

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INEZ C. WALSH: ESSEX COUNTY
IRISHWOMAN OF THE YEAR—1991

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an exceptional young woman who is being honored on Wednesday, March 6, 1991, as the 1991 Essex County Irishwoman of the Year. This young woman is Inez C. Walsh.

I have had the pleasure of knowing Ms. Walsh for many years. When I had the privilege of serving as a member of the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholder, I was a member of the Essex County Hospital Center Board. Inez C. Walsh has been employed by the Essex County Hospital Center for more than 25 years.

During her tenure she has held a number of positions. She has risen through the ranks. Her success as an important employee is the result of the recognition of her true nature—Inez C. Walsh is an activist. She is a person who cares and through that caring she is an active member of our community. Inez Walsh has been active in employee associations, on hospital committees, in community groups, and with volunteer organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will want to join me as I congratulate Inez C. Walsh on being named 1991 Essex County Irishwoman of the Year.

DESERT STORM SUPPORT RALLY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, March 10, 1991, tens of thousands of people are expected to attend a Desert Storm Support Rally at the Gateway National Recreation Area at Sandy Hook, NJ. Originally planned to demonstrate public support for the troops, Sunday's rally will inevitably also be a celebration of our Nation's spectacular triumph in liberating Kuwait and greatly reducing the threat posed by Saddam Hussein.

Mr. Speaker, it is abundantly clear that our country's noble mission in the Persian Gulf—and, especially, the brave men and women who have carried out that mission—enjoy huge support in the part of the country that I am privileged to represent: the Jersey shore. On February 3, 1991, an estimated 125,000 people attended a Support Our Troop rally in Seaside Heights, NJ, approximately 30 miles south of Sandy Hook. There probably isn't a single street in my district without at least one yellow ribbon adorning a home or a business;

indeed, many streets these days are literally awash in yellow ribbons.

But more importantly, support for the troops and their mission has also translated into thousands of individual acts of kindness and generosity toward the families of our service personnel who have endured months of separation from their loved ones. Operation Desert Support of Highlands and Atlantic Highlands, NJ, is one of the many organizations across the country that have formed in recent months to coordinate efforts in support of our troops, to bolster their morale by letting them know they are in our thoughts and prayers.

Many of the letters that Operation Desert Support receives from the troops ask if "the people back home support us." There is no doubt that those of us "back home" do support the troops—enthusiastically and wholeheartedly. Seeing our POW's released in apparently good condition has been a source of relief and joy for all of us. When our servicemen and servicewomen finally start coming home to parades and other public demonstrations of appreciation, then they will truly know the depth of our support and gratitude.

In casting my vote in favor of authorizing the President to use military force to uphold United Nations resolutions to end the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, I was torn by hopes for a peaceful resolution to the conflict and the recognition of the need to defend international law. Saddam Hussein's action during Operation Desert Storm—terrorizing Israeli civilians with Scud missiles, dumping oil in the Persian Gulf, mistreating POW's, refusing to back down when it was clear that his army and his country were going to be big losers in the war—demonstrate that this is a man who was not about to be moved simply by economic sanctions. To let this man buy more time to increase his arsenal would have been disaster for the Middle East and quite possibly the entire world.

Tremendous credit must be given to President Bush for his resolute leadership during this entire crisis, as we in Congress will do tonight. Secretary Cheney, General Powell, General Schwarzkopf and all the other American and allied military commanders also deserve our highest honors. But as General Schwarzkopf himself has pointed out, our deepest gratitude should go to the men and women who put their lives on the line in the gulf. Their courage, training, and professionalism, combined with superior American technology, are responsible for this successful mission of historic magnitude.

THE CABLE TELEVISION
CONSUMER PROTECTION AND
COMPETITION ACT OF 1991

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join with my colleague, Mr. DINGELL, chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, in introducing the Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1991. This bill is virtually identical to H.R. 5267, the carefully crafted consumer-oriented cable bill that unanimously passed the House of Representatives last year.

This legislation reflects concerns expressed by consumers, local and State officials, and Members of Congress about the practices and prices of some cable operators that have become unreasonable or even abusive of the interests of consumers. Two GAO cable rate surveys requested by the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance documented that consumers have been victimized by some cable operators that abused their deregulated status. In its 1990 survey, for example, GAO determined that cable rates had increased 39 percent, or three times the rate of inflation, between 1986, the year deregulation took effect, and 1989.

Statistics recently released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics [BLS] underscore the vulnerability of consumers to renegade operators in the cable industry. BLS found that cable rates climbed more than 13 percent from December 1989 to December 1990—a time period during which the rate of inflation was only 6 percent. These figures cry out for immediate relief for the cable-consuming public.

The bill we are introducing today protects consumers in two significant ways. First, it creates a balanced regulatory structure, which relies on governmental oversight at the local, State, and Federal levels and promises rate relief in the short term for beleaguered consumers. Specifically, the bill requires cable operators to offer a basic service tier, or broadcast basic tier, consisting, at a minimum, of local broadcast signals and PEG access programming. The Federal Communications Commission [FCC] would establish a formula for determining the maximum price cable operators could charge for this tier.

The bill also establishes a nationwide regulatory framework that mandates the Commission to protect cable consumers by preventing cable operators from charging unreasonable or abusive rates. It directs the FCC to develop the means to identify and to reduce, in individual cases, unreasonable or abusive rates. A franchising authority, or other relevant State or local government entity, would be authorized to file a complaint with the Commission, alleging that a rate is unreasonable or abusive.

• 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.

The FCC would consider the complaint in a fair and expedited proceeding. This legislation takes a responsible approach that affords consumers true protection, while not burdening the cable marketplace with cumbersome regulation.

In the long run, however, consumers are best served not by Government regulation, but by robust competition in the marketplace. For that reason, the legislation is designed to encourage competition from alternative and new multichannel video technologies, including private wireless cable and direct broadcast satellites. Accordingly, the legislation contains three provisions that facilitate access to programming for multichannel video providers.

First vertically integrated cable programming services would be prohibited from unreasonably refusing to deal with any multichannel video system operator with respect to the provision of video programming. The bill, however, permits exclusive contracts for programming services as long as they do not significantly impede competition. Because this provision is designed to spur competition, the prohibition would sunset after 9 years or earlier if the FCC determines that a competitive market for the delivery of video programming exists. Second, the legislation would require any person who encrypts any satellite delivered programming to make such programming available for private viewing by home satellite antenna users, to establish reasonable and non-discriminatory financial and character criteria for dealing with programming distributors, and to establish nondiscriminatory price, terms, and conditions for distribution of such programming. Finally, cable operators would be prohibited from coercing programmers to provide exclusivity for video programming against other multichannel video system operators as a condition of carriage on a cable system.

The legislation includes several other consumer safeguard measures. It guarantees national regulatory standards for the cost of the equipment consumers need to receive cable programming. It enables both Federal and local authorities to establish and enforce meaningful customer service standards. It contains long-awaited must carry and channel positioning language, needed to preserve our Nation's unique heritage of high quality and ubiquitous local over-the-air broadcasting stations. It extends the foreign ownership restrictions that presently apply to telephone and broadcasting systems to other multichannel video providers including cable, wireless cable, and DBS systems. It furthers equal employment opportunity in the cable industry and calls for an FCC evaluation of EEO performance in the broadcast industry. And, it mandates several important studies of the nature and direction of present and likely future developments in the video marketplace with a view toward anticipating critical issues as we move toward the year 2000.

The bill I am offering today differs in two ways from the bill that passed the House last year. First, it redefines "special format and minority stations" for purposes of the must carry provision. Section 5(c) of the bill defines such stations as those that provide, as a substantial portion of their program schedule, programming in foreign languages or programming directed at minority groups, or stations that are

over 50 percent minority owned. Second, the bill clarifies the consumer protection provision found in last year's bill. Section 6(d) ensures that States and local authorities, including franchising authorities, retain the ability to enact and enforce generic consumer protection laws, whether or not the provisions of such laws are written into the cable franchise agreement.

The bill that passed the House without opposition last year was the result of months of discussion, negotiation, and compromise by Members of Congress, industry representatives, and public interest groups. There is, in my view, no sound reason why the same unanimous support should not right now rally enthusiastically behind this bill. Indeed, only one material change has occurred since the House passed this bill last September—and the change is that cable rates have gone up even higher.

There is no escaping this issue. The consuming public is vulnerable to those in the cable industry whose business practices are excessive. There is no real choice but to retain in those renegades, and I urge my colleagues to join me in doing so by supporting this important legislation.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
STUDENTS TEACH NUTRITIONAL
SKILLS TO NEW HAMPSHIRE
CITIZENS

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend a small group of University of New Hampshire students for the valuable service they are providing in their work teaching nutritional skills to residents throughout the State.

The group of 15 to 20 junior and senior University of New Hampshire students work as nutritional counselors for various senior citizens and children's groups.

In addition, they help New Hampshire's less-privileged citizens by creating low-cost meal plans which not only meet the recommended dietary allowances for good nutrition, but also keep the cost of each meal down to less than 80 cents a meal, per person.

Mr. Speaker, these University of New Hampshire students also oversee blood cholesterol screening at the Catholic Medical Center in Manchester and help design meal plans for patients in conjunction with the University's Cardiac Rehabilitation Program.

It is through these types of programs that University of New Hampshire students can have a positive impact on the community, while at the same time gaining practical career experience in the field of nutrition and medicine. I again would like to commend the individual students involved with the program and encourage University President Dale Nitzschke to implement other such efforts at the University of New Hampshire in the future.

LEXINGTON MILITARY LEADER
DIES

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to recognize Brig. Gen. Donald Dunford, retired, 89, Arlington, VA, who died December 6, 1990, at the Fairfax Health Center.

A native of Dorset, England, General Dunford came to this country as a child. He grew up in Lexington, MO. He was a 1925 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, NY.

He was a veteran of World War II, in which he served in Italy as an artillery staff officer, and of the Korean war, in which he also was a staff officer.

After service in Korea, he was assigned to the United Nations, and from 1953 to 1955 he was commander of V Corps Artillery in West Germany.

General Dunford worked for the CIA from 1956 to 1963. His military decorations included two awards of the Legion of Merit and Bronze Star.

Brig. Gen. Donald Dunford, retired, served the United States of America as few men have. His great contributions to our country deserve our praise and admiration and he will long be remembered for his great accomplishments.

EUROPE'S LATEST FARMING
MUDDLE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the direct costs of the European Community's Common Agricultural Policy to their treasury is well-documented and well-known. So well known that Ray MacSharry, the EC's agriculture commissioner in a January 21, 1991, speech to the council of ministers stated that "the CAP finds itself once again confronted with a serious crisis." Mr. MacSharry explains throughout his presentation that the basic reason for the impending crisis are expected increases in spending under the CAP in 1992 of 32.5 percent or more over spending in 1990. Surpluses of grain, dairy products, and beef are building within the EC in large part because of unrealistic internal EC pricing mechanisms. Significant increases in instability caused by the EC system is then exported throughout the world as these surpluses are removed with the use of export subsidies.

Costs of this exportation of instability upon the farmers in developed countries is difficult to estimate but is undoubtedly significant, particularly in countries that do not have farm programs that protect their farmers. The U.S. Government has spent approximately \$10 billion each year in recent history to protect its farmers. Much of this expenditure would not be necessary if European Community policies did not build and export surplus commodities

onto world markets, effectively lowering market prices that farmers could receive in lieu of Government payments.

Costs of these policies on developing countries that are so desperately poor that they are unable to feed themselves is much more significant in human terms. Artificially low market prices remove incentives necessary for the people of these countries to build an infrastructure and production agriculture system that will enable them progress beyond their abject poverty and starvation. That wealthy, developed countries would actively employ policies which would place such burdens on the poor of the world is certainly lamentable and unacceptable.

A February 23, 1991 article from the Economist illustrates well another cost of EC agricultural programs, the cost to consumers.

[From the Economist, Feb. 23, 1991]

EUROPE'S LATEST FARMING MUDDLE

Driven by one of its recurrent cash crises, the European Community is considering yet another "revolutionary" reform of its common agricultural policy. * * *

In 1990 the EC spent about \$49 billion in state subsidies to farmers. That was dwarfed by the \$85 billion of extra help that came from European consumers, whose food prices were rigged way above world-market levels. Americans, with whom the EC is arguing over farm subsidies in a struggling GATT round, spent almost the same amount (\$47 billion) on government subsidies for farmers; but, as consumers, they provided much less additional help—a mere \$28 billion.

European eyes are fixed on the first of these figures: public spending that is now shooting through the ceiling set in the EC's self-denying ordinance of 1988. Yet it is the second figure, that \$85 billion, that is the real scandal. Price-rigging is chiefly what leads to four-fifths of EC farm support going to the richest one-fifth of its farmers. It is particularly harmful to farmers elsewhere because the Community—with its guaranteed price of, eg, wheat, standing at 165 ecus (\$225) per tonne—produces more than it needs, then dumps its surplus onto the world market. That surplus has helped push the world price down to as little as 55 ecus per tonne.

Any decent reform of this nonsense has to start with a firm recognition that it is better to take money from taxpayers than from consumers. This is for two reasons: (a) state subsidies to farmers are harder to disguise than rigged prices, and therefore harder to keep increasing; so even if the right reforms initially seem perverse—requiring EC governments to spend more on farmers—that will be only temporary. And (b) rigged prices lead to the dumped surpluses that distort world trade; so the goal is to move the EC's intervention prices down towards world-market ones—down, as a minimum, towards what a truly efficient European farmer can survive on. The closer to market reality prices can be moved, the less will anybody need to worry about EC farm surpluses. A surplus is an embarrassment only when it is subsidised: unsubsidised, it becomes an export success.

It is now widely accepted that the thrust of EC farm support must move towards direct payments to farmers. * * *

There is a game that bedevils all discussion of CAP reform. You propose a new wheeze to help farmers; I cite a specific nonsense that will result. Any scheme that gives money directly to farmers is indeed bound to

be more leak-prone, and need more bureaucrats, than a rigged-price system. Such shortcomings must be set against the big truth—that today's CAP is a supremely insidious way of extracting \$85 billion from consumers within the EC, and queering the pitch for farmers everywhere else.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN CUBA
ADVOCATE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, as the Representative of the United States of America to the U.N. Human Rights Commission, Mr. J. Kenneth Blackwell is promoting human rights in the 47th session of the Commission.

The U.N. Human Rights Commission adopted a resolution last year condemning human rights violations in Cuba and calling for an end to repression. The situation in Cuba has worsened dramatically since then, as reported by several nongovernmental organizations including Amnesty International and America's Watch.

As the U.S. Representative, Mr. Blackwell has focused on bringing human rights in Cuba back to the forefront of the Human Rights Commission's agenda. Interviewed in Geneva, Mr. Blackwell said it is important that the world not forget the state of human rights violations in Cuba, recalling that among the hundreds of political prisoners in Castro's jails are the longest-serving political prisoner anywhere in the world.

Mr. Blackwell drew attention to this year's State Department report on human rights in Cuba, which states that the Cuban Government "has increasingly refused to respond to calls for improvement in its human rights practices," and "has suspended visits to Cuban political prisoners by the International Committee of the Red Cross."

The U.N. Human Rights Commission will soon be voting on this year's resolution condemning human rights violations in Cuba. Mr. Blackwell feels that the international pressure on the Government of Cuba must continue so that the human rights situation in Cuba improves.

Some believe that there was a slight opening in Cuban society in 1988, when the Commission sent a mission to Cuba. The mission was comprised of the Chairman of the Commission and a member of each of the five regional groups. The working group wrote a 400-page report documenting human rights violations at all levels of Cuban society. Unfortunately, as always, Castro has ignored this report.

The Commission on Human Rights is the principal body within the U.N. system that monitors countries' adherence to internationally recognized human rights standards. I wish to congratulate Mr. Kenneth Blackwell for ensuring that these standards are followed by all countries, even one with as dismal a human rights record as Cuba.

SEIZURE OF IRAQI ASSETS

HON. CARLISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today Congressman ALEX McMILLAN is joining with me in the introduction of legislation ensuring the administration has adequate authority to deal with assets owned by the Government of Iraq and located in the United States. This authority is the same as the administration would have, if Congress had formally declared war on Iraq.

There has always been agreement since Iraq's aggression against Kuwait that we must do everything needed to prevent Iraq from acquiring the armaments and technology that would enable that country to threaten and terrorize the world again.

The new battleground on which we now must fight Iraq extends far beyond the deserts of the Middle East. Perhaps never in world history has an aggressor country depended so heavily on supplies of technology, equipment, and other resources bought in the open world marketplace. For years, Iraqi agents have supplied its war machine with the latest in both conventional and nonconventional weapons technology that the world, including our own country, has sold it or has allowed it to buy.

This battle of the marketplace continues today even though the battle in the gulf has ended. Here in the United States, Iraq has bought companies and stolen parts and components for nuclear weapons. Since Iraq invaded Kuwait, United States Customs agents have made more than 70 seizures of equipment being exported to Iraq—including aircraft parts and jet aviation fuel. How long lasting the peace is that we have won will depend heavily on how well we continue to fight in the commercial marketplace to block Iraq's access to the weapons and technology it seeks.

For this reason, I am introducing legislation today that would strengthen the administration's hand in dealing with assets of the Government of Iraq that are blocked under the authority of Presidential executive orders issued at the time Iraq invaded Kuwait. The bill first would clarify that the administration has authority to provide for the operation of blocked Iraqi-owned firms in the United States so that legitimate American companies are not deprived of needed technology and equipment.

At hearings of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Competitiveness on February 21, an American manufacturer testified that he has been unable to make F-14 parts for the Defense Department ever since an Iraqi-owned machine tool firm in Ohio was shut down. Clearly, there are cases when the administration should have authority to operate Iraqi-owned firms here in the United States so that our own country's important needs can be met.

In addition, the bill would give the President access to information he needs to identify Iraqi-owned entities here in the United States. This provision would guarantee Presidential access to information, both inside and outside Government, needed to identify Iraqi assets effectively. For example, witnesses at the sub-

committee's hearing testified that the Commerce Department currently does not give Customs agents unrestricted access to export license files for purposes of conducting investigations of illegal Iraqi activity in our country. In fact, Commerce has refused even to give Customs a list of the firms that have applied for licenses to export to Iraq.

Blocking Iraq's assets and its acquisition of United States technology and equipment must be the highest priority of our domestic enforcement agencies. This bill will strengthen the administration's authority to identify Iraqi assets and activities in our country and to manage those assets in a manner that serves our national interests.

JOHN F. CRYAN: A TRUE SON OF
ERIN

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, we hear of the unsung hero, the person behind the scenes, and the cheerleaders in the crowd and on the sidelines. Many times these special people do not get the recognition they deserve. Mr. Speaker, although John Francis Cryan is such a person I want my colleagues to know that he is being honored on Wednesday, March 6, 1991, as the 1991 Essex County Irishman of the Year.

John Cryan was born at Baslick, Castlereagh, Ireland in 1929. John left Ireland in 1947 and adopted the United States as his home. Upon arriving in the United States, he lived in Newark, NJ, and worked as a tram driver. Like so many young Irishmen at the time, he was drafted into the U.S. Army where he served as a master sergeant from 1950 to 1952. John is modest about his achievements in Korea but he was decorated with a Purple Heart.

Realizing the American dream, John became a successful businessman and entered public service in the early 1960's. He served as a commissioner of the Newark Parking Authority, and later, as a member of the Essex County Youth Rehabilitation Board. In 1965, John was elected as a member of the New Jersey General Assembly. After serving one term, he won appointment as an Essex County Undersheriff. John was a good law enforcement officer, he was elected three times as Essex County Sheriff.

Community service is a natural outlet for people like John Cryan. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Roscommon Society of New York, the Irish-American Association of the Oranges, the Knights of Columbus Council 1831. He is the standard bearer of the John F. Cryan Association which was established in 1959 to assist charities, hospitals, parishes, and Irish-American associations.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me as I congratulate John Francis Cryan on being named "1991 Essex County Irishman of the Year."

TRIBUTE TO PHILIP CHRISTOPHER

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, March 9, at its biannual convention, the Cyprus Federation of America, Inc., will honor Mr. Philip Christopher, president of the International Coordinating Committee—Justice for Cyprus. It gives me great pleasure to pay tribute before this House to this remarkable man.

Philip Christopher was born in 1948 in Kyrenia, Cyprus. Growing up on the Mediterranean island, Mr. Christopher developed a passion for the game of soccer that he maintains to this day. According to a story told by his proud mother, Eleni Christoforides, it was through soccer that the young Mr. Christopher first demonstrated his entrepreneurial skill, leadership potential and the ability to make things happen. In organizing a soccer team in his small village, money was so scarce that the young man's team could not afford to buy a soccer ball to practice with. So young Philip decided to stage a show to raise the money. The show, consisting of songs and poems about the Cyprus struggle for independence during the years 1955-59, was presented in an open field with an admission price of a mere 3 grosia—3 pennies. Proceeds from the gate receipts went to the purchase of a ball for the fledgling team.

In 1959, Philip Christopher immigrated to the United States with his mother and three sisters, joining his father, Nick, and an older sister who had been in this country since 1952. He attended the St. Demetrios Greek-American School, from which he graduated with honors, and later went to the William Cullen Bryant High School, where he was elected class president and captain of the soccer team. He attended New York University under an athletic scholarship, where he was captain of the soccer team and an all-America selection, graduating with honors in 1970.

After a brief teaching career, Mr. Christopher joined Audiovox Corp., an up-an-coming electronics company. In a dramatic, living illustration of the American dream, Mr. Christopher has risen to become executive vice president and stockholder of this very successful corporation.

Following the tragic Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974, which resulted in the occupation of 40 percent of Cypriot territory including his hometown of Kyrenia, Mr. Christopher came to the assistance of the Greek-American community and dedicated himself to the cause of justice and freedom for Cyprus. In 1975, he founded the Pancyprian Association of America, the largest Greek Cypriot organization in America, and continues to serve as president. The association has established a community center, a championship soccer team, the Pancyprian Folk Dancers, a marching band, Sea-Scout, and CY-PAC, which Mr. Christopher has served as president. The association has also offered scholarships to more than 100 Cypriot students who have graduated from American universities and returned to Cyprus. Through Mr. Christopher's initiative, the Pancyprian Association joined a coordi-

nated political effort in Washington through political fundraisers, lobbying, and demonstrations on behalf of the Cypriot people.

Some of Mr. Christopher's other achievements and affiliations include: the presidency of the Cyprus Federation, an umbrella organization for 25 nationwide chapters, and membership on the board of directors of Cyprus Children's Fund, the American Hellenic Alliance and the United Hellenic American Congress.

Mr. Speaker, Philip Christopher exemplifies so many of the best American traditions of hard work, dedication to public service and loyalty to his roots. It gives me great pleasure to share some of his accomplishments with my colleagues in this House.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TELEPHONE PRIVACY CONSUMER RIGHTS ACT

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation entitled "Telephone Privacy and Consumer Rights Act." This legislation safeguards the privacy of individual telephone customer information and every American's constitutional right to the privacy of the information derived through the use of the telephone.

The impending breakthrough of interdependent, integrated technologies will empower as well as serve individuals. The riches and benefits of advanced telecommunications are already evident everywhere. Technological developments in communications will soon allow us to communicate in a universal language, through many different technologies, around the world.

These technological developments can have negative, as well as positive consequences. The awesome power and pervasiveness of advanced telecommunications may mean that in the future, personal privacy will be threatened in fundamental ways. Even today, companies are seemingly able to utilize advanced telecommunications to compile, use and sell personal information without restriction.

Today, our long-held values regarding personal privacy may be threatened by technological advances in the private sector. Americans have come to insist on exerting some influence over information gathered about them. New technologies, from caller ID and automatic number identification to CD-ROM disks and advanced software applications mean that a great deal of information—transactions, buying habits, movements, even information about hobbies—is easily garnered over the phone lines and subsequently manipulated by computers to produce highly sophisticated and possibly intrusive personal socioeconomic data.

Consumers are outraged to learn that, without respect for their right to privacy, personal information about them is being forwarded to subscribers of new caller ID and automatic number identification services. The caller ID service, now being offered by many local tele-

phone companies, will automatically furnish the called party with the telephone number of the caller—without the caller's consent. While this service may discourage crank calls and other improper telephone usage, it can also lead to abuses. A caller with a private number, for example, can no longer control who has access to it. If conducting business with a company that has caller ID, the once private telephone number could no longer be kept private. In fact, it could appear on a list sold to other businesses which market related products or services.

Through another service known as automatic number identification, businesses may automatically obtain the telephone number, name and address of a caller, again without the caller's consent. Although these services can greatly expedite and increase the accuracy of billings for responsible businesses, they would also provide a less scrupulous business with an opportunity to reuse, sell or otherwise disclose the information to others, without restriction. Many find such unauthorized disclosure of their private telephone number, or of their name and address, to be an invasion of privacy.

As services, caller ID and automatic number identification are perhaps a less obvious source of intrusion to the individual consumer. However, because they provide otherwise private information about individual callers—without their expressed consent—the potential for abuse is clearly present. As an increasing number of businesses take advantage of the inherent efficiencies in automatic number identification services, it is unrealistic to assume that, absent a specific prohibition, none will seek further use or disclosure of the information.

Recently, two U.S. companies announced the cancellation of a planned product that would have distributed names, address, and marketing information on 120 million consumers using CD-ROM disks. Not surprisingly, the product was heavily criticized by privacy advocates and the project was scuttled amid what one company representative called the emotional firestorm of public concern about consumer privacy.

American consumers, nonetheless, are largely unaware of what is happening to them even as they call 800 and 900 numbers out of the comfort and privacy of their own home. Regarding the practice of compiling target lists for marketing or soliciting consumers, an American Express survey of its cardholders revealed that 90 percent felt that mailing list practices were inadequately disclosed and 80 percent thought information should not be given to a third party without their permission. American Express maintains, and updates weekly, a computer profile of every cardholder, consisting of up to 450 attributes such as age, sex, and purchasing patterns.

American Express currently has a policy of not divulging this information or selling this data to third parties. But in an information age, how do we protect consumer privacy from the unscrupulous actors on the stage? And, how do we do this without suppressing the development of new technology or applications?

This legislation will ensure that each American, whether using the telephone for a personal or business transaction, has complete

control over the personal or private information that may be derived from telephone services such as caller ID and automatic number identification.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, not as a restriction on commercial practices, but as an affirmation of an individual's right to choose to be free from unauthorized use or disclosure of private information.

VFW TO HONOR FRANK CASEY

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, on March 9, 1991, the New Hampshire Veterans of Foreign Wars will be holding a testimonial banquet to honor one of its own, State Comdr. Frank E. Casey, Jr.

I would like to join them in paying tribute to Frank, a man who has served in a variety of positions with the VFW ever since he joined the Laconia branch in 1969. He is now a life member of Howard Shawney Post 816 of Littleton.

New Hampshire's State VFW provides excellent support services for its 13,000 members. It serves as a reliable source for volunteers for worthwhile community projects and as a never-ending voice on behalf of veterans' rights.

Mr. Speaker, Frank volunteered and then served honorably in the Air Force during the Korean war, and he joined the VFW at the end of that war. Over the years, he has served in many capacities for the VFW at post, district, State, and National levels.

He was honored as an All-State Post Commander for 2 consecutive years. He also served as State chaplain for 3 years and as State surgeon for 3 years. He also filled the posts of State senior vice commander and State junior vice commander.

During his years with the VFW, Frank has worked diligently to ensure that the United States never forgets the contributions of its veterans, especially those listed as missing in action or those who were held as prisoners of war.

Frank has been married to his wife, Bunny, for 39 years and has two children and two grandchildren. He has been in the insurance business since 1962, and currently he and Bunny run their own company.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Frank as he is honored by the New Hampshire Veterans of Foreign Wars.

LEXINGTON MILITARY LEADER DIES

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to recognize Brig. Gen. Donald Dunford, retired, 89, Arlington, VA, who died December 6, 1990 at the Fairfax Health Center.

A native of Dorset, England, General Dunford came to this country as a child. He grew up in Lexington, MO. He was a 1925 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, NY.

He was a veteran of World War II, in which he served in Italy as an artillery staff officer, and of the Korean war, in which he also was a staff officer.

After service in Korea, he was assigned to the United Nations, and from 1953 to 1955 he was commander of V Corps Artillery in West Germany.

General Dunford worked for the CIA from 1956 to 1963. His military decorations included two awards of the Legion of Merit and Bronze Star.

Brig. Gen. Donald Dunford served the United States of America as few men have. His great contributions to our country deserve our praise and admiration and he will long be remembered for his great accomplishments.

MUST AMERICA SLAY ALL THE DRAGONS?

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Charles Krauthammer is one of those astute observers of the American political scene who uncovers truth wherever his gaze falls and then speaks those truths in clear, unmistakable language. He has done it again in his essay in the March 4, 1991, edition of Time when he described the Democratic critics of American foreign policy who enunciate the "false everywhere-nowhere dichotomy which is the moral pillar of American isolationism." This Member invites his colleagues of both political parties to examine the extensive following excerpt from this remarkably perceptive essay.

[From Time, March 4, 1991]

MUST AMERICA SLAY ALL THE DRAGONS?

(By Charles Krauthammer)

Well, gentleman, which is it? The Democrats first complain that it is hypocritical to oppose injustice *x* but tolerate injustice *y*. Then they complain that the U.S. has turned into the world's policeman. How can it be otherwise? If stopping one injustice morally commits us to stopping all injustice, what does that make the U.S. if not the world's policeman?

It does not take a Kissinger to figure that any nation has to be selective in its attention to the injustices of the world. Those who imply otherwise have an agenda—and it is not to turn the U.S. into the world's policeman. It is to turn the U.S. into the world's bystander. If opposing injustice anywhere obliges us to become involved everywhere, then only a fool would not prefer involvement nowhere.

This false everywhere-nowhere dichotomy is the moral pillar of American isolationism. Wherever the American banner has been raised in the past decade—Grenada, Panama, Nicaragua and now the Persian Gulf—isolationists have demanded to know, How can we in good conscience oppose bad guys there and not land Marines in Port-au-Prince or Cape Town?

The question is posed constantly. Only the place names change. Mitchell, in his re-

sponse to the President's State of the Union address, brought up China, El Salvador and Lithuania. Mario Cuomo, questioning George Bush's motive for intervening in the gulf, asks ironically, Was it designed to curb aggression? Then why not intervene in Afghanistan or Tibet?

The answer is breathtakingly simple. Why are American exertions on behalf of the oppressed selective? National interest.

Americans, haunted by the stern visage of Woodrow Wilson, are loath to confess that they do not act for reasons of morality alone. We would rather not admit that one reason to resist Saddam Hussein is that we are not prepared to see the economies of the West wrecked by the ambition of a foreign tyrant. Indeed, some American critics think it a fatal moral criticism of the gulf war to say that if Kuwait had only sand and no oil, the U.S. would not have rushed to its defense.

The answer to that charge is, Of course not. And, So what? Foreign policy is not philanthropy. Any intervention must pass two tests: it must be 1) right and 2) in our interests. Each is a necessary condition. Neither is sufficient. Otherwise, foreign policy degenerates into mindless moralism on the one hand or cynical realpolitik on the other.

The U.S. does not intervene purely for reasons of morality. If it did, it would spend itself dry righting every wrong in the world. Nor does it act purely out of self-interest. If, for example, a genuine pro-Iraqi coup had led Kuwaitis to join voluntarily with Iraq, the U.S. would hardly have gone to war to reverse that action. (During the oil shocks of the 1970s, suggestions that the U.S. seize the oil fields of Arabia were never even taken seriously.)

Every intervention requires a just cause. That doesn't mean that every just cause warrants intervention. To warrant intervention, a cause must at the same time be important to the U.S. The idea that importance ought not matter and that consistency impels us to intervene against every injustice is simply American moralism gone wild.

Life presents us with a hierarchy of evils. Being finite, we are forced to assign them priority and even, if necessary, tolerate some lesser evil to fight the greater * * *.

Americans, they [critics] maintain, cannot in good conscience uphold freedom in one place and tolerate repression in another.

Yes, they can, and sometimes they must. America is not omnipotent. It cannot be everywhere. It has to have priorities * * *.

Foreign policy is an exercise in discrimination. Our resources, like our stores of compassion, are finite. We take up arms against those troubles that are both particularly evil and particularly threatening to us. And we husband our resources to meet those troubles. That will occasionally mean having to recruit others to help and having to make moral compromises to keep that help * * *.

We cannot slay all the dragons at once. There is no dishonor in slaying them one at a time.

participate in a 8-kilometer walk to benefit the Operation Exodus campaign to rescue and resettle hundreds of thousands of Jews seeking to leave the Soviet Union.

The walk is the major event in a local campaign to raise \$16.5 million to defray the staggering cost of Operation Exodus. Emigres arrive in Israel at the rate of almost 20,000 per month in need of food, clothing, medical care, housing, language classes, and employment.

Despite improvement in Soviet relations, there is a rising anti-Semitism among the Soviets, who inexplicably blame Jews for many of the country's current shortages. Since glasnost, there have been more than 50 incidents of desecration of Jewish cemeteries, countless vandalisms of synagogues, thousands of hate leaflets and more than 1,000 anti-Semitic rallies, including one in Leningrad where protestors called for the expulsion of Jews from the city.

The increase in political uncertainty and anti-Semitic activities, coupled with the relaxation in the official policy toward emigration, prompted more than 1 million Soviet Jews to apply for visas to leave the Soviet Union. In addition to the incredible numbers arriving in Israel daily, approximately 40,000 are expected to be reunited with their families in the United States, and 400 will join relatives in Miami.

The total cost for Operation Exodus is now estimated at nearly \$4 billion world-wide. Nationally \$405 million of the \$420 million goal for the emergency campaign has been raised, including more than \$15.5 million in Miami.

The walk, sponsored by the Dave and Mary Alper Jewish Community Center in cooperation with the South Dade branch of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation and a number of area synagogues will begin at the Alper JCC, on March 10, at 8:30 a.m.

I thank Ms. Bobbi Stanley, Mr. Alvin Brown, and all the people involved in putting this tremendous event together. It is because of people like this that new Soviet immigrants and ones waiting to emigrate know that they have someone they can depend on.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TELEPHONE ADVERTISING CONSUMER RIGHTS ACT

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to be introducing the Telephone Advertising Consumer Rights Act, a bill created to free individuals and businesses from the often intrusive, costly, even dangerous consequences of unsolicited telephone advertising.

Today's advances in telecommunications technology have spawned an exciting array of new products and services that have improved our quality of life—via the telephone. Individuals and businesses are equally empowered by an ever increasing number of highly efficient communications pathways and once unimaginable access to information.

However, these new technologies equally empower both ethical and irresponsible users.

Consequently, the tremendous benefits stemming from ethical applications of modern telecommunications may—unless prohibited—be offset by the intrusive, sometimes dangerous, costly detriments of irresponsible applications. From this dichotomy, emerges the need to protect the consumer from the undesirable intrusions and potentially adverse consequences of unethical applications of modern telecommunications technology.

The Telephone Advertising Consumer Rights Act provides an electronic database mechanism through which objecting individuals and business subscribers can free themselves from unwanted telephone solicitations, including solicitations using facsimile machines and automatic telephone dialing systems.

The telephone is an insistent master—when it rings, we answer it—and many consumers complain bitterly that, when it rings to deliver unsolicited advertising, it is invading their privacy. Likewise, businesses, dependent on their telephone lines to carry the words, data, and images that are so essential to the success of their enterprise, have come to decry the cost and interference with business activities of some forms of unsolicited advertising.

In recent years, a growing number of telephone solicitors have started to use automatic dialing systems. Each of these machines can automatically dial up to 1,000 phones per day to deliver a prerecorded message. According to industry officials each day they are used by more than 180,000 solicitors to call more than 7 million Americans. Unfortunately, these machines are often programmed to dial sequentially whole blocks of numbers, including hospitals, fire stations, pagers, and unlisted numbers.

This not only makes the machine an equal opportunity nuisance, but an equal opportunity hazard, particularly in instances where the machine is not capable of releasing the called party's line once they hang up.

Facsimile technology has also gained popularity for delivering unsolicited advertising. An office oddity a few years ago, the fax machine has rapidly become an office necessity in my office and more than 2 million others, delivering more than 30 billion pages of material each year. But, with the growth in fax machine numbers has come junk fax, the electronic equivalent of junk mail. When this nuisance first emerged, the Washington Post reported, "receiving a junk fax is like getting junk mail with the postage due." Succinctly put, using a facsimile machine to send unsolicited advertising not only shifts costs from the advertiser to the recipient, but keeps an important business machine from being used for its intended purpose.

This bill, which I have introduced with the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, Mr. RINALDO, is a bipartisan effort to return a measure of control to consumers over what they hear and read. I would especially like to commend Representative RINALDO and the minority staff for the cooperative spirit with which this bill has been crafted.

This bill will not eliminate unsolicited telephone advertising, for certainly we must acknowledge that telephone solicitation, when conducted properly, is an established, lawful marketing practice. But this bill will give consumers a mechanism to specify that they do

RESCUE WALK FOR OPERATION EXODUS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on March 10, 1991, thousands of Miamians will

not want to receive unsolicited advertising and require advertisers to honor that choice.

In addition, the bill will eliminate unsolicited calls to emergency and public safety telephone numbers and to paging and cellular equipment. The legislation, which covers both intrastate and interstate unsolicited calls, will establish Federal guidelines that will fill the regulatory gap due to differences in Federal and State telemarketing regulations. This will give advertisers a single set of ground rules and prevent them from falling through the cracks between Federal and State statutes. It will also guide responsible development of fledgling industries unable to police themselves and provide assistance to States in regulating intrastate telemarketing abuses.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, not as a burden on legitimate businesses, but as an affirmation that unwanted intrusions into the American home and workplace are objectionable and should be restricted.

THE CASE OF JOHN DEMJANJUK,
SR.

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, 5 years ago last week on February 27, 1986, the United States extradited John Demjanjuk of Cleveland, OH, to the State of Israel as a suspect for murder in the Treblinka camp. He was subsequently convicted of war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity, and sentenced to death. At the beginning of the 101st Congress, after careful consideration, I decided to look into this case. Apparently, unresolved legal issues relating to Nazi war crimes are so sensitive that Members of Congress sworn to uphold the Constitution have turned a deaf ear to the troubling contradictions in this complex case. Because of my background in law enforcement, constant pleas from the Demjanjuk family, and the lack of results from numerous official inquiries made by my office, I began my own investigation. For almost 2 years now I have looked closely into several unresolved aspects of this case. For the record, I feel it my obligation to advise the House of my findings and to ask for their assistance in resolving this tragic matter.

The Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations either participated in a deliberate coverup of exculpatory evidence or conducted a substandard investigation into this historic case. Early this month, my investigators returned from Ukraine, where they interviewed witnesses who knew "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka, as Ivan Marczenko. They were shown photo spreads that included Mr. Demjanjuk's picture and have stated on video and signed affidavits that none of the photographs was Ivan Marczenko, "Ivan the Terrible." Translations of their testimony, as well as a signed affidavit by the American attorney that conducted the interview, is included below.

STATEMENT BY NINA DMYTRIVNA SHYIENKO

I, Nina Dmytrivna Shyienko voluntarily and without any coercion from any side

would like to testify that I was in the Treblinka death camp located in Poland from July 20, 1943 to the uprising of that year.

In this camp I saw the guard Ivan Marchenko whom the prisoners amongst themselves referred to as Ivan Grozny (i.e., Ivan the Terrible).

Ivan Marchenko was very tall and had an unusually powerful build. He was broad shouldered. His hair was dark and his complexion resembled one of a very dark tan.

In the photographs shown to me during this testimony I did not see Ivan Marchenko also referred to as Ivan Grozny. Statement is signed by Shyienko and dated Jan. 31, 1991.

Shyienko's statement is witnessed by Yaroslav Dobrovolsky a US citizen of 2000 Cadillac Tower, Detroit, Michigan and Hennady Dmytrovych Sakharov, a Soviet citizen of 50 Dokazna? St., Bldg. 4, Apt. 66 in Dnipropetrovsk (Ukraine). Both Dobrovolsky and Sakharov witnessed and signed at the bottom of Shyienko's statement.

STATEMENT BY MELANIA IUKHYMIVNA
NEZDIIMYNOHA

I Melania Iukhymivna Nezdiimynoha, voluntarily and without any coercion from any side, would like to testify that from the winter of 1943 to the uprising in August of that year I was in the Treblinka death camp in Poland.

I worked in the camp kitchen where I saw many of the guards frequently. I remember Illichuk, Davydenko and Marchenko.

Ivan Marchenko worked at the gas chambers. He herded Jews into the chamber and released the gas. We often smelled the odor of the place—it was in another part of the camp.

Ivan Marchenko was very tall, he had a prominent nose and was strongly built. His complexion was dark tan.

No one probably knew him better than the Ukrainian girls who were imprisoned since we saw him often. Thus I knew what kind of work Ivan Marchenko did from the prisoners.

I also remember the guard Volodymyr Cherniavsky whom I spent time with. When he got drunk he sang Russian songs. He was a pilot before his internment at the camp.

I did not see Ivan Marchenko among the photographs shown to me during this testimony.

The statement is followed by Nezdiimynoha's signature and witnessed in longhand by the aforementioned Mr. Dobrovolsky and Mr. Sakharov and dated Jan. 31, 1991.

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
County of Wayne, ss:

Jaroslav Dobrowolsky, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

1. that affiant is an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Michigan and in the Federal District Court, Eastern District of Michigan;

2. that from 16 January through 4 February 1991 affiant traveled to Ukraine as a member of Congressman James A. Traficant's delegation to investigate the matter of John Demjanjuk;

3. that in the course of the investigation affiant did travel to the village of Babaykivka, Dnipropetrovsk oblast and interviewed Nina Dmitrievna Shienko and Uliana Iukymivna Nezdiimynoha, both of whom had been in the Treblinka camp in 1943;

4. that said interviews were conducted in the Ukrainian language, their native lan-

guage; that the affiant is fluent in the Ukrainian language; and that each witness was interviewed separate and apart from the other witness;

5. that in affiant's judgement both witnesses were mentally alert, in possession of their faculties, and had recollection of the events of 1943;

6. that the witnesses related that they, along with other Ukrainian girls from their area, had been forcefully brought by the Germans to the Treblinka Camp; that from February 1943 until the uprising in August 1943 they worked as maids in the camp staff barracks; and that during that time they saw many of the guards and had occasion to interact with them on a daily basis;

7. that among the guards they knew was one Ivan Marchenko whom the Jewish prisoners referred to as "Ivan Grozny" (Ivan the Terrible); that they described him as being tall, of exceptionally large build, and having a dark complexion, that they had heard from the prisoners that he operated the gas chamber in Treblinka;

8. that each witness was shown the alleged Trawniki photograph of John Demjanjuk, copy of which is attached heretofore, neither witness recognized the photograph as being that of Ivan Marchenko;

9. that each witness was separately shown a photospread, copy of which is attached hereto, which contained four photographs including one photograph of John Demjanjuk; and that each witness did not identify any photograph in the photospread as being that of Ivan Marchenko;

10. that subsequently the oral statement of each witness was redacted to reflect the pertinent facts recited by the witness; that each witness read the redacted statement which she had given; and that each witness expressed satisfaction as to the accuracy of her statement and each witness signed her statement in the affiant's presence; and that the attached two statements reflect an accurate and true translation into the English language of the said redacted two statements of the witnesses;

11. that the witnesses were not in any manner coerced or influenced by affiant or any other person in the making of their statements.

JAROSLAW DOBROWOLSKYJ,

Affiant.

As you will note, the physical descriptions given by these witnesses further corroborate information uncovered by a CBS "60 Minutes" interview with Maria Dudek, a woman who admitted to having sexual relations with Ivan Marczenko. She too, describes Ivan as being dark skinned and having dark hair. According to 1979 contemporaneous interview reports found in OSI's garbage bags, Otto Horn, a Nazi official in charge of body disposal at the Treblinka death camp, described Ivan of the gas chambers as having black hair. Ironically, this description was never repeated in a court of law. In 1960 Treblinka survivor, Pinchas Epstein described Ivan from the gas chambers as being dark skinned and having dark hair. John Demjanjuk, is, and has always been fair skinned with light hair.

After reading the two letters written by the Chairman of the Human Rights Commission of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet it becomes apparent that immediate action needs to be taken.

STATEMENT BY ALEXANDER YEMETS, CHAIRMAN OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, DECEMBER 12, 1990

I am informing you, in connection with your request to assist in saving the life of an innocent man, I became familiar with part of the materials concerning the criminal case of Fedorenko, who in 1986 was convicted, sentenced to death, and the sentence carried out.

In the criminal case there are many transcripts and excerpts of transcripts from other criminal cases in which many people testified that they together with Fedorenko and others served at the Treblinka death camp during the years 1942-1943. Ivan Demjanjuk they did not mention, but Ivan Marczenko was known by a number of people.

In the file there is a copy of transcript dated, March 6, 1951 of the questioning of Peter Honcharov Kazarovich, who served in the Treblinka death camp and named 38 people like himself. Among these was Ivan Marczenko, who he characterized as follows: "He was born in 1919 or 1920, in which place I do not know, but he was Ukrainian, he served in the Red Army, fell prisoner to the Germans, then to the school in Trawniki. He was posted to the Treblinka camp where he served as a diesel motorist—sending gas to the death chamber and took part in shootings of people. His description: tall, straight stature, wide shoulders, dark complexioned, round face, long nose".

On June 27, 1951 the military tribunal of the Kiev military region sentenced Honcharov, Shcherbak and others to punishment of death.

There is also in the file the testimony of Terehov, who was among the group of people sentenced to death, later received a reduced sentence of 15 years imprisonment. He served together with Fedorenko in the first division at the Treblinka camp. There is in the file a photograph of the third division of guards, who trained in Trawniki.

In a copy of the record of questioning of Viktor Chamulina Havrylovich, born in 1922, convicted by the military tribunal of the Donetsk military region on August 4, 1949 to 25 years of imprisonment, it is indicated that he served as a guard in the Treblinka camp from September 1942 to March 1943 and knew there two motorists, whose names he does not remember. Also in the camp served Yakiv Krezor Ivanovich, Stephan Moskalov Fedorovich, Fedir Babenko Mitrofanovich, Mykola Malagan Petrovich, whose testimony is also in the file. Likewise, with them served in the camp Mykola Skakodub Opanasovich, born 1918. From a copy of the transcript of his questioning it follows that he knew in Treblinka Ivan Marozenko, the motorist.

Alexandra Shabelnyk Nikiforivna, born in 1924, from the city of Dnipropetrovsk, Shevchenko 23, apt. 49 and Nina Shienko Dmitrivna from the village Babaikiv, Tsarichansk region of the Dnipropetrovsk oblast testified that they were prisoners in the Treblinka camp and worked as maids, both remember Ivan Marchenko.

STATEMENT BY ALEXANDER YEMETS, CHAIRMAN OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, DECEMBER 18, 1990

In addition, I inform you that [sworn statements] in matters of giving certain information by official persons—government representatives—is unknown in Soviet law. An official—government representative—in such matters assumes full responsibility for

the accuracy of information which he relates under his signature.

Regarding the question of becoming familiar with the matter of Fedorenko, I approached the head of the KGB, Ukrainian SSR, Halushka M.M., already in October of this year. The said matter is kept in the archives of the KGB, Ukrainian SSR. Such a possibility was afforded me in November, 1990. Together with the senior consultant of the Human Rights Commission, Sokol N.V., I investigated the Fedorenko matter in the premises of the KGB, Ukrainian SSR. All the facts which were given to you in the correspondence No. 6/22-187 of December 12, 1990 are derived from the aforementioned matter and I take full responsibility for their accuracy.

As I was informed recently from officials of the KGB, Ukrainian SSR, the matter of Fedorenko was transferred to Moscow in connection with the necessity of it being reviewed by an official delegation from the State of Israel.

Chairman Yemets was able to review approximately one-third of the voluminous file. When making arrangements to photocopy the 5-foot stack of documents and photographs, he discovered that the file had been abruptly transferred to Moscow for review by an Israeli delegation. As we know today, the delegation was led by Demjanjuk's prosecutor from Israel, Michael Shaked.

In response to this, I immediately sent a request to the Procurator General of the U.S.S.R. asking for equal access to the Fedorenko file. To date, I have received no reply. In late January, a delegation, organized at my request, traveled to Kiev to meet with Chairman Yemets and review the file. Unfortunately, despite numerous requests, the Soviet authorities did not make this critical information available to my delegation.

Today, a 5-foot stack of documents from a Soviet Treblinka trial sits in Moscow—full of information about Treblinka and more specifically, Ivan Marczenko—Treblinka's gas chamber operator.

In the interest of justice, I call upon all of my colleagues, who extoll the virtues of human rights, to assist me in gaining access to the following information now in the possession of the Soviet Union.

The file of the criminal trial, Feodor Fedorenko conducted in 1986.

The 1951 file of the Kiev military trial of Peter Houcharov, Nazarovich, and others.

The 1949 file of the Donetsk military trial of Viktor Chamulina Havrylovich, Mykola Skakodub Opanasovich, and others.

The 1961 file of the Krasnodar U.S.S.R. Treblinka trial.

Any and all information concerning witnesses who have given testimony concerning Treblinka and Ivan Marczenko.

The judgment of history will be harsh if exonerating evidence in this capital case is not vigorously pursued and objectively reviewed.

We all should seriously question why Neal Sher, Director of the Office of Special Investigations and our other trained Nazi hunters of the U.S. Justice Department did not have this information—or did they?

LET'S HEAR FROM ALL SIDES ON GLOBAL WARMING

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, when it comes to protecting our environment, good judgment and good science must go hand in hand. That's why I am particularly distressed to hear of the Public Broadcasting System's recent rejection of a documentary entitled "The Greenhouse Conspiracy."

This outstanding program, which the London Financial Times called quite possibly the best science documentary of the year, challenges what might be termed overheated rhetoric in support of global warming. It shows that the evidence for global warming is not convincing. In fact, much more research is necessary before we can make definitive projections about global warming. The President's budget for this year calls for \$1.2 billion for this research, a sizable increase over last year's budget. I am a strong supporter of accelerated research, for it will help solve the massive puzzle of global climate change.

Yet, it seems that PBS thinks it knows the answer already. Even as it accepts numerous documentaries purporting to show a global climate catastrophe, it rejects a highly scientific analysis which comes down on the other side.

I urge my colleagues to take a closer look at a column by Richard Minter of the Competitive Enterprise Institute on the PBS rejection, a copy of which follows for your evaluation. It's time to look behind the headlines, to hear all the evidence on global warming.

[From the Allentown Morning Call, Feb. 20, 1991]

PBS'S VIEW OF GLOBAL WARMING BLINDING IT ON DOCUMENTARY

(By Richard Minter)

WASHINGTON.—The Public Broadcasting Service recently turned down what the London Financial Times called "quite possibly the best science documentary of the year" on the grounds that it was "too one-sided." "The Greenhouse Conspiracy," a 55-minute program televised in the United Kingdom last August won praise from both the public and the press.

It highlights the scientific uncertainties of global warming, relying on the expert testimony of respected scientists from NASA, MIT, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, and the British Antarctic Survey. Each of these scientists expresses varying degrees of doubt about global warming, yet PBS and much of the American press have consistently ignored them.

PBS is not a network, but an association of public television stations that purchases and distributes programs selected by a vote of its national board. The majority at PBS is unwilling to buck the orthodoxy surrounding global warming, although some individual stations have expressed interest in the program.

Why not air both sides? "I'm not sure it's useful to include every single point of view in order to cover every base because you can come up with a program that's virtually impossible for the audience to sort out," senior producer Linda Harrar told Media Watch, a Washington-based watchdog group.

"The Greenhouse Conspiracy" examines the four pillars of global warming: the climate record, which supposedly shows that both temperature and sea levels have risen; the claim that carbon dioxide has been cause of these changes; the climate models, which show that further increases in carbon dioxide will lead to warming between two and five degrees Fahrenheit; and the underlying physics of global warming. Each pillar proves faulty.

What makes the program so effective at demolishing the idea of global warming is not the wide array of scientific evidence it presents, but the remarks of global warming's most prominent spokesmen. TV's cameras caught leading greenhouse theorist Stephen Schneider, who heads climate research at the National Center for Atmospheric Research, saying: "Looking at every bump and wiggle of the record is a waste of time. You've got to look at averages. So, I don't set very much store by looking at the direct evidence."

Of course, PBS isn't shy about airing provocative programs on global warming as long as they tell the right story. From "Crisis in The Atmosphere" to the 10-part series "The Race To Save The Planet," PBS has paid for and broadcast a number of programs warning of climate catastrophe. "The Race To Save The Planet" is nothing short of a campaign for an "environmental revolution."

Perhaps the most egregious PBS effort is "After The Warming." This documentary offers a series of "solutions" which tellingly reveal the Green agenda: a Planetary Management Authority to enforce world environmental regulations and Central American land reform, a high tax on red meat, a doubling of current energy prices "to reflect its true social costs," extensive taxpayer-funded mass transit, and mandatory family planning, to name a few items.

While global warming is grabbing a lot of headlines, its hold on hard evidence is tenuous at best. As "The Greenhouse Conspiracy" makes clear, global warming theorists frequently ignore scientific uncertainty in the historical temperature records and the documented shortcomings of the computer models that predict extreme warming.

"The notion that a warming is catastrophic is drilled into people, to the point where it seems surprising that anyone would question it, and yet underlying it is very little evidence at all. In fact, there is ample evidence to the contrary," said MIT meteorologist Richard Lindzen.

Current temperature records are notoriously unreliable. Weather stations are not evenly spread around the world. Since most weather stations are on dry land, less than 32 percent of the globe gets its temperature recorded.

Global warming theorists also downplay the "Urban heat island effect." Cities average between two and five degrees Fahrenheit warmer than rural areas, because concrete and asphalt absorb heat by day and release it at night, which creates urban warming. The urban heat island effect can distort temperature records by as much as three degrees.

Most support for global warming is based on computer-generated climate predictions. But the problem is that the computer model forecasts fail to accurately "predict" today's climate. One model predicts that as much rain falls in the Sahara in summer as in Ireland and Scotland.

"We're not dealing with an exact science here," Tony Slingo, a climate expert at the National Center for Atmospheric Research said in 1989. "Estimates of warming are

going to continue to go up and down like yo-yos for the next couple of years."

That two of the coldest winters on record occurred in the past decade has gone virtually unreported as well. In fact, as any weatherman knows, temperatures declined from 1949 until the 1970s. But let's not confuse PBS with the facts—they have documentaries to make.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CALL TO GREATNESS

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, now that the fighting in the Persian Gulf has come to an end, we are in a position to assess our behavior. We can now consider how it came to be that the policies of the United States and the coalition were so resoundingly successful. How is it that the American people were able to join together in overwhelming support of the deployment of military forces? Why was the United States so effective in leading the international coalition of 31 nations? What explains the remarkable string of successes at the U.N. Security Council? How can we explain the phenomenal military victory registered by United States and coalition forces?

This Member would like to make it clear, Mr. Speaker, that the success in the Persian Gulf is largely attributable to our Commander in Chief—President George Herbert Walker Bush. The President demonstrated that he is a man of action, a commander who leads by example, and a manager who pays scrupulous attention to details. Throughout the conflict with Iraq, President George Bush labored to ensure that our forces received everything they needed to fulfill their mission. He tirelessly worked to solidify the coalition. And throughout this crisis, he worked closely with this body to ensure legislative cooperation.

This Member has no doubt that when the history books are written, George Bush will be recorded as one of this Nation's great Presidents. He is to be commended for his extraordinary leadership.

An editorial recently appeared in the February 27 edition of the Grand Island Independent of Grand Island, NE. It was subsequently reprinted in the Beatrice Sun. The editorial notes that "these times are among those rare moments that fall for the making of great leaders. Several names will join this roll of honors: H. Norman Schwarzkopf, Colin Powell, and Dick Cheney among others. But today, the world is better off because George Bush answered the call."

Mr. Speaker, this Member commends this editorial to his colleagues and would ask that it be placed in the RECORD:

PRESIDENT ANSWERS A CALL TO GREATNESS

Does the man make the times, or do the times make the man?

To many of his critics, George Bush seemed the most unlikely of national leaders to rise to greatness. As recently as the year of his inauguration, Time magazine accused the 41st president of simply being a people pleaser and having a deep philosophical void.

But Time was wrong. George Herbert Walker Bush is a man of honor, principle and commitment. And that makes him a man of substance.

"When neither their property nor their honor is touched, the majority of men live content," Niccolò Machiavelli wrote in his own times, some five centuries ago.

When Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi despot, invaded Kuwait, he touched the honor and contentment of George Bush.

While most of the political leaders of this country observed the invasion and recoiled at the prospect of another Vietnam, George Bush went into action. While the so-called experts questioned the effectiveness of American weaponry and predicted between 20,000 and 60,000 American casualties, George Bush took a stand. While others accused the United States of exchanging blood for oil, George Bush became a leader of his time.

The United States is a country of ultimate civilization, which means war is inherently unpopular and even morally wrong. For the most part, such important principles have served this country well. But in times when the world clearly faces a danger, leaders are finding it increasingly difficult to take the path toward war. Such hesitation to fight is behind the tactical failure in Vietnam.

After the invasion of Kuwait, Bush acted both swiftly and responsibly, going to the nations of the world and building a coalition to oppose Hussein.

Since then, almost all of the Bush administration's dire warnings have come true. The evil Iraqi leader has tortured and brutalized Kuwaiti and Iraqi civilians and unleashed environmental atrocities. In response, Bush put together a force that has frustrated the power hungry Hussein. The allies have knocked down most of his missiles, shut off his man-made oil spill, kept Israel out of the war and even denied the thousands of American casualties sought by the blood-thirsty leader.

With a U.S. Senate that voted only 52-49 to support his actions, George Bush had the courage to stand up to Iraq. While many leaders argued for a compromise with Hussein, Bush had the courage to insist on principles set forth by the United Nations and go ahead with the ground war.

Negotiations and compromise were the easy way out in dealing with Hussein. But such actions or even the posture of isolationism simply would have meant appeasement for the Iraqi leader's unending appetite for power.

Rather these times are among those rare moments that call for the makings of great leaders. Several names will join this roll of honor: H. Norman Schwarzkopf, Colin Powell and Dick Cheney among others. But today, the world is better off because George Bush answered the call.

SOCIAL SECURITY EARNING LIMIT

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce a bill which will bring back into the work force many blind Social Security disability beneficiaries who want to work, but who are prevented from doing so because of the economic work disincentives built into our Social Security system. My bill is not only

valuable to Social Security beneficiaries who want to work, but is, I believe, also fiscally sound for the U.S. Treasury.

Mr. Speaker, my bill will correct the so-called cliff effect, that is, the loss of Social Security benefits—and possibly Medicare coverage—when a blind Social Security disability beneficiary earns above a certain amount, that is, the substantial gainful activity amount. Let me illustrate the problem. If a blind Social Security beneficiary earns in excess of \$9,760 per year, the blind person loses all of his/her Social Security benefits and after a period of time, Medicare coverage.

The resulting work disincentive created by the cliff effect is particularly harsh upon capable individuals who are motivated to work, despite their blindness. Currently there are approximately 90,000 blind people on the Social Security disability insurance rolls with the majority of them being over age 51. Many of these blind persons are willing and able to work, to pay taxes, and to provide their experience and talents to employers. We should not permit the Social Security system to create an economic barrier to productivity and employment.

Mr. Speaker, removal of the earnings limitation under the Social Security Program as outlined in my bill makes economic sense for the U.S. Treasury as well. For those who can return to the labor market, their earnings will benefit the economy through increased productivity, reduced transfer payments from entitlement programs and increased income taxes paid and payments to the Social Security and Medicare trust funds. In addition, the Social Security Administration will save by the elimination of administrative costs required to maintain an elaborate system of tracking the earnings of the blind worker, reaching agreements on expenses necessary for work, and making determinations of substantial gainful activity.

I recognize that a few blind individuals with high earnings will be eligible for Social Security disability benefits, as a result of my legislation. However, removal of earnings limitations for blind persons overall has beneficial results for society.

In addition to the FICA tax paid, the individuals will be subject to Federal and State income taxes on earnings. For those whose earnings are in the medium range, one-half of their Social Security benefits could also be treated as Federal taxable income under current law.

Initially, I had planned to extend the provisions of my bill to remove the substantial gainful activity amount requirement for all disabled Social Security beneficiaries. On reflection, however, I believe that the removal of the earnings limitations for only blind beneficiaries at this time will give the Social Security Administration a good opportunity to work with a very small group of people, and to develop and evaluate procedures for administering a program in which determinations of disability are made without regard to a dollar test of substantial gainful activity. In the case of blindness, recovery occurs in very few cases, and redeterminations of disability are relatively simple and involve little expense as compared to the often more complex analysis of physical

capabilities as is done for other disabled groups.

I am hoping that removal of earnings limitations for blind people will be a precursor for those who are disabled by other conditions. Historically, many of the changes to the Social Security Disability Program have first been applied to blind persons and then extended to otherwise disabled beneficiaries.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill, and that members of the Social Security Subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means take prompt action on this worthwhile bill.

The following organizations of and for the blind have endorsed my bill:

Affiliated Leadership League of and for the Blind of America.

American Council of the Blind.

American Foundation for the Blind.

Association for Education and Rehabilitation of the Blind and Visually Impaired.

Blinded Veterans Association.

California Council of the Blind.

National Federation of the Blind.

National Industries for the Blind.

National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare.

The Association for Education and Rehabilitation of the Blind and Visually Impaired.

A TRIBUTE TO MCDONALD'S
"BLACK HISTORY MAKERS OF
TOMORROW" SCHOLASTIC ESSAY
CONTEST WINNERS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today and pay tribute to Bethany Derricott, an 11th grader at Erieview Catholic High School in Cleveland, OH. Recently, Bethany was one of 30 national finalists in the McDonald's "Black History Makers of Tomorrow" scholastic/essay contest. Her essay was chosen as one that shows exceptional determination and ambition for the future of young African-Americans.

The "Black History Makers" contest is an avenue for young African-Americans to chart their course in history. The contest is beneficial because it challenges young African-Americans to envision their impact and contributions to our future society. Bethany's essay, which is entitled "A Future Black History Maker" demonstrates the need of skilled African-Americans in all areas of science. Bethany's future goal is to become a medical researcher, and benefit some of the neediest people in our society; children born to drug-addicted parents. She is an outstanding student with a bright future ahead of her.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to also recognize four high school students from the Greater Cleveland area who were among the 200 semi-finalists in "Black History Makers of Tomorrow" essay contest. These students are: Enzie Natasha Briskey from Regina High School, Dominique Comer and Jennifer Michelle Howard from Erieview Catholic High School, and Brian Levy from Warrensville Heights High School.

At this time, I would like to share Bethany Derricott's award winning essay with my colleagues.

A FUTURE BLACK HISTORY MAKER

(By Bethany M. Derricott)

As a SHARP student at NASA-Lewis Research Center, I became aware of the lack of African Americans in all areas of science. I feel this is because many Blacks do not have enough motivation and self esteem, to believe that they can succeed as medical doctors, engineers, mathematicians, or other types of scientists. They are unaware of black history makers such as Dr. Charles Drew, who developed a process of changing blood into plasma, Norbert Rillieux, who invented machinery that greatly improved the method of evaporation, and Percy Julian, whose work in chemical research has brought him recognition and wealth.

I am both motivated and determined to succeed in my chosen field of medical research. Already I have been accepted at my chosen school, Case Western Reserve University, for the Post-Secondary Enrollment Options Program and plan to continue at C.W.R.U. throughout medical school so that I may prepare for my place in black history.

As a medical researcher I plan to specialize in the neurological problems suffered by children born to alcohol and drug-addicted parents. The enclosed newspaper article suggests that these children may need to be institutionalized. I am determined to find a way to help these innocent victims become healthy, productive members of our society.

My motivation comes from my personal experiences of living with two children who were victims of drug and alcohol abuse. Ashley lived with my family for five months and was to be my little sister by adoption until a psychiatrist and our pediatrician advised giving her up so that she could receive the care she needed in a specialized group home or institution. After three years she still suffers from severe behavior problems and uncontrolled aggression. Both of Ashley's teenage parents used drugs.

Chantel is my eight year old adopted sister. She was placed for adoption when her mother, a drug addict, was unable to care for her. Her mother was reportedly not on drugs during her pregnancy, but probably used alcohol. Chantel is hyper-active and attends classes for severe behavioral handicapped children. Her father also used drugs.

These two children are part of my life and they motivate me to find a medical answer to their problems. They are but two of the thousands of children born to parents who are on drugs. These children all suffer neurological defects.

Not even the death of a close friend hurts more than the heart breaking sound of a new born baby crying as he/she is going through drug withdrawal. But that agony is just the start of a lifetime of problems.

As a future Black history maker I will work two ways to resolve these problems. Currently and in the future as a role model for my peers and young people encouraging them to remain drug free and to succeed in life. By working with an organization that fights drug abuse, I will work towards the prevention of the problem.

In the future, as a medical researcher, I will work towards a solution of the problems of these innocent victims of drug and alcohol abuse in our society. As a young Black woman I believe I am sufficiently capable, motivated, and determined to make a difference.

By making a difference in the lives of these young victims and by setting an example for

other young blacks, I will carve a place for myself in black history!!

U.S. TRUSTEE SYSTEM

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, one of my Sixth District constituents, Kevin McCarthy, was removed from his position as a U.S. trustee for region 10, effective March 11, 1989. Region 10 includes all of Indiana as well as central and southern Illinois.

Congress created the U.S. trustee system in 1978 as a pilot program. In 1986 the U.S. trustee system was expanded to include the entire Nation along with making the U.S. trustee positions permanent. At this time Indiana and downstate Illinois were included in the system, and Kevin McCarthy was the first U.S. trustee for region 10.

U.S. trustees are statutory officers of the Department of Justice [DOJ] and are responsible for bankruptcy trustee appointment and supervision, bankruptcy case monitoring for compliance with the law, and oversight of the bankruptcy arena as a "watchdog" against fraud, abuse, and overreaching.

U.S. trustees serve as policy appointees, therefore serving at the pleasure of the Attorney General. As with any appointive position of this nature, U.S. trustees may be removed at any time without cause.

In Kevin McCarthy's case, the Deputy Attorney General removed him from his position for cause. While there are some who question whether true cause ever existed, I am particularly concerned over the manner in which he was removed. My understanding of the 1978 and 1986 legislation is that Congress did not intend for U.S. trustees under the permanent program to be removed for cause.

In performing their duties, U.S. trustees often become involved in controversial situations. Kevin McCarthy was no exception. Policy appointees obviously must live with the daily reality that the political consequences of their actions may result in the loss of their jobs. In return, however, their professional qualifications should not be damaged because of the result of political decisions.

The Indianapolis Star has printed several editorials praising Kevin McCarthy's work as a U.S. trustee, and I have submitted these for the RECORD. I believe that Kevin McCarthy is entitled to tell his side of the story as to the events leading to his removal from his position as U.S. trustee. These editorials explain the unique political dynamics of his situation and deserve a second look.

[From the Indianapolis Star, March 14, 1989]
BANKRUPTCY WATCHDOG

Despite a booming economy for most of the 1980s, bankruptcy cases filed at Indianapolis with the clerk of Indiana's Southern Federal Court District have quietly ballooned for most of the decade.

The 11,615 cases filed in fiscal 1988 compared to 7,241 in fiscal 1980. That is a 60 percent increase. The 1988 figure represents a 5.8 percent rise above the 10,982 cases of fiscal 1987.

Certainly, the record here has not been as dramatic as in Dallas, and that's good. Bankruptcy cases within the region of the U.S. bankruptcy trustee at Dallas led the nation with a 717 percent increase from fiscal 1980 through fiscal 1988.

The comparable figure for the Indianapolis trustee's region, which includes both federal court districts in Indiana and the central and southern districts of Illinois, was a significant 54 percent although still below the 102 percent national growth average for all the regional trustee offices.

The challenge in Indianapolis has not only been from the rising volume of cases in recent years, but from the task of trying to clean up a massive mess of questionable bankruptcy court practices. Many of those abuses were outlined in a series of stories in the *Indianapolis Star* in 1987.

Those stories led to an audit of the court and an investigation by the Judicial Council of the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals.

Cleaning up the system has fallen largely to attorney Kevin B. McCarthy, named the U.S. bankruptcy trustee for the Indianapolis region in July 1987. He has quickly gained the reputation as a tough-nosed watchdog, tenacious and unrelenting in his fight to rid the system of fraud and the cronyism which had eroded public trust.

There is little doubt that McCarthy has made some enemies, especially among some members of an informal club of bankruptcy attorneys who over the years have developed lucrative practices in managing the financial misfortunes of others.

But the office of the bankruptcy trustee was created by Congress as a part of the U.S. Department of Justice to oversee and review bankruptcy cases, naming and supervising appointed trustees in individual bankruptcy cases and guarding against fraud.

Certainly McCarthy has taken his job as watchdog very seriously and even if it has made some of his fellow lawyers mad, it has been to the public's benefit.

A high point in the wrath against McCarthy may have come in the early proceedings of the still pending bankruptcy case of Overland Express Inc. Overland attorneys sought a court order to discipline McCarthy for publicly depicting Overland as a vehicle for fraud and racketeering by its affiliated national truckdriver training school, Superior Training Services. The complaint is still pending.

McCarthy has taken a characteristically tough stand in such cases as that one and the important Firstmark case, where thousands of Hoosiers have lost thousands of dollars.

His office is charged with trying to answer the same hard question: What happened to the money?

The Department of Justice, no doubt under pressure from the old boys bankruptcy club to replace McCarthy as the chief watchdog or put him on a leash, would do well by the people of Indiana and Illinois to see that he gets the support he needs to continue doing a tough job well.

[From the Indianapolis Star, May 8, 1989]
BANKRUPTCY QUESTIONS

Bankruptcy may seem like a boring topic until it hits you in the wallet. That was the case with hundreds of Indiana folks, many retired, who awoke one morning in 1988 to find their life savings threatened with bankruptcy proceedings by Firstmark Corp.

The painful fact is that each year more people are affected by bankruptcy than by all other civil and criminal litigation combined. That makes bankruptcy law a spe-

cially that is lucrative, growing and ripe for abuse.

Recognizing problems, Congress modernized bankruptcy law in 1978 for the sake of creditors as well as consumers and business debtors. It was the first major revision in 45 years. The controversial changes were unpopular among some lawyers and federal judges.

In a 15-part series of prize-winning stories in 1987, The Indianapolis Star detailed a long list of questionable practices in Indiana. At the time, Vice President Dan Quayle, then in the U.S. Senate, noted that "implementation of the new bankruptcy system is urgently needed in my home state of Indiana."

With the appointment of U.S. Trustee Kevin B. McCarthy, an experienced and aggressive attorney with Indiana ties, the way Indiana courts handle bankruptcy cases began to change for the better in late 1987 and 1988. McCarthy's hard-hitting style irritated some old-timers. He was rightly intent on running the system by the book and on being a tough watchdog against the cronyism and fraud which the trustee system was designed to halt.

But growing resistance to McCarthy's work in Indiana and Southern Illinois culminated in March when he was relieved of his duties, at least temporarily. There are several worrisome aspects to this unfortunate situation.

Big problems developed for McCarthy after, among other things, he suggested fraud and racketeering might be involved in the operation of Indianapolis-based Overland Express Inc. and its affiliated national truck driver training school, Superior Training Services.

The two entities are now in bankruptcy proceedings. The U.S. Department of Education has brought a \$366 million civil suit against Superior alleging it ripped off the government through financial aid programs.

As in the Firstmark case, where about 3,500 savers were faced with the loss of some \$57 million, McCarthy's job in the Overland Express case involved trying to find out what happened to the money.

Now the question is what happened to McCarthy? The next question is what is happening to the U.S. Trustee system?

Without better support from the Department of Justice, the system designed to guard against corruption now appears to be the subject of considerable abuse itself.

If the Washington bureaucrats who tried to tame the public's bankruptcy watchdog in Indiana and Southern Illinois have their way, the system will never work effectively to serve either justice or the public.

U.S. Attorney General Dick Thornburgh could do the public a great favor by promptly reviewing the trustee system and by turning loose the FBI to complete work on a mess that may extend into the federal court system.

Started after The Star series, those investigations now also seem to be stalled.

What is going on here, Mr. Attorney General?

[From the Indianapolis Star, June 22, 1989]
A SYSTEM OF TRUST

A congressional subcommittee is scheduled to hear testimony today on the condition of the U.S. Trustee program, established by Congress 3½ years ago as a permanent system to administer federal bankruptcy law. There has been no congressional oversight review of the program for two years.

The hearing is both timely and significant because it is obvious that the trustee sys-

tem, whose importance has been aptly illustrated in Indiana by such major bankruptcy cases as the one involving Firstmark Corp., may be at a critical turning point.

Throughout the nation, as in Indiana, the question is whether the system will be supported and strengthened in its congressionally intended independent role as watchdog over lucrative bankruptcy proceedings or whether the system will be allowed to slip back into a spiral of cronyism and fraud.

More ordinary people are affected annually by bankruptcy than by all other civil and criminal litigation combined.

With millions of dollars being divvied up in bankruptcy proceedings, abuse is always a threat. But prior to bankruptcy law reform and the establishment of the trustee system, abuse seemed to be an habitual and historic part of bankruptcy procedure.

Some of those abuses in Indiana were pointed out in a 15-part series by *The Indianapolis Star* in 1987. More recently a former chief bankruptcy judge was charged last month at Indianapolis with lying to federal agents and unlawfully receiving a gratuity while a judge in 1985.

The prosecution of that case may look like something is being done to clean up the situation here. But is it only a token case?

Resistance here and by some bureaucrats in Washington to the aggressive work of former U.S. Trustee Kevin McCarthy has sent a disturbing signal to people who are interested in seeing that honest bankruptcy procedures are followed to the letter of the law.

McCarthy, relieved of his duties in March, was never given the level of support his work deserved.

Does that mean the lawyers of the old bankruptcy ring now have nothing to worry about and can go back to business as usual cultivating the courts and the Department of Justice?

Does that mean that some of the bureaucrats in Washington will continue to do more fighting among themselves than fighting corrupt practices in bankruptcy?

We hope not, but these are among the questions that the Economic and Commercial Law Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee and its chairman, Rep. Jack Brooks, D-Texas, should consider.

The survival and effectiveness of the U.S. Trustee bankruptcy program is important to all citizens, but it will only be a system of deceit unless it is improved and allowed to live up to its name.

[From the *Indianapolis Star*, Nov. 17, 1989]

BRING BACK MCCARTHY

The disturbing Firstmark Corp. bankruptcy case, in which hundreds of elderly Indiana people appear to have lost most of their life savings, points up the critical need for the careful handling of bankruptcy matters.

Yet the system that Congress created in the 1980s to correct fraud and abuse in bankruptcy has itself been abused and needs reform.

In the case of Firstmark, which was the parent company of Indianapolis Morris Plan Corp., the 2,200 people who held Firstmark subordinated investment notes may have to settle for 35 cents or less on the dollar. Noteholders have filed claims totaling more than \$58 million against Firstmark.

Meanwhile bankruptcy fees for attorneys and other professionals are expected to reach \$800,000. And while the lawyers continue to argue, the president of the defunct

Firstmark continues to draw a \$110,000 annual salary.

Unfortunately, the timely handling of the public's interest in the Firstmark case was frustrated by the forced resignation last spring of U.S. Trustee Kevin B. McCarthy.

A trustee's job is to help administer bankruptcy cases and act as the public's watchdog. McCarthy had been an effective advocate and enforcer of cleaner bankruptcy practices. But in carrying out the reform law's mandate for a trustee to serve as a "watchdog against possibly fraud, abuse and overreaching," he was too effective.

Now it appears that McCarthy was forced out by those who saw him as a whistle-blower who failed to yield to the old patterns of intimidation and fear.

It also appears by virtue of several investigations, including one by the U.S. Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, that the administration of the U.S. Trustee program has been seriously, if not criminally, abused.

A good first step in cleaning up this mess was taken last week when the Department of Justice removed Thomas J. Stanton as director of the Executive Office for U.S. Trustees.

The best second step would be the reappointment of Kevin McCarthy as the U.S. Trustee in Bankruptcy for Indiana and Southern Illinois. To do anything else, the Department of Justice would be yielding to the pressures which forced McCarthy's resignation in the first place.

McCarthy's appointment here in 1987 was an attempt to restore integrity and efficiency to the bankruptcy system. The best way to get back on track with that critical mission is to promptly restore McCarthy to office.

NEWSPAPER ROLL CALL CORRECTLY RECOGNIZES THE UNITED STATES IS ON THE RISE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, it has become obvious that the conflict in the Persian Gulf is a defining moment in United States history. Over the last 6 months, and in particular in the last few days, this Nation has experienced a fundamental reevaluation of self-image. Gone are the lingering doubts and endless self-criticism that have plagued U.S. foreign policy in recent decades. Gone is the cynical view of the United States as a dupe and patsy. Gone is the attitude that America is a malicious or destructive force in international affairs. In place of these old, shattered myths, it is now abundantly clear that the United States is a highly moral nation, and that the American people are capable of great self-sacrifice in order to attain the common good.

If there was one visual image that symbolizes this change in self-image it was the retaking of the United States Embassy in Kuwait City. The sight was dramatic: a helicopter hovering over the Embassy, U.S. special forces speeding down ropes to the roof, a brief but explosive firefight, and the U.S. flag being raised once again. It was the exact reverse of the United States helicopters fleeing from the Embassy in Saigon in 1975. The

message is clear—the period of self-doubt is over.

Members of this body may remember a recent best-seller that purported to record the rise and fall of great powers. The underlying thesis of the work was that America's time had passed, and that we accept our decline from great power status. This Member would suggest that recent events have demonstrated that the United States is not in decline. Rather, our great Nation is experiencing a remarkable ascendancy. It is time to put the ghosts of Vietnam behind us and act like the great Nation we are.

In Iraq and throughout the world, petty dictators are falling. Military juntas and dictatorial regimes have been cast aside in Central Europe, in Latin America, in Africa, and in Asia. In their place, democracies and pluralistic societies are emerging. America is in the forefront of this phenomena. America has become the world's leading exporter of democracy and freedom. We should be rightly proud of this accomplishment.

Mr. Speaker, the magazine that covers the events of this body, *Roll Call*, recently commented on the dramatic change in attitudes toward the United States. This Member would ask to place into the *RECORD* excerpts from this editorial of February 28, 1991. This Member would urge his colleagues pay heed to these insightful remarks.

EXCERPT FROM AN EDITORIAL IN *ROLL CALL*,
FEBRUARY 28, 1991

With a few glaring exceptions on the left and right, Congress has acted admirably during the course of the war. Still, we're not sure that the national legislature has learned the most important lesson of Desert Storm—that the cynicism and defeatism that have dominated the thinking of America's elites, especially the press, for the past 20 years, are gone. The Sixties are dead. In reading the January 10-12 debate on the floor, we find continual references to America as venal and malicious, eager to spill blood for oil; America as a patsy, being conned out of its treasure and its lives by clever and rich Arabs and Europeans; America as incompetent, a nation whose machines of war (and otherwise) don't work; or America as naive, not understanding that we will take 50,000 casualties in a war with Iraq. These images of America have their roots in Vietnam and in the self-centered culture that emerged in the 1980s.

The truth is that the United States did something in the Persian Gulf that it has done throughout its history, something that few other countries have ever done—it fought a war on a matter of principle, for largely altruistic reasons. The naysayers—including many Members of Congress—who have dominated much of our life over the past 20 years should beware. This country no longer believes the myth that it is incompetent and venal, and any politician who tries to play on these themes is doomed to defeat. The pathetic behavior of Japan, Germany, and the Soviet Union throughout this conflict has provided a stark and instructive contrast to our own. Far from being on the decline, the U.S. is on the rise. It's sad that it took a war to teach so many such an obvious truth.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CALIFORNIA FISH AND WILDLIFE PROTECTION ACT OF 1991

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today legislation that will initiate a comprehensive effort to restore and to protect the fisheries, wetlands, waterfowl, and wildlife of California.

This bill is cosponsored by 51 of my colleagues and it is supported by all of the major national and California conservation groups.

This bill was reported favorably by the Interior Committee last year and was ready for floor action at the end of the last Congress. Unfortunately, there was insufficient time to consider the bill on the House floor.

Senator BRADLEY, the chairman of the Water Power Subcommittee, has recently introduced a parallel bill in the Senate. I would like to compliment Senator BRADLEY on his very important initiative and interest. I support his effort.

Our two bills are somewhat different, but they have the same goals and objectives—to protect and restore fish and wildlife in California's Central Valley. We will work together to enact a bill to protect fish and wildlife in California this session.

The legislation I am introducing initiates a long-term program designed to put permanent measures in place to protect our fish and wildlife. It is a program designed to complement the ongoing efforts of the State, local, and private groups.

This program is urgently needed. Waterfowl populations have dropped by 50 percent. Fisheries—salmon, striped bass, and steelhead—are down by 80 to 90 percent. Wetland habitat has gone from 4 million acres to 290,000 in California's Central Valley—a 95 percent loss. These losses will continue, unless we move now to stop them.

California's devastating drought has only made conditions worse for fish and wildlife. Unfortunately, fish and wildlife were in a weakened and depleted state when the drought began, so their losses will be higher than they might otherwise have been. The very survival of some species is now in question.

The drought only underscores the urgent need to put a comprehensive, long-term fish and wildlife protection program in place. We need to take steps to restore fish and wildlife to strong, healthy populations. This will give them a better chance when the next drought occurs. Let's start taking action now to be better prepared—rather than reacting after the next catastrophe is upon us.

You may ask: What is so important about California's fish and wildlife?

These are—or were—incredibly rich resources of international significance.

California's Central Valley is one of the most important—if not the most important—wintering areas for waterfowl in the United States. It is one of the top areas identified by the North American Waterfowl Management Plan for restoration. Well over half of the waterfowl on the Pacific Flyway use the Central Valley.

Losses in the Central Valley are felt up and down the flyway—from the equator to Alaska.

Much the same is true of the fisheries. The salmon spawned in the Central Valley make up a rich commercial fishery along the Western coast of the United States.

The fish and wildlife are also an important part of the State's economy. Commercial and sport fishing, hunting, birdwatching, duck clubs, recreational and recreational supply businesses, which generate hundred of millions of dollars a year to the State, depend on fish and wildlife. The plummeting populations of fish and wildlife reverberate throughout the economy.

We should not be in the state we are now. Looking back, there are things we should have done differently. But, we can't go back in time.

My bill sets out a long-term program to restore fish and wildlife. It gives the Secretary of the Interior specific direction and clear authority to implement the North American Waterfowl Plan, including an obligation to provide water needed by the refuges for protection of wildlife. It gives the Secretary clear authority to take steps to double salmon, steelhead, and striped bass populations by the year 2000.

The bill provides for cost-sharing by the Federal Government, the State, and water and power users.

The bill sets firm goals, tough time tables, and shares the burden. It is urgently needed. I urge my colleagues to join with me in supporting this legislation.

PENNSYLVANIAN RECOGNIZED FOR OUTSTANDING COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring an outstanding citizen from my 17th Congressional District in Pennsylvania. Except for being born in Waycross, GA, Ellen C. Kirby has spent her entire life in my district—from Williamsport to Harrisburg, where she now resides.

At the age of 12, Ellen joined the A.M.E. Zion Church where she was then appointed assistant supervisor of all youth activities, and at 16 became supervisor.

Ellen has served as executive secretary of the Bethune Douglas Community Center, president of the Junior NAACP, president of the Youth Women's Club, and was the first woman to be voted vice president of the Williamsport Baseball League of the city's recreation department. Because of her interest and active involvement in sports, she received a citation for outstanding services in the field of sports and was honored as the Woman of the Year.

In 1950 she moved to Harrisburg where she immediately became involved in several activities. Among these are Life Matron of the Women's Home and Overseas Missionary Society, charter member and past president of the Zionite Gospel Chorus, and past president and initiator of the Achievement Award Banquet in the Progressive Club. She is also a

charter member of the Blue Mountain Chapter of the American Business Women's Association, where she served as both president and vice president, and was elected the first "Woman of the Year" by the chapter.

Ellen is a member of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks of the World, Unity Temple No. 61 where she received her Past Daughter Ruler's Honor. She is also a member of the John Brown Shrine Fez Club where she received the Past Grand Daughter Ruler Award—the highest honor in Elksdom.

Mrs. Kirby has received several recognitions and awards for her outstanding assistance to the community. Some of these accomplishments are: a certificate of achievement as one of the seven women who had done a great service to the community; "The Mayor's Crime Prevention Award" for service to the awareness of crime; and Channel 27 presented her with the Pennsylvania Proud Award for her outstanding service to the community.

In 1989, the Progressive Club of Wesley Union A.M.E. Zion Church held a banquet in Ellen's honor. At this event, she received several awards for her contribution and dedicated service to the Harrisburg community. Finally, in 1990, she received the All-American City Partnership Award from the city of Harrisburg for her "leadership, contributions, and meaningful public service to the city."

Mr. Speaker, as you can see, Mrs. Ellen C. Kirby has been a tremendous asset to the communities throughout my 17th Congressional District. Hard work, determination, perseverance, and dedication are all fine characteristics of Ellen which have made her the outstanding citizen she is. If every district had the opportunity to know an Ellen C. Kirby, just imagine what this Nation would be like. Ellen deserves this recognition. She has worked hard for many years and has achieved more in those years than most people do in a lifetime. I can only say how excited I am to see what else Ellen accomplishes in the future.

RETIREMENT OF CHRISTOPHER F. EDLEY, SR., AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to salute one of America's leading advocates of education for our young people, Christopher F. Edley, Sr., president emeritus of the United Negro College Fund. He is being honored this evening by UNCF for his dedicated service as college fund head.

Mr. Edley, who retired in December 1990, spent 18 years as president and CEO of the college fund, a consortium of 41 private, historically black colleges and universities.

UNCF has as its mission to raise funds in benefit of its member institutions. Christopher Edley made this mission his personal agenda. During his tenure, he increased the coffers available for student scholarships and faculty development. Mr. Edley leaves behind an out-

standing legacy of some \$556 million raised in support of black higher education. The legacy includes former Ambassador Walter Annenberg's \$50 million challenge grant, which kicked off "Campaign 2000: An Investment in America's Future," the college fund's fourth capital campaign. President George Bush is serving as honorary chairperson of the campaign just as Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Carter served in prior campaigns.

Another major contribution Christopher Edley made to the college fund was to institute a Washington-based Government Affairs Office. This department forms a link with Congress, the White House, and Federal agencies on policy issues pertinent to the higher education of African-Americans. Programs initiated through this office include: The Black College and University Act and the Endowment Challenge Grant Act and the President's Executive order for the establishment of the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

Under the Edley command, UNCF's giving thrust expanded to encompass the Combined Federal Campaign, the establishment of State and municipal payroll deduction campaigns, and the creation of the "Lou Rawls Parade of Stars," the only national telethon held in support of higher education.

During the 18 years of Mr. Edley's leadership, the college fund has become highly regarded for its aggressive marketing approach, which depends greatly upon a yearly average of \$25 million in donated media support through its award winning, advertising council-sponsored campaigns. UNCF's campaign slogan, "a mind is a terrible thing to waste," is one of the most successful and longest running in advertising history. Produced by the college fund's volunteer advertising agency, Young & Rubicam, the campaigns have won more than 60 awards, including 19 Communications Excellence with Black Audience [CEBA] Awards and a number of CLIO's. The campaign celebrates its 20th anniversary this year.

Christopher F. Edley, Sr., was born in Charleston, WV in 1928. He spent his formative years in Lynchburg, VA.

Mr. Edley graduated from both an historically black college and an ivy league school. In 1949, he received an A.B. from Howard University, graduating magna cum laude. And Harvard Law School awarded him an LL.B. in 1953.

Mr. Edley distinguished himself with military service as a staff sergeant in the U.S. Army. He also signed on with the Army Reserves.

Prior to assuming the helm at UNCF, Christopher F. Edley served as program officer in charge of government and law at the Ford Foundation for 10 years. Among his accomplishments at the foundation was the creation of the Joint Center for Political Studies, for which he secured initial funding.

A loving husband, Christopher Edley married Zaida Coles Edley in 1950. The couple have two children, Judith and Christopher F. Edley, Jr.

H.R. 1300, THE UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE ACT OF 1991

HON. MARTY RUSSO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. RUSSO. Mr. Speaker, our health care system is in a state of crisis. Thirty-seven million Americans are uninsured and millions more underinsured. Children are denied pediatric care; pregnant mothers are shut out of prenatal care; working parents are impoverished by unexpected health costs; the elderly are denied access to long-term care; and our businesses are bankrupted by spiraling health care costs.

Health care costs are out of control. This year we spent 11.5 percent of our GNP on health care, more than any other major industrialized nation. Without major reforms, we will spend 15 percent of our GNP on health care, \$1.5 trillion, by the year 2000.

Even though we spend more, our health care statistics are poorer than most other industrialized countries. We rank 13th in life expectancy and an appalling 22d in preventing infant mortality. Coincidentally, we are also the only country that lacks a national health care program.

Today, I am introducing the Universal Health Care Act of 1991. This legislation would establish a national, single-payer health insurance program. My proposal would cut the Nation's health care costs, while guaranteeing comprehensive, quality health care for all Americans.

My plan would cover a wide range of comprehensive benefits including hospital and physician care, long-term care, prescription drugs, mental health services, dental care, and preventive care.

There would be no coinsurance or deductibles to curtail access to care and consumers would be free to choose their own doctors, hospital, or health care provider.

Providers would be paid on a prospective basis. Hospitals and nursing homes would be paid monthly based on global budgets. Physicians and other health care professionals would be paid according to fee schedules. Other health care facilities as well as home health services, home and community-based services, and group practices could elect to be paid based on global budgets, fee schedules, or another approved prospective payment system, including capitation.

The program would be administered at both the Federal and State levels. Each year the Secretary of Health and Human Services would establish national and State health budgets specifying health spending for the year and how that amount would be divided among the provided services. These budgets would act as expenditure targets, so that if the budget for a service were exceeded, the Secretary could lower payments for that service the following year.

The plan is financed primarily through increases in payroll taxes, personal and corporate income taxes, and State and Federal contributions. These taxes would pay for almost all aspects of health care so that even with the increases in taxes, 95 percent of

Americans would pay less for health care. The savings are dramatic: families with average incomes of \$27,000 save \$1,400 a year on health care and families with average incomes of \$40,000 save \$1,500 a year. States would save at least \$12 billion in health care costs.

The bill achieves these remarkable savings by making our health care system more efficient and effective. A single-payer system would eliminate the vast army of paper pushers now employed by the U.S. health system—the claims reviewers and processors, the billing clerks and collection agencies, the advertising operations and marketing consultants. Not surprisingly, administrative costs consume just 2 percent of Medicare expenditures, compared to about 11 percent for private health insurance.

Savings are further achieved by alleviating the administrative burden on providers. They would no longer have to keep track of the eligibility requirements or complicated definitions of insured services in hundreds of insurance plans. Currently, 18 percent of hospital spending is for administration and billing and close to 45 percent of gross physician income goes toward billing. Conservative estimates show the Nation could save \$70 billion through a single-payer system.

In addition to cutting administrative expenditures, the bill contains costs by reimbursing providers on a prospective basis and by establishing expenditure targets. Research shows that other countries have contained costs by controlling reimbursement.

Despite previous attempts by the Federal Government and other payers to control costs through prospective payment, health care inflation has risen by twice as much as general inflation over the past decade. Inflation will continue at this rate because our current system provides no mechanism to control it. When one payer tries to contain health care costs, providers simply shift these costs to others. Only a single-payer system can effectively control medical inflation because it prevents providers from shifting costs.

Some of the waste in our system directly harms patients. Groundkeeping research has produced evidence of resources squandered in practices ranging from unnecessary hysterectomies to superfluous lab tests. Studying a sample of heart-bypass operations, researchers at the Rand Corp. concluded that 14 percent were inappropriate and 30 percent were questionable.

Eliminating this waste in medicine would save both lives and billions of dollars. For this reason, the bill incorporates Medicare's practice guidelines and outcomes research provisions and expands them to cover the entire health system. These guidelines would go far to improve the quality of care in our health care system.

Some people fear that a single-payer system would lead to health care rationing. The truth is that the United States already rations care. A recent study showed that doctors treat uninsured persons differently than they treat insured persons. The uninsured are less likely to be given routine diagnostic tests, less likely to undergo key surgical procedures, and more likely to die during their stay in a hospital. This study illustrates that the United States rations

care in the cruelest way imaginable, based on the ability to pay.

This bill would grant every citizen equal access to all aspects of health care. There would be no paperwork, go gaps in coverage, and no barriers to care. Medical care would depend on a professional assessment of medical need rather than on insurance status.

Many have heard horror stories of waiting lines for essential procedures in countries with national health programs. For the most part, these stories have been greatly exaggerated. The United States, however, has its own horror stories. Americans being treated in hospital emergency rooms, particularly in big cities, are forced to wait hours for critical care. Some people are routinely turned away from private hospitals and forced to travel to public hospitals. These economic transfers, estimated at 250,000 annually in the United States, often result in serious delays in treatment, cause long-term harm, and have cost some patients their lives.

People in other countries do not wait for critical care. The delays that have been reported typically reflect management or scheduling problems rather than chronic shortages of facilities.

A single-payer system would not cause long delays in this country either. The United States is already over-supplied with the newest technologies. This over-supply will not disappear under a national health program. Moreover, the United States spends more of its GNP on health care than any other country. This bill would continue that level of spending to assure that there are adequate facilities and technologies available to avoid rationing problems while promoting innovative research and guaranteeing a more equitable distribution of resources.

The time for change is now. Opinion surveys indicate that nearly three of four Americans favor some form of a national health care program. This is even higher than in the early 1970's when more than a dozen initiatives for national health insurance were introduced in Congress, including one sponsored by a Republican President.

We did not get national health in the 1970's because, though the majority agreed that we needed a national health program, they disagreed on whether it should be a universal plan or a mixed private-and-public plan. This disagreement strengthened the influence of those who did not want the current system changed.

For a national health care program to be enacted, supporters need to decide between a multipayer system and a single-payer system. I favor a single-payer system because it is the most efficient way to administer and finance health care. A multipayer system places an inordinate burden on business. My plan would spread costs over all segments of society because everybody should pay their fair share for health care.

My proposal does not attempt to answer every detail. It is intended as a framework for

how a national health insurance program should be structured. I look forward to working with others interested in health care reform and welcome suggestions for improving my plan. Above all, I hope my proposal will spur debate on the issue of national health insurance and move us closer to solving our health care crisis.

A summary of the bill follows:

DESCRIPTION OF THE RUSSO UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE PLAN

This proposal would establish a national, single-payer health insurance program that would cut the nation's health care costs, while guaranteeing comprehensive, quality health care for all Americans.

BENEFITS AND ELIGIBILITY

The federal government would provide health insurance for all U.S. citizens. Citizens would receive a health insurance card entitling them to the national health insurance benefits.

These benefits include:

All medically necessary hospital services (with a 45 day limit for mental health services)

Nursing facility services

Home health services

Hospice care

Medical and other health services furnished by health care professionals authorized to provide services under state law (with a limit of 20 outpatient psychotherapy and counseling visits a year)

Dental and vision services

Prescription drugs

Preventive care

Home and community-based services for persons with difficulty performing at least two activities of daily living (ADLs)

Other medical or health care items or services as the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines to be appropriate.

There would be no coinsurance or deductibles and consumers would be free to choose their own doctors, hospital, or health care provider of their choice. Providers would be prohibited from charging more than they received from the government.

PAYMENTS TO PROVIDERS

Hospitals and nursing homes would be paid monthly based on prospective global budgets established annually through negotiations with the designated government agency and reviewed by State Advisory Boards. Payments for capital-related items and direct medical education would be budgeted and allocated separately.

Physicians and other health care professionals would be reimbursed according to fee schedules established by the Secretary of Health and Human Services and adjusted by geographic region. The Secretary would be advised on the fee schedules by the Physician-Payment Review Commission and the Health Care Payment Review Commission.

Other health care facilities as well as home health services, home and community-based services, and group practices could elect to be reimbursed based on global budgets, fee schedules, or another approved prospective payment system, including capitation, provided their choice is approved by the designated government agency.

ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Health and Human Services would administer the program at the national level and the state could choose to administer the program at the state level.

Each year the Secretary of Health and Human Services would establish a national health budget and state health budgets specifying the amount to be spent for health that year and how that money would be divided among the provided services. These budgets would act as expenditure targets, so that if the budget for a service were exceeded, the Secretary could lower payments for that service the following year.

The Secretary would establish separate budgets for capital expenses and direct medical education, and specify how this money would be divided among the states. States would allocate these funds within their state to assure a fair and efficient distribution of resources.

The national budget would be increased every year based on inflation and growth in our Gross National Product. Advisory Boards representing both consumers and health care providers would advise on the implementation of this program at both the state and federal levels.

The Secretary or State may enter into contracts with qualified entities to process claims. Only one contract would be allowed per state.

FINANCING

The program would be financed through a new 6 percent payroll tax on employers, an increase in the corporate income tax from 34 percent to 38 percent for businesses with more than \$75,000 in profits, increases in the personal income tax from 15, 28, 31 percent to 15, 30, 34 percent with a top rate at 38 percent for families with incomes over \$200,000, reforms of the tax code, a long term care/health premium equal to the Part B premium plus \$25/month for the elderly above 120 percent of poverty, an increase in the amount of Social Security benefits included as taxable income from 50 percent to 85 percent, state payments equal to 85 percent state Medicaid effort plus an annual per capita fee of \$85, and federal contributions equal to current spending on health care.

All revenues collected for health care would be placed into a National Health Trust Fund and could only be used for health care expenses.

The attached chart illustrates the effect of the tax changes on business, the non-elderly, the elderly, states, and the federal government.

QUALITY OF CARE

The bill would apply the outcomes research and practice guideline provisions recently incorporated into Medicare to the entire national health care system.

OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Persons currently covered under Medicare, Medicaid, CHAMPUS, the Department of Veteran's Affairs health program, and other federal health programs would be covered under this proposal. All US citizens would be entitled to identical benefits from the health care provider of their choice.

HEALTH CARE SPENDING GOALS BY SECTOR—1989, RUSSO BILL

(In billions of dollars)

Sector	Current	Russo bill	Change	Notes
Business	176	199	+23	
Employee health insurance	129	0	-129	Eliminated.

HEALTH CARE SPENDING GOALS BY SECTOR—1989, RUSSO BILL—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

Sector	Current	Russo bill	Change	Notes
HI payroll taxes (employer share)	31	169	+138	Increase by 6 percentage points; no wage cap.
Workers comp (medical costs only)	14	0	-14	Eliminated.
In-plant health services	2	2	0	Retained.
Corporate income tax increase	0	27	+27	Top rate up from 34 percent to 38 percent for businesses with more than \$75,000 profits; \$15 billion in reforms.
Non-elderly	135	111	-25	
Out of pocket payments	71	28	-43	No out of pocket for covered services (including long term care); items like over the counter drugs not covered.
HI taxes (employee share)	37	38	+1	Current 1.45 percent tax retained, extended to all workers.
Private insurance for covered services	28	0	-28	Eliminated.
Personal income tax increase	0	45	+45	New 15, 30, 34, 38 percent rates; \$8 billion in reform.
Elderly	84	51	-33	
Out of pocket payments	54	15	-39	No out of pocket for covered services (including long term care); items like over the counter drugs not covered.
Private insurance for covered services	18	0	-18	Eliminated.
Medicare part B premiums	11	18	+6	New long term care/health premium equal to Part B premium plus \$25/month for those above 120 percent of poverty.
Added tax on benefits	0	6	+6	Part of Social Security benefits included as taxable income; includes low income protection.
Personal income tax increase	0	12	+12	New 15, 30, 34, 38 percent rates; \$6 billion in reforms.
State and local government	83	76	-7	
Medicaid and other public programs	62	54	-8	Maintain 85 percent of Medicaid effort; \$85 per capita fee; maintenance of noncovered services.
Employee health insurance	17	0	-17	Eliminated.
HI taxes (employer share)	4	22	+18	All workers covered; rate up 6 percentage points; no wage cap.
Other private (charity, etc)	16	16	0	
Federal Government	96	96	0	
Health programs (net)	88	96	+8	Maintain current effort, including employee health costs.
Employee health insurance	8	0	-8	Eliminated.
Total health spending	589	549	-40	

YORK, NE, SALUTES U.S. FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as the policy-makers try to make sense of the recent conflict in the Persian Gulf, they would do well to consider what people in the American heartland are saying. It is the small communities across America that send their sons and daughters in disproportionate numbers to perform military service, and consequently, large numbers of our troops now serving in the Persian Gulf are from smalltown America. Thus, the support that these communities demonstrated is particularly significant.

This Member would point to one such community, York, NE. An editorial in the February 28 edition of the York News Times summed up local attitudes:

"Support for President Bush and our troops has been visibly apparent here in York and throughout the country. Flags on main street, letters and cards for our troops, and simple gestures for family here at home have created an unspoken bond that helped us all cope with what was happening. That concern could turn into a joyous celebration as our local sons and daughters may soon be coming home from the desert.

While nearly all Americans share this sentiment, few have said it better.

Mr. Speaker, this Member would ask to place excerpts of this editorial by Mr. Kurt Johnson, entitled "Peace Is in the Air in the Middle East," into the RECORD. It is commended to colleagues.

[From the York News Times, Feb. 28, 1991]

PEACE IS IN THE AIR IN THE MIDDLE EAST

(By Kurt Johnson)

Given what we know now, there can be no question that President Bush was correct in his assessment of the crisis in the Middle East and that military might was the only thing his adversary would understand. No

amount of time, economic sanctions or United Nations' resolutions would have convinced Saddam Hussein that he and his tanks did not belong in Kuwait.

If peace does in fact persist, this will likely go down as one of the most one-sided wars in world history. Preliminary estimates show as many as 100,000 dead Iraqis, versus 79 dead allied servicemen and women. Add to that the astounding Iraqi military destruction and the impact of more than 100,000 air attacks and you have as complete and undisputed a victory as U.S. leaders could have hoped for.

Let there be no question, however, that the United States has suffered from this tragic turn of events. All things considered, 79 lives is miraculously low, but to those 79 families the loss was utterly devastating.

The Persian Gulf War has also cost the nation billions of dollars at a time when a struggling economy is making it difficult enough to tend to our own domestic woes. Severe and immediate problems here at home have simply taken a backseat for the past seven months, the impact of which will be felt for years to come.

Nonetheless, support for President Bush and our troops has been visibly apparent here in York and throughout the country. Flags on main street, letters and cards for our troops and simple gestures for family here at home have created an unspoken bond that helped us all cope with what was happening. That support could turn into a joyous celebration as our local "Sons and daughters" may soon be coming home from the desert.

There is cause to be optimistic today. Though tremendous questions about the political future in the Mideast and the ultimate U.S. role there remain, the fighting has ended. Countless prayers have been answered.

HONEST CAMPAIGN ACT

HON. JON L. KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Honest Campaign Act, a bill to reduce the influence of special interest groups in elections for Federal office, and, alternatively, to increase the influence of individual voters and the political parties in such elections.

The underlying goals are to make races more competitive, and to make Representatives more accountable to the people who elect them. The way to do that is to reduce the amounts special interest groups, especially political action committees, can give, both in dollar terms and overall percentage terms, and to require that the majority of a candidate's money come from his or her own district.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the text of the bill in the RECORD at this point, and I ask for my colleagues' support.

H.R. —

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 "Honest Campaign Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. REDUCTIONS IN LIMITATION AMOUNT FOR NONPARTY MULTICANDIDATE POLITICAL COMMITTEE CONTRIBUTIONS TO CANDIDATES FOR FEDERAL OFFICE.

Section 315(a)(2)(A) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(2)(A)) is amended by inserting after "\$5,000" the following: ", except that, in the case of a nonparty multicandidate political committee, the limitation shall be \$2,500".

SEC. 3. PERCENTAGE LIMITATION ON NONPARTY MULTICANDIDATE POLITICAL COMMITTEE CONTRIBUTIONS TO CANDIDATES FOR FEDERAL OFFICE.

Section 315 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(i) As of the end of each calendar quarter, the total of nonparty multicandidate political committee contributions accepted by a candidate for Federal office with respect to an election may not exceed 15 percent of the total of contributions accepted from all sources with respect to the election."

SEC. 4. RESTRICTION ON CONTROL OF CERTAIN TYPES OF POLITICAL COMMITTEES BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE CANDIDATES.

Section 302 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 432) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(j) A candidate for the office of Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress may not control a political committee other than an authorized committee of the candidate. As used in this subsection, the term 'control' means, with respect to a political committee, control with respect to contributions or expenditures by the committee."

SEC. 5. PROHIBITION OF BUNDLING BY, AND TRANSFERS BETWEEN, NONPARTY MULTICANDIDATE POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Section 315(a) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(9) A nonparty multicandidate political committee may not—

"(A) act as an intermediary or conduit with respect to a contribution to a candidate for Federal office; or

"(B) make a contribution to, or otherwise transfer any amount to, another nonparty multicandidate political committee."

SEC. 6. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION LIMITATION ON CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PERSONS OTHER THAN LOCAL INDIVIDUAL RESIDENTS.

Section 315 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a), as amended by section 3, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(j)(1) A candidate for the office of Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress may not, with respect to an election, accept contributions from persons other than local individual residents totaling in excess of the total of contributions accepted from such residents.

"(2) As used in this subsection, the term 'local individual resident' means an individual who resides in a county, any part of which is in the congressional district involved."

SEC. 7. SOFT MONEY PROVISION.

Title III of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SOFT MONEY

"SEC. 324. (a) Any amount solicited, received or spent by a national, State, or local committee of a political party, by a corporation, by a labor organization, or by an organization described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code, directly or indirectly, shall be subject to the provisions of this Act, if such amount is solicited, received, or spent in connection with a Federal election. No part of such amount may be allocated to a non-Federal account or otherwise maintained in, or paid from, an account that is not subject to this Act. This section shall not apply to amounts described in section 301(b)(B)(viii).

"(b) For purposes of this section, the term 'in connection with a Federal election' in-

cludes any activity that may affect a Federal election, including but not limited to the following:

"(1) Voter registration and get-out-the-vote activities.

"(2) Generic activities, including but not limited to any broadcasting, newspaper, magazine, billboard, mail, or similar type of communication or public advertising.

"(3) Campaign materials which identify a Federal candidate, regardless of any other candidate who may also be identified."

SEC. 8. LIMITATION ON CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Section 316(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441b(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by inserting "political committee," after "campaign committee,"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(8)(A) Subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (2) apply in the case of a labor organization which provides to employees within the bargaining unit represented by the labor organization, at least once annually, and to new employees, within 30 days after commencement of their employment, written notification designed in a manner to inform any such employee of the following information and representations:

"(i) No employee is required actually to join the labor organization, and if the collective bargaining agreement purports to require membership in the labor organization, or the payment of any amounts to the labor organization, the employee instead may pay an agency fee to the labor organization.

"(ii) The amount of the agency fee for the current year and the amount of union membership dues, initiation fees, and assessments for the current year.

"(iii) Employees who choose to join the union will be subject to the labor organization's reasonable internal rules, regulations, and discipline.

"(iv) Employees who resign from the labor organization may do so without being subject to internal union discipline for any post-resignation conduct.

"(v)(I) The amount of the agency fee for the current year is limited to the employee's pro rata cost of the labor organization's exclusive representation services to the collective bargaining unit.

"(II) Such services are limited to collective bargaining contract administration and grievance adjustment expenses.

"(III) Such cost (which shall be based on the immediately preceding fiscal year of the labor organization, unless such year is not representative of the labor organization's financial performance or history) has been (or will be within a reasonable time not to exceed six months) verified by an independent certified public accountant who has made an examination of a financial statement specifically designed to determine such exclusive representation costs. Such financial statement shall, at a minimum, constitute an examination of a special report (as interpreted by the Association of Independent Certified Public Accountants).

"(vi) A copy of an agency fee report shall be given to each employee on an annual basis and, in the case of new employees, within 30 days of employment.

"(vii) A procedure is in place promptly to determine those costs which are chargeable to agency fee payors, and such procedures are fully explained in the agency fee report or a document distributed with it.

"(viii) Due regard is given to the fact that the labor organization holds a fiduciary position of trust with respect to the employees it represents and that the rights of employees freely to associate are not to be infringed any more than necessary for the labor organization to defray its reasonable costs of providing exclusive representation services.

"(B) Any labor organization which does not satisfy the requirements of subparagraph (A) shall finance the expenditures specified in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (2) with funds properly collected for its separate, segregated political fund. For purposes of this subsection, subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) shall apply only with respect to communications expressly advocating the election or defeat of any clearly identified candidate for Federal office."

SEC. 9. INCREASE IN CERTAIN LIMITATION AMOUNTS APPLICABLE TO CONTRIBUTIONS BY INDIVIDUALS.

(a) CONTRIBUTIONS TO CANDIDATES.—Section 315(a)(1)(A) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(1)(A)) is amended by striking out "\$1,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,500".

(b) ANNUAL LIMITATION.—The first sentence of section 315(a)(3) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(3)) is amended by striking out "\$25,000 in any calendar year" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$50,000 in any calendar year, except that contributions by individuals to political committees of political parties shall not be included in the computation of aggregate contributions for the purpose of this sentence."

SEC. 10. REMOVAL OF LIMITATIONS ON POLITICAL PARTY COMMITTEE CONTRIBUTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

Section 415 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a), as amended by sections 3 and 6, is further amended by adding the following new subsection:

"(k) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no limitation amount applicable to contributions to candidates shall apply to contributions to candidates by political committees of political parties."

SEC. 11. FULL INCOME TAX CREDIT FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart A of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to nonrefundable personal credits) is amended by inserting after section 23 the following new section:

"SEC. 24. CONTRIBUTIONS TO CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICE.

"(a) GENERAL RULE.—In the case of an individual, there shall be allowed, subject to the limitations in subsection (b), as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year, an amount equal to the total of all political contributions, payment of which is made by the taxpayer within the taxable year.

"(b) LIMITATIONS.—

"(1) MAXIMUM CREDIT.—The credit allowed by subsection (a) for a taxable year shall not exceed \$2,500 (\$5,000 in the case of a joint return under section 6013).

"(2) VERIFICATION.—A credit shall be allowed by subsection (a) with respect to any political contribution only if the contribution is verified in the manner prescribed by the Secretary in regulations.

"(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) POLITICAL CONTRIBUTION.—The term 'political contribution' means a contribution or gift of money to—

"(A) an individual who is a candidate for nomination or election to any Federal, State, or local elective public office in any primary, general, or special election, for use by the individual to further the candidacy of the individual for nomination or election to the office,

"(B) any committee, association, or organization (whether or not incorporated) organized and operated exclusively for the purpose of influencing, or attempting to influence, the nomination or election of 1 or more individuals who are candidates for nomination or election to any Federal, State, or local elective public office, for use by the committee, association, or organization to further the candidacy of the individual or individuals for nomination or election to the office,

"(C) the national committee of a national political party,

"(D) the State committee of a national political party as designated by the national committee of the party, or

"(E) a local committee of a national political party as designated by the State committee of the party designated under subparagraph (D).

"(2) CANDIDATE.—The term 'candidate' means, with respect to any Federal, State, or local elective public office, an individual who—

"(A) publicly announces before the close of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the contribution or gift is made that the individual is a candidate for nomination or election to the office, and

"(B) meets the qualifications prescribed by law to hold the office.

"(3) NATIONAL POLITICAL PARTY.—The term 'national political party' means—

"(A) in the case of contributions made during a taxable year of the taxpayer in which the electors of President and Vice President are chosen, a political party presenting candidates or electors for such offices on the official election ballot of 10 or more States, or

"(B) in the case of contributions made during any other taxable year of the taxpayer, a political party which met the qualifications described in subparagraph (A) in the last preceding election of a President and Vice President.

"(4) STATE AND LOCAL.—The term 'State' means the various States and the District of Columbia. The term 'local' means a political subdivision or part thereof, or 2 or more political subdivisions or parts thereof, of a State.

"(d) CROSS REFERENCES.—

"(1) For disallowance of credits to estates and trusts, see section 642(j).

"(2) For treatment of Indian tribal governments as States (and the subdivisions of Indian tribal governments as political subdivisions of States), see section 7871."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 642 of such Code (relating to special rules for credits and deductions) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(j) POLITICAL CONTRIBUTION CREDIT.—An estate or trust shall not be allowed the credit against tax for contributions to candidates for public office provided by section 24."

(2) Paragraph (6) of section 7871(a) of such Code (relating to Indian tribal governments treated as States for certain purposes) is amended by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (D) as subparagraphs (B) through (E), respectively, and by inserting before such subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

"(A) section 24(c)(4) (defining State for purposes of credit for contributions to candidates for public office)."

(3) The table of sections for subpart A of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 23 the following new item:

"Sec. 24. Contributions to candidates for public office."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1992.

SEC. 12. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) TRANSFER OF DEFINITION.—Section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(20) The term 'multicandidate political committee' means a political committee which has been registered under section 303 for a period of not less than 6 months, which has received contributions from more than 50 persons, and, except for any State political party organization, has made contributions to 5 or more candidates for Federal office."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 315(a)(4) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a(a)(4)) is amended by striking out the second sentence.

SEC. 13. EFFECTIVE DATES.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on November 4, 1992.

LEGISLATION TO CORRECT ANY INEQUITY IN THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES PAY COMPARABILITY ACT OF 1990

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, joined by my colleagues from Connecticut, to introduce legislation which will correct an inequity in the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990, the President's pay reform measure. The bill would grant a pay raise to Federal employees working in Connecticut but outside the New York Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area.

The issue of Federal pay reform has been a very controversial one for many years. It has been one of grave concern to the hundreds of thousands of Federal workers across this country. We are all well aware of the increasing pay gap between private and public sector employees. The President's Commission of Federal Pay Reform says that Federal pay falls short of the private sector by 28 percent, and because of this growing gap Congress last year began to correct the problem.

Last year, Congress passed and the President signed into law, the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990. An important step in the commencement of overall Federal pay reform, this law attempts to close the Federal pay gap over a period of several years. This will be a complicated process. And frankly, it is long overdue.

While the formal process of pay comparability begins in 1994, interim pay adjustments of up to 8 percent of base pay will be paid to General Schedule employees working in certain areas of the country. In fact, this step has

already begun in three areas of the country: Los Angeles, San Francisco, and New York.

I am particularly concerned that at least one of these areas is inconsistently and arbitrarily divided. Specifically, I refer to the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut CMSA. This area includes the southwestern portion of the State of Connecticut. Only workers in that part of the State will receive the 8-percent adjustment, while all other workers have been left behind. This is true even though our small State is considered by some Federal agencies to be one Federal district. By dividing it, several problems will arise. This new system will create severe management problems and also exacerbate already existing problems with recruitment and retention of Federal personnel.

Economic factors and the high costs of labor throughout the State indicate that other areas should also be included in this temporary emergency adjustment.

The bill I am introducing today would extend the 8-percent increase to General Schedule employees and Federal law enforcement officers throughout the State of Connecticut who were excluded from the President's earlier interim adjustment. We in Connecticut believe this to be only fair given the complications that arise from dividing our small State.

I urge my colleagues to join me in correcting this severe inequity.

COMMEMORATING THE DISCOVERY OF GUAM

HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, in 1521, Martin Luther's argument for "Justification by Faith Alone" before the Diet of Worms marked the beginning of the Protestant Reformation, a revolution that would sweep Europe and mark forever the end of the feudal system there. In that same year, there were protests on the continent against the Spanish siege of Mexico, but to no avail. The Aztec Empire fell and Mexico was subjugated. Elsewhere in the New World, Ponce de Leon made his second landing in Florida, where the natives—surmising perhaps that his presence did not bode well for their future—promptly attacked and mortally wounded him.

Out in the Pacific, Magellan—for the time being at least—was faring somewhat better. There, he made the first landfall, by a European, on Guam. Given the sweep of historical events in Europe, given the scope of the Spanish conquest of the Americas, this landing was little noted, except by the old people, the original people of Guam, who—perplexed by this strange, bearded man's refusal to exchange gifts—enforced their tradition on him, and promptly had one of their own killed by European gunfire.

Magellan's visit 470 years ago today marked the beginning of a process. Since then, the people of Guam have been colonized, proselytized, Catholicized, patronized, naturalized, democratized, and subsidized. Guam has fallen under Spanish, American, Japanese, and again American rule. But never

in those 470 years have we been asked what we as a people wanted. Discovery continued at the pace of the discoverer. It was his choice to uncover or cover at his will what he wished to know about us, and it was our lot to remain mute to the process. The attitude developed that the foreigners' right to dominate the land was established by their finding it, and the people—like the flora and fauna—had no alternative but to acquiesce in silence.

The Spanish made Guam their own, but never did they ask the Chamorro people, the old people, what relationship should be forged with them. Nor, centuries later, when the United States took control of the island did it ask the descendants of those Chamorros and those Spanish what association should be formed.

The year 1991 marks another anniversary as well. It will be 50 years since the Japanese invaded Guam during World War II, making the Territory the only U.S. possession with a significant population to be occupied. As we have seen most recently in Kuwait, invading armies are reluctant at best to discuss new political relationships with their conquered people. And the Japanese were true to form. Nor were the people of Guam polled when the Americans returned as to what relationship should be established.

The Japanese aside, we must wonder why the colonizing forces never asked this most fundamental question. Perhaps they felt that the new order they were bringing was so progressive that the people could not help but be overjoyed to embrace it. Or perhaps the ugly hand of racism was at work, and they believed the people could not tell the difference between freedom and subjugation.

Whatever the case, with the close of the war and with increased education opportunities becoming available to the people of Guam, those of my generation realized the disparities we had accepted without question for so long did not have to be the case. It was as if we had been born blind and then miraculously had been given sight. It came as a shock to realize that darkness was not inevitable nor the natural state of the world. And so it was we who realized that we were not a second-class people. Invisible barriers were just that—invisible and without reason. New horizons revealing incredible vistas began to open before us. We had been told for generations, for example, that should we join the Navy, we were worthy to serve as servants, as stewards. My generation began to ask: Why not officers? And there was no reply.

And so slowly at first, and then with accelerating forces, we set out on a quest to achieve our self-determination as a people.

Genuine self-determination, if the word is to have any meaning, is a self-help program. If you truly want it, if it truly means anything to you, you must reach out for it and grasp it as your own.

The people of Guam have been remarkably successful in fulfilling our quest.

The farmers and fishermen, who labored so unrelentingly for their families before and during the war, found themselves toiling in new arenas with the war's end, and today they along with their sons and daughters are the business pioneers, political leaders, and entre-

preneurs guiding a burgeoning economy that is the envy of the central Pacific region.

Economic change brought with it cultural change. From an ethnically homogeneous community, we have grown into a modern, progressive, multiethnic society proud of its cultural harmony.

The economic and cultural changes that have forever altered the face of Guam were totally Guam's to control. Ironically, that is not the case in the area of political self-determination. I say ironically because when we look at the changes that have swept and continue to sweep through Eastern Europe, we see example after example of the people wresting political power from foreign hands or the pawns of foreign hands and taking it for themselves. This is not what Guam wants. We are not seeking separation but are looking instead to form a closer bond. And to accomplish this we must come to a mutually acceptable agreement with the administering authority of the country with which to form a closer tie—which in this case is the United States.

What is astonishing is the tremendous amount of misinformation that our fellow citizens in the various States have about Guam. They are continuously surprised to learn that the full rights of the Constitution do not apply to the Territory. Even our closest friends are astounded that we do not vote for the President and that the delegate from Guam cannot vote on the floor of this House. They do not comprehend that a newly arrived immigrant in the United States will within a few short years possess more political rights than someone on Guam who has been an American citizen all his life. With such a basic lack of knowledge then, it is not surprising that our fellow countrymen do not understand Guam's need to achieve a new political relationship or the process involved.

The people of Guam have set in motion the mechanism for achieving that new relationship. But having begun the operation, they must leave its final success to other hands.

Those hands are the two Houses of this Congress, this House of the American people. But where the judgments of other courts can be appealed, the decision of the Congress will be final. In a very real sense then, you here and our colleagues in the Senate are Guam's Court of Last Resort. If you do not hear our plea, there will be no appeal for the kind of political relationship we are seeking except to leave the family, which is an option we neither seek nor want.

Guam's quest for a new political status is, of course, a two-edged sword. The burden falls heavily on Guam to prove itself worthy of guiding its own political future. But the burden also falls heavily on the United States to do what it must to extend to the people of Guam what it champions for the Baltic nations and the countries of Eastern Europe. The responsibility belongs to the United States to extend to its fellow Americans on Guam the same generosity of spirit that it bestows on all who come to America's shores seeking to be fully incorporated into the American family.

It is indeed a mark of the magnitude of a malady in our system when the full rights of citizenship are not determined by who you are—an American—but by where you reside. Consider this, an American citizen who chooses

to live in a foreign country can still vote for his President by absentee ballot. But an American living on Guam cannot.

With no one to take up the gauntlet for us, we have done so ourselves. In the absence of any effort to change our status, we have assumed the initiative. We have weighed the options and have chosen commonwealth. Now is not the time for this Congress to add even a day to those 470 years of stony silence to the people of Guam. Rather, it is time for you to say, "Yes, we hear you. We know what you want."

The West discovered Guam 470 years ago. Unbeknownst to the West, however, a second discovery has taken place. Collectively and spontaneously, the people of Guam have come to realize that true discovery only occurs when you discover yourself.

We the people of Guam, have discovered ourselves. And in doing so, we have discovered a unique people with a unique culture and a unique language. We have discovered that in a world that homogenizes away cultural distinctions, we must make special efforts and take special care to keep our uniqueness intact. To do otherwise would betray not only those who have gone before but those who will come after. This generation has chosen to pursue a new political status with the United States. But this generation is also the meeting point between the generations who were and those still to come, between what was and what will be. In looking to change our political status when, we are seeking not only an extension of rights but the preservation of our people and culture.

PROSPERITY AND PROPER TREATMENT OF CREDIT UNIONS

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the privilege of speaking to a group of credit union members in my district. My remarks dealt with the prospects and proper treatment of credit unions as we consider financial institutions reform measures. In case they may be of interest to a wider audience, I ask that these remarks be reprinted in the RECORD at this point.

REMARKS OF HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

I'm happy to be here today.

You, as members of Wisconsin Axle Credit Union, have much to be thankful for. A quick glance at your annual report tells me this meeting promises to be a happy occasion, because you've had a very good year.

I congratulate Wisconsin Axle and I wish you continued success.

Since I myself am a member of a credit union, I know full well the benefits of belonging, and I am a strong supporter of credit unions.

During my first days in Congress twelve years ago, I supported allowing Credit Unions to offer checking account services, which was an important advance at that time.

I have been a supporter of credit unions for a number of reasons.

Credit unions add to the diversity and the strength of our country's financial services overall.

Our economic system works best when there are a variety of competitors in any given marketplace.

In a diversified market, some entities become generally competitive, and some become extremely successful in various niches of the market.

Some entities just struggle along, and some fall by the wayside.

But we are all better off, because the competition gives us a chance to keep on discovering better ways of doing things.

It's particularly valuable to have Wisconsin Axle and other credit unions competing in the financial services markets because your basic organizing principle, the cooperative principle, is so different from that of your competitors.

This unique organizational feature adds to the diversity from which comes strength.

The cooperative idea is, in and of itself, a most appealing one. It is rooted in the democratic concept of people with like interests and objectives freely coming together to form an enterprise whose benefits accrue to all its members.

That, of course, is the basis of this whole cooperative movement, of which you are just one part, and which has a long and honorable history in Wisconsin.

The cooperative principle is only threatening if people try to cooperate to gain a monopoly in some area, because then it can be used to deny opportunity to others.

But that has never been a goal, or even a remote possibility, for credit unions.

In fact, Wisconsin Axle and other credit unions continue to be one of the best examples of the cooperative principle at work.

While you operate in only a small corner of the whole financial services industry, you have been vastly successful in that corner.

Among all the types of cooperatives, taken as a group, credit unions have an excellent record of achievement.

And, at a time when American financial institutions are undergoing intense scrutiny, credit unions as a whole are emerging from this thorough examination with a clean bill of health.

Wisconsin Axle's experience here in Oshkosh is, fortunately, not unique. Credit unions have been doing well all over.

Reserves and capital are very high, loan portfolios are strong, and your insurance fund, the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, is in excellent shape.

It faces none of the problems of the savings and loan insurance fund or the Bank's insurance fund, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

These other depository institutions and their insurance funds are experiencing major problems. But credit unions are not.

It's fair to say that credit unions have not been part of the problem, and they should not be forced to be part of the solution.

Any attempt to merge your insurance fund with the FDIC would amount to a raid on your money to benefit someone else.

Even worse, it's a raid on the small to benefit the more powerful. I don't think it's justified.

The democratic chairman of the House Banking Committee, Henry Gonzalez of Texas, has in fact introduced a banking reform bill that would merge your deposit insurance with the FDIC.

His bill would also create a single regulatory agency for depository institutions. When the chairman of the committee puts in

a bill like that, one has to be at least a little concerned.

I wouldn't be TOO concerned, however . . . for several reasons.

For one thing, the Bush Administration's banking reform plan does NOT contain either a merging of insurance funds OR a single regulatory agency.

The Administration will have substantial power to block anything it does not want in this area.

Moreover, two days ago the FDIC came out with a plan for bolstering the bank insurance fund that made no mention of credit unions.

Meanwhile, credit union members themselves are making their views well known to members of congress.

Through thousands of letters—even a few valentines—petitions, rallies and office visit, you are sending a very loud no thanks to Capitol Hill.

In fact, the mail campaign on this issue is one of the biggest I've seen in my twelve years in Congress.

Believe me, members of Congress will hear the message.

And when all is said and done, my best judgment is that you have little to fear.

The case on its merits is weak . . . either for merging insurance funds or for creating a single regulatory agency.

And . . . with little support and much opposition, I don't think either is going to happen.

There are two proposals affecting credit unions in the administration's banking reform plan. One is to put a Treasury official on the board of your regulatory agency, and the other is to phase in over 15 years an accounting change that would stop counting your insurance fund deposits as capital on your books. I think it's fair to say that even though credit unions might oppose these two proposals, they are far less threatening to credit unions than a merging of deposit insurance funds. At the same time, I really can't predict what will happen to them.

In any event, while you must remain vigilant, I believe credit unions have little to fear from the current discussion over deposit insurance reform.

You meet real needs and you have done a good job satisfying those needs.

As a result, today, strong credit unions like Wisconsin Axle face more opportunities than ever before.

Congratulations on another successful year!

Thank you very much.

THE CLEAN VESSEL ACT OF 1991

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, along with 14 of my colleagues, which will provide funds to coastal States for the construction, renovation, and maintenance of shoreside pumpout stations for marine sanitation devices of MSD's for you landlubbers, an MSD is a boat toilet.

Sewage discharged from vessels is a significant contributor to the degradation of water quality in many U.S. bodies of water. Vessel sewage discharges impact water quality in three ways. First, the sewage may contain human pathogens which can cause hepatitis,

gastroenteritis, and cholera. Obviously, this poses human health problems for swimmers who come in contact with contaminated water or shellfish lovers who consume shellfish harvested from contaminated waters. Second, the decomposition of the organic matter in sewage removes dissolved oxygen from coastal waters. Without an adequate supply of oxygen, aquatic organisms can not survive. Finally, vessel sewage contains nutrients which can trigger algae blooms. These blooms are often offensive to the eyes and the nose, but more importantly, when these dense populations of algae die, their decomposition will rob the water of life giving oxygen.

In many U.S. waters, vessels are prohibited from discharging sewage pursuant to Federal or State law. In fact, a recent survey by the Boat Owners Association of the United States found that 63 percent of recreational boaters operate on no discharge waters. That same survey found that 67 percent of the respondents indicated that there are not enough shoreside pumpout stations for MSD's. In my own State of North Carolina only 21 of 104 coastal marinas have MSD pumpout stations. This is a classic "catch 22." Vessel operators are prohibited from discharging their MSD's into our coastal waters, but there is no place for them to properly dispose of the sewage. What are boaters supposed to do?

The legislation I am introducing today attempts to address this problem by earmarking a portion of a coastal State's Wallop-Breaux annual apportionment for the construction, renovation, and maintenance of shoreside pumpout stations for MSD's. The Wallop-Breaux trust fund is financed entirely through excise taxes on fishing rods and reels, tackle, electric trolling motors, and the portion of the gasoline excise tax attributable to use in motorboats. Moneys in the Wallop-Breaux trust fund are available for State sport fish restoration projects, boating safety programs, boating access projects, and wetlands enhancement and creation projects. Payments into the trust fund will go up as a result of the gasoline excise tax increase contained in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. The Wallop-Breaux trust fund will receive a windfall of \$37 million in fiscal 1992. My proposed legislation will take a small portion of that windfall, \$7.3 million, and use it for MSD construction, renovation, and maintenance for the next 5 years. This will translate into coastal State expenditures for MSD pumpout stations in fiscal 1992 that will range from \$36,557 for territories to \$548,355 for large States.

I am confident that my proposal will be supported by the boating and sport fishing public for several reasons. First, the large increase in the Wallop-Breaux trust fund is due to an increase in the gas tax which is paid by the operators of motorboats. Since many motorboats have MSD's, my proposal will direct that a portion of the gas tax moneys be used for projects that directly benefit them. Second, since the Wallop-Breaux program is significantly increasing in size, my proposed legislation will not adversely impact current funding levels for State sport fish restoration programs. In fact, nearly \$30 million in new money will be available for new sport fishing projects. Third, the proposed legislation is flexible. A Governor may petition the U.S. Fish

and Wildlife Service for a reduction or waiver of the mandatory 5-percent expenditure for pumpouts if there are not problems with vessel sewage discharges in the State or there are enough pumpouts in the State. Finally, if my bill leads to cleaner and healthier recreation waters, all boaters and fishermen will benefit.

I urge my colleagues to help clean up our fragile coastal waters by supporting the Clean Vessel Act of 1991.

THE AFTERMATH OF BATTLE:
WHAT HAPPENS NEXT IN THE
MIDDLE EAST?

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, peace has returned in the Middle East. United States and allied forces have decisively crushed the Iraqi army, once the fourth largest in the world. Saddam Hussein has been effectively rendered impotent. His boasts of regional domination have been exposed as only so many empty words. Saddam promised the "mother of all battles" while U.S. forces fought the "mother of all routs." Iraq started this war and made the use of force to free Kuwait necessary. Saddam's folly and intransigence devastated Kuwait, ravaged his own country, and caused thousands upon thousands of needless deaths. The "rivers of blood" he threatened did flow, but it was the blood of his own soldiers, sacrificed needlessly in a cause they obviously did not believe in.

Now that the guns of battle have fallen silent, the task of peace is at hand. In this post-war period, I think it is important to ask ourselves, what is the role of the United States in the Persian Gulf? How do we treat a defeated Iraq? As part of the question, how do we ensure that this peace is a stable and lasting one? The answers to these questions will determine whether or not the peace we construct will stand the test of time. I believe the guiding principle in our post-war efforts is that of cooperation. In large measure it was the unity of the world against Saddam's aggression that was responsible for victory. From the initial days of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the United States and our partners worked through the United Nations to shape our policy and then to maintain cohesion of action, both in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Even though this struggle was clearly led by the United States, it was won and will be paid for by many. As there was no American-imposed solution in war, there must be no American-imposed solution in peace. To lay too heavy a hand upon the region now would be to largely undo much of the good will we have built up on the last few months. Peace must be the creation of many, not dictated by a few.

Our highest initial priority, beyond the quick return of American prisoners of war, must be getting our troops home. From a logistics standpoint, this will not be an easy task. Months were needed to build up our forces; months will be required for packing up and shipping the vast amount of equipment home.

Our men and women have withstood the isolated, often primitive, conditions of the desert for months now. They should not be forced to endure this once necessary lifestyle any longer than is absolutely necessary. Their families, their loved ones are here and eagerly await their return. Let's get them home!

This does not mean all armed forces can be sent home. The region will continue to suffer unrest as we deal with the aftermath of the war. But continued peacekeeping efforts must be a United Nations effort, and be largely composed of Arab forces. I simply can see no long-term military need requiring United States ground troops in either Kuwait or Saudi Arabia. The forces of these two nations, along with our other Arab allies, are sufficient to maintain the peace. To be a force under the flag of the United Nations, non-Arab representatives' involvement will also be necessary. But the American involvement must be minimal. Otherwise, we invite resentment and fears of the "colonial occupation" type. This U.N.-sponsored coalition concept will work as well in peace as it did in war. It only seems logical that largely Arab forces, with the full sanction and under the flag of the United Nations, should be melded into a permanent peacekeeping force.

The withdrawal of U.S. troops and the establishment of a peacekeeping force does not obviate the need for the United States to be prepared for any long-term threats. This region is too important to the United States to turn our back on it now. Militarily, I think there are four things we can do to strengthen the U.S. posture in the region. First, build the fast sea-lift ships and cargo aircraft we desperately need to move men and equipment into a hostile area. Second, reinforce and expand our fleet of prepositioned ships, full of all the equipment a Marine or Army division needs to fight for 30 days. These prepositioned ships were the first to deliver armored vehicles to Saudi Arabia in the tension-filled days following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, when Iraq seemed poised to continue their invasion south. Third, maintain a strong, over-the-horizon naval presence that has the capability to show the flag if needed. Finally, it should be noted just how vital to the success of Operation Desert Storm the Saudi military infrastructure was. Airfields, hangers, port facilities, and communication centers all stood ready to receive American combat elements. We should continue to stress this type of infrastructure, so that American forces may remain at home, but retain the capability to return if the dire need should rise again.

I have stressed that Operation Desert Storm was so overwhelmingly successful because it was a world-wide effort. Still, the United States bore the lion's share of the military burden and, therefore, the cost of the struggle.

The American people supported this effort in large part because they were assured our allies would pay for their fair share of that financial burden. Those foreign commitments must not prove false. Any shortfall in foreign contributions would be intolerable. More importantly, a shortfall would undermine the support of the American public for a future conflict that we may have to become involved in. In this long-run, it is the support of the American peo-

ple that wins wars. The taxpayers must not be forced to shoulder these costs alone.

After World War I, the victors sought to exact their revenge upon a defeated Germany, leaving a deep bitterness among the German people that was instrumental to the rise of Adolf Hitler. While we must be wary about repeating this type of mistake, we also can rightfully expect Iraq to pay dearly, in monetary terms, for its aggression. Iraq must reap what it has sown. Reparations to those who bore the brunt of Iraq's aggression, primarily Kuwait, will be paid. The systematic destruction of that nation's oil-producing capability and basic infrastructure is almost complete. Iraq should also help in the effort to pay for Operation Desert Storm. I understand these reparation payments will be difficult for Iraq to deliver on. Saddam Hussein had already put his country deeply in debt before the invasion of Kuwait because of his war against Iran. But there is tremendous wealth beneath the Iraqi desert. It is this wealth that the victims of Saddam Hussein have a right to.

The reports of atrocities now coming out of Kuwait are truly beyond my ability to comprehend. Summary executions, brutal torture, and rape were Saddam's means to subjugate the Kuwaiti people. Saddam Hussein and his troops violated all basic norms of humanity. Coalition forces in Kuwait have been attempting to find those responsible. Each individual should be held accountable for his actions and tried in a Kuwaiti court of law. Saddam Hussein must also be held personally liable. Not only did he condone these atrocities, but he purposely attacked civilian targets with his Scuds, he willingly opened oil pipelines into the waters of the Persian Gulf, and, when his defeat was readily apparent, he blew up Kuwaiti oil wells. These are material crimes against a nation and against the environment for which he must atone. For crimes against humanity he should be tried in an international court of law.

Lastly, we must turn our efforts to promoting a regional peace in the Middle East. The Middle East has been a powderkeg waiting to explode for years now. Not only have Arabs fought Israel, but Arabs have fought and hated each other. A future peace must recognize that no single man or country must be allowed to terrorize the region again, especially with weapons of mass destruction at his disposal.

Clearly, Iraq cannot be allowed to rearm. Saddam Hussein's weapons were more multinational than our coalition against him. The Chinese, the South Africans, the French, the British, the Soviets, the North Koreans, the Brazilians, and even Americans all generously sold military equipment to Saddam. This must not be repeated. Even more importantly, the widespread and unrestricted supply of high-tech weapons to the region, especially to fanatics, has to stop. This will require a coordination heretofore unknown among the major arms exporters. The Middle East is among the most militarized regions of the world. Oil profits have not gone to social programs but to the wholesale buying of the weapons of war. Clearly, this arms race has spiraled upward and set off a search for ever larger weapons systems. We stand at a precipice, facing a near-term scenario where nations hold ballistic missiles at the ready, topped with chemical or

even nuclear warheads. I support every effort to cap the transfer of these technologies. Even if the nations of the world can agree to this fundamental need, we will have to be ever vigilant about those small companies who will do anything to make money. Those firms who break this embargo must be subject to economic and criminal sanctions.

The fears of an Arab groundswell in support of Saddam Hussein never materialized. But this fear was the result of Saddam's claim that he fought for the cause of the Palestinians. We know that he only fought for his own ends, but the fact remains the Palestinian problem is a central and fundamental cause of unrest in the region. It is a central problem, but does not stand alone. Before it can be settled, the Arab nations must end their hostile stance against Israel by recognizing Israel's right to exist and ending their formal state of war. Even Saudi Arabia still is formally at war with Israel. Once this step is taken, we must convince Israel that its best interests lie in humanely treating the Palestinian people and offering them self-determination and self-dignity. The Palestinian people does not mean the PLO. This terrorist organization has shown its true stripes by supporting and cheering Saddam Hussein. No more attempts should be made to negotiate with the PLO on the behalf of the Palestinian people. But negotiations with the Palestinians must take place. The United States, as Israel's closest ally and stronger supporter, is obliged to convince hard-liners in Israel that the path to peace lies not through the use of force but in the basic recognition of a people's right to be free and to determine their own future. This was an underlying principle in our fight to liberate Kuwait. It must continue to stand as the guiding light of our foreign policy in the Middle East.

The example of Saddam Hussein should vividly prove that a leader must be accountable to this or her people. For if that leader is not, he will be free to imperil his nation in the reckless pursuit of his own fantasies. Americans went to war against Iraq only after the President came before Congress to receive this body's approval. After long debate and much soul-searching, the use of force was authorized by Congress. Democracy worked. The people of this Nation stood solidly behind our troops and our Commander in Chief. Meanwhile, the Iraqi people reaped the bitter fruits of their refusal to restraint their "President." So, too, did the German people eventually pay for blindly supporting a madman. In both cases, the world first had to pay dearly for these dictator's aggression. The lesson is clear. Unless we make every effort to promote democracy in the Middle East, a true peace will escape us.

PRESIDENT BUSH AND HIS HANDLING OF THE PERSIAN GULF CRISIS

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, all across the country and around the world peo-

ple are rightfully paying tribute to President Bush and his handling of the Persian Gulf crisis. I join the 91 percent of Americans who today approve of the job President Bush is doing. His courageous leadership and decisive courses of action over the past few months have renewed America's pride in itself. Likewise, other countries now have tremendous respect for our President and his leadership of the coalition that proved so successful in the gulf.

Today, I would like to submit into the RECORD a letter written by a constituent of mine, Mr. Bart Richards, to President Bush praising him for his courage and leadership during time of crisis. I believe that Mr. Richards' sentiments are comparable to the vast majority of Americans' feelings toward President Bush, the liberation of Kuwait and its people, and the opportunity for peace in an area of the world which has experienced much violence for many years.

MARCH 3, 1991.

HON. GEORGE BUSH,
President of the United States, White House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR PRESIDENT BUSH: Congratulations on a job well done. It is very heartwarming to know the Congress is acknowledging your leadership this Wednesday evening, and in doing so, honoring all those who participated in the gulf theater of operations. The nation came together under your leadership and we can all be proud, Republicans and Democrats alike, of the role this country played in freeing the Kuwaiti people.

During the conflict one battlefield scene keeps coming back to me as a reminder of the human element present in every war. It was an Iraqi soldier coming out of a dugout with his hands in the air crying for mercy. The tears were pouring from his cheeks and you could see he was ill equipped, cold and obviously starving. He cried to his God for help and kissed the hand of a young marine. His fears were eliminated when the marine gently patted him on the head and instructed the Iraqi soldier to kneel in the desert. It was a pathetic sight and for a brief moment the war showed great restraint and humanity. For here in the desert two men unable to speak a common language managed by hand signals to communicate a message of understanding. It was a very touching scene and left an indelible mark in the minds of those who witnessed it on television.

Now that the guns are silent it is my sincere hope that you, and all the other world leaders, will strive to bring this world a measure of peace. The same energy and planning that brought us victory in the desert must be mobilized for a new world order. A world which we can somehow live without the weapons of awesome destruction. It will not be easy but we must make every effort to achieve this goal.

At another time and place in the history of this great country I remember a speech delivered by President Dwight David Eisenhower to the American Society of Newspaper Editors on April 16, 1953. It was a very telling message. He spoke with great passion about the perpetual fear and tension that could result from a possible atomic war. He went to great lengths to outline the burden an arms race would cost the world and how it would drain the wealth and labor of all peoples. Then he added up the price with these words: "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired, signifies, in the

final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and not clothed." He said, "This is not a way of life at all, in any true sense. Under the cloud of threatening war, it is humanity hanging from a cross of iron."

The message Eisenhower delivered in 1953 is still relevant today. No matter how moral, no matter how just, no matter how necessary military action is in a time of crisis, it is only a temporary solution. We have been witness to continuous wars throughout this century and peace has been an elusive goal. Somehow we must marshal the same energies and confidence exhibited in war and strive diligently to bring more order to a troubled world. I have every confidence that you as our President will lead us in this direction. The nation will be listening very carefully to your words to the Congress and the American people on Wednesday night. May a grateful people hear a message of reconciliation and hope.

Again, congratulations to you and the leadership that brought us such a great victory. May history prove kind to your presidency and continue to bring you success in the future. With great pride in our nation, I remain

Respectfully yours,

BART RICHARDS.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN A. HANNAH

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in tribute to John A. Hannah, one of our country's great educators and civic leaders, who died on Saturday, February 23. Mr. Hannah served as president of Michigan State University for 28 years, and for 12 of those years also served as chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Those of us who are old-timers on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, however, remember John Hannah principally as one of the outstanding Administrators of the Agency for International Development, a position which he held from 1969 to 1973. In 1973, the Congress approved a rewrite of foreign assistance legislation known as "New Directions," orienting our Nation's development assistance toward helping poor people in some of the poorest countries around the world. We take credit for this revision as a congressionally instigated reform. In fact, John Hannah was personally involved in formulating the ideas that led to that legislation, and it is to his credit that he was never concerned about taking credit for his role. We can call him a "modest manipulator," for by taking a back seat, John Hannah made the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Congress much more responsible and ensured more active oversight than we might have assumed for an executive branch initiative.

Following his years at the Agency for International Development, Mr. Hannah served as cochair of the 1974 World Food Conference and subsequently was executive director of the World Food Council from 1975 to 1978. At the World Food Council, he was instrumental in generating support for the International Fund for Agricultural Development, whose

mandate is to focus its resources on the poorest groups in the least developed countries and in other low-income food deficit countries.

John Hannah also worked throughout his life to increase the international involvement of Michigan State and other land-grant universities, recognizing that the universities and the United States, as well as developing countries, would benefit from building an international university-based agricultural research system. His work led in 1975 to the passage of the Food Prevention and Freedom from Hunger Program, generally known as title XII, which links U.S. universities with U.S. foreign assistance programs.

My wife Jeanne-Marie joins me in saluting John Hannah for his many contributions to a more equitable society and for his efforts to end world hunger. We offer our sympathies to his family.

THE INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING ACT

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleague, Representative CHET ATKINS, in support of the International Family Planning Act, H.R. 1179. This legislation would overturn the 1985 Mexico City policy.

In theory, preventing abortion was the goal of the Mexico City policy when established in 1985, by ensuring that United States funds would not go to provide abortions. Yet that essentially has been a matter of U.S. policy since adoption of the Helms amendment back in 1973. No new policy or legislation was necessary to draw that line between U.S. funding and abortion activities.

And, apparently, that old policy was working: No organization receiving U.S. funding was ever cited for violating the prohibition on abortion—none. At a 1989 hearing, I asked a State Department official for any evidence of violations of that policy—and he had none. The much-needed family planning assistance was being distributed without running afoul of abortions restrictions.

What has happened, then, since the Mexico City policy was instituted? All available evidence shows that abortions around the world have at least remained level, or actually increased.

We still see, according to the World Health Organization, some 200,000 women die annually due to complications from illegal abortions. In one Nairobi hospital, up to 60 women each day are treated for abortion complications—a fivefold increase in the past 10 years.

Overall, a lack of public information—due to the Mexico City policy—has led to a rise in illegal abortions around the world.

All of these things have occurred in the wake of a policy designed to curtail abortion. Thus experience since 1985 shows one thing plainly and clearly: The Mexico City policy has been an abject failure in achieving its only plausible goal—it is a demonstrably failed policy. This policy was a bad idea trying to solve a problem that did not exist, and only served to make the family planning situation worse.

With the International Family Planning Act, we can eliminate the single largest obstacle to effective, compassionate international family planning assistance. Such assistance is a national goal of the United States; let us then take the step necessary to have our policy lead us toward that goal.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

THE FISHING SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE ACT OF 1991

HON. JOHN MILLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. MILLER of Washington. Mr. Speaker, today I'm introducing the Fishing Vessel Safety and Environmental Compliance Act of 1991. The identical provisions in this bill passed the House last year as an amendment to the Magnuson Fisheries Conservation and Management Act. Unfortunately, the Senate Finance Committee objected because they did not have time for a hearing and my amendment wasn't included in the final version of the Magnuson Act which passed Congress.

Mr. Speaker, this bill makes it easier for those who own fishing vessels and have established tax deferred capital construction fund accounts to comply with fishing vessel safety regulations, environmental regulations and upgrade their processing equipment to enhance the quality of the seafood they catch. It allows vessel owners the flexibility to use their capital construction funds for these safety and environmental improvements.

The seafood industry contributes over \$3 billion a year to Washington State's economy. And it's an industry, much of which is based in my congressional district. Since the seafood industry continues to develop and change, it's important that these companies are able to make needed safety and environmental changes as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker, passing the Fishing Vessel Safety and Environmental Compliance Act of 1991 allows these companies to buy new, modern safety equipment and make needed structural changes to their vessels. Both of which will help companies comply with environmental protection laws, safety laws and improve the quality of the fish they catch. This bill also ensures that fishing companies do everything they can to maintain the quality of the waters in which they operate.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 1283, TO AMEND THE CARIBBEAN BASIN ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing H.R. 1283, a bill to amend the Car-

ibbean Basin Economic Recovery Act to repeal the provisions exempting certain articles from duty-free treatment under the act.

This bill would eliminate all of the existing product-specific exemption that currently preclude textiles and apparel, footwear, handbags, luggage, flat goods, work gloves, leather wearing apparel, canned tuna, petroleum and petroleum products, and watches and watch parts containing components from Communist countries, which are produced in the Caribbean beneficiary country, from receiving duty-free treatment in the United States under the act.

The Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act was enacted in 1983 with strong bipartisan support in order to enhance the economic development of this important region. Unfortunately, because of strong protectionist forces in the United States, a number of compromises were made during the legislative process, including the exemption of a number of so-called import-sensitive products from eligibility for duty-free treatment under the program. As a consequence of these exemptions, the program was less than an overwhelming success during its early years of operation.

Last year, the Congress passed the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act of 1990 to expand and improve the original program. Unfortunately, once again domestic political pressures resulted in a number of compromises which diminished the potential effectiveness of the program.

I believe the time has come for Members to recognize that it is in the best interests of the United States to maximize the effectiveness of the Caribbean Basin Program. Economic stability in this vital region will likely lead to political stability. Further, allowing duty-free treatment for these articles is not likely to have a noticeable adverse impact on domestic industries producing such articles. Even with duty-free treatment, the volume of imports of such products is likely to be negligible with little noticeable effect on U.S. production.

This is important legislation not only for the Caribbean region but for the United States. I urge my colleagues to support it.

THE TIME FOR BALTIC FREEDOM IS NOW

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, on August 11, 1920, Vladimir Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, signed a peace treaty recognizing Latvian independence and "renouncing forever all claims to sovereignty over any part of the former Russian empire now belonging to independent Latvia." Similar treaties were signed with the other two Baltic nations of Estonia and Lithuania.

"Forever" for the brutal Soviet dictator Josef Stalin lasted all of two decades, for in 1940 Soviet rule was imposed upon all three Baltic nations on the bayonets of Soviet troops. After sham elections orchestrated and rigged by Stalin, these sovereign nations become Soviet Socialist Republics and spent the next 50 years in sullen subjugation to Moscow.

In 1990, to his credit, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev sponsored democratic local elections throughout the Soviet Union, including the Baltics. Non-Communist governments committed to national independence swept to power in all three Baltic nations. For the first time in a half century, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania had legitimate, popularly elected governments.

Lithuania's new democratic government seized the opportunity and declared Lithuania's independence on March 11, 1990. But then, democratization in the Soviet Union hit a sudden roadblock. The Soviet Central Government steadfastly refused to acknowledge the rights of Baltic nations to national independence. Gorbachev decided he would rather hold together the Soviet empire with heavy handed authoritarianism that allow the Baltic Republics to regain their independence.

Events came to a tragic head in January of this year when coup attempts in Lithuania and Latvia resulted in bloodshed. The shadowy anti-independence national salvation committees which fomented the coups were tacitly supported by Moscow and are reported to have direct ties with the hard-line Soviet KGB.

The continued presence of Soviet black beret troops in the Baltics intimidates local citizens, but does not diminish their desire for freedom. These shock troops have succeeded only in aggravating tensions in the Baltic Republics in the evident hopes that violence will legitimize forceful and overt Soviet intervention.

The United States has never recognized the forceful incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union. As we approach the first anniversary of Lithuania's restoration of independence, I call upon President Bush to use every available opportunity to press the cause of Baltic independence with Mikhail Gorbachev and the Soviet Central Government.

Similarly, I call upon President Gorbachev to recognize the legitimate national aspirations of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. The 1990 Nobel Peace Prize laureate will make the world, including the Soviet Union, a better place when he lets those nations become truly free once again.

TRIBUTE TO THE FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF STEUBENVILLE, OH

HON. DOUGLAS APPLIGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. APPLIGATE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Family Service Association of Steubenville, for 80 years of dedicated service to the families of the Upper Ohio Valley. The anniversary will be celebrated at the annual meeting of the board of directors on March 14, 1991.

The Family Service Association was founded in 1911 by a group of Steubenville citizens, known then as Associated Charities, whose purpose it was to assure that no needy family went uncared for. They were incorporated in 1913 under the name of the Social Service Union of Steubenville. The original signers of

the articles of incorporation were George H. Miller, Louis W. May, Gertrude W. Mendel, Henry F. Lawler, and William E. Pollen.

In its early stages, the agency was completely self-sufficient. They raised all of their own funds through charitable contributions and the sale of used newspapers. They provided invaluable programs to the community such as child welfare, transportation, and employment services. They created Mother's Pension, which was a predecessor to the Aid to Dependent Children Program, a tuberculosis seal campaign to help cover the costs of nurses who cared for those stricken with the disease, and also served as a source of food and coal for needy families.

From 1921 to 1930, the group assumed responsibility for maintaining the vital statistics for Steubenville and were also responsible for the administration of the city's poor fund and Mears relief fund. With the help of the Kiwanis Club the agency established the Visiting Nurses Program for Handicapped Children. This program continued until 1962, when it was taken over by the city health department. Due to the increased demand for agency services the Rotary Club took over the job of raising and managing agency moneys. In 1931, the Community Chest was established and became a major source of funding. In 1939, the agency began providing professional counseling services, as well as foster care and adoption services. From 1963 to 1967, the first staff members with masters degrees in social work were hired and family casework counseling became the basic agency function.

In 1980, under the direction of the late Janet Sullivan, the agency was certified as an outpatient mental health center and consumer credit counseling began. The agency was also expanded to include hearing-impaired services. They were instrumental in the creation of ALIVE, Inc., an abused women's shelter.

Today, under the direction of Michael S. Davis, the agency continues to provide counseling to families and addicts, adoption services, employees' assistance programs, consumer credit counseling services, and advocacy for families.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege and honor to ask my colleagues to join with me in acclamation of the Family Service Association for the Services they have provided over the last 80 years to the citizens of the Upper Ohio Valley.

STRIDES IN MINORITY EDUCATION

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a special minority education program, the Educational Opportunity Scholarship Fund, which has begun activities in my congressional district.

Last year a scholarship fund of over \$250,000 was established by a group of anonymous local donors to provide for the education of children in the Louisville and Jefferson County area. Specially targeted are minority youngsters who are deemed to be at high risk of not finishing school.

The program is being administered by the Louisville Community Foundation Inc. Darrell Murphy is the director of the foundation, while Michael Bowles administers the scholarship fund. The Lincoln Foundation Inc. aids the Community Foundation in selecting and reviewing candidates.

The unique aspect of the Educational Opportunity Scholarship Fund Program, Mr. Speaker, is that the all-expenses-paid education begins in preschool and continues through to the completion of college studies. Tuition, books, room and board all are part of the financial package.

In the program, the emphasis in high school is on a curriculum designed to prepare the student for college level studies. Maintenance of good grades and strict classroom attendance are also demanded of the student.

Mr. Speaker, I feel the Educational Opportunity Scholarship Fund proves an important point in the field of education and community relations: That there are creative ways to provide educational opportunities to disadvantaged families in America.

I commend Louisville Community Foundation for spearheading the Educational Opportunity Scholarship Fund Program. I have every confidence the program has a bright future and will serve the best interests of our young people.

THE 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF ROSE AND HERBERT RUBIN

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House to the upcoming wedding anniversary of Rose and Herbert Rubin.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Rubin were united in marriage on July 6, 1941. They are the proud parents of Barbara Rubin Brown Cooper, Caroline Rubin Temlock, and Dr. Donald L. Rubin, and have six grandchildren.

Rose and Herbert Rubin are, and have been, a tower of strength, support, understanding and limitless love for their family. Their love, devotion, caring, sensitivity, and responsiveness to their family, friends, and all who know them are their hallmark and tradition.

The dedication and commitment inherent in their personal natures are reflected in the extremely successful professional careers of both Herbert and Rose Rubin. Both graduates of New York University Law School, they were admitted to the New York State Bar Association in 1942. At that point in their lives, they took on a relentless dedication to civic, political, and altruistic endeavors which grew with the passage of time.

Herbert Rubin joined the Signal Corps Reserve, was inducted into active duty and was sent to Camp Crowder, MO. He was later reassigned to Fort Monmouth, NJ, for Officers Candidate School. He made lieutenant and accepting the first of several teaching positions in his career, he taught law at Officers Candidate School. Upon leaving the service,

in the years that followed, he accepted teaching positions at Monmouth College, New York University Law School, Fashion Institute of Technology, and Rutgers Law School.

Herbert Rubin's practice of law had its early beginnings as an attorney with the judge advocate general. His association with Walter Herzfeld and Angelo Sereni led to a move to Wall Street. At that point in his career Herbert Rubin joined the Jewish War Veterans, the Laurelton Jewish Center, the Federation of Jewish Philanthropics, the Queens Bar Association, and the Democratic Club.

The legal career of Herbert Rubin continually flourished. In 1960, the firm of Sereni, Herzfeld & Rubin was changed to Herzfeld & Rubin upon the departure of Angelo Sereni. Herbert Rubin argued his first case in the court of appeals, and ran in a primary election for Congress. Further highlights of his impressive career include:

Candidate in primary election for New York State Assembly seat, 1965.

Queens Bar President, New York State Bar Association House of Delegates, Judiciary Committee of Association of the Bar, 1970.

Appointed to New York State Judicial Screening Committee. Chairman, Liberal Party Law Committee and Counsel to Liberal Party, 1970.

Appointed to Senator MOYNIHAN's Judicial Screening Committee; 1977.

Traveled with Mrs. Rubin to Paris and Israel with U.J.A. Rosenwald mission, 1979.

Traveled with Mrs. Rubin to London, Israel, Egypt, and Austria with second Rosenwald mission, 1981.

Donated Justice Rose Rubin and Herbert Rubin International Law Library, New York University Law School; 1986.

The life and legal career of Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Rose Luttan Rubin's is equally impressive and distinguished. She was admitted to the bar; appellate division, first department, New York, 1942; U.S. Supreme Court; and southern and eastern districts, U.S. District Courts of New York.

Her extensive law practice includes affiliations with the following: Herzfeld and Rubin, P.C. and predecessor firms, 1952-65, 1968-73; New York State Labor Relations Board, review attorney, 1942-44; staff attorney, office of judge advocate general, Fort Monmouth, NJ, 1945-46; assistant district attorney, Queens County, 1966; assistant corporation counsel, New York City Law Department, 1967-68; hearing examiner (per diem), parking violations bureau, New York City Transportation Administration, 1971-73.

Rose Rubin's judicial experience includes: justice, supreme court, New York State, 1983 to present; judge, Court of Claims, New York State, and acting justice, supreme court, New York State, 19073-82.

The public and related service history of Rose Rubin reads as follows: president, New York University Law Review Alumni Association, 1987-91; New York University Law School International Law Library named in honor of Herbert Rubin and Justice Rose Luttan Rubin International Law Library; president, New York State Association of Women Judges, 1982-84; regional director, the Women National Association of Women

Judges, 1982-84; director, the Women Judges Fund for Justice, 1990 to present; recipient of the distinguished Jurist Award—Jewish Lawyers Guild, 1991; recipient of the distinguished Alumnus Award—New York University School of Law Alumni Association; member, Council on the Future of Law School—New York University School of Law; chairman, New York City Local School Board District 29, Queens, 1965-69; vice chairman, secretary and member, New York City School Board District 50, Queens, 1957-70; candidate, Representative to Congress, Ninth Congressional District, 1968; justice of the New York Supreme Court, Eleventh Judicial District, Liberal Party, 1970, 1971, 1973; Republican, conservative and liberal parties, 1977 and 1980; named to the Hunter College Hall of Fame; vice president and director, Association of Court of Claims Judges; secretary, National Conference of Special Court Judges; secretary, National Conference of Special Court Judges, American Bar Association, 1976-77; recipient, National Conference of Christians and Jews Award, Queens division; honoree, lawyers division, Israel Bonds; treasurer, Confederation of Local School Boards of the City of New York, 1964-68; director, Conservative Synagogue of Fifth Avenue; listed in "Who's Who of American Women," "The World Who's Who of Women," "Dictionary of International Biography," and bicentennial memorial edition of "Community Leaders and Noteworthy Americans"; chairman, Committee on Judicial Sabbaticals, New York State Association of Supreme Court Justices, Council of Judicial Associations of the New York Bar Association, ABA Conference of State Trial Judges; director, New York Women's Bar Association, 1976-79; director, Queens Child Guidance Center; director, Jewish Lawyers Guild; treasurer, Association of Supreme Court Justices, First Judicial Department; director, Mental Health Association; member, National Association of Women Judges Task Force on Gender Bias; and New York State chairperson, International Community Outreach Committee 1989 to present.

Rose Rubin is an active member of the following organizations: American Bar Association; New York State Trial Lawyers Association; New York State Bar Association; Queens County Bar Association; Queens County Women's Bar Association; National Association of Women Lawyers—former chair, committee on judicial administration; National Association of Women Judges—former chair, finance committee and former district director; Association of Assistant District Attorneys of Queens County; American Jewish Congress; American Jewish Committee; Hunter College Alumni Association; Gallatin Associates of New York University; Weinfeld Associates of New York University School of Law; and the American Judicature Society; Institute of Judicial Administration.

Herbert and Rose Rubin have lived and continue to live their lives with great dignity and genuine grace, always demonstrating a deep and continuing concern for human values and ideals, and in doing so, have inspired others to do the same. Their 50th wedding anniversary is an event of personal triumph and joy; a result of the love, hard work and spirit that this couple has invested in their marriage.

These same values have been passed on to their loved ones, producing a family that is close-knit and supportive of its individual members, public minded in its relations to the community, and committed to the ideals of citizenship upon which this Nation was founded. They have touched the lives of their family and many friends through the shining example of their marriage which has stood as evidence of the devotion and admiration which they possess for one another.

The longevity of this enduring marriage does truly mark a milestone in life's progression; an event of personal triumph and joy. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Rubin a joyous 50th wedding anniversary.

RECOGNITION OF THE HAWAII COUNTY CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCY

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great honor and pride at the achievements of the Civil Defense Agency of the County of Hawaii in my district, which has been selected to receive an Outstanding Public Service Award from the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA]. I extend my heartfelt congratulations to Mr. Harry Kim, who serves with distinction as director of Hawaii County Civil Defense on the volcano island. Throughout the years, this still young and growing island has experienced disastrous tidal waves, devastating floods and rainstorms, as well as the awesome yet destructive volcanic eruptions, for which the island is famous.

Mayor Lorraine Roderer Inouye has been invited by FEMA to receive the award on behalf of the County of Hawaii, at the director's annual awards ceremony on March 7 at the Health and Human Services Building. I wish to take this opportunity to welcome Mayor Inouye on her first official visit to Washington as mayor of Hawaii County.

The Hawaii County Civil Defense Agency has contributed so much to the well-being of the citizens of the county. This award it is receiving is a much deserved recognition of the tireless efforts of Hawaii's civil defense workers. In particular FEMA pointed to Hawaii County's exemplary response to the eruptions of Kilauea Volcano which has been ongoing since 1983 at the cost of almost 200 homes and millions upon millions of dollars. In a letter to Mayor Inouye, Associate Director Grant C. Peterson stated that:

Hawaii County's vigilant watch over the situation, ensuring that residents are provided with advisories and recommendations on protective actions, is a model for long-term, ongoing emergency situations.

These accolades pay just tribute to public service above and beyond the call. But this is certainly no surprise to the residents of Hawaii County, who have benefited from the high standards of performance of its civil defense under the leadership of Mr. Kim.

I congratulate Mayor Inouye as well as Civil Defense Director Kim and their outstanding

team of agency workers, on their record of excellence, and on their recognition by FEMA as a leader in public service.

TRIBUTE TO ED HARVEY

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Ed Harvey, head football coach who is retiring from coaching this year from Garber High School in Essexville, MI which is located in my congressional district. He is also a very popular teacher whose dedication and devotion to his students and players has made him a legend at Garber High School. While he will continue to teach, we will remember him as a distinguished coach.

As the newest member of the High School Football Coaches Hall of Fame, Ed was also well liked and respected among his fellow coaches. With a career total of 137 wins, 80 losses and 2 ties, Ed enjoyed a winning record in 19 of his 25 years as head coach. With his spark, Garber High School has made four playoff appearances, had two back-to-back undefeated teams, and won 11 Tri-Valley conference championships. This six-time winner of the Region II "Coach of the Year" will be sorely missed by all.

I've especially heard a great deal about this man from Don Hare, Ed's friend and my chief of staff in Saginaw. Ed is both a wonderful husband to his wife, Sandy, and a beloved father to his three daughters, Jennifer, Tina, and Susan, and to his grandson, Jason. Ed received his bachelor of arts degree from Central Michigan University and his master's degree from the University of Michigan.

Ed's teaching and coaching career began in 1963 at St. Francis High School in Traverse City where he taught social studies and was assistant football coach. Two years later, he moved on to Garber High School where he continued to teach social studies and took over the position as head football coach. While at Garber, he also took over the varsity softball program for 3 years in which he led them to 151 wins, 9 losses, and a trip to the State semifinals in 1980.

Ed's star rose as head football coach at Garber. He is a household name in the Essexville area, and has been a major influence on both his students and former players. Please join me in wishing Ed Harvey the very best luck in his new season following his retirement as head football coach from Garber High School.

ROSWELL PAPER 100 YEARS OLD

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure today to honor one of New Mexico's most outstanding newspapers. The Roswell Daily Record is celebrating its centennial.

The Roswell Daily Record, serving southeastern New Mexico, was founded this very day back in 1891.

The Daily Record started as a weekly newspaper on March 6, 1891, as the first Democratic newspaper in New Mexico. It became a daily newspaper on March 3, 1903, and has been an exceptional independent newspaper ever since.

Over the years, the Daily Record has absorbed three newspapers—the Roswell Journal in July 1903, the Roswell Evening News in June 1925, and the Roswell Morning Dispatch in April 1950.

The paper was founded by E.O. Creighton who served as publisher and editor. Today, the paper and the community are ably served by current publisher R. Cory Beck and editor Jerry R. McCormack. Publisher Beck and editor McCormack have a most competent and devoted staff who help make the Daily Record a highly respected publication throughout New Mexico. The paper has received numerous awards and citations over the years.

I am pleased to report that the Roswell Daily Record is the seventh New Mexico paper to hit the century mark. The other Century Club dailies are the Santa Fe New Mexican which is 142 years old, the Carlsbad Current-Argus, 112; the Albuquerque Journal, 111; the Las Vegas Optic, 111; The Las Cruces News-Sun, 110; and the Farmington Times, 103.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Roswell Daily Record for joining the Century Club. This honor is well deserved. I wish the paper continued success in its second century of serving the public good.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION FINANCING REFORM ACT OF 1991

HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday my colleague Mr. LEVIN and I introduced the Unemployment Insurance Administrative Financing Reform Act of 1991. This legislation is desperately needed in order to assure that adequate funding is provided to administer the unemployment insurance [UI] system.

The current recession has focused a great deal of attention on the UI program. Our bill focuses on one of the most distressing problems facing the system today; the lack of funds to administer the program. Last year, due to increasing unemployment claims administrative funds ran short and supplemental funding was needed for the States to continue to process claims for benefits. Again this year, there is a shortfall in funding which the Department of Labor has estimated to be \$200 million.

The problem is not the result of a lack of money. The Federal unemployment tax [FUTA] is dedicated specifically for this purpose. Furthermore, the trust fund which holds the FUTA tax receipts is overflowing.

There is a structural problem with the UI program. While benefits are automatically pro-

vided to all those meeting the eligibility requirements, funds to administer the program are subject to annual appropriations. Over the past several years the President has underestimated the level of unemployment in order to minimize funding for the administration of the program. Why? Because the surpluses in these trust funds mask the true extent of our Federal deficits.

This lack of administrative funding has resulted in claimants having to wait in long lines in order to apply for benefits. Then having waited in these lines, they often are forced to wait several weeks in order to receive their first benefits check.

Our bill makes the administrative funding of the UI system mandatory. The funding includes two components: First, base operating funds which represent the minimum funding necessary to sustain the UI system, and second, additional funds to administer the anticipated additional workload based on the economic assumptions included in the President's budget. This allows the funding for the administration of the program to fluctuate proportionately with the workload. The bill establishes a formula that will be used to automatically calculate the additional administrative funding based on the anticipated level of unemployment.

Our bill also establishes a mechanism to provide additional funds, during the year, if unemployment exceeds the level anticipated at the beginning of the year. Under this mechanism, additional funding is automatically made available when the unemployment experienced by the States exceeds the level anticipated at the beginning of the year.

I urge my colleagues to join Mr. LEVIN and myself and cosponsor the Unemployment Insurance Administrative Financing Reform Act of 1991.

SUPPORT BETTER TRAINING FOR INDUSTRIAL TRUCK OPERATORS

HON. AUSTIN J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a concurrent resolution which calls on the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA] of the Department of Labor to act on an important and long neglected matter. As you may be aware, a petition was filed in March 1988 with OSHA to amend existing Federal regulations requiring formal training and certification for operators of powered industrial trucks. This petition sought a clarification of the current regulations by specifically outlining the elements of an adequate training program for operators of these vehicles. OSHA responded to this petition by launching into a lengthy 1-year study.

Last year, I introduced a resolution similar to this proposal, because I believed then as I do now that the time to study this measure has already elapsed. In Autumn of last year, OSHA formally began proceedings to implement these regulatory proposals. While I laud OSHA for their recent action, I feel it is necessary to continue to encourage the agency in

the direction of progress. For this reason, I am reintroducing a resolution calling on OSHA to continue their momentum.

The President has stated repeatedly that better training and education of the American work force is a priority during his tenure in office. This petition provides him with an excellent opportunity to implement this public policy goal.

The value of a thorough training program cannot be underestimated. A properly trained employee will contribute to the reduction of job related accidents, and in the end make the workplace safer and more productive for everyone. I believe that my resolution provides benefits both to operators as well as those ultimately charged with the costs of job site accidents.

For these reasons I have introduced this concurrent resolution. I ask that you join with me today and support this measure because ignoring proper work training puts present and future workers at risk.

A MOTHER'S PRAYER

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to share with my colleagues a poem which truly expresses what the mother of a soldier must feel when our Nation is at war.

Mrs. James E. Cline of Mableton, GA, wrote and dedicated this work to her son, Sgt. James E. Cline, who at the time was serving our country as part of Operation Desert Storm. In "A Mother's Prayer," Mrs. Cline expresses love for her child, pride for her country, and faith in God that he will protect her son and bring him home safely. Mr. Speaker, I am certain every mother whose child served in the Persian Gulf war experienced similar feelings. Accordingly, I would like to recognize my constituent's efforts, and share with you her poetic tribute to her son.

Mrs. Cline's poem follows:

A MOTHER'S PRAYER

(By Mrs. James E. Cline)

Lord I ask be with my son today
Please God keep him safe while he is away
Standing guard upon strange land
Just to be sure that our freedom stands
His duty calls, his head held high
While keeping watch over all the sky
Dreaded missiles full of destruction
Heading toward Earth to cause reduction
Mother's cry can be heard for miles
While lifting their arms
To shield their small child
Dreaded gas afraid to breathe
Please Lord, put our hearts at ease
Bring an end to this war soon
Protect my boy by the shining moon
Lord be with him and give him strength
To weather this storm Saddam has sent
Guide him through the darkness of night
Be with him throughout 'til morning light
I ask this Lord in thy great name
Have him come home safe not lame
Don't let him loose his life I pray
Bring him home to me today

POSITIVE EFFECTS OF MUSIC AND OTHER ART EDUCATION

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, during the 1980's, educational reform made it onto 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. Ignoring music and other arts in children's education denies our children the opportunity to develop their human potential.

Every child should be encouraged to participate in music and the other arts to enhance 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.

The efforts of the Music Educators National Conference, the National Association of Music Merchants, and the National Academy of Arts and Sciences, Inc. are commended for their national campaign to achieve national recognition for the value of music and the other arts in education. Local communities must be encouraged to participate in their 1991-92 grassroots campaign.

Let us call upon all parents, educators, school board members, and administrators to work together to promote the positive effects of music and other art education.

FUNDS FOR KALOKO-HONOKOHAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill to provide \$400,000 for the Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park in Kona, HI. These funds would provide for the preparation of a general management plan for the park, to conduct necessary archeological, geological, and water studies, and to provide for the interim use of the park.

Once an ancient Hawaiian dwelling place, the area known as Kaloko-Honokohau is an important part of Hawaiian history and culture. Rich with the evidence of a once thriving culture, Kaloko-Honokohau is perhaps the only site left in Hawaii where we can truly see how the native Hawaiians built their homes, provided food for their families through the cultivation of fishponds, lived their lives, and honored their dead.

In 1978 the Congress recognized its importance and established the Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park to preserve and protect for future generations this natural monument to the way of life in old Hawaii. The Congress was specific in its intent for this important piece of living history, and called for a center for the preservation, interpretation, and

perpetuation of traditional native Hawaiian activities and culture as outlined by a commission of native Hawaiian representatives.

Now, over 10 years later, the vision of the Congress and the people of Hawaii for Kaloko-Honokohau has yet to be realized. The park continues to lie dormant, virtually unknown and inaccessible to the public. This bill, Mr. Speaker, would provide the necessary resources for the National Park Service to prepare a general management plan and allow the people of Hawaii, and visitors as well, to enjoy the park even before full implementation of the plan.

It has been over 20 years since I first began efforts to preserve and protect Kaloko-Honokohau. Hawaii cannot wait another 10 years, 5 years, or even 1 year to be able to use this precious resource for the education of our children. Everyday that this park is allowed to languish, is a day that we allow history to waste away. Mr. Speaker, it is important to the people of Hawaii and the Nation that we provide the necessary resources to make the vision of Kaloko-Honokohau a reality.

THE PRESENTATION OF A NATIONAL SYMBOL OF SUPPORT FOR U.S. TROOPS STATIONED IN THE PERSIAN GULF

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend one of my constituents, Mrs. Ann Lamon, for the action she has taken to support our brave men and women who are stationed in the Middle East.

In a recent letter Mrs. Lamon expressed to me her pride in our American troops, her prayerful hopes for peace in all the world, and her confidence in a victorious homecoming for the U.S. forces stationed in the Persian Gulf. Because of these feelings she has been inspired to design a flag that encompasses her sentiments, and perhaps those of all Americans who take pride in the principles of democracy and justice that our great country champions in the Middle East today. As Mrs. Lamon explains, "Our troops need the inspiration of a unified backing of the American people. They need to know that they will not be forgotten."

I am fortunate to have been one of the first recipients of this inspiring standard. Mrs. Lamon has offered her banner to me, to present to you today, as a national symbol of support for our troops. The flag design in red, white, blue, and yellow has a star for each State, a dove for peace, and a yellow ribbon representing our hopes for the speedy and safe return of our troops.

Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues in the House, join me today in applauding Mrs. Ann Lamon for her active role in support of our troops, and in recognizing Mrs. Lamon's flag as a national symbol of support for our American forces in the Middle East. Mrs. Lamon's sincere patriotism is to be commended and held up as an example for all to admire and strive to emulate.

REMEMBER OUR PRISONERS OF WAR, BOTH PAST AND PRESENT, SUPPORT THE GENERAL MIHAILOVICH MEMORIAL

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, no one can forget the chilling image of the first U.S. prisoners of war who were paraded across Iraqi television. Their faces brought Americans painfully aware of the fear and uncertainty that all of our POW's, both past and present, confronted under enemy hands.

Over 45 years ago in another war against another dictator whose ruthlessness eclipses even that of Saddam Hussein's, nearly 500 U.S. servicemen were faced with the same situation as our POW's in Iraq. In World War II, after their planes crashed over Yugoslavia on their return from bombing raids, 500 American airmen were confronted with the threat of being captured by the Germans who were notorious for their inhumane treatment of POW's.

Fortunately, these men never faced their enemy as have our servicemen in Iraq due to the courage and commitment of one man who risked his life to save others. This man was Gen. Draza Mihailovich, honored by President Truman and bestowed the Legion of Honor posthumously for his valor. Surprisingly, however, when the men he rescued petitioned to erect a monument to the general—who not only saved their lives but stood as an ally to the United States—they were stunned to find opposition where they thought they would find assistance.

I am once again introducing legislation to recognize the debt America owes to General Mihailovich. This bill authorizes the National Commission of American Airmen rescued by General Mihailovich to establish a public monument to honor the general for his role in saving the lives of our airmen. The commission has agreed to finance the entire construction and maintenance of the monument. They are simply requesting land on which to build it.

As time is of the essence for our POW's remaining in Iraq, so too is it for the men rescued by General Mihailovich. Many have already died without realizing their dream and obligation to General Mihailovich. Let us not stand in their way any longer.

Although our Nation stands again in peace, we should never forget the faces of war that make our peace possible. Please show your support for our prisoners of war by saluting the man who, 45 years ago, saved our men and served our country.

A SALUTE TO MICHAEL D. DICICCO

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the achievements of UNICO labor honoree Michael D. DiCicco. As always this "Salute to

Labor" honoree is a respected union leader, but in Michael's case, he has also been chosen for his special contributions to humanity.

Mike was born and raised in Philadelphia and is a second generation Boilermaker, following in Mike, Sr.'s, footsteps. He joined Boilermaker's Lodge No. 13 as a young man after serving his country through 6 years of active reserve in the Pennsylvania Army National Guard. Twenty-one years ago he began his ascent through the ranks. Elected recording secretary in 1978, he was appointed business agent in 1980, and since 1984 has been business manager. In addition to his daily activities with the Boilermakers Lodge No. 13, which has jurisdiction of 41 counties in eastern Pennsylvania and New Castle County, DE, he also serves as vice president of three councils; the Pennsylvania State Building Trades, the Philadelphia Building Trades, and the Mechanical Trades.

Mike's concern for the welfare of his membership is evident in his being instrumental, as chairman of negotiations, in securing permanent funding for Local 13's special funds for scholarships, sick and distressed members and retirees. His union also contributes through its general fund to many charities, as well as participation through their international to the City of Hope. Concern for individuals is also displayed by his union's support to families of people with leukemia and his personal membership in Lodge #2603, the Order of the Sons of Italy.

A family man, happily married to Susan for 23 years, they have two grown children, Krista and James. Mike DiCicco is an individual who truly espouses quality union leadership, civic endeavors, and family harmony—an example of a man who fits the UNICO motto, "Service Above Self."

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE GEORGE J. LONG

HON. JIM BUNNING

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 6, 1991

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce the retirement of the Honorable George J. Long, Chief U.S. Magistrate Judge for the Western District of Kentucky and Special Magistrate Judge of the United States.

Judge Long has given a long and distinguished service to his country. He graduated from St. Xavier High School in Louisville, KY. With the advent of World War II he entered the Army Air Force where he rose to the rank of sergeant. Following the war, he completed his bachelor of arts at the University of Louisville in 1948 and in 1950 earned his juris doctorate from the University of Louisville School of Law.

After graduation, Judge Long began private practice in Louisville until the beginning of the Korean conflict. At this time he was recalled to active service and rose to the rank of captain. He continued as an Air Force reservist before retiring in 1967 as major.

After returning from Korea, Judge Long engaged in private practice and served as the Jefferson County Trial Commissioner from

1961 until 1970. In 1970, President Nixon appointed Judge Long as the U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Kentucky. During his tenure, Judge Long was and still is considered by many to have been the best U.S. attorney in the country. Following his resignation in 1977, Judge Long returned to private practice before being appointed to the bench on October 13, 1978.

Judge Long has distinguished himself as an articulate and scholarly jurist. Rarely does the appellate court disagree with his decisions. Judge Long is normally affirmed for the reasons set forth in his opinions. In 1988, the American Bar Association recognized Judge Long as the Special Magistrate Judge of the United States.

Judge Long is a member of the Kentucky Bar Association, Federal Bar Association, Louisville Bar Association, and American Bar Association. His retirement is a great loss not only to Kentucky but also to the people of the United States. We wish him well.

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, March 7, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

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
- 9:30 a.m.
 - Joint Economic
 - To hold hearings on the employment-unemployment situation for February. SD-628
- 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

Appropriations

Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, Office of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, and the Congressional Budget Office.

SD-116

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, and S. Con. Res. 12, to express the sense of the Congress that the civil rights and civil liberties of all Americans, including Arab Americans, should be protected at all times, and particularly during times of international conflict of war.

SD-226

10:30 a.m.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to examine the financial and international factors that may affect the length and depth of a recession, and the economic outlook.

SD-628

MARCH 11

10:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Military Construction Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for military construction programs, focusing on base closure and NATO infrastructure.

SD-138

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

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Navy posture and Marine Corps posture.

SD-138

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 As-

stant Secretary for Health, the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, and the Centers for Disease Control.

SD-192

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of State.

S-146, Capitol

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on financial modernization of the banking industry, focusing on deposit insurance reform.

SD-538

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

Foreign Relations

Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for foreign relations.

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 development assistance programs.

SD-138

MARCH 13

9:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Securities Subcommittee

To hold hearings on municipal finance.

SD-538

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

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine and evaluate global warming and other environmental consequences of energy strategies.

SD-406

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine violence against women, focusing on hate crimes.

SD-226

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

2:30 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on the nominations of Richard W. Goldberg, of North Dakota, to be a Judge of the United States Court of International Trade, Oliver W. Wanger, to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of California, and Robin J. Cauthron, to be a United States District Judge for the Western District of Oklahoma.

SD-226

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

MARCH 14

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on the Judiciary's Subcommittee on Antitrust, Monopolies and Business Rights on the marketing of infant formula, focusing on pricing and advertising.

SD-226

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the nomination of William H. Kennoy, of Kentucky, to be a Member of the Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority.

SD-406

Judiciary

Antitrust, Monopolies and Business Rights Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry on the marketing of infant formula, focusing on pricing and advertising.

SD-226

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

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary
Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Justice.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of the Treasury.

SD-116

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

Environment and Public Works
Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on public building service and to examine how to provide excellence in public building design.

SD-406

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

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Housing and Urban Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for mass transit.

SD-538

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

Environment and Public Works
Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the financial and programmatic management of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

SD-406

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Small Business Administration, and the Economic Development Administration and the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce.

S-146, Capitol

Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nomination of Kenneth L. Ryskamp, of Florida, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the General Services Administration, and the United States Postal Service.

SD-116

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

Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on S. 250, to establish national voter registration procedures for Federal elections.

SR-301

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

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Internal Revenue Service, and Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Department of the Treasury.

SD-116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

SR-253

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

Finance

International Trade Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the renewal of the U.S.-Japan Semiconductor Trade Agreement.

SD-215

APRIL 9

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Institute of Standards and Technology of the Department of Commerce.

S-146, Capitol

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

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on S. 250, to establish national voter registration procedures for Federal elections.

SR-301

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

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the White House residence, and the Office of Personnel Management.

SD-116

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

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, and the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce.

S-146, Capitol

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

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of Management and Budget, and the Executive Office of the President.

SD-116

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
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the United States Information Agency and the Board for International Broadcasting.

S-146, Capitol

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-192

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration of the Department of Justice.

S-146, Capitol

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

Appropriations
 Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of National Drug Control Policy.
 SD-116

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 De-

tional 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 De-

partments 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 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

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