

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AMERICAN EMPIRE: THE U.S. TERRITORIES

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1991

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, last year the Dallas Morning News published an article about the U.S. territories, their political status, and their future. The Honolulu Star Bulletin & Advertiser reprinted the article on September 23, 1990, under the title: "American Empire: The U.S. Territories." The article presents the fundamental problems faced by U.S. territories and describes what many of us from the territories see as a lack of a comprehensive policy with regard to the territories. As the Puerto Rico plebiscite brings the territories issue to the news again, I commend this article to my colleagues.

I submit a copy of the article for insertion in the RECORD.

[From the Honolulu Star Bulletin & Advertiser, Sept. 23, 1990]

AMERICAN EMPIRE: THE U.S. TERRITORIES

(By Doug J. Swanson and Ed Timms)

More than 200 years after it was born in a struggle against colonialism, the United States approaches the 21st century as one of the world's largest colonial powers.

The U.S. flag flies over more than 3.7 million people overseas. They speak at least a dozen different tongues on tiny islands scattered across 14 time zones. America's territorial reach spans the equator and crosses the date line, more than 10,000 miles from end to end.

Some of the United States' island dominion fits the popular image of tropical paradise. And a lot of it comes closer to slum-with-coconut-palms.

Ronald Reagan once referred to the islands as members of "our American family."

Perhaps distant cousins. From the Virgin Islands in the Caribbean to Palau in the Pacific, the residents of the U.S. protectorates are impoverished, economically dependent on Washington and uneasy about their future.

In its role as the foremost practitioner of checkbook diplomacy, the United States has built schools, hospitals, roads and power plants. Billions in federal aid and tax incentives function as a life support system for the islands' sick economies.

But the United States has also pushed people off their homelands so it could test its nuclear weapons. After pledging to protect the islanders, the U.S. military machine has poisoned them with fallout.

If the development of the islands has been well-intentioned, it has also been confused and mishandled. "We in a sense almost made them a welfare state," said former United Nations Ambassador Donald McHenry.

To supporters, the U.S. legacy to the islands has been freedom and a chance for prosperity. To detractors, the United States has left its overseas wards with little more than VD and VCRs.

U.S. administrators describe the protectorates as self-governing beneficiaries of federal largess, not colonies. "Think about what the islands have and about what the U.S. does provide," said Stella Guerra, assistant secretary of the interior. "I don't know of any colonial power that would give people all these rights and benefits."

But for years, Washington judged the islanders, because of their color and culture, too backward to rule themselves.

Belatedly, Congress doled out democracy, money and civil rights in measured portions. It created eight sun-splashed dependencies that move restlessly toward an uncertain destiny:

Puerto Rico. Old Glory could get another star, depending on the outcome of a plebiscite that may be held next year. As President Bush presses for statehood over the objections of the commonwealth government, some pro-independence factions continue to oppose the United States with violence.

Guam. An increasingly bitter territory clamors for more autonomy. "We're second-class citizens," said Gov. Joseph Ada. "America goes around preaching to the world, 'Give your people the opportunity to develop a true democratic government.' And yet right here they have not given us any of that."

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The Marianas also are deeply unhappy with Washington. In 1989, when the commonwealth received \$79 million in U.S. aid, island leaders went to the United Nations to accuse the United States of imperialism.

The Trust Territory of Palau. Ratification of semi-independence from the United States has failed seven times in seven years. In the meantime, millions of dollars were squandered by the local government, a Palauan president was assassinated and another committed suicide. All this has happened while the United States was under a U.N. mandate to develop and protect Palau.

American Samoa. The nation's most placid protectorate desperately wants to hold onto its traditional ways. That's not easy in a territory where even the households that have no running water own color televisions.

The Federated States of Micronesia, a quasi-independent republic linked to the United States under a "compact of free association." Forty-three years after a U.S. pledge of economic development, the islands have no significant agricultural or industrial production. Their government will receive more than \$1 billion in U.S. aid over the next 12 years.

The Republic of the Marshall Islands. The United States has exploded hydrogen bombs in the Marshalls, left this semi-autonomous nation with no industrial base and helped create one of the foulest slums in the Pacific. "We've been abused many times," said J.B. Kabua, the Marshalls' secretary of foreign affairs, "but we are patient."

The Virgin Islands. Since 1964, four attempts to pass a new territorial constitution have failed. Hurricane Hugo postponed a 1989 vote on the islands' political future. A growing population of wealthy and predominantly white immigrants from the mainland has fi-

nanced a development boom while fueling racial tensions.

The United States gained its tropical empire with guns and money, and its possessions made perfect military sense in the pre-nuclear age. Before the era of ballistic missiles, the Navy needed overseas refueling stations. Before spy satellites, the islands were valuable listening posts.

Now, though more the 12,000 members of the U.S. armed forces are still based on the protectorates, their strategic value may be diminishing.

And their cost remains high. Last year, the islands received about \$8 billion in direct aid and entitlements from the federal government.

But the islands are not liabilities that can be written off easily.

"In our democratic system, how do you tell a group of U.S. citizens that we don't want you any more?" said Manase Mansur, minority consultant to the House Interior Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs.

While the protectorates have often regarded Washington with suspicion, Washington has often regarded the protectorates not at all. Ninety-two years after the United States began assembling its batch of possessions, it is only now formulating a territorial policy.

Now, eight overseas entities classified under four headings find themselves subject to a haphazard collection of laws and regulations. A 1990 guide for business in the Marianas noted, "Even students of the American legal structure will not venture to define what U.S. laws prevail in the islands."

Many federal benefits, such as food stamps, pay less on the islands than on the mainland.

Puerto Rico is not restrained by trade quotas, but Guam is.

Marshallese can join the U.S. military, but Palauans cannot. Guam must use only U.S. ships to import goods, but not the Virgin Islands. Islanders can vote, but not for president.

The Spanish-American War provided a colonial starter kit in 1898. After a fight ostensibly launched to assist Cuba's independence movement, the United States ended up running Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines.

Others were to follow as the United States became a colonial power without a master plan.

In 1900, to block German expansion in the Pacific and Caribbean, the United States took control of Samoa and bought the Virgin Islands.

In the Marianas, Palau, the Marshalls and the islands that were to become the Federated States of Micronesia, the U.S. flag arrived with invasion fleets attacking Japanese strongholds during World War II.

Previously, the nation had expected that its territories would eventually join the Union. But the promises of citizenship and statehood were not extended to these far-off, culturally dissimilar islands.

And without a territorial blueprint, policy was driven by the conflicting pressures of the military, business interests, independence movements and foreign relations.

* 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.

Cuba and the Philippines gained independence. The other islands exist in political limbo.

Now as always, they find themselves administered in a bureaucratic stew. The State Department, among others, deals with the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia. The Energy Department oversees treatment of Marshallese contaminated by nuclear tests. The Defense Department presence spans the territories.

But it is the Interior Department that has the most wide-ranging role, parking its buffalo symbol where the buffalo never roamed.

The Interior Department, created in 1849, functions as the federal government's miscellaneous drawer. Interior oversees the nation's parks, Indian reservations, territories and wildlife. It is home to the Office of Earthquakes, Volcanoes and Engineering, as well as the Wild Horses and Burros Division.

"The Interior Department is expected to advocate territorial interests and also be a spokesman of the administration," said Dr. Paul M. Leary, a political scientist at the University of the Virgin Islands. "It's always caught in the middle."

Interior's performance in the Marshall Islands is described by Col. Philip Harris, commander of the Army missile range there, as a botched job of historic proportions. Joshua Koshiba, president of the Palauan Senate, said: "They're the worst. They treat use like you treat the buffalo."

Asked whether the United States had anything of which to be ashamed, Guerra, replied: "Absolutely not."

Guerra, who oversees Interior's Office of Territorial and International Affairs, has been writing recommendations for an "insular policy" which Congress mandated in 1986. But it should not be inferred, Guerra said, that Interior has been in need of vision and direction.

"I would not say there has been no policy," she said. "We have had objectives."

The primary goal, she said, has been economic development of the islands. "We have worked . . . to help them diversify."

If that has been the government's policy, many critics say, it has been a colossal failure. On most islands, agriculture has been in decline for decades, waters are fished by outsiders' fleets and new job opportunities have been slow to develop.

"We served them poorly," said McHenry, the former U.N. ambassador. "We educated people to be political scientists and to sit behind a desk, not to grow tropical fruit or fish. . . . We created a dependency."

Guam and the Marianas have a thriving tourism trade, with almost all the tourists and investors from Japan. American Samoa has tuna canneries. Each, however, depends heavily on U.S. subsidies.

Tax incentives that lure companies from the mainland have helped transform Puerto Rico from an agricultural to an industrial economy. Congress periodically threatens to kill the incentives.

Mass emigration to the mainland helps keep Puerto Rico's high unemployment rate down. "Thank God for that," said businessman Teodoro Moscoso. "Otherwise we would have had an explosion."

All the insular areas fall far short of self-sufficiency. A rapidly growing population not only strains the economy but also adds to pollution problems.

The Federated States of Micronesia imports \$16 of goods for every \$1 it exports. This year, the United States will send it \$100 million, providing more than 80 percent of its government revenues.

Palau also receives 80 percent of its revenues from Washington. In the Marshall Islands, 3 of every 4 dollars the island's government spends come from the United States. The local government is the single largest employer in every U.S. protectorate.

Some suspect the United States of deliberately crafting a system of economic vassalage. "I can't fail to think that by design we were made a perpetual dependent of the United States," said Palauan Sen. Minoru Ueki.

The alternative to life with America is not always appealing.

France and Great Britain have been accused of abusing and neglecting their territories in far worse ways than the United States.

When its colonies in the West Indies became too costly, Great Britain "obviously pitched people over the side" to fend for themselves, said Arnold H. Leibowitz, a territorial law expert and author of "Defining Status: A Comprehensive Analysis of United States Territorial Relations."

Angelo Falcon, president of the Institute for Puerto Rican Policy in New York, said: "By U.S. standards, we're poorer than any of the states. But by Latin American and Caribbean standards, Puerto Rico is like a middle-class country—certainly compared to its immediate neighbors of the Dominican Republic and Haiti."

The islands' inclusion in the United States affords them reader access to consumer goods, mainland universities and a number of services not available to others with similar needs.

The U.S. Postal Service handles the mail. On most islands, young people can join the U.S. military. And when hurricanes damage the islands, federal emergency aid helps residents rebuild.

A government loan is financing construction of a new home for John David Roberts Sr., a lab technician on St. Croix in the Virgin Islands. Hurricane Hugo wiped out the house where he lived with his wife and five sons.

"We still have many problems," said Roberts, 40. "But where would we be without the United States?"

Good or bad, the legacy of U.S. rule will probably shape life in the islands for decades to come. In many cases, their political future remains a question mark.

Palau is at a stalemate, unable to ratify a compact of free association that the United States will not renegotiate. The Marianas have made little progress in their bid for more autonomy.

Puerto Rico waits to see whether Congress can agree on a bill to hold a plebiscite on the island's status. Many "independentistas" believe that the Bush administration has pre-ordained statehood for Puerto Rico.

Guam's bid for commonwealth status and enhanced self-rule died this year in Congress. Chamorros, descendants of the original inhabitants, say they will continue to press for self-determination of Guam's political status.

"There's going to be a crisis on Guam," said Peter Rosenblatt, the former territorial ambassador. "I see a potential for violence anywhere people's political passions are aroused, when people feel frustrated and they're not being listened to."

That is exactly what is happening, said Ron Teehan, a Guamanian active in the Chamorro rights movement. "It's like a giant visiting in your home," he said of the United States. "No matter how nice the giant is, he can't help but move around and break something."

"The giant taught us the principles of democracy," Teehan said. "Then one day we went: 'Hey, these principles are pretty good. When do we get to practice them?'"

TRIBUTE TO THIS WOMEN'S CITY CLUB OF NEW YORK

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1991

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, for the past 75 years, the members of the Women's City Club of New York [WCC] have taken an active role in city government. The Women's City Club plans to launch its year-long 75th anniversary celebration with a reception at Hunter College where the club will establish its archives. Also, in commemoration of the anniversary, later this spring, the members of the WCC will be honored at a gala dinner to be held at the United Nations.

Since its inception in 1916 when it consisted of 100 members, the Women's City Club membership has grown to include 800 men and women serving in public office, in social and government agencies and in business. Over the years, some of the club's members have included such notable women as Eleanor Roosevelt, who served as the club's vice president, and former Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

Throughout its history, the club has dealt with problems in housing, education and youth, health, labor conditions, transportation, and civil rights. The WCC consistently has recognized the need for current and accurate research material in formulating public policy. For that reason, the club has published at least 90 hard-hitting reports, many of which have influenced the formulation of public policy.

Some of the major achievements of the Women's City Club of New York include: playing an integral role in creating the division of child welfare at the board of education in the 1950's; informing the public of the hazards of drugs and urging better substance abuse education in New York schools in the 1970's, even before the subject was widely discussed; and, more recently, undertaking a major program to assess educational, counseling and outreach programs and services on AIDS. The club is attempting to make the services available to adolescents in high schools as well as community-based organizations in New York City.

It is my hope that the Women's City Club of New York will continue to promote the well-being of the city and its residents. At this time, I should like to thank the members of the club for their efforts and wish them the best of success in future endeavors.

LEGISLATION IS NEEDED TO REFORM THE FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINT—H.R. 1342

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, last week with a number of our distinguished colleagues, I introduced H.R. 1342, a bill to improve Federal employee discrimination complaint procedures. I was joined in introducing this bill by Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MARTINEZ of California, Mr. OWENS of New York, Ms. PELOSI of California, Ms. SCHROEDER of Colorado, and Mr. WEISS of New York.

This bill contains only minor revisions from H.R. 1012, which I introduced in the 101st Congress. Our bill implements recommendations made in the report unanimously adopted by the Committee on Government Operations: "Overhauling the Federal EEO Complaint Processing System: A New Look at a Persistent Problem."

The committee report found that the present system of handling Federal employee complaints of discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, or national origin is "an embarrassment to the Federal Government. It is a system that Rube Goldberg would have been proud of. It lacks all appearance of fairness" and "it is unnecessarily complex and inordinately lengthy."

Under the present system of handling discrimination complaints, the Federal agency against which the complaint is made has the responsibility of investigating that complaint and then making a decision about whether the complaint is valid. This means that the agency involved—one of the parties in the dispute—investigates and then judges itself. As our report noted, this is akin to putting the fox in charge of the henhouse.

Our bill will eliminate this built-in conflict of interest caused by agencies investigating themselves and then deciding discrimination charges against themselves. This legislation will transfer the process from the individual Federal agencies to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC], while allowing the employing agencies 45 days of counseling in order to resolve the problem before administrative proceedings begin.

The EEOC is to determine within 90 days whether there is reasonable cause to believe that the charge is true. If so, it will attempt conciliation. If this fails, the complainant may either sue in district court or request adjudication by an administrative law judge [ALJ] of the Commission. The ALJ will hold a hearing with full procedural safeguards under the Administrative Procedures Act. Either the individual or the agency may appeal to the court of appeals for a review of the record. Time limits are established for each stage of the process.

The legislation provides for the issuing of orders, which may include backpay for up to 2 years, attorney's fees and costs with interest, reinstatement or hiring, and other equitable relief. To enforce such an order, the Commission may require that the responsible official not be paid until there is compliance. In case

of noncompliance by an agency, the EEOC or the individual may go to district court.

Mr. Speaker, for too many years, employees of the Federal Government have suffered under an employment discrimination complaint processing system in which delay, duplication, and frustration are ubiquitous. I am convinced that this bill represents a careful balancing of the need for a speedier, simpler system for handling discrimination complaints with the need for an equitable system for Federal workers closer to the one in effect for employees in the private sector. In addition it provides an option for administrative processing as an alternative to costlier lawsuits in district courts. I truly believe that it will be a giant step to overcome the frustration and despair voiced by thousands of Federal employees over the years.

I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting this much needed reform of the Federal employee discrimination complaint process.

A TRIBUTE TO MOTHER TERESA

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1991

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, March 12 my distinguished colleague, Congressman TOM LANTOS of California and I, as cochairmen of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, will cohost a special event in honor of Mother Teresa and the Missionaries of Charity. I would like to take this opportunity today to pay tribute to her and to this altruistic organization.

Mother Teresa has devoted her life to caring for the forgotten. She sees the poor, the sick, the lonely and the dying of this world as her children, and she attends to each one of them with love and tenderness.

In 1950, this exceptional woman founded a religious order in Calcutta, India, called the Missionaries of Charity. Since its founding, the order has provided food for the hungry, hospitals for the sick, schools and orphanages for needy children and shelters for the dying poor. Mother Teresa has established these similar networks in 30 countries around the world.

In recognition of the extraordinary and fruitful life she has led, Mother Teresa has received innumerable awards and honors: She was given the Pope John XXIII Peace Prize, India's Jawaharlal Nehru Award, and, in 1979, the Nobel Peace Prize.

This week in Tirana, Albania, a country that has long been unyielding in its religious intolerance, Mother Teresa will, at the age of 81, open a chapter of Missionaries of Charities. The significance of this occasion cannot be overstated.

Mother Teresa was born to Albanian parents in what is now Kosovo, Yugoslavia, a region where ethnic Albanians have long been subject to human rights violations by Serbian authorities. It is inspiring that such a compassionate woman could come from this harsh climate.

Mr. Speaker, those who know of this remarkable woman speak of her indomitable spirit and her quiet strength. She represents

the potential that lies in the hearts of all men to be kind, caring and loving. It is with a great sense of honor that I rise and pay tribute to her today.

FEED THE CHILDREN HELPS WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1991

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, on February 25, a remarkable event took place in Johnstown, PA. The three tractor-trailer trucks which had arrived the previous evening were opened, and more than 120,000 pounds of food was distributed to representatives of almost 60 food banks in Somerset, Westmoreland, and Cambria Counties.

The man responsible for this generous gift to the hungry in western Pennsylvania is Larry Jones, founder of the Feed the Children Organization. Feed the Children has been gathering and distributing food to the needy in the United States and throughout the world for over 10 years. Larry Jones has developed a knack for finding excess supplies of food and then taking that food where it is the most needed.

The event which took place in Johnstown was truly outstanding. The food banks in our area have reported that demand for food has gone up 25 to 30 percent over the past year. The 120,000 pounds of food which Larry Jones brought to Johnstown has enabled these food banks to continue their work of helping families who are trying to make ends meet.

My area of western Pennsylvania was extremely fortunate to have Larry Jones and Feed the Children bring those three tractor trailers full of food to our food banks. Too often there is not enough news about people who are helping others. Larry Jones is someone who is doing something right and inspirational, and he deserves a great deal of attention for it. On behalf of the people of area of western Pennsylvania, I would like to thank Larry Jones and Feed the Children for their efforts on behalf of needy families. He is making each day a little brighter for many people all over the world.

IN SUPPORT OF CROATIA

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1991

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, now that the United States has been successful in liberating occupied Kuwait, our focus must turn to events in Eastern Europe where democracy needs our assistance. The insidious manipulation by the ruling Communists of so-called ethnic rivalries is leading to a crisis situation in Yugoslavia. We must recognize the situation for what it is—the purposeful incitement of ethnic tensions to provide a poorly disguised excuse for the Communist Yugoslav National

Army to then act as a "protector of peace and order."

Last week a city in Croatia, Pacrac, was the scene for such Yugoslav National Army activity. Carl Gustaf Strohm, editor of the Bonn Party paper *Die Welt*, stated that contrary to the news from Belgrade, there were no deaths in the course of reestablishing order, "Despite this, the Yugoslav Army interfered in order to allegedly calm the situation." Strohm added that "Observers cannot shake the impression that the Army really provoked this situation from the beginning so it could then act as a protector of peace."

Commenting on events in Pakrac, President of Croatia, Dr. Franjo Tudjman said that "Democracy in Croatia has been exposed to various pressures by unitaristic and Bolshevik pressures." President Tudjman stated "Since in today's world, an open battle against a democratically elected government is very unpopular, other manners are being sought. One of the ways is the provoking of interethnic clashes."

Mr. Speaker, it is abhorrent that the Yugoslav National Army along with Communist centrists from the Federal Presidency and Serbia would actively encourage and incite ethnic fears and hostility for their own political purposes. The United States needs to stand firmly against such actions and expose them for what they are.

In the same vein, President Jovic—of the Republic of Serbia—the current President of the rotating Federal Presidency, requested an opinion from the Federal Public Prosecutor, as to the violation of the Yugoslav criminal code by President Tudjman because of President Tudjman's letter to President Bush on January 24, 1991. In his letter President Tudjman asks President Bush for U.S. support for "a special resolution to ensure future stability, respect for internal borders, and cooperation between those nation states."

The Federal Public Prosecutor issued an erroneous opinion that President Tudjman's letter "appealed to a foreign power to resolve the Yugoslav crisis thereby putting Yugoslavia in a subordinate position." The Federal Public Prosecutor concluded that this was a treasonable offense under the Yugoslav criminal code.

Mr. Speaker, seeking a peaceful resolution and support from the United States for a peaceful resolution is in accordance with normal international relations. To think that Mr. Tudjman is potentially subjected to treason charges for communication to the President of the United States should alarm us. The United States should voice its opposition to these continuous activities against the democratic Government of Croatia.

Democracy must be supported. The Croatian democratic Government deserves whatever moral, financial, and political support we can offer.

OUTSTANDING STUDENT ATHLETES IN THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY AREA

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to 16 high school and 3 college members of the Sacramento community upon their acceptance as this year's "National Football Foundation Sacramento Valley Chapter's Scholar Athletes of the Year." These outstanding individuals deserve to be recognized for their dedication to the pursuit of excellence not only in their sport but also in their academic undertakings.

Tonight's ceremony is to recognize the achievements of a very elite group of outstanding student athletes in the Sacramento Valley area. The three college students: Pat Aragon, University of the Pacific; Alex Gash, University of California, Davis; Randy Risley, California State University, Sacramento, along with the 16 high school students: Joe Aldrich, Del Campo High School; Greg Bass, Jesuit High School; Jason Bennett, Jesuit High School; Tedy Bruschi, Roseville High School; Chad Griffin, Folsom High School; Richard Gauntlett, Bear River High School; Aaron McClellan, Davis High School; Tony Ramirez, Cordova High School; Brad Rhines, Casa Roble High School; Erik Schneider, Rio Americano High School; Derek Schujahn, Encina High School; Miguel Unzueta, Capital Christian High School; Cornel West, Christian Brothers High School; Avelardo Yanez, Roseville High School; Joe Yribarren, St. Mary's High School; and Peter Later, Davis High School are to be congratulated for their outstanding achievements. It is through their commitment and skill, that these individuals have made significant contributions to the entire Sacramento community.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the 1991 scholar-athletes for their many accomplishments. I am sure that my colleagues join me in saluting these invaluable members of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame for their expertise and their sportsmanship. It is through their hard work and sacrifice that these young men have met the challenge of excelling in two different environments head on. I extend my best wishes for their continued success in all their future endeavors.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO THE ELIZA BRYANT CENTER

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to salute the Eliza Bryant Center. The center which is located in my congressional district, is 95 years old and a landmark in the Cleveland area.

The Eliza Bryant Center is one of the oldest black institutions in the country, and believed to be the first black charitable organization in

the Cleveland area. The center was established in 1896 by Eliza Bryant, a free black woman who moved to Cleveland from North Carolina. Bryant believed that "Up North" was the land of opportunity.

Eliza Bryant soon discovered, however, that nursing homes for the elderly in Cleveland did not admit people of color. Bryant's dedication and determination led her to found the Cleveland Home for Aged Colored People. Today the center which is renamed for its founder has become a Medicaid-certified agency with a 39-member board of trustees and staff of more than 100.

As in the past, the Eliza Bryant Center's foremost goal is to provide a better quality of life for elderly residents of the inner-city. The center boasts a successful day care program which includes field trips, arts and crafts, and midday meals provided by the Stouffer Food Corp. Residents also receive physical and occupational therapy, exercise classes, and music and dance therapy workshops. In the future, the program will also include a wellness clinic. The Eliza Bryant Center also offers a convenient transportation program which carries clients to appointments in the Hough and Glenville areas.

Mr. Speaker, the Eliza Bryant Center benefits from the efforts of three key auxiliaries within the organization. These auxiliaries direct the day-to-day operations of the center, sponsor fundraising activities, and provide a one-on-one personal care and support system for center residents.

I have enjoyed a close affiliation and working relationship with the Eliza Bryant Center over the years. I was proud to participate in the 1984 groundbreaking ceremonies for the center's current home, an impressive 100-bed facility on Wade Park Avenue. The executive director, Harvey Shankman, and his staff ensure that the needs of the elderly are met and the highest quality of care given.

Mr. Speaker, I take pride in saluting the Eliza Bryant Center. I hope that my colleagues will join me in this tribute to a great institution which continues to make a difference in the lives of many.

A TRIBUTE TO STAFF SGT. RONALD MILTON RANDAZZO

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, we have all heard of the heroic deeds of our Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf. During the last 7 months, the men and women in uniform were called on to perform herculean tasks, moving tons of equipment half way around the world, and wage a difficult war against a tenacious and dug-in enemy. This is the big picture that the world saw.

But, to succeed at this great mission it took the individual effort of many servicemen and women—some of who gave the last full measure of devotion for their Nation. One such man was a constituent of mine, a resident of Glen Burnie, MD, S. Sgt. Ronald Milton Randazzo. Ron Randazzo wanted to spend his life fight-

ing for the protection of others. After he finished his tour in the military, he hoped to return to school, study law enforcement, and eventually join the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In a lot of ways, he was like many Americans. He liked to camp, hunt, and fish in the woods of Maryland. He aspired to greater things, to serve his Nation, and to simpler things, to raise a family. A family member said of him, "Ron loved to live, he loved his family, and he loved fighting for the American flag and freedom."

S. Sgt. Ron Randazzo, an infantryman with the 5th Regiment of the 1st Cavalry Division, lost his life during a reconnaissance patrol along the Saudi-Kuwait border on February 20, 1991. While we cannot erase the loss of his family and, indeed, our community feels about this tragedy, we know that Ron died for a cause that was just, right, and in the truest sense of the American tradition. We fought this war to protect certain values in this world—that aggression of this kind must not be tolerated by free nations. Ron Randazzo believed in those values and believed in America. He died in defense of those values and to preserve the rule of law in the world.

I ask this House to join me in saluting Ronald Milton Randazzo and extend to his family and friends our condolences. This Nation is grateful for his sacrifice and will never forget the price he paid to protect freedom.

THE CALIFORNIA DROUGHT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, my State is in the fifth year of critically serious drought. Congress can't make rain, but we certainly can and should take some steps toward reform that might help us avoid repeating this potential catastrophe in the future.

The New York Times of February 27, 1991, carried two articles that discussed different aspects of California's water problems, and water history. Both are excellent, and I commend them to my colleagues.

The first, "Greening California," by Peter Passell, notes with accuracy that California's water system looks as if it "might have been invented by a Soviet bureaucrat on an LSD trip." Beyond that, he notes that Gov. Pete Wilson's drought action plan may hold some potential for real water reform in California.

The second, "California's Liquid Deficit," by Sandra Postel, explains how antiquated Federal laws and policies actually encourage California farmers to waste water rather than conserve it.

Both are must reading.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 27, 1991]

GREENING CALIFORNIA
(By Peter Passell)

Gov. Pete Wilson's first priority in California's water crisis is to keep the troops marching to the same drummer: "North and South, coast and valley, urban and rural, we are in this together, and we are going to have to pull together to overcome this drought."

But Thomas Graff, a lawyer for the Environmental Defense Fund, thinks Mr. Wilson has more in mind than collective sacrifice. A little-noticed part of the Governor's drought action plan, he points out, contains the seeds of a broad reform of the water allocation system—one that would make it possible for California's thirsty cities to meet their long-term needs without ruining the state's water-dependent farmers. The idea is to create a market for water, encouraging farmers to profit by selling it to non-agricultural customers who value it more.

California's water system might have been invented by a Soviet bureaucrat on an LSD trip. Water is gathered by a multibillion-dollar network of dams, then transported hundreds of miles by aqueduct to the state's arid central valleys and the great desert cities beyond. While this infrastructure was built with state and Federal money, the benefits are by tradition (and, hazily, by law) reserved for the private interests who lobbied for its construction.

Water consumers pay, at most, the historic cost of a system largely completed in the days when \$1 an hour was a living wage. And in some cases they pay far less: Farmers receiving water from the Central Valley Project are charged only enough to amortize construction costs over 50 years, at zero percent interest. These lucky folks pay about one-third of a cent for a thousand gallons, roughly one-fiftieth the cost of water from new sources.

It should hardly be surprising, then, that much of California's water is used to irrigate rice and cotton—what The Economist magazine calls "monsoon crops." And much of the rest is used to raise fodder for cows, whose tireless production of milk and cheese is an economic embarrassment to Washington and a political headache for the dairy lobby. The alfalfa crop alone consumes more water than the cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco combined.

Nor should it be surprising that the battles over California water have been fought on the ground of fairness: Why, after all, should farmers in the Imperial Valley be able to flood their fields at the touch of a button when homeowners in Riverside must think twice before flushing the toilet?

No reason at all, perhaps. While the farm lobbies have managed to hang on to their rights, the growing urban interests arrayed against them will eventually prevail. But to many water analysts, the fight over equity misses the point.

The current system is so wasted, Mr. Graff argues, that the gains from switching to an efficient market-based mechanism for allocating water would more than offset the costs of bribing farmers to cooperate. Mr. Graff wants to reaffirm the farmers' legal rights to government water, but encourage them to sell the rights for the highest prices the market would bear.

That is where Governor Wilson's plan fits in. He is creating a "water bank" that would buy water this year from rice farmers, then store it in the state's underused reservoirs or sell it to other, needier users. The most likely beneficiaries: orchard owners, who could lose a 20-year investment in a single parched growing season.

But once the bank is a going concern, Mr. Graff believes that it could also serve as a broker for the water needed to keep urban lawns green and pools filled. And with brokered water available at rates below the cost of new dams and aqueducts, the long-term threat to the state's already stressed environment would be reduced.

The water bank proposal, Mr. Graff concedes, is a crude first step toward a competitive market for water in which prices would equate value and cost. Governor Wilson has yet to explain how the state, as the single buyer, will set the price it pays. Ominously, he has directed the Water Resources Department to "monitor prices and report any signs of price-gouging."

Equally troubling, argues Mr. Graff, the state has yet to address the reality that urban water buyers are large public utilities, whose charges to their customers reflect the average cost of the water they buy rather than the much higher cost of tapping new sources. Thus the Metropolitan Water District, which serves millions of Southern California residents, might be expected to outbid even almond growers, whose trees could die this summer for lack of irrigation.

But most economists agree that any step toward matching willing sellers with buyers is a step in the right direction. At the very least, the water bank implicitly acknowledges that bad markets are better than no markets at all.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 27, 1991]

CALIFORNIA'S LIQUID DEFICIT

(By Sandra Postel)

WASHINGTON.—Mother Nature has dealt California a horrible drought. But the unhappy economic and environmental effects—from reduced crops to destroyed fish populations—are largely of human origin. The state not only failed to adapt to its desert climate; it thought it could conquer it.

It is tempting to blame the California good life of swimming pools and lush lawns for its troubles. But as the drought has made well known, the real culprit is agriculture. Farming accounts for 83 percent of total state water use. Irrigation of just two crops, alfalfa and cotton, takes as much water as is annually provided to all 30 million Californians.

But because of antiquated policies and laws, farmers find it cheaper to waste water than conserve it. The Federal Bureau of Reclamation, whose early mission was to provide family farmers with inexpensive resources as inducements to settle the West, supplies water at highly subsidized rates to some of the wealthiest farms in the country. American taxpayers foot most of the bill.

How can this crazy system be fixed, without destroying California's economy? Selling water in more open markets and pricing it closer to its real value would free vast quantities for cities and allow the restoration of rivers, streams and wetlands. Motivated to conserve, perhaps even to switch from monsoon crops like rice to less water-intensive ones, farmers could generate an enormous new supply of water at far less cost economically and environmentally than building more dams. Curbing agricultural demand by only 10 percent would double the amount now delivered for indoor residential use.

As things stand, Central Valley farmers benefiting from a huge Federal project have repaid only 5 percent of its \$931 million cost. Most of them pay incredibly low prices for water, 10 to 20 times less than cities. This encourages misuse: Much water seeps through unlined canals, runs off fields and evaporates.

When given incentives, however, farmers will change their ways. Irrigators in north-west Texas, for example, faced with rising water costs and shrinking supplies, have cut their use by 25 to 40 percent in the last decade.

Steering California toward water thrift requires two reforms. First, Congress needs to

make the Bureau of Reclamation phase out irrigation subsidies. The opportunity is at hand: Hundreds of long-term water contracts come up for renewal in the next 15 years. Prices need to be raised closer to water's true cost, perhaps over five years to avoid sudden disruptions. Once farmers know that prices will soar in the next contracts, the Government can induce them to renegotiate sooner by offering to help pay for conservation investments undertaken immediately.

Second is the need to make it easier for farmers to sell or lease some of their supplies. Critics of this approach might argue that it's unfair because it allows wealthy farmers to earn big money from a taxpayer-subsidized resource. But this could be corrected and the system would at least give the seller a strong reason to conserve, since cities are willing to pay hefty prices for water. While the Government and many Western states, including California, have endorsed water trades in principle, various obstacles remain.

In a landmark water-trade agreement, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, water wholesaler for about half the state's residents, has agreed to finance the lining of canals and other conservation projects in an irrigation district in the Imperial Valley, near the Mexican border. In exchange, the water district will get the water saved. The traded supplies will be enough to meet the needs of 800,000 Californians, yet no cropland is being taken out of production.

This win-win agreement might be replicated many times if officials encouraged water transfers. To prevent farmers from reaping the full profit for Government-provided water, part of the proceeds could go for fish and wildlife restoration to start undoing the damage caused by years of mismanagement. Senator Bill Bradley, chairman of the Senate Water and Power subcommittee, has submitted a bill that would establish provisions for transfers from California's largest Federal water project.

Cheap water isn't beneficial if there's none to be had. Scarce supplies are already forcing severe cutbacks in deliveries to farmers. The drought makes plain that it is now in everyone's interest, farmers included, to inject a strong dose of market reality into California's lifeline.

A TRIBUTE TO NELLIE P. LEWIS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 11, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert for the RECORD, an article paying tribute to a longtime St. Louis political and civil rights activist that appeared in the February 12, 1991, edition of the St. Louis Whirl Examiner. SHE DID IT HER WAY—NELLIE P. LEWIS, 1895-1991

There was no sunset for my mother who found peace in Christ at 12:45 p.m. on Tuesday, February 6, 1991.

Her journey through life started on November 4, 1895 in Clarksville, Tennessee. Her father, Willie Gray Parks was a coal miner. Her mother, Mary Elizabeth Wilcox was a school teacher. Six children were born to this union.

Her maternal grandfather was a Colonel in the Confederate Army.

Mother always did it her way. At six years of age she saw no reason to walk on the col-

ored side of the street because it was unopposed and as she recalled "the school was on the white side of the street." Grandma Parks told Grandpa Parks, "We've got to leave this town because Nellie is going to get lynched before she learns to do her multiplication tables." He sought work further north and the family settled in Hartford, Kentucky. Several years later they went to Louisville, Kentucky where Grandma Parks felt the schools for Colorado were better. Thus she graduated in 1914 from Central High School.

In 1915 she traveled to Tuskegee Institute where she sat in on classes taught by George Washington Carver and Booker T. Washington. Dr. Washington was in a scandal because he had divorced his wife and was about to be remarried. Divorce then was a "no no."

In 1917 she graduated from Louisville City College and her sheepskin diploma reads "Nellie Gray Parks is certified to teach Colorado children in Colorado schools, in Louisville, Kentucky."

Her brief teaching career ended in 1918 when she married my father, James Foster Lewis. Married women could not teach school then.

Daddy was the equivalent of a C.P.A. (Certified Public Accountant) and from 1917 to 1937 was the only Negro employed in the City of Columbia, Ohio, City Hall.

Mother's restless nature wasn't compatible with her peer group's agendas of playing bridge and going to tea parties. Instead she threw herself into the Suffragette Movement, marching and singing their way to voting rights for women.

Then she joined the Housewives League. Their goals included the integration of employment in Kroger Stores that operated in the Negro Community. After two weeks of picketing the store receipts dropped from \$4,000 a week to \$2,000. We asked wealthy white women who were chauffeured to the store "Just for today please don't shop." At the end of the month the management agreed to employ Negroes and the picketing stopped.

In the mid-thirties her energies turned to the Y.W.C.A. for Colorado girls. She and the late Cora Jordan White led the fight to integrate the Y.W.C.A. I recall my father coming home and in one of the rare arguments they ever had was when he said "Nellie, if you don't stop this project, I might very well lose my job at City Hall." My dad loved steak, chicken and pork chops, but the next day, he was served white bean soup on the exquisite Limoge China and a freshly starched ironed linen tablecloth. "I hate bean soup, why are you serving this"; her reply, "To economize. If we're going to be poor and you're going to lose your job because I'm fighting for justice, we might as well get use to eating like poor folks eat," Daddy's stomach couldn't stand the alternative and needless to say, she returned to the struggle and his reward was freshly baked rolls and pound cake with his pork chops.

During my childhood, Negroes couldn't rent downtown hotel rooms so we frequently kept guests who were speakers at Second Baptist Church. (We lived next door.)

One real famous guest was James Weldon Johnson author of the lyrics of "Lift Every Voice And Sing". In her memories is a program from 1932 that reads, "Mrs. James Foster Lewis" Mistress of Ceremonies presents James Weldon Johnson, poet.

My father's job at City Hall depended upon his getting out the vote in our neighborhood. My mother convinced her neighbors to vote so he could keep his job. Ohio's Governor John Bricker was one of the mourners at his

funeral in 1942. At 47 she was an unemployed widow who had been out of the employment arena for over 25 years. She worked as a night custodian in a private medical building until she got a political job with the State. That job ended abruptly when she refused to contribute to a "flower fund."

Mother soon found a challenge in writing insurance for the Atlanta Life Insurance Co. "I got tired of working for white people," she said.

In 1959 she moved to St. Louis to join her daughters and her only grandchild, Walter Lewis Hamilton. The streets of St. Louis were too dangerous to continue with the Atlanta Life Insurance Co. here.

In 1960 she was given a 20th Ward patronage job after successfully managing Leroy Tyus' campaign for Democratic committee-man. "I went back to door knocking and convinced my neighbors that my job depended upon getting out the vote. In 1963 she was among the marchers who protested outside Mayor Raymond Tucker's office because of the incarceration of civil right activists who only wanted equal employments at the banks where the city deposited their tax collections. Mother was out on the picket lines with Bill Bailey, Bill Clay and others. She had more energy at 68 than some of the under 35 crowd.

In 1968 Mom Lewis as she was so fondly named by the late Hugh White, joined again in the demanding, exciting campaign to elect the first Black Congressman from Missouri. "This was just about the greatest thrill a 73-year-old lady could have."

In 1969 she joined the staff at the Human Development Corporation. I hired her and resigned after being charged with nepotism. She worked there until she retired at the age of 84. Harold Antoine, HDC general manager, said at her retirement party, "Mom Lewis has fought in her lifetime for equal voting rights for women; shown great courage in her fight against cancer, been a role model and an inspiration to this staff."

She encouraged the late Dr. Otis Bolden to go back to get his doctorate; she covered for Henry Thomas while he attended day classes, working for his law degree.

One of her research projects was voter registration versus actual turnout (on the northside) was withdrawn from circulation because it pointed out the fact that the Black northside leadership only got out the vote when they were paid by whites to do so. She criticized and publicized those political leaders whom she felt were selling her people out.

When Paula Cater ran for the State Legislature in 1986, Mother and Mr. Otis Bolden were probably the oldest campaigners in the group.

Mother's interest in politics was only surpassed by her love for her church. She never gave up on being a Christian. "I don't approve of certain lifestyles, but if I believe that Jesus died for all of mankind's sins then I can only encourage them to find Christ.

Mother's interests intensified with the reading she did on the disease of AIDS. Arthritis crippled her but, "My mind isn't crippled," she'd say. She read daily.

Seeing her peers in nursing homes, starving for attention and love made her determined to keep moving. She fought the idea of being in a wheelchair, which she discarded for a walker.

Her loss of hearing didn't diminish her love for watching John Thompson's Georgetown basketball team on T.V. "My grandson depends upon me to tell him how the team performs, especially when the games are tele-

vised during his work hours." Walter could have been jealous of Thompson because sometimes Mother was convinced that John Thompson was the greatest African-American ever born. She truly resented phone calls or visits while she was watching the NBA playoffs. She consented to riding in a wheelchair when Walter took her to a Georgetown game and she actually saw John Thompson and (Patrick) Ewing play.

That venture excited her more than going to a staff Christmas party at the White House where her grandson worked. She quipped, "Reagan works in the White House with my grandson."

My sister Piercy Flodelle Mandeville probably saw still another side of our mother. My son Walter, her only grandchild could write a book on their escapades, adventures and travels during his childhood.

We often disagreed but we were of one accord when she made us vow never to put her on life support systems. "I want the dignity and the quality of life, not quantity. At 95 I can truly say, 'It's not any fun being old.'" Mother's youngest friends of all races, creeds and colors lingered on every word; fought for her attention, pampered her, indulged her, lavished gifts—she rarely went a month without fresh cut flowers or a blooming plant. This caused her to encourage "No flowers when I die, I've had my share when I could see them. There is nothing more wasteful than mounds of flowers thrown over a gravesite. Instead, give to two of my very favorite charities. The William L. Clay Scholarship and Research Fund and the African American Aids Trust Fund."

She actually turned down her hearing aid when she heard critics of Bill Clay. "How dare they criticize him; he's actually got 29 of our children in college."

She listened to me talk about the disease of AIDS among her church family. She was devastated to find P.L.A.'s (patients living with AIDS).

She listened to her friend Mayor Lottie Williams of Velda Village, talk about AIDS on the radio. She was a strong supporter of Merdean Fielding and Bill Harrison each year that they presented the salute to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. at the church she loved so dearly, Christ Church Cathedral. Her greatest frustration was "... while parishioners don't support Dean Michael Allen's program held annually on Dr. King's birthday at the Cathedral. Mother's private section on the southside front of the Cathedral became known as "Nellie's Comer."

Maybe next month, after the primary I can kneel in the little chapel at Christ Church Cathedral where her ashes are interred and tell her that Paula Cater won the seat as President of the Board of Aldermen; maybe just maybe I can kneel in 1992 and tell her St. Louis has a Black mayor; maybe I can tell her that but more than likely I'll just tell her "Mom, we're still struggling."

When Mother was having lunch with my sister, Piercy, she pushed away her tray and said, "I'm tired." When I saw her several moments later I knew she had found peace. There were no more I.V.'s dangling overhead dripping morphine to ease the pain in her heart; no more oxygen to relieve her labored breathing, no more suffering in her earthly body. She was tired and she had found peace with God.

We, my sister, my son and I; you, her friends are truly blessed to have had her for almost a century.

My Mom was really a legend. Perhaps in writing about her life some will find there is a lesson. She lived with dignity; she died with dignity. She was some lady!

Lovingly submitted.

BLANCHE E. HAMILTON.

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 Tuesday, March 12, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 13

- 9:00 a.m.
 - Appropriations Interior Subcommittee
 - To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of the Interior, focusing on the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Office of Construction Management, and the Indian Gaming Commission. SD-116
- 9:30 a.m.
 - Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Securities Subcommittee
 - To hold hearings on municipal finance. SD-538
 - Governmental Affairs
 - To hold hearings to review the National Association of Attorney's General heating fuels report. SD-342
 - Labor and Human Resources
 - Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-430
 - 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
 - Select on Indian Affairs
 - To hold an organizational meeting to consider committee's rules of procedure. SR-485
 - 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 environ-

- mental consequences of energy strategies. SD-406
- Foreign Relations
 - To hold hearings to examine post-war issues in the Middle East. SD-419
- Judiciary
 - To hold hearings to examine violence against women, focusing on hate crimes. SD-226
- Joint Economic
 - To hold hearings on the economic outlook for 1991. SH-216
- 1:30 p.m.
 - Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 - To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for 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.
 - Foreign Relations International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment Subcommittee
 - To hold hearings on overview of U.S. foreign assistance. SD-419
 - 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
 - 9:00 a.m.
 - Appropriations Defense Subcommittee
 - To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Defense, focusing on manpower, personnel, and health. SD-138
 - 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). SH-216
- 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
- Finance**
To hold hearings on the extension of fast tracks on trade agreements. SD-215
- Labor and Human Resources**
To hold hearings on the nomination of Bernadine P. Healy, of Ohio, to be Director of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services. SD-430
- 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). SH-216
- Foreign Relations**
Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on issues relating to a bilateral free trade agreement with Mexico. SD-419
- MARCH 15
- 9:30 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Housing and Urban Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for mass transit. SD-538
- 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
- Labor and Human Resources**
Disability Policy Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, focusing on part H, relating to early intervention services for infants and toddlers. SD-430
- Labor and Human Resources**
Aging Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Older Americans Act, focusing on services to low-income minority elders. SD-192
- MARCH 18
- 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 guard reserves and military services. 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 section 5101 relating to the applicability of new source review to existing steam electric 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
- Armed Services**
To resume 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
- Energy and Natural Resources**
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on subtitle A of Title V relating to coal and coal research. SD-366
- Energy and Natural Resources**
Energy Regulation and Conservation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title III provisions relating to building energy efficiency standards and ratings. SD-430
- 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

9:00 a.m.
Armed Services
 To continue 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

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

Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title XI relating to Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE). SD-366

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 S. 591, to increase automobile safety by requiring airbags for certain newly manufactured vehicles. 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

Energy and Natural Resources
 Energy Regulation and Conservation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on subtitle A of Title IV relating to the export of renewable energy and energy efficiency technology. SD-430

2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
 Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 292, to expand the boundaries of the Saguaro National Monument, Arizona, S. 363, to authorize the addition of 15 acres to Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey, S. 545, to authorize the additional use of land in Merced County, California, and S. 549, to designate the Lower Merced River in California as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. SD-366

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

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Consumer Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. SR-253

- 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
- 2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 343, to provide for continued United States leadership in high performance computing.
SD-366
- 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
- Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the Department of Energy's superconducting super collider program.
SD-366
- 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 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Office of Inspector General, Department of Transportation.
SD-138
- 2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign

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assistance, focusing on AIDS management issues and reform efforts. SD-192

MAY 8

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Space Council, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. SD-138

MAY 9

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation. SD-138

MAY 14

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. trade. SD-138

MAY 15

1:30 p.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Commission on National Service, and the Points of Light Foundation. SD-138

MAY 16

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the General Accounting Office. SD-138

MAY 17

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies. SD-138

MAY 21

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on international AIDS crisis. SD-138

3:45 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on the Peace Corps expansion and change. SD-138

MAY 23

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for certain transportation programs. SD-138

JUNE 4

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance. SD-138

CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 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

POSTPONEMENTS

MARCH 12

10:00 a.m.
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