be able to meet this standard. But if they took all reasonable steps to provide some certainty regarding the tax aspects of these transactions—that is, if they obtained a private letter ruling or closing agreement on point—then we ought not upset their legitimate expectations.

Finally, many acquirers have charged that this legislation violates their contracts with the Federal Government. In this regard, I am reminded of Justice Scalia's recent admonition to an attorney representing a thrift institution during oral argument. If you don't go to the IRS for a ruling, Scalia suggested, but choose instead to rely upon the Federal Home Loan Bank Board regarding some dubious tax proposition, then, in the Justice's words, "You were rolling the dice."

Many of the affected parties to the 1988 deals did just that. They rolled the dice. Yet, to avoid even the perception of unfairness, this legislation does not affect any private contractual rights or remedies available to the parties involved.

BACKGROUND OF THE 1988 DEALS

By the end of 1988, FSLIC, the Resolution Trust Corporation's [RTC] predecessor organization, had concluded 96 deals involving 199 failing thrifts with assets over \$110 billion. FSLIC offered investors as much as \$36 billion in guarantees and other incentives to acquire the failing thrifts. Estimates now are that the total cost of these 1988 deals will be about \$66 billion.

A House Banking Committee study claims that for every dollar investors put into these thrifts, the Government paid \$78, consisting of asset protection, direct assistance, and tax benefits. Wealthy investors and corporate speculators put up relatively small sums of money to acquire thrifts with billions in assets. In one notorious case, an individual acquired a thrift for just \$1,000. Many of these acquirers have since reaped enormous profits from these investments. Annual rates of return of 30 percent or more are not uncommon.

When Congress enacted the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act [FIRREA], it directed the RTC to review these 1988 FSLIC deals. On September 18, 1990, the RTC submitted its report to the Oversight Board and to the Congress. The report contained several valuable suggestions for saving up to \$4 billion. One such suggestion was based on a legal analysis performed for the RTC by the firm of Thacher Proffitt & Wood. This scholarly and extremely well done legal analysis pointed out the need for legislation clarifying the tax treatment of "losses" on

covered assets. The legislation I am introducing today seeks to do just that.

TAX TREATMENT OF COVERED LOSSES

The 1988 agreements provide that the Government will guarantee the book value of the acquired thrifts' assets—"covered assets." This is also known as "capital loss coverage protection." This protection was necessary because, in most cases, the book value of the assets acquired exceeded their fair market value.

The RTC report estimates that direct capital loss payments by the Government under these 1988 assistance agreements will exceed \$11.5 billion; that is, the difference between the assets' book value and fair market value is expected to be at least \$11.5 billion, and the Government is obligated to make this up. Incidentally, these capital loss payments, or assistance payments as they are sometimes called, are tax-free.

This Capital Loss Protection Program was bargained for, and my legislation would not disturb it. However, it appears that the tax laws are being interpreted, incorrectly I believe, to provide an additional windfall to the acquirers of these thrifts.

Here's how the Capital Loss Protection Program works, along with the accompanying abuse: Assume an asset with a tax basis of \$100 is disposed of for \$70 and the holder receives Federal financial assistance of \$30. Even though the acquirer is made whole through the assistance, it still claims a \$30 loss against other income. With consolidated returns, these losses can be used to offset income of the parent corporation. For example, losses from a thrift may be used to offset nonthrift income. These tax benefits are pure windfall; that is, they represent a recovery in excess of 100 percent of the book value of the assets involved.

MORAL HAZARD

The policy of compensating acquirers for their losses while at the same time permitting them to take deductions will increase the total cost to the Government. Simply put, the less money an acquirer receives for an asset, the bigger the tax benefits and the higher the cost to the Government. Economists refer to this phenomenon as "moral hazard."

Some acquirers have pointed out that their agreements contain provisions which allow them to share in any gains if the asset sells, for example, for over 50 percent of book value. These gain-sharing agreements allegedly eliminate this perverse incentive to lose money. Not all agreements contain such gain sharing arrangements. But even if they do, how effective are they?

According to information received from one acquirer with a gain-sharing arrangement that kicks in if the loss is less than 50 percent of the book value of the covered asset, an acquirer in the 30-percent tax bracket who sells an asset with a book value of \$100 for \$40 receives a \$12 windfall. But, according to this same acquirer, if the same \$100 asset is sold for \$60, the taxpayer receives only a \$10 benefit, \$2 less than if he had sold the asset for \$40. What kind of policy is this, which provides a financial reward for losing the Government money? This must change.

ASSET REPURCHASES AND THE NEED FOR CLARIFICATION

The book value of the assets held by these thrifts is, as we have seen, greatly overstated. The Government is, however, obligated to pay interest to the acquirers on these assets, so-called yield maintenance payments. These tax-free yield maintenance payments are much higher than they should be because they are based on the inflated book value of the assets.

Many experts have recommended that the Government either buy back these assets or require that they be written down to fair market value so as to eliminate or reduce these costs. Such a move would save over \$500 million. There is a problem with this approach, however.

If, instead of privately disposing of the asset, the acquirer sells it back to the Government for \$100, the entire \$100 could be considered tax-exempt assistance. Consequently, the amount realized by the acquirer would be zero, and the resulting loss would be \$100. Compare this to a situation in which the acquirer sells the asset for \$70 and receives \$30 in Federal financial assistance. The amount realized is \$70 and the loss is \$30. Obviously, the loss to the Government is much greater in the former situation. This possibility would make a repurchase of assets prohibitively expensive, thus denying the Government the opportunity to reduce these costly yield maintenance payments.

LEGAL ANALYSIS

Those who have been taking advantage of the double-dip have naturally argued that it was fully authorized under law, and that my proposed legislation seeks to retroactively change this situation. The Thacher, Proffitt & Wood legal memorandum addresses all these legal issues in a comprehensive, objective, and brilliant manner, and I would be happy to send a copy of it to any Member wishing to pursue this matter in more detail.

The acquirers would like to make this matter seem more complicated than it really is. Here are a few things to remember.

First, section 165 is quite clear. It is explicit. If you are compensated for a loss, you can't deduct it. Direct language like this cannot be overruled by implication. Federal financial assistance to the acquirers expressly serves the function of indemnifying against losses. These compensated losses simply are not allowable.

Second, the acquirers argue that because section 597 excludes Federal financial assistance from gross income—not amount realized—and does not require the institution receiving such assistance to adjust the basis of its existing assets, compensated losses must be allowable. This argument is obscure, to say the least, and runs counter not only to the direct language of section 165, but general principles of tax law.

With respect to the exclusion from gross income, imagine this scenario: You decide to return to school for extra training at a cost of, say, \$5,000. Your employer then decides to reimburse you for this expense. This tuition reimbursement is not includable in gross income, thanks to section 127 of the Code. Nonetheless, you try to pull a fast one and decide to deduct the \$5,000 from your income, saving about \$750 to \$1,500 on your tax bill. If the IRS caught you, you'd be in for a lot of trou-

ble. Yet, this is precisely what the acquirers of these thrifts would like to do.

The "no adjustment in basis" rule can also easily be explained. When a nonshareholder contributes capital to a corporation, this amount is not includable in income. But the corporation must reduce the basis of its assets by the amount of the contribution. As a result, the corporation's tax liability is merely deferred. The section 597 rule against basis adjustment ensures that the exclusion from gross income is permanent and not merely a temporary exclusion or deferral, as is generally the case with nonshareholder contributions to capital. Such an exclusion in no way authorizes a deduction for compensated or reimbursed losses.

Third, the acquirers cite a 1986 IRS technical device memorandum which holds that reimbursed losses are allowable. By their terms, technical advice memoranda may not be cited as precedent, nor relied upon by anyone other than those to whom they are issued. Apart from the precedential value of technical advice memoranda, or lack thereof, this IRS ruling does not even discuss section 165 or present any rationale for its holding.

Finally, it bears repeating that this is not retroactive legislation. Many of the tax breaks given to these acquirers were ill-advised, but they were allowable under the law as it existed at the time. This is not the case, however, with respect to covered or compensated losses. Such losses never were allowable. That is why what we are proposing is a clarification rather than a retroactive change in the law.

CONCLUSION

The current tax treatment of covered losses may explain some of the enormous profits reported by some of the acquirers of these failing thrifts. If Congress enacts this legislation, the Government will save billions of dollars that are now needlessly being given away for no legitimate purpose. The Government will also be able to pursue the most cost-efficient strategy for managing these pre-1989 deals.

Secretary Brady has indicated that he has directed the Treasury's Office of Tax Policy to study the issue. Treasury has the advantage of the excellent study done by the RTC and their attorneys, Thacher, Proffitt & Wood on this matter. They should issue a ruling now that such losses are not allowable under current law. But unless and until Treasury acts, Congress needs to address this issue and start taking steps to reduce the enormous costs of the S&L bailout.

TAX CHANGES AFFECTING COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS/COLLEGE SPORTS

HON. PAUL B. HENRY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced H.R. 969. The bill has two parts: one is identical to legislation which I have introduced in the past, to restore the tax exclusion for education grants and scholarships. To help offset the cost of that change, the bill this year

also specifies that certain income related to college and university sports programs shall be treated as unrelated business income and subject to the unrelated business income tax.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 changed the tax treatment of educational grants and scholarships, and limited the tax exclusion for such grants and scholarships to the portion used for tuition and course-related fees, books, supplies, and equipment. Portions of such grants and scholarships which are deemed to cover living expenses, travel, and research are subject to tax.

This change in tax policy has worked unfairly against low-income students. It also has presented a contradictory Federal education policy, in which the Federal Government determines the size of grants on the basis of "need" but then subjects a portion of the grant to tax. And it has effectively reduced the buying power of Federal, as well as State and private-funded, fellowship, scholarship, and grant programs.

The second part of my bill not only offers offsetting revenues, but also addresses an increasingly evident fact of life—major college athletic programs have little to do with the educational mission of the universities which sponsor them. They do not produce revenue for the general support of the university. They do not increase alumni contributions to the university, other than to the athletic program itself. They do not operate in order to provide educational opportunity for the students involved. Indeed, as many who have looked at major college athletics most closely have pointed out, the students involved would be better off if they were treated as employees, paid for their entertainment services. In effect, these programs are large scale businesses, operating under the golden dome of higher education. I propose that tax policy simply reflect the reality that has become more and more obvious.

The bill specifies that three types of revenue are unrelated business taxable income—radio and television contract revenue, amounts contributed through booster clubs for the exclusive use of the athletic department, and income from the sales of the right to buy so-called preferred seating at athletic events. It does not affect the current treatment of ticket sales or other forms of revenue. Nor does it affect any other revenues and contributions received by colleges and universities.

Certainly one of the advantages of the pay as you go budgeting rules under which we now operate is that they can force us to look at Federal policies in terms of priorities. One place to recognize the need to change some priorities, it seems to me, is in the tax treatment of higher education—it's time we give the benefits of Federal tax policy to students seeking education rather than to athletic programs.

GEN. MAXWELL R. THURMAN

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, in June 1987, an outstanding soldier was prepared to retire,

after a most successful Army career. However, he was chosen by the Secretary of Defense and the President of the United States, to become Commander in Chief of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama. That soldier did retire from the Army this past Tuesday, February 26, 1991. He is Gen. Maxwell R. Thurman, whose military career spanned 37 years.

Gen. Maxwell R. Thurman was born in High Point, NC, on February 18, 1931. He received his degree in chemical engineering from North Carolina State University at Raleigh in 1953 and was commissioned through ROTC. General Thurman's military education included the ordnance basic course, the artillery basic and advanced courses, the Army Command and General Staff College, and the Army War College.

He has held a variety of command and staff positions both overseas and in the United States. In Europe, with the 11th Airborne Division and the 24th Infantry Division, he commanded light artillery and rocket units and served as an intelligence officer. His unit deployed to the Middle East with other 11th Airborne elements during the 1958 Lebanon crisis. He served twice in Vietnam, first as a corps intelligence adviser and later as commander, 2d Battalion, 35th Field Artillery during the Tet offensive. In the United States, General Thurman commanded the 82d Airborne Division Artillery and, from 1979 to 1981, was commander, U.S. Recruiting Command. In Panama, from 1989 to 1990, General Thurman was assigned as the Commander in Chief, U.S. Southern Command.

Other assignments have included duty as Hawk missile instructor, Field Artillery School staff officer, tactical officer/instructor at the U.S. Military Academy, Deputy Assistant Commandant for Combat and Training Development, Field Artillery School and Deputy Chief of Staff for Resource Management, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command.

In 1977, General Thurman was assigned to Washington as the Army's strategic programmer, the Director of Program Analysis and Evaluation. This was followed by duty as the Army's chief recruiter as commander, U.S. Army Recruiting Command, Fort Sheridan, IL. In August 1981, General Thurman was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general and became the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, U.S. Army. He was promoted to his present rank of general and appointed as the Vice Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army on June 23, 1983. He served as vice chief until June 1987 when he assumed command of the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command in Fort Monroe, VA. In September 1989, General Thurman became Commander in Chief of the U.S. Southern Command. As CINC Southcom, General Thurman was responsible for all U.S. military activities in Latin America and for implementing U.S. national security policy and strategy in the region. He was commander of U.S. forces during Operation "Just Cause" in Panama.

General Thurman's awards include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster; Army Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster; the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star Medal with V Device, with Oak Leaf Cluster;

Meritorious Service Medal, with Oak Leaf Cluster; four Air Medals, Army Commendation Medal, with Oak Leaf Cluster; and the Joint Service Achievement Medal. He has been decorated by the Governments of France, Germany, and Venezuela. He is a master parachutist and holds the Army General Staff and Joint Chiefs of Staff identification badges.

I know that the Members of this body wish General Thurman all the best in the days and years ahead.

CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

HON. BUD CRAMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, over the years the traditional black colleges and universities have contributed uniquely to the social development of African-Americans. These institutions have been the principal developers of the black professional, the inspiration to black social organizations and the chief promoter of the African-American culture.

Perhaps the greatest and most distinctive contribution of black colleges and universities has been the service they provide to the community. Service that includes: Extension and adult education programs; responsiveness to the needs of the black communities, the State and the Nation; making available financial aid and admission to students who otherwise would have little chance of higher education; and finally teaching racial understanding so that students can be prepared for the racial obstacles they may face in the work force. For the most part, service is not seen by these institutions as a substitute for strong academic programs; however, it is important to the understanding of the relationship between curriculum and the world beyond the college campus.

Alabama is fortunate to be the home to a number of the historically black colleges and universities. I am proud that one of those institutions, Alabama A&M, is located in the Fifth Congressional District, in normal. A&M is an internationally recognized university with a diverse student body. The school has received several research awards, both from the public sector and the private sector. But most importantly, the university has caring educators that are genuinely interested in the well-being and advancements of the students. Such interest and caring is the mark of a fine institution of higher learning.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, the progress made by black colleges and universities over the years has not been easy; the road has been long and rough, and its end is not yet in sight. Even so, the change in times and the complexity of today's problems make it necessary for these institutions to move faster and with more precision in order to combat the forces that plague and deny them.

**H.R. 781—POSTPONE THE INCREASE
IN THE ANNUAL DEDUCTIBLE
FOR CHAMPUS HEALTH SERVICES**

HON. ALBERT G. BUSTAMANTE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Mr. Speaker, despite the good news of our success in prosecuting a ground war against Iraqi positions in the Persian Gulf, military families are under great stress at this time. Under normal circumstances their access to military medical care is restricted and they are forced to use CHAMPUS—the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services. Since the beginning of Operation Desert Shield/Operation Desert Storm, medical services in military hospitals, both in the United States and overseas have been severely curtailed. In many military facilities, specialty care such as orthopedics and OB/GYN are simply unavailable. For example, as of January 16, military hospitals in Nurnberg, Frankfurt, and Landstuhl are only providing primary clinic care. All other care must be obtained from the German medical system through CHAMPUS.

Currently, the annual CHAMPUS deductible is \$100 per family, \$50 per individual. The 1991 DOD authorization bill calls for tripling that deductible on April 1, to \$300 per family, \$150 per individual. Congress' intent was to save money by forcing as many people as possible into the military direct care system and out of the CHAMPUS Program. Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm has necessitated the deployment of a substantial number of health care personnel. Activated reservists cannot possibly fill all the vacated positions. Military families in need of medical attention have no choice but to use CHAMPUS. Military families—Active, Reserve, and Guard—are facing financial hardship because of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. Many military men and women held second and third jobs. Military family members worked job shifts at the time when their spouse could be home to care for the children. With their military spouses deployed, these family members were forced to give up their jobs because they could not afford child care.

Increasing the CHAMPUS deductible while so many military families are having to sacrifice personally and economically comes at the worst possible time. Many military families are having tough times making ends meet and when the CHAMPUS deductible is tripled, they will have an even tougher time in maintaining a home economy. H.R. 781 proposes delaying the increase in the CHAMPUS deductible until the President declares an end to the Persian Gulf war.

Mr. Speaker, now is not the time to triple the CHAMPUS deductible. We must let military men and women and their families know that Congress stands behind them. I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 781.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NATIONAL HOSPICE MONTH

HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a joint resolution to designate the month of November in 1991 and 1992 as "National Hospice Month." I am delighted that the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. PANETTA] is once again joining me in sponsoring this resolution. Similar resolutions, which I have introduced each year beginning in 1984, received strong bipartisan support and were enacted.

Hospice—an innovative, comprehensive, compassionate approach to caring for terminally ill persons as well as their families—has become a respected, viable partner in the Nation's health care system. In 1986, hospice care became a permanent benefit under Medicare and an option under Medicaid.

Each year, thousands of American families face the crisis of caring for a family member with a terminal illness. Hospice provides a unique program of support and care, allowing patients to remain in the familiar surroundings of their own homes or in homelike inpatient facilities. The delivery of services by a team of physicians, nurses, social workers, therapists, clergy, and hospice-trained volunteers concentrates on enabling patients to live as meaningfully and as comfortably as possible until their death. Today, there are about 1,700 hospice programs across the country.

This humanitarian method of care has proven to be an excellent way for patients and their families to cope with the stress and emotion of a terminal illness. While awareness of and support for the hospice concept has grown dramatically over the last few years, there remains a need for public education regarding the benefits of hospice care. It is also appropriate that we recognize the significant contributions made by those involved in the provision of hospice services and in the advancement of the hospice philosophy.

The public education and recognition programs conducted during National Hospice Month will continue to expand the knowledge of and support for hospice care.

I am very pleased that a similar resolution is being introduced today in the Senate by Senator BENTSEN of Texas.

**THE NEED FOR A CEASE-FIRE IN
THE PERSIAN GULF WAR**

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to proclaim the need for an immediate cease-fire between the American-led coalition forces and the Iraqi Army, in order to facilitate the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait.

Nobody, not even Saddam Hussein, can deny that we've won the war, but we should pause and see what we've won and how much it is going to cost. Since we have as-

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sumed the moral leadership for the new world order, we should take advantage of this opportunity to emphasize peace and reconstruction rather than humiliation of Saddam Hussein and further destruction.

The urgency of a cease-fire is increased by reports of atrocities committed by the Iraqi occupiers of Kuwait. Now that the Iraqis are withdrawing, the United Nations should be called in as quickly as possible to assess those claims and provide whatever care is needed by the people of Kuwait. Certainly there were war crimes, and the international community will deal with that, but we should make our first priority assisting the suffering people.

It certainly does not enhance our image to have the Soviet Union—the successors of the evil empire—to appear to be the proponents of peace and negotiations, while we—leaders of the free world—insist on pursuing war and destruction by insisting on impossible conditions.

One of those conditions is Iraq's payment of reparations. Iraq may eventually pay reparations, but how can we use that demand now as an obstacle to peace when some analysts say it will cost Iraq as much as \$200 billion to rebuild their own country?

As the conquering nation, we can't stay on the sidelines and see women and children die in epidemics, which may soon be starting in Kuwait and Iraq, because people are drinking tainted water in both countries. Since we've assumed the moral leadership, we have a responsibility to work in the interest of preserving lives first—those of our own troops, whose lives we should not risk needlessly, and those of our defeated enemies.

**COMMEMORATING GLENN COUNTY
CENTENNIAL**

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the citizens of Glenn County, CA, on their centennial in 1991. From their hard fought establishment to the centennial celebration of today, the people of Glenn County have struggled and succeeded to tame the parched lands of California.

The establishment of Glenn County in 1891 was the culmination of Frank Freeman's efforts, which he began in his Orland Times newspaper in 1882.

The new county, which was named for Orland's most famous citizen, Dr. Hugh Glenn, the wheat king of California, established Wil-lows as the county seat.

In the years following its establishment, the growth and prosperity of Glenn County continued along the Sacramento River as river freighting was cheaper than transportation by railroad.

Around 1903, the Central Valley Irrigation District was established and overcame initial growing pains to become the Glenn Colusa Irrigation District. As a matter of fact, the 1910 Orland Water Users District was only the second project of the Bureau of Reclamation in the United States, and the first in California.

These early projects helped to harness the resources of the Sacramento River and provide the basis for a successful economy which has fostered the growth of Glenn County. The abundance of agricultural products, such as rice, almonds, alfalfa, olives, dairy products, and prunes produced by the county is a testament to this success.

These early steps toward the establishment of community and the infrastructure in Glenn County are important to remember on the celebration of their centennial. The efforts and sacrifices of people such as Frank Freeman, K.E. Kelly, and Dr. Hugh Glenn to establish a new county should not be forgotten; especially during the year when their initial efforts have culminated in a county which has thrived and succeeded for 100 years.

Again, I want to offer the citizens of Glenn County my heartfelt congratulations on their 100th anniversary and the best of luck on their next 100 years.

TUITION REFUNDS AND CREDIT FOR STUDENTS CALLED TO ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE

HON. ROD CHANDLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, Americans everywhere have gone out of their way to reach out to our troops in the Persian Gulf and their families. Today, I want to compliment the efforts taken by my State's colleges and universities on behalf of the young men and women serving in our armed services, many of whom also are students.

Last November, the country's major higher education associations asked the Nation's universities and colleges to develop tuition refund and credit policies for students called to active duty as part of the National Guard or military Reserves. As these associations pointed out to their member institutions, "although Federal laws * * * impose obligations on employers and creditors with respect to employees and debtors in active military service, to date these laws have not been extended to colleges and universities regarding students in military service." They went on to say, "we believe * * * tuition refunds or credits—for these students—are appropriate." * * *

The positive response has been overwhelming.

In my own State of Washington, both private and public institutions answered the call. Schools have not only offered tuition refunds and granted credits, but additional refunds have been made for parking, books, and housing expenses. Washington State University, the University of Washington, Western, Central and Eastern Washington Universities, and the Evergreen State College all have exemplary policies in place. My State's private and community colleges also have responded favorably in extending every consideration to students called to active duty.

I wholeheartedly applaud these schools—and the thousands like them across our Nation—for seeing to it that students who have been called out of class to join their fellow

countrymen in the Persian Gulf can concentrate on the mission at hand without having to worry about school payments, fees, or lost credits.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize there may be schools that have not been so responsible. I urge those schools to answer the call—follow the example offered by Washington State's institutions that have done so voluntarily and without Government regulation. Act now to join the ranks of the responsible within our Nation's higher education community.

I encourage my colleagues to join me today in commending and thanking the vast majority of our higher education institutions, their educators and administrators, for their heartwarming and noble support of our Nation's newest heroes.

DRUG CRIME LEGISLATION

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation which would change Federal law to impose stiffer penalties on people convicted of lesser drug offenses involving firearms. Under current Federal law, a person convicted of a felony crime involving drugs and firearms faces increased criminal penalties and is also prohibited from legally owning a firearm. This is not the case, however, for individuals convicted of less serious drug offenses.

My legislation is simple: it expands current law to treat individuals who commit less-serious drug offenses in the same manner as people involved in other drug crimes, such as drug-trafficking. Any person found guilty of a drug crime not currently classified as a felony, including simple possession of a controlled substance, and who possesses a firearm at the time of the offense, will face jail time and/or mandatory fines in addition to any penalty imposed for the drug offense. For second or subsequent offenses, mandatory jail time and fines are mandated.

Furthermore, regardless of whether a firearm is present during the offense, the guilty party will also be prohibited from owning a firearm in the future, if they are convicted after enactment of the law. Exceptions to this rule can be made, however, depending upon the circumstances surrounding each individual's case. Present law states that a person convicted of a drug crime can petition to the Secretary of the Treasury for an exemption to the firearms prohibition if they can prove that the circumstances regarding the conviction, and the applicant's record and reputation, are such that the applicant will not be likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety and that the granting of the relief would not be contrary to the public interest.

The effectiveness of current tactics being employed in the war on drugs is the subject of heated debate. In my view, the time has come for serious efforts to convince people who use drugs that the cost of engaging in this activity outweighs any benefits. If my bill becomes law, individuals who use drugs and own fire-

arms for legitimate purposes—hunting, target-shooting, collecting, or personal protection—and who also engage in recreational drug use, will think twice before participating in their drug-related endeavors.

This bill will not affect a law-abiding citizen's right to own a firearm. It will, however, increase the price of drug-use for people who choose to continue this illegal and self-destructive activity. We all know that the drug problem is expensive to society as a whole; let's try to transfer more of the costs to those who use and abuse controlled substances.

SBIC PROGRESS ACT OF 1991

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Small Business Investment Company Progress Act of 1991.

The Small Business Administration [SBA] participates as a financial partner with private companies which provide venture capital to small business. These private companies are small business investment companies [SBIC's] or specialized small business investment companies—that is, SSBIC's—which are restricted to providing venture capital to minority small businesses.

Upon licensing by the Small Business Administration, these private companies invest their own money in the company and then can obtain SBA assistance, generally in the form of a debenture or promissory note which the company issues and which is guaranteed by SBA. The amount of the guarantees which a company may obtain under existing law is up to four times or 400 percent of the amount of the company's private capital, but not more than \$35 million per company.

These investment companies, by and large, have been very successful. Over the past 30 years, they have provided venture capital to 97,000 small firms which were financed by these companies for more than \$9.4 billion.

However, in the past few years, the program has incurred some dramatic losses. These losses cause us concern but, in some ways, are not surprising, given the status of our economy which has resulted in a number of good firms, not just some SBIC's, going broke.

Last year the Small Business Committee held hearings on the SBIC Program, and, at my direction, the committee's staff has been reviewing the program. It is my belief that the SBIC Program continues to be worthwhile, but should be substantially reformed with two fundamental goals in mind: First, on the basis of safety and soundness, we need to reduce the risk to the Government of providing guarantees of SBIC debentures; and Second, provided that safety and soundness goals are fully met, successful companies should be permitted not only to continue to operate but to grow.

We have found that those companies which have very minimal amounts of private capital tend to be less profitable and hence are more risky than those companies with larger amounts of private capital. Thus my legislation

requires all companies to increase the amount of their private investment. SBIC's would be required to have private capital of \$2.5 million whereas specialized SBIC's would be required to have private capital of \$1.5 million.

Although I am convinced that this increase is justified and that existing companies should be required to increase their capital, there are some companies which, although small, are nonetheless profitable and thus not as risky for Government investments. Recognizing that it is very difficult to raise additional capital at this time, I believe we should permit small but profitable companies to continue, even if they are unable to increase their private investments to the new threshold. Accordingly, my bill makes an exception and provides them with a limited amount of additional Federal guarantees provided that they have been profitable historically. If they have not been profitable, however, I do not believe we should provide them new guarantees.

Another provision which addresses the level of risk incurred by the Federal Government is the ratio of Federal guarantees to the amount of the private investment in the company; that is, the amount of leverage which a company may receive. I believe that the current law provides too much exposure, and thus the bill eliminates entirely the ability of any SBIC to receive leverage of four times its capital base. On the average, the bill will limit a company to two times its capital base.

Because I believe these changes will improve the safety and soundness of the SBIC industry, I see no reason to continue the maximum amount of leverage at \$35 million per company. This level has remained unchanged for 15 years and should be increased, particularly in light of the current credit crunch. Thus, I propose to increase this maximum to \$60 million.

Although there are a number of other items addressed by my legislation beyond issues of safety, soundness, and growth, at this time I simply direct interested parties to the sectional analysis, and I would like to take this opportunity to address two issues not covered in the bill.

First is the problem of an SBIC servicing or paying interest on its debt. We provide debenture guarantees to investment companies so that they may obtain capital with which to make investments in small firms. These SBIC's, however, must pay interest each year on their debentures, but if they make equity investments in small firms, their investments will not provide any return nor will there be any cash flow for a number of years. Thus it is extremely difficult under the current system for SBIC's to invest in pure equity; instead our current law encourages them to provide debt to small businesses in order to obtain interest income so that they, in turn, can service their debt.

We are attempting to address this situation by developing a proposal under which the SBIC would not have to pay interest for the first few years of the debenture. Then when its investments begin providing money to the SBIC, it would essentially pick up the interest for prior years. In other words, this would be a modified zero coupon bond.

The second area involves the specialized SBIC's and incentives we can provide to en-

courage their full development. Again we are exploring ways to encourage these companies, which now invest solely in companies owned or controlled by socially or economically disadvantaged individuals, to broaden their investment perspective.

It is my hope to refine both of these proposals and either to introduce them as separate measures in the very near future or to offer them as amendments to the bill I introduced today. Either way, I hope that the Small Business Committee will consider all of these matters this spring.

For the information of my colleagues, a copy of the sectional analysis follows:

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

CITATION

Provides that this Act may be cited as the "Small Business Investment Company Progress Act of 1991."

Section 2 finds and declares that it is the purpose of this Act to Promote the Restoration of Opportunities for Growth and Rebuilding of Equity with Safety and Soundness (PROGRESS) through the small business investment company program.

MINIMUM PRIVATE CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 3 amends section 302 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 by renumbering existing subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (d) and (e), and by inserting new subsections:

New subsection (a) requires that the private capital of a regular small business investment company of SBIC be not less than \$2,500,000 and that the private capital of a minority enterprise small business investment company of MESBIC (i.e., Specialized SBIC) be not less than \$1,500,000.

It requires existing licensees to make periodic increases in the amount of private capital until it reaches the new levels on the following schedule:

- (1) 25% of the increase shall be due by January 1, 1993;
- (2) 25% of the increase shall be due by January 1, 1994;
- (3) 25% of the increase shall be due by January 1, 1995; and
- (4) 25% of the increase shall be due by January 1, 1996.

Until the increases are made, a licensee cannot obtain new financial assistance from SBA.

Subsection (b) provides that notwithstanding the foregoing minimal private capital standards an existing company may apply for debenture guarantees or preferred stock purchases in an amount equal to 100 percent of its private capital if it has been profitable for three of the last four years.

Subsection (c) provides that also notwithstanding the foregoing minimal private capital standards, an existing company with an outstanding debenture may repay it by obtaining a new debenture of up to 10 years' maturity.

LEVERAGE AMOUNT

Section 4 amends section 303 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 by providing that the maximum amount of debentures guaranteed and outstanding by any one SBIC or multiple SBICs which are commonly controlled shall not exceed \$60,000,000.

It also amends subsection (c) to provide that the maximum amount of debentures or securities which are outstanding from one MESBIC or multiple MESBICs or a combination of MESBICs and SBICs which are commonly controlled shall not exceed \$60,000,000.

LEVERAGE FORMULA

Section 5 adds new subsections to section 303 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958.

Subsection (g) provides that the maximum amount of leverage (i.e., debentures and securities) provided by the Administration to any investment company which may be outstanding shall be based upon the amount of such company's private capital—

- (1) if the company has private capital of not more than \$5,000,000, leverage may not exceed 300 percent of private capital;
- (2) if the company has private capital of more than \$5,000,000 but not more than \$10,000,000, leverage may not exceed \$15,000,000 plus up to 200 percent of the amount over \$5,000,000;
- (3) if the company has private capital of more than \$10,000,000 but not more than \$15,000,000, leverage may not exceed \$25,000,000 plus up to 100 percent of the amount over \$10,000,000;
- (4) if the company has private capital of more than \$15,000,000 but not more than \$20,000,000, leverage may not exceed \$30,000,000 plus up to 300 percent of the amount over \$15,000,000;
- (5) if the company has private capital of more than \$20,000,000 but not more than \$25,000,000, leverage may not exceed \$45,000,000 plus up to 200 percent of the amount over \$20,000,000; and
- (6) if the company has private capital of more than \$25,000,000, leverage may not exceed \$55,000,000 plus up to 100 percent of the amount over \$25,000,000.

Subsection (h) provides that for the purposes of this section, companies under common control or common ownership shall be deemed to be one company, and for purposes of this section "leverage" shall include debentures purchased or guaranteed by the Administration or securities purchased by it.

Section 6 provides that on and after the effective date of this Act, leverage shall be made available only under the ratios provided in subsection (g) and not under the old formulas elsewhere specified.

SUBORDINATION

Section 7 amends section 303 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 by providing that debentures purchased or guaranteed by SBA shall be subordinate to other debenture bonds, promissory notes, or other borrowings of any licensee in amounts not to exceed the amount of the private capital of such licensee or \$5,000,000, whichever amount is less, unless the Administration determines to permit the subordination of larger amounts for any licensee.

DEFINITION OF SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN

Section 8 amends section 103 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 by defining a small business for the purpose of the Act as one which is independently owned and operated and which is not dominant in its field of operation. It authorizes SBA to provide a detailed definition based upon either the number of employees or dollar volume of business, but unless the Administration so specifically provides a different standard, establishes the following standards:

- (1) for agricultural enterprises: annual sales of \$500,000 or less;
- (2) for enterprises engaged in mining: 500 or fewer employees;
- (3) for enterprises engaged in construction: annual sales of \$17,000,000 or less;
- (4) for enterprises engaged in manufacturing: 500 or fewer employees;
- (5) for enterprises engaged in wholesaling: 100 or fewer employees;

(6) for enterprises engaged in retailing: annual sales of \$3,500,000 or less;

(7) for enterprises engaged in providing services: annual sales of \$3,500,000 or less; or

(8) for enterprises engaged in another industry: annual receipts of \$3,500,000 or less, or employees or annual receipts as specifically determined by the Administration.

It also provides that, solely for purposes of the Small Business Investment Act, at the option of the licensee or the development company providing the financing a concern shall be small if it, together with its affiliates, does not have net worth in excess of \$9,000,000, does not have average net income after federal income taxes (excluding any carry-over losses) for the preceding two completed fiscal years in excess of \$3,000,000, and has gross assets of not to exceed \$50,000,000.

PENSION FUND ELIGIBILITY

Section 9 amends section 103 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 by defining the term "private capital" as private paid-in capital and paid-in surplus, which may include public or private pension funds unless the investment of such funds in small business investment companies is prohibited under applicable state or Federal statute or by an appropriate State or Federal regulatory agency with responsibility for pension funds.

USE OF DEBENTURE PROCEEDS

Section 10 amends section 306 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 by renumbering subsections (a) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), and by inserting new subsections.

New subsection (a) provides that financings (of small businesses by SBICs) shall be for the purpose of providing funds to assist in the formation and establishment of new small business concerns, the expansion of small business concerns, or to assist in the change of ownership of businesses but only if the change—

(1) assists in the creation of a small business concern as a result of a corporate divestiture;

(2) preserves the existence of a financially troubled or bankrupt small business concern;

(3) supports the establishment or expansion of a small business concern through the acquisition of assets;

(4) fosters the continuation of a small business concern through family succession;

(5) promotes the continued sound development of a small business concern by new management or by substantially expanding existing management's ownership of the concern; or

(6) facilitates ownership in a small business concern by persons who are socially or economically disadvantaged.

New subsection (b) provides that the aggregate amount of financings of changes in ownership made by a company in any year after December 31, 1991, shall not exceed (1) an amount equal to the sum of the private capital of such company plus private borrowings or (2) an amount equal to 50 percent of the dollar amount of the new financings made by such company. If, however, the company was in existence on or before December 31, 1991, it may exceed the 50% limit during a phase-in period:

(A) in 1992, not to exceed the percentage of change of ownership financings made during 1991;

(B) in 1993, not to exceed the percentage of change of ownership financings made in 1992 or 65 percent of the new financings made in 1993, whichever is less;

(C) in 1994, not to exceed the percentage of change of ownership financings made in 1993

or 60 percent of the new financings made in 1994, whichever is less;

(D) in 1995, not to exceed the percentage of change of ownership of financings made in 1994 or 55 percent of the new financings made in 1995, whichever is less; and

(E) in 1996, an amount not to exceed the percentage of change of ownership financings made in 1995 or 50 percent of new financings made in 1996, whichever is less.

It also provides that a company shall not be deemed to have violated the percentage restrictions in this subsection if it has not exceeded the percentages for three of the last four years, and on the average for all of such last four years, except that the Administration may disregard an amount of change of ownership financings in excess of the maximum permitted in any year prior to January 1, 1997, for any company licensed as of December 31, 1991, and for new licensees until they have operated for four years, if it determines that such company did not willfully exceed the limitations.

It also requires each small business investment company to report to the Administration annually on the amount of such financings it has made during the year and the amount outstanding, classifying such financings into start-up financings, expansion financings or change of ownership financings.

MESBIC ASSISTANCE

Section 11 amends section 303(d) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 by authorizing interest rate reductions on MESBIC debentures whose proceeds are used to repay amounts due under maturing debentures.

QUALIFICATIONS OF SBIC DIRECTORS

Section 12 amends section 301 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 by specifying that the qualifications of any member of the company's board of directors or the qualifications of a limited partner shall be those prescribed by the laws of the state where its articles are filed, except the Administration may disqualify any individual who has been convicted of a criminal offense or based on moral turpitude.

PERIODIC DEBENTURE SALES

Section 13 amends section 322 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 requiring sales of SBIC debentures every three months.

THE PUBLIC TRANSIT AND VAN POOLING RIDERSHIP EQUITY ACT

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Public Transit and Van Pooling Ridership Equity Act, legislation designed to promote energy conservation and restore equity to this Nation's tax system.

Under current law, if an employer provides their employees a fringe benefit such as a reduced-cost pass for the local public transit system which is valued at more than \$15 per month, then the entire amount of that benefit is considered as taxable income to the employee. However, if an employer offers that same employee a parking space as a fringe benefit, no matter what the fair market value of that parking space may be, not one penny of it is considered as taxable income to that

employee. This inequity encourages employees to use their own automobiles to commute to work each day, and actively discourages that employee from using established public transit systems.

Promoting the use of established public transit systems will help our communities comply with the newly enacted provisions of the Clean Air Act. In city after city, auto emissions are the single greatest pollutant in the air.

The legislation I am introducing today will increase the monthly allowance from \$15 to \$60, and eliminate the so-called "cliff" provision in the law, so that, if enacted, an employee would be taxed only on the amount in excess of \$60 per month. In addition, the legislation would reinstate the provision which made qualified employer-provided van pooling arrangements an allowable fringe benefit. Lastly, the bill would allow an employer to provide a parking benefit at a transit or a park-n-ride facility.

By promoting use of public transit systems and van pooling arrangements, we can greatly lessen the burden on our transportation infrastructure, which is facing increasing pressure and dwindling Federal resources. Gridlock, which was once only associated with our largest urban centers, is now rapidly becoming a reality for too many American communities.

PROTECTING MILITARY RETIREES' CHAMPUS BENEFITS

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, next year the Federal Government will reduce health insurance coverage for thousands of Americans. On a regular basis we all hear horror stories of people who can no longer afford health insurance. Senior citizens go without health services because Medicare payments are insufficient to cover costs. And private insurance companies are dropping beneficiaries after they begin to draw benefits.

Today Representative CHARLES BENNETT and I have introduced a bill that will guarantee coverage under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services to individuals that face a loss of coverage due to disability or age. Under current law a CHAMPUS beneficiary loses his or her coverage once they become Medicare eligible. This conversion to Medicare represents a significant reduction in benefits at a time when an individual is in need of a higher level of coverage.

These CHAMPUS beneficiaries are military retirees and their spouses, that already have sacrificed much on behalf of the United States. They deserve to be able to continue living under the same level of health insurance that they have come to rely on throughout the years. To deny an individual adequate medical care because he or she has become old or disabled is immoral.

Our bill would turn CHAMPUS into a secondary payer once an individual begins to draw Medicare benefits. Medicare would pay that part of the medical costs that it currently

covers and CHAMPUS would make up the difference in benefit levels. In essence acting as a sort of Medigap policy to make up for the difference in benefit levels between CHAMPUS and Medicare.

They have protected our lives. I think it is only fair that we insure theirs.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON WILLIAMS;
FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM**

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, every generation or so, there comes an individual who truly deserves the designation of renaissance man, self-made, self educated, master of many endeavors, an example to all. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share with this House during this Black History Month observance, the incredible and inspiring story of one such man, George Washington Williams: soldier, lawyer, historian, and man of principle.

After the Civil War, many learned black men were dissatisfied with the way in which historians omitted accounts of the contributions and struggles of African-Americans in our Nation's history. George Washington Williams decided to do something about this, so he undertook the role of historian himself.

In 1882, Williams published the first comprehensive historical study by a black author to receive scholarly approbation. This work was the two-volume "History of the Negro Race in America." It was a tremendous success. In 1887, 5 years later, Williams again published a widely praised book, History of Negro Troops in the "War of Rebellion."

Interestingly, George Washington Williams began his career in the military. At the tender age of 14, he lied about his age and joined the Union Army's Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. Williams' true age was eventually discovered, and the Army made him leave the service. But Williams would later reenlist, eventually becoming a sergeant major on the staff of General N.P. Jackson. Fighting in several Civil War battles, Williams was wounded in a skirmish near Fort Harrison, VA in 1864 and discharged a year later.

After the Civil War, Williams still wanted to be a soldier. Thus, he joined the Mexican Army. A year later, Williams joined the U.S. 10th Cavalry, a Buffalo soldier unit defending the western frontier.

While taking part in a campaign against the Comanches, Williams was again wounded and received a medical discharge.

Williams studied theology in Massachusetts and became an ordained minister, pastoring a church in Boston. He later moved to Washington, DC and founded a newspaper. In 1876, Williams moved to Cincinnati, resumed his ministry, but began to study law. After being admitted to the Ohio bar, Williams successfully sought election to the Ohio Legislature. It was while serving in the Ohio Legislature that Williams began work on his two acclaimed books.

Through his literary successes, Williams emerged as a popular lecturer throughout the world. On one of his trips to Europe, Williams

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

met King Leopold II of Belgium who persuaded him to help develop the Congo Free State in Africa. When Williams visited the Congo and discovered the slave-like treatment of its inhabitants by the King's men, Williams wrote an open letter to the King about conditions in the Congo. His letter, denouncing the King's rule in Africa, touched a nerve in the United States, France, and England and led to an international campaign to end cruel conditions in the Belgian colonies.

Williams eventually would work to improve conditions in the Portuguese and British colonies. When he died in 1891, Williams was at work on a followup report on developments in the Congo.

George Washington William, who as a teenager joined the Union Army to fight for freedom in America, would die at age 42 fighting for freedom in Africa.

Through his valor in the military, his scholarly endeavors and his fight for freedom, George Washington Williams made a tremendous contribution to the United States and the world.

MILWAUKEE AIDS PROJECTS

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to acknowledge that, last week, President Bush named the volunteers of the Milwaukee AIDS project [MAP] as the 383d "Daily Point of Light."

This honor is awarded to individuals, such as MAP volunteers, who effectively address our Nation's most pressing social problems through community action.

Since the establishment of MAP in 1985, concerned members of the Milwaukee community have offered emotional support and practical assistance to AIDS patients. Through their actions, these volunteers help ease the burdens on individuals suffering from AIDS. They illustrate that kindness, not fear, is the best way to address the devastating consequences of AIDS.

In addition, these devoted volunteers provide community awareness education about AIDS and related topics. Such education is the most useful method of fighting the spread of this frightening disease.

I would like to congratulate the volunteers of MAP. Their efforts should serve as an example to all Americans that education and compassion are the most effective ways to meet the challenge of AIDS.

**IRAQ MUST PAY FOR ITS
AGGRESSION**

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Iraqi Post-War Accountability and Liability Act of 1991.

February 27, 1991

Regardless of our views about the current crisis in the Middle East, we all recognize the enormous cost of this effect both by the United States and our allies. Within the next week, U.S. taxpayers will be called upon to pay billions of dollars for the war effort and probably billions more for postwar reconstruction, including military and economic aid to the region.

In recent days, we have heard much about the renewed commitment of our allies to share the cost of paying for the war with U.S. taxpayers, who are carrying the greatest financial burden. I remain concerned that we have heard more of pledges than we have seen of commitment. We must sustain the pressure on our allies and especially other states in the region to provide essential military and financial support for this effort.

There is another rarely mentioned party to the conflict that must accept its financial burden as well: the postwar Government of Iraq.

Typically, a Government that has been defeated in war has few resources, and those that remain must be used to reconstruct a shattered economy and a destroyed society. I do not seek to deny the Iraqi people an appropriate amount of their national wealth to restore their nation after Saddam Hussein has been defeated.

But let us also note that after the war ends, Iraq will continue to possess 100 billion barrels of oil that are worth hundreds of billions of dollars. Much of that oil wealth has been used to purchase weapons in recent years—a purpose that certainly will not exist after the termination of the war.

My resolution calls upon President Bush to require that postwar settlements assure that portion of Iraq's oil wealth will be devoted to three significant costs of its aggression:

To indemnify the United States, and other allies, for the costs of the war to the maximum extent feasible;

To indemnify noncombatant nations and individuals who have been injured or who have suffered losses; and

To pay for the long-term cleanup of the Arabian Gulf caused by the deliberate oil spill.

I cannot justify asking my constituents to raise taxes, or incur greater debt, or to defer critical policies here at home to address homelessness, or inadequate health care, or education while the new rulers of Iraq sit on 100 billion barrels of oil. Iraq, like other aggressors, must know that it has a burden to pay for the costs of its aggression, and my legislation will assure that they are fully held accountable.

THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

HON. AUSTIN J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call to the attention of my colleagues the troublesome events happening now in Yugoslavia. After a prudent compromise reached by the Yugoslav authorities and Dr. Franjo Tudjman, President of the Republic of Croatia, to diffuse tension and avert the possibility of a civil war,

it seems that this agreement has not been completely adhered to by officials at the highest levels of the Yugoslav Army.

Reports are that reactionary elements of the Yugoslav Army are arresting Croatian citizens, including members of the Croatian Democratic Union, the party which received an overwhelming mandate from the people of Croatia in the first freely-held democratic elections. This is an indication that violations of the agreement may be occurring.

We should be particularly concerned about the suspicious death of Zvonimir Ostojic, a distinguished member of the Croatian Democratic Union from the city of Borovo in the Province of Slavonia.

I, as well as thousands of my constituents whose roots go back to Croatia, am deeply concerned that these conservative elements in the Yugoslav Army may move against the democratic government of Croatia, while the United States and the rest of the world are preoccupied in the Persian Gulf.

President Tudjman, who is a personal friend, has told me that the situation is critical. He has urged all of the citizens of Croatia to be calm and vigilant but, if need be, to be ready to defend the freedom, sovereignty and democracy of Croatia.

It would indeed be a tragic and serious setback in Yugoslavia's quest for freedom, human rights and self-determination, if the people of Croatia, a democratic republic with strong pro American orientation, were to be overtaken by these reactionary forces.

According to recent reports in the Washington Post, the Yugoslav Army had become an enforcer of the Republic of Serbia * * * where the leadership is committed to a strong, Communist-style centralism.

I urge my colleagues to express unequivocally our deepest concern over the unwelcomed presence of these oppressive forces which seek to terminate the democratic processes underway in Croatia, Slovenia and Hercegovina.

Today, under the leadership of the United States, the free world is sharing the burden to establish a new world order for a peaceful international community based on the shared values of peace with justice and human dignity. A small but significant part of that burden is carried by the people of Croatia in their struggle to defend freedom and democracy. We must not forget the people of Croatia. Let us help keep the torch of freedom burning bright in Croatia and hopefully the rest of Yugoslavia.

A TRIBUTE TO MARGARET ANN DONOVAN, CONGRESSIONAL STAFFER

HON. CHARLES ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 27, 1991

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I am sad to report the death of a congressional staff member, Margaret Ann Donovan. Ms. Donovan died on February 24, 1991, at the Washington Home Hospice, after a courageous struggle against cancer.

From 1980 to 1991, Ms. Donovan was on the staff of the Committee on House Administration, House Information Systems. During her service, she produced the "Federal Register Update Newsletter" and "Block Grant Report" for distribution to Congressional offices, useful reports that allowed Members of Congress to locate Federal assistance programs and funds available for their constituents. She was instrumental in directing the collection and provision of detailed information on Federal financial assistance gathered from the officials who managed these programs. Ms. Donovan also provided assistance in records management consulting by advising Member and committee offices on micrographics technology and file management. She authored the "Records Management Reference Manual" enabling staff to complete inhouse processing of their records. In addition, Ms. Donovan helped develop and promote seminars for H.I.S. staff in "Caring for the Elderly" and "Stress Management." Ms. Donovan, herself hearing-impaired, retained a keen interest in activities for congressional handicapped employees and, during the 1988 Presidential Inaugural, assisted in providing sign language interpretation for the hearing-impaired audience.

Ms. Donovan was widely known throughout the Vietnam veteran community in the United States. She spent many, many hours at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial as a U.S. Part Service volunteer assisting veterans and visitors to the memorial. She traveled to every corner of the United States with the "Moving Wall" memorial, a scale replica of the memorial in Washington, providing information and assistance. Understanding the significance of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial to the veterans, Ms. Donovan founded the "Friends of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial." The members of the Friends provide information about the memorial and name rubbings of the individuals listed. On Veterans Day, 1990, she was honored for her service to Vietnam veterans and their families at the commemorative services at the memorial. Ms. Donovan is the author of the book "Everything You Wanted To Know About the Vietnam Veterans Memorial" and, at the time of her illness, was working on a book about the hundreds of Vietnam war memorials in the United States. In her final days, Ms. Donovan continued to show interest in the activities and welfare of the service men and women in the Persian Gulf.

Ms. Donovan is survived by her mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Donovan, of Dayton, OH and her brother, Timothy K. Donovan, of Aspen, CO.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, February 28, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 1

9:30 a.m.
Joint Economic
To hold hearings to review the President's proposals to improve Federal economic statistics. SD-628

10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Jon David Glassman, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Paraguay. SD-419

MARCH 4

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Defense. SD-192

10:00 a.m.
Finance
Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine child poverty and welfare dependency, focusing on measurement of increases and decreases. SD-215

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Agricultural Research Service, the Cooperative State Research Service, and the Extension Service. SD-138

MARCH 5

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings to review global defense programs. SD-116

9:15 a.m.
Judiciary
Antitrust, Monopolies and Business Rights Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine restrictive marketing of Clozaril, a prescriptive drug for schizophrenia, focusing on safety and access. SD-226

9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings on the nomination of Edward R. Madigan, of Illinois, to be Secretary of Agriculture. SR-332

- Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title XII, relating to two demonstration projects aimed at commercializing advanced nuclear reactor technologies, and Title XIII provisions relating to clarifying the licensing process for nuclear power plants. SD-366
- Environment and Public Works
To hold an organizational meeting to consider pending committee business, to be followed by hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal-aid highway program and the proposed Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1991. SD-406
- Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. 345 Cannon Building
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Department of Labor, focusing on the Office of the Secretary of Labor, and the Office of Inspector General. SD-192
- Budget
To resume hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1992 budget for the Federal Government, focusing on health care issues. SD-608
- 2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Office of Civil Rights and Policy Research. SD-192
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 272, to provide for a coordinated Federal research program to ensure continued United States leadership in high-performance computing. SR-253
- Foreign Relations
Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to a bilateral free trade agreement with Mexico. SD-419
- 2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on multilateral assistance. SD-138
- MARCH 6
- 9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army posture. SD-192
- 9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on the purchase and use of counterfeit and substandard parts. SD-342
- Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on the projected shortfall in the Presidential Election Campaign Fund. SR-301
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for Amtrak and the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation. SD-138
- Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the U.S. Secret Service and the U.S. Customs Service, both of the Department of the Treasury. SD-124
- Foreign Relations
European Affairs Subcommittee
To resume open and closed hearings on the U.S. response to Soviet disunity. SD-419
- 1:30 p.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency. SD-138
- 2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, and to review the fiscal years 1992-1997 future year defense plan. SR-222
- Small Business
To hold hearings on the nomination of James F. Hoobler, of New York, to be Inspector General, Small Business Administration. SR-428A
- MARCH 7
- 9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force posture. SD-138
- Armed Services
To hold hearings on NATO security. SR-222
- 9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title X provisions relating to natural gas regulatory issues, and Sections 6003 and 6004, relating to natural gas research, development, demonstration and commercialization activities. SD-366
- Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1992 for the Environmental Protection Agency. SD-406
- Governmental Affairs
To continue hearings on the purchase and use of counterfeit and substandard parts. SD-342
- Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on S. 3, S. 6, S. 7, S. 53, S. 91, S. 128, S. 143, and S. 294, Congressional election campaign finance reform proposals. SR-301
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Family Support Administration, Human Development Services, and the Office of Inspector General. SD-192
- 2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Social Security Administration, and the Health Care Financing Administration. SD-192
- Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 210, to establish the United States Enrichment Corporation to operate the Federal uranium enrichment program on a profitable and efficient basis to maximize the long-term economic value to the United States. SD-366
- MARCH 8
- 9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up the proposed budget for fiscal year 1992 for veterans programs. SR-418
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, General Sales Manager, and the Soil Conservation Service. SD-138
- Finance
Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee
To resume hearings to examine child poverty and welfare dependency, focusing on measurement of increases and decreases. SD-215
- Judiciary
Constitution Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up S.J. Res. 18, proposing an amendment to the U.S. Constitution relating to a Federal balanced budget. SD-226

MARCH 11

2:00 p.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title VII provisions relating to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and Title VIII provisions relating to the Outer Continental Shelf.

SD-366

MARCH 12

9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title IX provisions which authorize a competitive oil and gas leasing program for the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska (ANWR).

SD-366

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, and the Centers for Disease Control.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Alcohol Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, the Health Resources and Services Administration, and the National Council on Disability.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on development assistance programs.

SD-138

MARCH 13

9:00 a.m.
 Veterans' Affairs
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense emergency preparedness plan.
 334 Cannon Building

9:30 a.m.
 Rules and Administration
 To resume hearings on S. 3, S. 6, S. 7, S. 53, S. 91, S. 128, S. 143, and S. 294, Congressional election campaign finance reform proposals.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for activities of the Secretary of Transportation.

SD-138

1:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.
 Armed Services
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, and to review the fiscal years 1992-1997 future year defense plan.

SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Surface Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program.

SR-253

MARCH 14

9:30 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Consumer Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

SR-253

Rules and Administration
 To continue hearings on S. 3, S. 6, S. 7, S. 53, S. 91, S. 128, S. 143, and S. 294, Congressional election campaign finance reform proposals.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the National Institutes of Health, the Office of Director, Buildings and Facilities, the National Cancer Institute, Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, the National Dental Institute, Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney, Child Health and Human Development, Environmental Health, and the Fogarty International Center.

SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title XV provisions relating to reform of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (PUHCA).

SD-366

1:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the National Institutes of Health, the Neurology Institute, the Deafness Institute, General Medical Sciences, the National Eye Institute, the National Institute on Aging, Arthritis Musculoskeletal and Skin, Division of Research Resources, Nursing Research, Human Genome, and the National Library of Medicine.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Communications Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 12, to ensure carriage on cable television of local news and other programming and to restore the right of local regulatory authorities to regulate cable television rates.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
 To continue hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title XV provisions relating to reform of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (PUHCA).

SD-366

MARCH 15

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Food Safety and Inspection Service, and the Agricultural Marketing Service.

SD-138

MARCH 18

2:00 p.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title V provisions relating to coal and the applicability of new source review to existing electric steam generating units (WEPCO).

SD-366

MARCH 19

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Education, focusing on the Office of the Secretary of Education and Special Institutions.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on aid to Africa.

SD-138

MARCH 20

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Resolution Trust Corporation, Office of Inspector General, and the National Credit Union Administration.

SD-116

Rules and Administration
 Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation relating to Congressional election campaign finance reform.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the

Urban Mass Transportation Administration and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To resume hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title XI provisions relating to transportation issues, and on the Administration's proposal contained in the National Energy Strategy relating to alternative-fuel fleets.

SD-366

MARCH 21

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to review the status of implementation of the Department of Energy's civilian nuclear waste program mandated by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 and its 1987 revisions.

SD-366

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on the proposed Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act.

334 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for ACTION, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the National Mediation Board, the Railroad Retirement Board, the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, the National Labor Relations Board, and the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Physician Payment Review Commission, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the National Commission on Libraries, the U.S. Institute of Peace, the National Commission on AIDS, the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, the National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality, and the Soldiers and Airmen's Home.

SD-192

MARCH 22

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Food and Nutrition Service, and the Human Nutrition Information Service.

SD-138

APRIL 9

1:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for certain transportation programs.

SD-138

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on aid to Latin America.

SD-192

APRIL 10

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine lender liability as related to Superfund.

SD-406

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and the Rural Electrification Administration.

SD-138

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Inter-agency Council on the Homeless, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-124

APRIL 11

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Research and Special Programs Administration of the Department of Transportation, and the National Transportation Safety Board.

SD-138

APRIL 16

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on aid to Eastern Europe.

SD-138

APRIL 17

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Jewish War Veterans, and the Veterans of World War I.

345 Cannon Building

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the United States Court of Veterans' Affairs, and the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

SD-138

APRIL 18

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

APRIL 19

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Farm Credit System Assistance Board.

SD-138

APRIL 23

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the science education programs of various Federal agencies.

SD-138

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-1902

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on security in the post-cold war era.

SD-138

APRIL 24

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the National Science Foundation.

SD-124

Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

APRIL 25

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

APRIL 26

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

MAY 7

1:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Office of Inspector General, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on AID management issues and reform efforts.

SD-192

MAY 8

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Space Council, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-138

MAY 9

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

MAY 14

2:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. trade.

SD-138

MAY 15

1:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Commission on National Service, and the Points of Light Foundation.

SD-138

MAY 16

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the General Accounting Office.

SD-138

MAY 17

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Veterans' Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

MAY 21

2:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on international AIDS crisis.

SD-138

3:45 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on the Peace Corps expansion and change.

SD-138

MAY 23

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for certain transportation programs.

SD-138

JUNE 4

2:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.

SD-138

CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 20

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Education, focusing on the Offices of the Assistant Secretaries of Education, and the Office of Inspector General.

SD-192