

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AN HISTORIC MOMENT IN UNITED STATES-ALBANIAN RELATIONS

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report to you that the President has agreed to reestablish diplomatic relations with Albania on March 15, 1991. I salute the administration for this prudent decision and believe that a U.S. Embassy in Tirana will help to promote the democratization of that country. It is time for America to become actively involved in helping Albania build a democratic future.

America's relationships with Albania have been long and sometimes troubled. Americans of Albanian origin returned to the Balkans in 1912 to assist in establishing the first Albanian Government, and President Wilson aggressively defended Albania's territorial integrity in international councils. In June 1939, however, diplomatic ties between Washington and Tirana were broken. A United States observer mission that was sent to Albania in 1945 was withdrawn the following year.

Although many other nations have diplomatic relations with Albania, the United States Government is one of the few nations in the world that still has no official diplomatic presence in Tirana. After a hiatus of nearly five decades in United States-Albanian diplomatic ties, now is the time to resume a normal diplomatic relationship and show by word and deed that this country cares about Albania.

I understand that the Albanian Foreign Minister, Muhamet Kapllani, will arrive in Washington this week to formalize the official reestablishment of diplomatic ties with a signing ceremony. In addition, the Department of State will receive leaders of the main Albanian opposition party, the Democratic Party.

Many countries in Central Europe have set sail in the rising tide of democracy. It is time for Albania to join the family of nations that are pursuing democratic political systems. President Ramiz Alia has clearly committed his country to a democratic future. He is seriously attempting reform. The Albanian President recently freed political prisoners from re-education camps and agreed to hold Albania's first multiparty elections since 1944. The Albanian opposition party, the Democratic Party of Albania, will participate in the elections scheduled for March 31, with runoffs scheduled for April 14. The opposition party has urged our Government to support the reform process.

Today, Albania is experiencing the political and economic problems that a country faces when it makes historic changes in its political system. Some groups in Albania are advocating immediate changes in that society. Others are opposing reforms. The failure of Albanian officials to respect human rights has been a

serious problem. The recent wave of desperate refugees fleeing to Italy highlights the terrible conditions in Albania. It is my hope that our Government will be able to provide some form of humanitarian assistance to the Albanian people during these challenging days.

The imminent arrival of United States diplomats in Albania will both support and encourage the process of reform in a country that was once the most closed and paranoid country on this planet. Several U.S. groups will also be there to observe the elections. Albania is facing a true crisis, and more United States engagement—not less—is what is needed to help that country find its way along the road to democracy and play a constructive role in the new Europe.

I again commend President Bush and Secretary of State Baker for their decision to restore full links between the United States and Albania. We all wish the Albanian Government and people well as they turn their backs on communism and face the challenges of crafting a democracy.

THE MENACE OF QUOTA-THINK

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, Abraham Lincoln once said, "You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves". Few would argue with this statement and yet, each year the Congress of the United States considers a panoply of legislation that does just that. To date, this year's big winner is the erroneously titled Civil Rights Act of 1991.

Not significantly different from last year's bill that failed upon its return to Congress in an override attempt, this bill would take gigantic steps to encourage equality based on race, sex, and national origin. Under this legislation an employer, in order to guard against the potential costs associated with litigation, might choose to hire someone because that person fits into a particular category rather than fill a position on the basis of abilities and achievement. In other words, if this bill were to become law, individuals would better serve potential employers by submitting a resume that simply states name, sex, and race.

Ludicrous? I think not. In fact, as our Nation continues to be lured further and further into a society of quotas, we will be witness to many inequities. I commend to my colleagues, and the American public alike, an article written by John Leo in the February 25, 1991 issue of U.S. News & World Report. This article demonstrates, through just a few examples, the degree to which the quota attitude has per-

vaded our Nation to a level that already borders on the absurd.

THE MENACE OF QUOTA-THINK

(By John Leo)

A curious story from a friend who follows New York City politics closely: Three municipal employees, all white males, recently decided not to attend an important committee meeting because their attendance would skew the racial balance in the room. This is the quota mentality, the dominant mind-set these days on racial and sexual matters. Better to skip work than to present an ethnically flawed group profile.

A group of militant female artists, seized by this mentality, is accusing the Metropolitan Museum of Art of being sexist because 95 percent of the paintings in the museum are by males, whereas 85 percent of the nude statues are female. Alas, there is no male-female balance in the history of art, but museums nowadays should presumably fashion one for past eras anyway, a sort of retroactive affirmative action. The best way out would obviously be for the Met to discover several hundred ancient male nude statues, all superbly wrought by hitherto unknown female artists.

By law, all textbooks used in California public schools must apply this sort of retro-quota in history, art and science: Contributions of males and females must be presented in equal numbers. For reasons beyond the control of California, perhaps 95 percent of achieving artists and scientists have been male. Most of us regret this exclusion of females. California just erases it and tells its children a high-minded historical whopper.

GULF INEQUITIES

The best current example of the quota mentality in action is the flap over the number of black soldiers in the Persian Gulf war. Blacks account for 12 percent of the American population and over 24 percent of American troops. If you are a quota hard-liner, all you must do to demonstrate unfairness is point out that 24 is a distinctly higher number than 12. But why is it unfair? This is a volunteer Army, and the training and benefits the Army offers (along with the risk of getting shot) will obviously appeal more strongly to those on the way up economically and those striving to escape mean streets at home. Some of those arguing now that blacks are being exploited in the gulf action are precisely the people who argued for years that the armed forces should open up more to minorities and become instruments for social equality. Now that this has been done, the objectors have flip-flopped. And if the Army announced tomorrow that it would accept a 12 percent quota of blacks, and no more, wouldn't the objectors flip once again and complain about racial exclusion?

Quota-thinking has become reflexive, even outside the normal parameters of the affirmative-action debate. Operation PUSH's campaign against Nike boils down to the argument that since blacks buy so many sneakers they should proportionately share, as a group, in Nike profits. The same argument has surfaced in Hollywood: Since blacks buy one third of theater tickets, they deserve one third of important industry jobs and control

* 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.

of one third of all movies. (How would this quota principle apply to the basketball industry, which has predominately white ticket buyers and predominately black jobholders?)

Quota-thinking seems to be invading the criminal-justice system as well. The statistical argument that a disproportionate number of blacks suffer the death penalty is a valid one. Many courts have been guilty of a double standard. But the argument has an unstated corollary: that if arrest and conviction rates for blacks are unusually high, that too must be the result of prejudice. This has slipped into casual conversation among some analysts as "the criminalizing" of young black males, as if the higher crime rate is something society imposes and not an obvious result of something criminals do. The same hidden quota can be unearthed behind many of the plans to prosecute parents for the behavior of their children. They are controversial and perhaps unwise plans, but are usually opposed by the American Civil Liberties Union on the ground that poor people are likely to be disproportionately prosecuted. That apparently means that for every poor mother of a violent gang member you arrest you must in fairness pick up a rich gang mother.

In politics, candidates more frankly promise job quotas by sex and race. Dianne Feinstein, in her campaign for governor of California, promised to hire women and minorities in direct proportion to their population in the state. That is approximately what her successful opponent, Pete Wilson, promised when he was mayor of San Diego, and what New York Mayor David Dinkins is promising now. This sounds benign—in a perfect world each job category should have diverse workers—but in effect it sets up a system of group entitlement at the expense of merit. A fraction of Indian blood has become very valuable under quota plans. That may be one of the reasons the number of Americans listing themselves as Native Americans has tripled since 1960. Quotas also mean firing people if their group numbers get too high. By strict quota-thinking, that should happen to blacksnow in Compton, Calif., which is turning from a mostly black to a black and Latino city. Latinos hold fewer than 10 percent of the city jobs and account for 30 percent of the population. Must black jobholders clear out, simply because the town's ethnic mix is changing, or is that something that voting and the give and take of politics can take care of better than quotas?

Enough. Quota-thinking is a social menace. Let's be done with it before it poisons our politics.

TRIBUTE TO VIRGIL UMTHUN

HON. FRED GRANDY

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. GRANDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to Virgil Umthun, president of Umthun Trucking Co. of Eagle Grove, IA. Today he has been elected president of the Interstate Truckload Carriers Conference, which represents the truckload, common, and contract motor carriers of the United States and is affiliated with the American Trucking Association. It is an extremely important and dynamic organization and has been in existence for more than half a century.

This is another accomplishment achieved by Virgil Umthun in a career that represents a commitment to hard work, discipline, integrity, and family values. Umthun Trucking was founded by Virgil's father, and Virgil with his brother joined in the family business in the 1940's. Today Umthun Trucking Co. has a fleet of over 290 tractor-trailers and employs over 460 people, with several third generation Umthuns working in the family enterprise.

Virgil and his wife of 35 years, Rachel, reside in Eagle Grove and have raised six children. Virgil is active in community organizations such as the Knights of Columbus, the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the Jaycees, and the Boy Scouts.

I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating Virgil Umthun on being elected to lead the Interstate Truckload Carriers Conference. This is yet another accomplishment of a man who is a monument to family and entrepreneurial spirit and determination. Virgil Umthun is a tribute to Eagle Grove, to the trucking industry, and to this Nation.

SOUTH BUFFALO HONORS A RENAISSANCE MAN

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, Friday night approximately 2,000 people will attend the First Ward South Buffalo Democratic Club's annual St. Patrick's Day celebration. The festivities will be held at Buffalo's Memorial Auditorium. This year's guest of honor is our distinguished doorkeeper, James T. Molloy, the pride of Buffalo and a fine Irishman as well.

Mr. Speaker, the First Ward South Buffalo Democratic Club has made its St. Patrick's Day celebration one of the premier political events in western New York. Each year the honoree is given a plaque and an emerald green jacket. Previous honorees include Buffalo Mayor James D. Griffin; Gerald Crotty, secretary to Gov. Mario Cuomo, and Bill Polian, general manager of the Buffalo Bills Football Team. Jim Molloy obviously will be joining an elite group on Friday when he dons his green jacket before his many friends, admirers, and supporters.

Mr. Speaker, Jim Molloy was born and raised in South Buffalo, which has a large Irish-American community. His father, Matthew Molloy, was a distinguished member of the Buffalo Fire Department and the International Longshoremens' Association. He also gave Jim his earliest and most important lessons in the art of politics. His mother, Catherine Hayden, still lives in the community and is active in South Buffalo politics to this very day.

Mr. Speaker, Jim Molloy rose quickly through the ranks in the Buffalo political community. Jim was a member of the ILA, and worked on the Buffalo waterfront. Jim also worked aboard the Buffalo Fire Department's fireboat. Today that vessel bears Jim's name and is a local landmark. The money Jim earned as a fireman permitted him to attend Canisius College. After receiving his undergraduate degree, Jim attended St. John's Uni-

versity Law School. While in New York City Jim also did intensive study at Yankee Stadium and learned a great deal about choreography. Upon leaving St. John's, Jim worked in the Erie County district attorney's office. From that vantage point, Jim became, at age 27, the youngest Democratic Party zone chairman in the State of New York.

After securing his political base at home, Jim branched into State and national politics. He came to Washington, DC, in 1968 at the invitation of our former colleague from New York, the late John Rooney. Jim was given a job in the House Finance Office. In 1974, Jim served as a senior adviser in Hugh Carey's successful election to the governorship of New York. In 1975, Jim was elected doorkeeper of the House, a position to which he has been re-elected eight times by the Members of this body. Now Members of the House, Senators, Governors and lobbyists seek Jim's counsel and advice, and Jim handles everyone's problems with great efficiency and little fanfare.

Mr. Speaker, the word is that Jim Molloy has been training for the four days of festivities in South Buffalo surrounding St. Patrick's Day. Apparently Jim is working hard to strengthen the muscles in his elbow and wrist. Every indication is that Jim will be in fine shape by the time he arrives at Buffalo's Memorial Auditorium. I know all of our colleagues join me in congratulating Jim for this well-deserved honor. When each of us is celebrating St. Patrick's Day this weekend I believe we should raise a glass in a toast to Jim Molloy. A better friend and public servant would be hard to find.

THE WAR'S EFFECT ON ARAB- AMERICANS

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, one of the many casualties of the war in the Persian Gulf has been the attitude of some Americans toward Americans of Arab ancestry. It is truly an injustice and a crime to discriminate on the lines of any prejudice. But discrimination on the basis of one's looks is among the most offensive.

These are tough times for Arab-Americans. Although they have a solid allegiance to the United States, many of them do have close family relations in the Middle East's Arab countries. Naturally, they have concern for their loved ones there just as for their loved ones here. We must be understanding of their predicament and not assign any greater importance to their concern than that.

Yet, it seems that whenever the United States is involved in a war, it is easy for many Americans to point a finger at an imagined enemy within our own borders. For example, during World War I, there was hysteria fashioned into the denunciation of German-Americans as "krauts," and in World War II the animosity against Japanese-Americans became so pronounced that they were rounded up and interned for the duration of the war, a national wound from which we still have not recovered.

Now, some Americans are treating those with Arabic facial features or names as the enemy, as though our neighbors have suddenly become secret agents for Saddam Hussein. Such associations are rooted in ignorance and bigotry and they should not be tolerated in any segment of our society. It is no different than decades ago when, in hard times, many Americans vented their frustrations and venom toward African-Americans, as though decrying and mistreating blacks would mitigate their own squalor. That discrimination is no more acceptable against Arab-Americans today than it was against African-Americans then.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly hope that, before the ugly head of racism rises up in response to the gulf war, our Government and citizens will do everything possible to ensure against that occurrence. Rationality and principles must prevail.

IN RECOGNITION OF S. SG.T. TONY APPLLEGATE

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a brave young man from Portsmouth, OH, who made the greatest sacrifice that any American can make for his country. Tony Applegate, an army staff sergeant, was killed on February 27 when his M1A1 tank was hit during a tank battle in Southern Iraq. I join the people of Scioto County, along with the State of Ohio, in mourning this loss.

As the scriptures tell us, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." Tony Applegate, a young man of 28, a husband and father, made this expression of love for each of us.

Mr. Speaker, the incredible success of the coalition effort against Saddam Hussein needs no further acclaim. The brutality of the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, and the threat to the civilized world posed by Saddam Hussein, has erased any doubt that this violent dictator had to be stopped. Each and every one of us should be thankful that by standing up to this tyrant now, the loss of life among the coalition forces was minimized to an incredibly small number.

Nevertheless, to the loved ones left behind by those who were lost, Operation Desert Storm was incomprehensibly costly. Henry Applegate and Dolly Bellemly will forever know the cost of Operation Desert Storm—their son did not come home. Lisa Applegate, 4-year old son Tony, Jr., and 17-month old son Trent, sacrificed a husband and father for our freedom. They are heroic in this sacrifice, just as is Tony.

Only in light of such a loss, does the true nature of the service and sacrifices of our troops come to light. Each and every serviceman and woman participating in Operation Desert Storm understood the possible cost. The civilized world was united in opposition to Hitlerian threat posed by Saddam Hussein, and American troops, who have traditionally been the standard-bearer of freedom around

the globe, took their place on the frontlines. The American people responded with a show of love and support that has not been seen since World War Two.

These American men and women took the opportunity to display the professionalism, skill and determination that sets them above any other troops on Earth. These soldiers, all volunteers dedicated to their mission, spearheaded the most devastating and effective military campaign in history. The American people have understandably been filled with a deep sense of pride.

No amount of preparation, training, skill or technology can completely remove the underlying fact that in war, soldiers will die. Operation Desert Storm approached the unattainable, but it was not close enough. However, it is a blessing that American troops sacrifice their lives to protect freedom and deter aggression, while oftentimes those they fight die under the boot of oppression.

While all the American troops who helped defeat Saddam Hussein have earned our pride and respect, the few who made the ultimate sacrifice in this noble effort have earned our undying love and thanks. Staff Sergeant Tony Applegate has taken a place among the most honored legion of men in American history, those who have given their lives in the defense of freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in expressing our gratitude for the service of Tony Applegate, and in passing along condolences to his family.

THE IMPROVED RURAL AND SHORT LINE RAILROAD SERVICE ACT

HON. PAT ROBERTS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Improved Rural and Short Line Railroad Service Act, legislation to prevent the further loss of rural railroad lines. This bill is similar to legislation being introduced by Senator NANCY KASSEBAUM.

Over the last decade, rural America has faced the abandonment of nearly 30,000 miles of rail line. In Kansas alone, more than 3,000 miles of line have been lost, and now an additional 800 miles are being considered for abandonment.

Rail lines are essential to rural America. It connects our small towns and farmers to distant markets. Railroads continue to provide an important communication and industrial link between rural and urban regions. When rail service is lost in rural communities, the grain elevator and small businesses soon close, and, in many cases, an entire town is lost.

I am not introducing this legislation to prevent railroad companies from eliminating lines consistently showing financial losses. However, this bill is intended to improve the environment for individuals or parties interested in purchasing lines before they are abandoned.

Many rail lines being considered for abandonment are profitable. However, the interest in wanting to continue to service these lines

has been lost. Major carriers have continued to pursue a policy of eliminating branch line service, to refocus their resources on major lines. Opportunities must be allowed entrepreneurs to purchase these soon-to-be abandoned branch lines so service might continue—and in many cases improve—for small towns and elevators.

The small, independently operated lines, commonly known as "short lines," have proved successful throughout rural America. Economists predict that they are the only viable option in maintaining rail service in some regions of the country. But, short lines cannot be created unless major carriers are willing to negotiate rail line sales prior to abandonment. These negotiations have rarely been allowed by major carriers.

This bill requires railroads to make a good faith effort to sell lines being considered for abandonment. It also requires the release of documentation on the historical operation, maintenance, and profitability of these lines. These disclosure provisions are essential in helping to open discussions between large rail companies and prospective short line operators.

Also, when a formal abandonment request is presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the bill requires the ICC to consider the historical and economic significance of a line during its evaluation. And, it gives a right of first refusal to purchase the lease of a grain elevator to the operator if the elevator is to be sold by the railroad.

If historical trends continue, rail service throughout rural America will continue to be lost at alarming rates. If enacted, this legislation will assist in changing this devastating trend.

I urge my colleagues to consider cosponsoring my legislation to preserve rail service to rural America.

WAR'S TRAGEDY COMES HOME

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, like almost all Americans, I was extremely grateful when the war in the gulf ended both more quickly and more successfully than many of us had feared. But no war is without cost, and it is essential that as we celebrate the victory, we also pay tribute to those who suffered to bring it about.

One of those who gave his life for his country in this effort was Sgt. Russell G. Smith, Jr., who was a native of Fall River, MA. To Mr. Smith's mother, Louise Breton, to his wife, and their daughters, I express my very deep sympathy.

Fall River Herald News editorialized on this subject in a way that expresses the feelings of the people of Fall River and indeed of all Americans and I ask that this tribute to Sergeant Smith be printed here.

[From the Fall River Herald News, Feb. 1991]

WAR'S TRAGEDY COMES HOME

Midnight, the hour of peace, arrived with quiet dignity. The echo of war drums should

have been all that was left of the Persian Gulf conflict.

But in counterpoint, the church bells of Fall River tolled a death knell.

We have thanks in our hearts for victory but, in the deep recesses of our souls we hear the mournful military dirge called taps.

Just before the safety of a cease fire arrived, the war stole from us one of its finest gladiators.

While the sun shucked off the inky blanket of night, the peace we prayed for during many dawns became a reality.

Yet, for all of us in Greater Fall River, our yellow ribbon is rimmed in black.

Martyrdom came yesterday to Main Street.

And though it is poised for a party, a city paused to weep.

Army Sgt. 1st Class Russell G. Smith, Jr., 44, became the first city native to pay the supreme sacrifice in the Persian Gulf War. He died when a bomb exploded while his combat engineer unit was attempting to defuse it.

Sgt. Smith's mother, Louise Breton, heard a knock on the door of her Borden West apartment yesterday. When she saw two army officers standing there she knew her son was dead.

Sgt. Smith was married to Patricia (Newton) Smith of Fort Bragg, N.C., and they have seven daughters.

The Herald News celebrates the valor and the life of Sgt. Smith. It joins the family in mourning his death.

And, while we rejoice in the cease fire, Sgt. Smith's death serves as a reminder of the steep price of any war.

We share in the victory, but we bear the burden of its cost.

As the poet John Donne said, "Any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in Mankind. And therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; It tolls for thee."

THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE'S
1990 AUDIT OF ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Anti-Defamation League has been compiling data on anti-Jewish vandalism and harassment since 1979 in their annual Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents. According to the report, during 1990 there were 1,685 anti-Semitic incidents reported to the Anti-Defamation League from 40 States and the District of Columbia. The overall total represents an 18-percent increase over the 1,432 such incidents reported during 1989. It is the highest total ever reported in the 12-year history of the audit and it marks the fourth straight year of increasing levels of anti-Semitic acts nationwide.

According to the 1990 audit, of the 1,685 incidents, 927 acts of vandalism, second highest ever in this category, were directed at Jewish institutions, Jewish-owned property and other public locations. The vandalism total for 1990 is 10-percent higher than the 845 reported in 1989.

Included in this category are 38 serious crimes, the same as the record-high total re-

ported in 1989, of arson, bombing and cemetery desecration.

According to the 1990 audit, in the category of harassment, threats and assault, another record total was reported in 1990. There were 758 such incidents in which Jewish individuals and their institutions were menaced by mail or phone threats, verbal abuse and even physical assault. Incidents in this category have jumped by over 29 percent.

Among the other disturbing trends to be discussed in the report are the growing numbers of anti-Semitic incidents occurring on U.S. college campuses, and a resurgence of anti-Semitic incidents seemingly motivated by the events in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf crisis.

On a more positive note, skinhead-related anti-Semitic incidents are down significantly, although still of concern. According to the report, effective law enforcement action at the Federal, State and local levels against violent neo-Nazi skinhead activity has sent a firm and clear message to such gangs that their criminal behavior will not be tolerated.

The Audit reveals that increased efforts by law enforcement authorities to apprehend the perpetrators and strict enforcement of antibias crimes statutes are among the most effective means of countering bias crimes. The report welcomes the passage in 1990 of the Hate Crimes Statistic Act.

I commend the Anti-Defamation League for the outstanding job they did in their Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents report and for their dedicated commitment of fighting anti-Semitism and promoting human rights. I wish to thank Arthur Titelbaum, Rabbi Irving Lehrman, Leonard Abess, Leonard Abess, Jr., Jerome Homer, Donald Bierman, Hon. Bennett Brummer, Arthur England, and Paul Lehrer for their tremendous dedication to the Florida Regional Board of the Anti-Defamation League.

LEGISLATION TO PHASE OUT THE
SECTION 936 "POSSESSIONS TAX
CREDIT" PROGRAM

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to phase out the section 936 Possessions Tax Credit Program.

As we know, this section of the Internal Revenue Code was devised to promote job creation and economic development in Puerto Rico. In the 1986 Tax Reform Act, Congress modified this provision to expand the benefits to other qualified Caribbean Basin Initiative beneficiary nations to promote vital infrastructural development projects in the poorer countries of the Caribbean Basin.

Unfortunately, Puerto Rico's Government Development Bank still seems reluctant to live up to its commitment to finance projects not located on Puerto Rican soil. The poorer countries of the Caribbean region need loans, and need them badly.

Additionally, to the extent that Puerto Rico's recent decision to abolish English as one of the island's two official languages is part of its

overall effort to become more independent of the United States, this legislation will help Puerto Rico achieve that goal.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation.

IN RECOGNITION OF S. SGT.
JONATHAN KAMM

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a brave young man from Mason, OH, who made the greatest sacrifice that any American can make for his country. Jonathan Kamm, an Army staff sergeant, was killed when the helicopter he was flying in, which was transporting supplies to the front lines, was shot down by Iraqi forces. I join the entire town of Mason, along with the State of Ohio, in mourning this loss.

As the scriptures tell us, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." Jonathan Kamm, a young man of 25, a husband and father, made this expression of love for each of us.

Mr. Speaker, the incredible success of the coalition effort against Saddam Hussein needs no further acclaim. The brutality of the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, and the threat to the civilized world posed by Saddam Hussein, has erased any doubt that this violent dictator had to be stopped. Each and every one of us should be thankful that by standing up to this tyrant now, the loss of life among the coalition forces was minimized to an incredibly small number.

Nevertheless, to the loved ones left behind by those who were lost, Operation Desert Storm was incomprehensibly costly. Dan and Annette Kamm will forever know the cost of Operation Desert Storm—their son did not come home. Donna Kamm, and her 10-year-old son Jeremy, sacrificed a husband and father for our freedom. They are heroic in this sacrifice, just as is Jonathan.

Only in light of such a loss, does the true nature of the service and sacrifices of our troops come to light. Each and every serviceman and woman participating in Operation Desert Storm understood the possible cost. The civilized world was united in opposition to Hitlerian threat posed by Saddam Hussein, and American troops, who have traditionally been the standard-bearer of freedom around the globe, took their place on the front lines. The American people responded with a show of love and support that has not been seen since World War II.

These American men and women took the opportunity to display the professionalism, skill and determination that sets them above any other troops on earth. These soldiers, all volunteers dedicated to their mission, spearheaded the most devastating and effective military campaign in history. The American people have understandably been filled with a deep sense of pride.

No amount of preparation, training, skill or technology can completely remove the underlying fact that in war, soldiers will die. Oper-

ation Desert Storm approached the unattainable, but it was not close enough. However, it is a blessing that American troops sacrifice their lives to protect freedom and deter aggression, while oftentimes those they fight die under the boot of oppression.

While all the American troops who helped defeat Saddam Hussein have earned our pride and respect, the proud few who made the ultimate sacrifice in this noble effort have earned our undying love and thanks. Staff Sgt. Jonathan Kamm has taken a place among the most honored legion of men in American history, those who have given their lives in the defense of freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in expressing our gratitude for the service of Jonathan Kamm, and in passing along condolences to his family.

LEGISLATION TO STRENGTHEN OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will strengthen our educational system and international competitiveness by encouraging investment in innovative and creative classroom materials for schoolchildren.

The research and experimental provisions of section 174 were enacted to encourage investment in research and development, allowing taxpayers to currently expense the costs incurred in developing and testing new procedures. The publishers of classroom instructional materials engage in research and experimental activities in the development and testing of such materials. These research and experimental expenditures should be deductible under the research and experimental expenditure provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. However, based on a footnote in the conference report of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, as interpreted by the Treasury Department, the publishers of classroom instructional materials must capitalize their research and development costs under section 263A. These publishers must therefore wait several years before deducting their R&D expenses as part of the cost of selling new classroom materials. This rule does not reflect congressional intent.

More importantly, this discriminatory tax policy will lead to a reduction in the resources committed to the creation of challenging, high-quality, instructional materials needed in the Nation's classrooms. In fact, many publishers have already been forced to cut back in this area. The legislation I am introducing will correct this misinterpretation. Publishers of instructional materials such as textbooks, teachers' manuals, and similar materials will be allowed to expense the costs of developing and testing materials that are designed for instructional use in elementary and secondary school classrooms.

The legislation would confirm that section 174 treatment extends to research and experimentation costs incurred by a taxpayer in the course of his business of publishing qualified

instructional materials. The legislation confines eligibility for deductibility under section 174 only to costs that meet the general standard for research and experimental costs under section 174 and are incurred in connection with qualified instructional materials.

Qualified instructional materials are materials designed for use in teaching a particular subject in systematic classroom instruction at the elementary and secondary levels, including secondary-level vocational education, and whose principal purpose is such use. Examples include textbooks, teachers' manuals, workbooks, test and scoring materials, software, and other ancillary materials and instructional aids. Qualified instructional materials would, under the legislation, not be excluded from section 174 eligibility as literary, historical, or similar projects.

Expenditures for qualified instructional materials considered research and experimentation expenditures include costs incurred for first, conducting research and experimentation on learning and teaching; second, applying research, experimentation, and knowledge to the development of such materials; third, preparing specifications for the materials; fourth, preparing preliminary versions of such materials; fifth, reviewing and testing of the preliminary versions; and sixth, making modifications, to assure that the materials meet basic design specification, including design specifications established by educational authorities.

Materials are published for the principal purpose of use in systematic instructional activities only if sales of the materials are predominantly—more than 80 percent—for such use. The fact that a significant part, but less than four-fifths, of the sales of a publication are for use in systematic instructional activities in elementary or secondary classrooms is insufficient to qualify the publication. So-called trade books, that is, those sold predominantly through general bookstores, are not included in this category, even if their sales are predominantly for use in systematic instructional activities, unless they are designed principally for use in a systematic course of elementary or secondary instruction, as evidenced, for example, by the inclusion of textbooks apparatus such as summaries and test questions.

Not included in the definition of qualified instructional materials are materials designed for use at college or postgraduate levels, professional reference materials, or general reference works unless they are specifically designed for, and principally used in, elementary or secondary school classroom instruction. Similarly works of physical or social science, literature, popular fiction, and compilations or collections thereof, as well as how to publications on fields such as automobile mechanics, crafts, cooking, fitness, hobbies, do-it-yourself activities, sports, and home repair, are not considered qualified instructional materials. Therefore, development costs for such works will not qualify under the legislation except in the unusual instance in which they qualify under the specific standards for materials designed for and principally used in, systematic instructional activities at the elementary or secondary level.

Under the bill, section 174 will apply only to costs, such as those listed above, with respect to qualified instructional materials, which meet

the general standard for research and experimental expenditures for section 174 purposes. Costs, whether or not charged to editorial costs in a publisher's accounting, for activities such as copy editing, proofreading, and plate preparation, in preparing materials for publication that do not qualify as research and experimental costs will be required to be capitalized. Royalty advances to authors are not research and experimental costs.

Taxpayers may, without the consent of the Secretary, adopt the expense method provided by section 174 with respect to their research and experimental expenditures for qualified instructional materials that are paid or incurred in their first taxable year ending after enactment of the legislation; an election taking effect in subsequent years would require the consent of the Secretary. Taxpayers making the election would adjust their opening inventory in the year of change to take account of any costs for research and experimental expenditures with respect to qualified instructional materials that were previously capitalized as part of the taxpayer's inventory, that is, research and experimental costs incurred with respect to inventory and work in progress in prior years and capitalized under section 263A rules. Such changes in inventory value would be treated in all cases as made at the initiative of the taxpayer and with the consent of the Secretary. The period for taking account of the adjustments under section 481 would be 4 years.

CONGRESS GOES TO HEXAGON

HON. PAT ROBERTS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, this Wednesday on March 13, the Congress will be going to Hexagon. Naturally given what we do around here and what we do not do, there are a lot of places people may suggest where we should go, but Hexagon is a place all of my colleagues will enjoy and perform a good deed as well.

Hexagon, Inc., was founded 36 years ago, and for the past 35 years has produced an all-original comedy musical and satirical revue, and the proceeds do go to an area charity. This year the proceeds will go to Martha's Table which serves meals to the homeless.

So, my colleagues, I dare say actors all, or at least to some degree, mark March 13 on your calendar and you can see the likes of Congressmen BILL HEFNER and PAT ROBERTS, BEN "of TV fame" JONES, JIM MORAN, CONNIE "song and dance" MORELLA, and SENATORS LARRY CRAIG and CONRAD BURNS.

Despite my remarks, this is indeed a most worthwhile and enjoyable event. Hexagon has raised over \$1.6 dollars for area charities. Congress goes to Hexagon March 13. Mark it down.

REPRESENTATIVE SILVIO CONTE'S
LEGACY: A NEW DECADE FOR
BRAIN RESEARCH

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, President Bush issued a Proclamation shortly after enactment of Representative Silvio Conte's resolution (Public Law 101-58) declaring the "Decade of the Brain" would begin January 1, 1990. My good friend with whom I served on the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Subcommittee, was very proud of the fact that his legislation became the first congressional resolution to endorse a specific area of research since the National Geophysical Year.

Now, after 1 year, we can see this special designation provides opportunities for all of us to consider our roles in this decade in promoting brain research to eliminate a total economic burden on this Nation of \$305 billion annually. In that regard, it was gratifying to note that the National Alliance for the Mentally ill [NAMI] last year initiated the publication of "The Decade of the Brain" in response to Representative CONTE'S call for action.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that NAMI's board of directors has just taken official action to create the annual Silvio O. Conte Public Service Award to recognize the Federal official who most faithfully lives up to Silvio Conte's legacy in seeking to improve the lives of persons afflicted with serious mental illness. The first Conte award will be presented at NAMI's special reception for all Members of Congress, in the Rayburn Building foyer (6-8 p.m.), on Monday, April 15.

Moreover, as Silvio Conte envisioned, the "Decade of the Brain" will serve as an important monitor of our progress during the next 10 years in the multidisciplinary efforts of scientists, government leaders, families and consumers in achieving an understanding of the brain functioning in relation to behavior, development, and health. The editorial policy of NAMI's new research quarterly, which is clearly stated in the "Decade of the Brain" resolution, will report on new fields of investigation and inform the Nation as to "the exciting research advances on the brain and of the availability of effective treatment of disorders and disabilities that affect the brain."

This publication, after just two issues, already has scheduled exciting articles from the Nation's top scientists and government officials. I was pleased to note that our leader [Mr. MICHEL], called attention to the monitoring process when he inserted volume 1, issue 1 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on September 13, 1990 (E2819). Now, in connection with my remarks today, concerning the legacy of our late, distinguished colleague from Massachusetts, Mr. Conte, I am pleased to insert the current issue. Incidentally, in the lead article, concerning her remarks presented at the Decade of the Brain Symposium, the First Lady, Barbara Bush, specifically acknowledge Silvio Conte for his efforts concerning this area of research.

Also, Mr. Speaker, I am happy to report that the next issue will feature an overview by Dr.

Allan Bromley, Science Advisor to President Bush and National Coordinator for the Decade of the Brain, in his article, "Coordinating the Federal Decade of the Brain Effort." This will be followed by a feature article from Nobel prize winner, James D. Watson, Director of the National Center for Human Genome Research at the National Institutes of Health. These reports, I am sure, will be important to all of the Members and we can look forward to many more informative issues.

I congratulate, for their thoughtful tributes to Silvio Conte, both NAMI families and their Board, which includes as one of their Directors, my very able constituent, Carol Rees of Ann Arbor. She was past president of the AMI of Washtenaw County and the AMI of Michigan, and now one of the key leaders of NAMI, which, in beginning their second decade this year, is growing at a rapid rate. NAMI now has 1,046 affiliates nationally, over 130,000 members, and will continue to be a leader in the effort to eliminate serious mental illness from our society by the year 2000.

At this point, I am pleased to include a portion of volume 1, issue 2 of "The Decade of the Brain":

THE DECADE OF THE BRAIN

BARBARA BUSH PUTS PRIORITY ON "DECADE OF THE BRAIN" AT SYMPOSIUM

Thank you very much Dr. Thier for that warm welcome. Now, before you start to think that I've gotten carried away by a few commencement addresses and honorary degrees, let me hasten to assure you: I did not come here to talk about the brain.

I came to tell you how glad and proud I am that George has signed the Proclamation designating the 1990's as "The Decade of the Brain" . . . and to tell you how much we both applaud and support what this can mean for the greater health and well-being of all Americans. So many of you worked long and hard to make that Proclamation possible—like our very good friend, Representative Silvio Conte—and we salute you all.

This morning at breakfast, I was talking to my houseguests and was saying how I needed to say something funny at the Brain Symposium—that you all would expect me to—but the truth is, it's a very serious subject and a very important one. Actually, if I'd thought a little more about being here today, I might not have had the nerve.

It really is quite awesome to be looking out into the faces of some of the world's finest brain scientists . . . and a few influential policy-makers . . . and to know that you hold the key to understanding and conquering some of the most devastating and costly disorders that afflict Americans—of all ages.

I believe it's safe to say that everyone of us has a friend or a relative who suffers from a disease of the brain. And you and your colleagues have already made such a tremendous difference in the lives of millions who suffer in so many ways—from depression . . . from neurological disorders like Parkinson's disease . . . from drug and alcohol abuse. The strides you've made with other devastating illnesses—like AIDS, Alzheimer's disease, autism—offer real hope that some of us may live to see the last of them and the pain they cause.

But your progress is doing something else vitally important: It's helping to demystify illnesses that have long been stigmatized for much too long. People with schizophrenia . . . epilepsy . . . mental retardation . . . even learning disabilities, are so often ignored, or

misunderstood, or even shunned. Consider the uneasy reactions of passers-by to mentally ill homeless people on the streets . . . or the reluctance of communities to have halfway houses in their midst.

But by showing us why and how people become ill, and finding ways to bring symptoms under control so that they can live as well and productively as possible, you're helping all of us to understand, rather than fear . . . to accept and appreciate, rather than avoid.

People with mental illness, and their families are especially vulnerable to stigma. Parents often get the blame when children become mentally ill . . . and adults who develop mental disorders are sometimes thought to have flawed characters, or moral fiber, or will.

By revealing the problems of brain structure and function that play such an enormous role in mental illness, you're helping to free patients and their loved ones from a really wrongful burden of guilt and shame.

It doesn't take a whole lot of thought to figure out how critical brain research is to our futures. We just can't afford to let our children fall prey to developmental disabilities that impair their ability to learn—any more than we can afford to let our young adults succumb to depression or schizophrenia, or our older Americans lose the fullness of their later years to Alzheimer's disease. We can't afford to let our work force and our families be weakened and undermined by drug and alcohol abuse. We can't afford to let AIDS claim people in the prime of life . . . or those whose lives have just begun. The price is human suffering and loss, and it's simply too great.

A BOY'S PATRIOTISM RECOGNIZED

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, sometimes our children see the essence of things more clearly than do adults. They have a way of expressing their concerns and getting right to the point.

One young man in Tennessee has captured the essence of why we fought Saddam Hussein. Eleven-year-old Eric Brown of Fentress County, TN, whose father is a Vietnam veteran and a Farm Bureau insurance agent, wrote about how important it is to support those who fight for our freedom. The Farm Bureau thought enough of young Eric's composition to reprint it in their magazine.

I think his piece deserves a wider audience, and I insert it in its entirety in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

FREEDOM ISN'T FREE

(By Eric Brown)

Many people fought and died for our freedom. Some people should respect our freedom but they don't. The phrase "Freedom Isn't Free" means there are people who have to fight for the freedom that is ours. What does the title mean to you? To me it means that the soldiers in Saudi Arabia are leaving their friends and family to win freedom for the small country of Kuwait.

The flag stands for freedom and when you salute the flag you salute the people who died for our freedom. America has been

through many wars such as Vietnam, Korea, World War I and World War II.

When you think of freedom do you think of religion, speech, education. That is what I think of. We learned something in Social Studies—the word dictator. When I think of dictator I think of Saddam Hussein. We are fighting for exactly the same thing we did when we fought Hitler. Some people take advantage of our freedom by hurting other people.

America is one of the greatest countries. Why? Because we have something special—a seven letter word known as freedom. We have so many symbols of Freedom. We have a democracy by the people, a bill of rights, and a flag. My dad, Boyd Brown, is a veteran. He fought for freedom in Vietnam. I think that we should support the soldiers in as many ways as possible. We are indeed a very lucky country.

THE TAX EXPENDITURE PROPOSAL ACT OF 1991

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation addressing a subject of vital importance to this House and to our Nation; namely, how effectively does our Government perform its duty to properly measure the economic impact of tax legislation that this House considers and adopts?

It is glaringly obvious that very serious measurement deficiencies exist in the performance of this important duty when on one hand the administration offers capital gains legislation that it claims will produce revenue gains of \$12.5 billion and on the other hand the Congress claims the same bill will produce revenue losses of \$11.4 billion. How can the OMB and CBO differ by \$25 billion on an issue where historical evidence clearly exists?

Such dramatically opposed tax revenue estimates must not be ignored. It is a symptom of severe revenue estimating deficiencies as currently practiced in the budget/taxation formulation process. President Bush, and many others, have lamented this so-called scoring of revenue estimates. The President has taken the unprecedented action of requesting Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan to head up a commission to resolve this alleged scorekeeping difference.

It is also relevant to point out that there are legislators and knowledgeable commentators who have expressed their strong view that the existing methodology for tax revenue estimation is too shrouded in secrecy and/or grossly deficient that a thorough, critical review of the concepts and methodology of tax revenue estimations is imperative.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to examine this problem by reading any or all of several important articles on the subject. They include:

(1) Senator William V. Roth's viewpoint article in Tax Notes—"What's Missing in the Budget Debate? Accurate Information," (10/29/90).

(2) Senator Bob Kasten's article in Tax Foundation's publication: "Let's Bring Glasnost to Revenue Estimates," (2/90).

(3) Tax Notes Editorial Staff member Rob Bennett's articles: "Chipping Away at Revenue Estimating Secrecy," (10/15/90); and, "Pick A Number, Any Number," (1/14/91).

(4) Paul H. Jackson's article in the Newsletter of the Society of Actuaries that addresses the subject of Pensions and Tax Expenditures (3/88).

The clear conclusions of each of these articles, together with President Bush's implicit "vote of no confidence" in the existing system, must be taken seriously. They indicate that each Member of Congress must recognize that revenue estimates presented to us and upon which we must base our votes, are often, as so aptly described, subjective, misleading, incomplete, and incorrect—leading us to enact misguided tax increases or reject much-needed tax cuts!

Revenue scoring deficiencies are merely symptoms of the problem, and not the cause. The cause of the problem is the underlying manner in which all these revenue estimates are made whether by the CBO or OMB. The existing methodology as practiced by the relevant staffs has generally evolved over the years since adoption of the Budget Act of 1974. A particularly illogical and damaging element of this act relates to the tax expenditures portion wherein congressional staffs are expected to estimate alleged revenue losses arising from alleged economic incentives deemed to reduce or eliminate taxation.

In this regard, I commend to each Member of this House a recently completed study by Dr. Norman Ture entitled "Tax Expenditures: A Critical Analysis." Dr. Ture is a highly regarded economist with extensive experience relating to tax expenditures. His expertise is well known and respected by many Members of this House and the administration. Mr. Speaker, at a later date I plan to ask that Dr. Ture's analysis be placed in the RECORD.

It is crystal clear that our Nation's economic well being and its economic freedom is most seriously compromised by our continued adherence to a defunct methodology of tax revenue estimation. Remedial steps must be initiated immediately. Our Nation's economic well being and growth may well depend upon such action.

Mr. Speaker, I am therefore today introducing legislation to remove the tax expenditures provisions from the Budget Act of 1974. This is a needed first step toward thoughtful dialog and remedial action. It is urged that appropriate hearings be held as quickly as possible in order that public and governmental authorities may be requested to testify including, of course, Chairman Greenspan.

Our Nation is currently handcuffed by a fundamental tax revenue estimation disaster—an economic malleasance that impacts every taxpayer/voter and every business in our Nation both, directly and indirectly. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor the Tax Expenditure Repeal Act of 1991 and support a call for action in correcting the revenue estimation process.

RECOGNIZE THE WOMAN VETERAN

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an important message from one of Georgia's veteran commanders. Commander Don Lippe reminds us of the vital role that women have played in armed combat throughout the 20th century. I agree that these women veterans deserve recognition which is commensurate with the essential duties they have performed. I would like to share Commander Lippe's message in its entirety:

SPEECH BY COMMANDER DON LIPPE

A situation long overdue is about to become a reality. Resolution 301 was approved by an overwhelming majority of the delegates to the 90th National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. An appropriate memorial will be erected in Washington, DC to recognize women who served in Vietnam.

When one thinks of wars, the names of Generals Eisenhower, McArthur, and Patton come immediately to mind. Or maybe Congressional Medal of Honor winners, such as Audie Murphy. But what about the women? Among the personnel serving in Vietnam, 7,484 were women, 6,250 of whom were nurses. Eight of these nurses died there. During the war in Vietnam, 135,000 women served in the armed forces.

During World War II, there were 350,000 women in uniform. Five hundred sixty-five WACs [Woman's Army Corps] in the Pacific won combat decorations. More than 200 Army nurses died in combat situations. Seventeen are buried in U.S. cemeteries overseas. Sixteen hundred Army nurses won combat and non-combat decorations, including Distinguished Service Medals, Silver Stars, Bronze Stars and Purple Hearts. Six Army nurses were killed at Anzio when the Germans bombed the beachhead hospital tents. Four Army nurses among the survivors won Silver Stars for bravery. One hundred three Army nurses and 11 Navy nurses were captured when Bataan and Corregidor fell. They remained prisoners of the Japanese for 37 months.

Many of our veterans are alive today because of the care given them by women veterans. It is about time women are given the recognition due them. As a four-time commander of Post 4508 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, I welcome any eligible woman veteran into our organization. We would like to have women participating in our community activities and our parades and festivities. Our Veterans' Day ceremonies have a part for a woman veteran. We have not had a woman to fill that role in most of our past ceremonies. That is a shame. We need women veterans in our organizational family, just as women are a major part of all families.

JOIN THE CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, for 15 years, the Congressional Call to Conscience

Vigil for Soviet Jews has provided Members of Congress an opportunity to voice their concern for individuals struggling to emigrate from the Soviet Union. As a co-chairman of the Call to Conscience Vigil for the 102d Congress, I invite Members to join me in continuing this important effort.

Last year, a record number of Soviet Jews received official permission to leave the Soviet Union. Yet, despite these high emigration numbers, numerous individuals and families continued to be denied the freedom to emigrate for a variety of unfounded reasons. Now, with the political and economic future of the Soviet Union in question, the emigration window for Jews and other ethnic minorities may soon close.

In these uncertain times, it is extremely important that Members of Congress continue their strong advocacy and promotion of human rights. I hope that by placing weekly statements in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD describing individual refusenik cases, the struggle of these courageous people will not be ignored.

I look forward to working with my fellow co-chairmen of the Call to Conscience Vigil, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. SIKORSKI] and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and with many of my other colleagues on this important project. Through our combined efforts, we can help keep the cause of refuseniks high on the political agenda.

PROLIFERATION PROFITEERS:
PART 2

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am placing into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the second of 12 case studies on foreign firms which sold nuclear weapons technology to Saddam Hussein.

For too long Western governments have looked the other way, while their companies sold nuclear weapons technology to whom ever was willing to pay. We may have stopped Iraq for the time being but Baghdad could resume its efforts and other countries, such as Iran, Libya, and Syria, could follow with programs of their own.

Last month, I introduced the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Enforcement Act (H.R. 830), to help halt the spread of nuclear weapons. The legislation is closely modeled on the missile technology sanctions passed in the Defense bill last fall and is currently co-sponsored by 18 Members of Congress.

We must act now to stop these "proliferation profiteers" now before every small terrorist regime in the world has the ultimate weapon.

TWELVE FOREIGN FIRMS REPORTEDLY ENGAGED IN NUCLEAR WEAPONS-RELATED TRADE WITH IRAQ

FIRM 2: CONSARC ENGINEERING LTD. (UNITED KINGDOM)

Consarc Engineering Ltd. is the Scottish subsidiary of the New Jersey-based United States firm Consarc Corp. The United States stated on August 28, 1990 that the United Kingdom was prepared to allow Consarc Engineering to export smelting equipment to

Iraq, including two furnaces, that could aid Iraqi attempts to build a nuclear bomb. At the request of the Pentagon, U.S. Customs detained a similar furnace build by Consarc Corp., before it could be shipped to Iraq. The British firm has denied that its furnaces would be used for Iraq's weapons program, and the British Government was not legally able to restrict the export. In 1987, Consarc Engineering sold to the Soviet Union sensitive missile technology used to make carbon-carbon, a material which can improve the accuracy of nuclear-armed ballistic missiles. In September 1990, the U.S. parent company filed a \$65 million suit against Iraq for fraudulently misrepresenting its real intentions regarding the furnaces.

TRIBUTE TO AL FONTANA

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, last Friday evening, Mr. Al Fontana, of Clark, NJ, was honored by the Union County, NJ, AFL-CIO. I had the privilege of being a guest speaker at the testimonial dinner. I would like to share with my colleagues my tribute to this outstanding labor leader.

SPEECH BY HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

I want to congratulate Al Fontana for his leadership of the Union County AFL-CIO and for his exceptional contributions to the labor movement and to working people of this county and State.

Anyone who can negotiate contracts, serve as a shop steward, keep on top of state and federal labor legislation, get reelected as a business agent, and do all the other things that Al Fontana has accomplished is an exceptional person.

Just look at what he's done:

He's served as regional director of the Distillery Workers International; Vice President of the State AFL-CIO; Chairman of COPE; President of the Union County AFL-CIO; United Way Board; Catholic Community Services; New Jersey Panel of Arbitrators; business agent for his local union, and former special assistant to the New Jersey Commissioner of Labor.

Al also was vice president of the United Way and active with the Union County Legal Aid Society, the Heart Fund, March of Dimes, Cancer Fund and a half dozen other charities. He's been active with veterans.

While we're properly cheering for our terrific servicemen and women who did such a great job in the Persian Gulf, let's not forget what veterans like Al Fontana did for our country in World War II.

Al earned five battle stars and a Bronze Star—a real record of courage and heroism.

It's a great tribute to his wonderful wife, Jerry, and their two sons, Glenn and Eugene, that the Fontana family has encouraged Al all these years. They have a husband and a father they can truly be proud of—a person who has participated in a myriad of activities but has always found enough time for his wife and family.

Despite his political contacts and friendship with virtually every VIP in New Jersey, Al's remained accessible and down to earth. He's been my friend for years, and I'm proud to be associated with someone with a heart who really believes in helping his fellow workers.

Al Fontana, and other labor leaders, like many of you in this room; Charlie Marcianite, and his father before him have made the American labor movement the most successful and innovative in the world.

More than any other group, organized labor has been responsible for giving Americans the highest standard of living in the world.

Al, you have established a distinguished record of service to the working men and women of Union County. You can be proud of what you have accomplished over the last half century and you deserve to be congratulated on a great career that has helped so many workers and their families to share in the American dream.

Warmest wishes to you and your beautiful wife, Jerry, for the best of everything in the years ahead.

AMERICA MUST PROTECT ITS WATERS FROM THE THREAT OF IMPROPERLY TRAINED AND CERTIFIED MARINERS

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce a resolution expressing the support of the House for the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification, and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, the STCW, and calling upon the Senate to expeditiously give its advice and consent to ratification of that Convention.

Mr. Speaker, I first introduce this resolution last October in order to call attention to the need for the United States to resume its leadership role in promoting tough international training and certification standards for personnel aboard merchant vessels, particularly oil tankers. In light of our increasing reliance on imported oil shipped here aboard foreign-flagged vessels, the United States cannot afford to take it on faith that other nations adequately train and certify their oil tanker personnel. With thousands of foreign-flagged oil tankers entering our waters every year, it is vital that the United States participate in efforts to maintain minimum qualifications for mariners responsible for assuring safe passage of these vessels.

Why should the United States ratify the STCW?

Full participation in the treaty would place the United States in a stronger position in attempting to require foreign vessels entering our territorial waters to adhere to tough minimum personnel standards.

United States participation in the Convention would help ensure the entry of American vessels into countries participating in the treaty. Some countries, including Spain and Hong Kong, have threatened to refuse entry to American ships on the grounds that the United States is not a party to the STCW.

By ratifying the treaty, the United States will improve its standing to require other countries to report on their adherence to the STCW.

The International Maritime Organization [IMO] is expected to begin proceedings for renegotiating the STCW, which could have

profound ramifications for America's merchant shipping industry and the marine environment. Experience with other treaties indicates that the United States negotiating position can be significantly weakened when it has signed but not ratified the treaty under consideration.

Existing Coast Guard regulations governing vessel crew qualifications already meet or exceed the STCW. The United States only stands to gain from participating in efforts to ensure international adherence to these standards.

The recently-passed Oil Pollution Act contains many important measures, including requirements for double hulls and improved vessel communications equipment, to diminish the chances of an oil disaster. But the world's finest equipment cannot prevent inadequately trained or certified personnel from making mistakes that lead to environmental tragedies.

With America more dependent on foreign oil than ever, it is time for the Senate to act on this treaty so that the United States can more effectively guard its waters from the risk of poorly trained mariners guiding foreign-flagged vessels.

Ratifying the STCW would strengthen the excellent work of the Congress on comprehensive oil spill legislation and send a clear signal to the world that America is serious about protecting its coastal environment. I urge my colleagues to join as cosponsors of my resolution, which will help us achieve these extremely important goals.

**INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL
FIREFIGHTERS DAY**

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce an important measure to honor America's domestic defenders, the American firefighter. The bill will set aside October 8, 1991, as National Firefighters Day.

Three million men and women work in more than 32,000 fire departments across the nation to safeguard the American public from the ravages of fire. Frequently they do it for no other reason than public service, as fully 85 percent of them are volunteers.

These men and women place their lives on the line every day to improve public safety, and that does not always mean putting out fires. These men and women are also the first responders to natural disasters, airplane crashes, and medical emergencies.

Unfortunately, firefighting is an extremely risky profession. Each year, more than 120 of these brave men and women fall in the line of duty. Earlier this month, a major blaze in Philadelphia claimed the lives of three such brave individuals. While there remain unanswered questions about the cause of this tragedy, there can be no doubt that every firefighter deserves the acclaim and respect of Congress.

October 8 will mark the 120th anniversary of the Great Chicago Fire of 1871. It is appropriate to take time on that day to recognize the irreplaceable services performed by firefighters.

Mr. Speaker, the fire service does so much for this Nation and asks so little. I urge my colleagues to join us in honoring these real American Heroes.

**BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE TO REV. J.
WENDELL MAPSON, SR.—THE
WORK HE'S DONE SPEAKS FOR
HIM**

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure to wish a man who has contributed so unrelentingly and unselfishly to God, his community, and his fellow man, a happy birthday. I had that opportunity this past weekend. For many, birthdays come and go—years passing by—not allowing these individuals to stand back and take inventory of the contributions they have made to the world community. Not so with my esteemed constituent, Rev. J. Wendell Mapson, who can stand back, with pride, year after year, and take inventory of the service and work rendered in pursuit of making "thy kingdom come . . . on earth as it is in heaven."

J. Wendell Mapson was born in Bullock County, AL. Being converted and baptized at the early age of 8 years, Reverend Mapson was called to the ministry and was licensed at age 14. Since 1933, he has served as pastor for several congregations around the country. He is presently serving as pastor of the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church in Newark, NJ, where he has been the pastor for 43 years.

The objective of kingdom building here on Earth has been accomplished by Reverend Mapson and the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church through their day care center, apartment complex, and various community-oriented projects. It is also apparent by counting the numerous awards and citations bestowed upon him that Reverend Mapson is, and has been, using the correct road map of life to plot his course.

Mr. Speaker, many of us try to live up to the theme of the spiritual, "Let the Work I've Done Speak for Me." If my colleagues had an opportunity to meet Reverend Mapson personally, I am sure they would agree with my saying, "Reverend Mapson, your work indeed speaks loudly for you, because it is through letting your light shine that others have been saved."

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues would have wanted to join me as I wished Rev. J. Wendell Mapson a happy birthday.

**FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE
REFORM**

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member has been an ardent supporter of a strong, viable, and actuarially sound Federal Crop Insurance Program [FCIP]. Over the past several years, the FCIP has not served the taxpayer

or the farmer as well as it should. Important reforms were included in the 1990 farm bill that should improve the actuarial soundness of the program and enable it to better meet the needs of farmers. A viable crop insurance program has disproportionately large value to Great Plains States such as Nebraska due to the greater extremes in climate and the greater likelihood of localized droughts as compared to the eastern Corn Belt and Southeastern States.

The March 13, 1991, editorial from the Omaha World Herald indicates that the new Secretary of Agriculture, Ed Madigan, is a strong believer in the FCIP. This Member would like to commend the Secretary for his support of the program and express support for the Secretary's efforts to further improve the FCIP to make it better serve the needs of farmers and taxpayers. This Member submits the following editorial for the RECORD.

FULL MENU FOR FARMERS IS BEST

Edward Madigan, the new secretary of agriculture, is apparently a believer in federal crop insurance. He said he will emphasize that form of protection during his time in office. *Right on, Mr. Secretary.*

Madigan, who spent 16 years on the House Agriculture Committee, was credited by President Bush with playing a leading role in the writing of the last two major farm bills. "Back where he grew up, agriculture is the economy," Bush said at Madigan's swearing-in ceremony Tuesday.

The new secretary has said that a wide range of types of crop insurance, from the most basic coverage to insurance so extensive that it "paid even if all you had to claim was hurt feelings," should be available to farmers. He said that in his district, insurance company employees were trying to sell only the most expensive policies.

When the provided farmers with information on inexpensive basic protection for corn and soybeans, participation doubled, from 40 percent to 80 percent of the farmers eligible for coverage, Madigan said. We hope that Madigan has a chance to make his case for a crop insurance program.

Such a program allows farmers to assess their risks and protect themselves to whatever extent they wish. One farm manager buys extensive coverage; another willing to take his chances would not.

Disaster relief is a different question. The knowledge that Congress might come through with relief after an early freeze, or a late blizzard, or a hailstorm just before harvest, can cause some people to take chances. Disaster aid can easily become a politically motivated give-away program in the hands of Congressmen approaching an election year.

Madigan has the right idea. Give farm managers a wide choice of crop insurance programs, from the most fundamental coverage to the broadest possible protection. Let each individual decide what is best for his or her operation. It is a reasonable system that encourages individual initiative.

THE 1986 TAX REFORM ACT

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Mr. THOMAS of California and I are introducing leg-

islation today that would correct the taxation of rental real estate under the passive loss rules. We are joined by a majority of our colleagues on the House Committee on Ways and Means and over 200 of our colleagues in the House.

Our bill would apply the passive loss rules to people in the real estate business the same as they are applied to people engaged in other lines of business. This legislation is by no means the panacea for all of the troubles currently confronting the Nation's real estate markets. It does represent, however, long overdue tax fairness that would help to place local real estate markets on a more fundamentally sound footing. The legislation also would have an important stabilizing influence on the real estate loan portfolios held by banks and other real estate lenders.

Mr. Speaker, as we are all well aware, the 1986 Tax Reform Act waged a well-intended attack on real estate tax shelters. Ridding the tax system of unproductive tax shelters was a laudable goal—one that I supported and continue to support. However, it is now time to acknowledge that we overreached to the overall detriment of the Nation's real estate markets and the economy. Now is the time to correct our mistake.

Few quarrel with the view that real estate is a major sector of the U.S. economy, and that the level and growth of activity in real estate exert significant influences on production and income throughout the economy. Yet, the current passive loss rules create a tax liability that does not represent the true economics of a diversified real estate business. In short, income from the management, leasing, development, brokerage and construction of real property is classified as active income. At the same time, any loss from rental real estate ownership is automatically deemed to be passive. Because a passive loss may not be deducted against active income, people in the real estate business are taxed on the gross income of their overall real estate business operations, not on their net income.

This is unlike the tax treatment accorded any other type of American business operation where losses are considered to be passive only if they are derived from an activity in which the taxpayer does not materially participate.

These rules are clearly arbitrary and unfair for people engaged in the real estate business. More importantly, they are also heavy contributors to the mess we are now facing in the overall economy.

For example, these rules discourage people from incurring the legitimate costs of holding troubled properties. Why continue to fund the cash-flow shortfall on a troubled property if it is not recognized as a deductible cost of doing business? I am convinced that these rules are making property workouts much more difficult to achieve. This has led to more property being owned by lenders than otherwise would be the case. Property renovations and upgrades also are discouraged by the current rules helping to contribute to the falling values we are witnessing nationwide.

In addition to probably increasing the number of properties that are deeded back to lenders, the current passive loss rules also tend to discourage people from purchasing properties already held by financial institutions, including

those owned by the Resolution Trust Corporation. This is because properties owned by lenders, particularly those owned by the RTC, typically require significant costs to make them competitively attractive. Since the rules prohibit a tax deduction for expenses in excess of rents, the rules act as a purchasing disincentive.

To summarize, these tax rules have created an incentive to unload real estate and at the same time have increased the difficulty in finding others willing to hold it. As a result, the nationwide deterioration of real estate markets and values has been exacerbated, the pressure on our Nation's financial institutions has been magnified and the exposure of liability for the Nation's taxpayers has been increased.

We need to correct these problems. But in seeking a sensible solution let me make clear what our legislation is not intended to do.

First, this legislation is not a return to pre-1986 investment incentives for real estate. Our proposal does not reinstate any of the direct real estate tax incentives that existed prior to the 1986 Tax Reform Act. The bill does not propose returning to accelerated depreciation, or altering the at-risk rules or loosening the construction capitalization rules or weakening the individual minimum tax rules.

Further, our legislation is designed to apply only to those people it defines to be in the real estate business. No benefit is provided to doctors or lawyers seeking to invest in real estate for purpose of sheltering their income.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, our legislation is not designed to encourage new real estate development in the country nor do I believe that it would result, in and of itself, in new development. What primarily drove development in the 1980's were excess credit and generous tax incentives. Our bill would have little or no material impact on either of these.

Here is how our bill would work.

First, an individual would be required to meet a threshold test to establish he or she to be "engaged in the real property business." Then, and only then, would he or she be allowed to prove that they materially participate in their rental real estate activities. The material participation test would be the same test that is now set forth in Treasury Department regulations for individuals in other lines of business.

An individual would be treated as "engaged in the real property business" if he or she spent at least 50 percent of his or her working time in real property operations and spent more than 500 hours during the taxable year in real property operations. This would involve two straightforward definitions. The first is that "real property operations" would mean real property development, redevelopment, construction, conversion, rental, management, leasing, and similar operations. The second is that "working time" would mean any time spent providing services as an employee, sole proprietor, S corporation shareholder, partner in a partnership or beneficiary of a trust or estate.

One other change to the current passive loss rules would apply in the case of a closely held C corporation. Such corporations would be considered "engaged in the real property business" if one of two alternative criteria

were met, both of which establish that the shareholders of the corporation are in the real estate business.

This bill will no doubt be judged to have a revenue cost associated with it. While I am quite prepared to work with the real estate industry to seek a commensurate revenue offset, I do feel that some offset should be counted from the beneficial effects that this legislation would have on the costs of the Nation's financial institution problems—it would encourage property owners to hold onto and work out troubled properties rather than deed them back to the lender; it would help to stabilize property values and market across the country; and it would remove the disincentive against purchasing properties held by financial institutions.

I am also delighted to note that this legislation has the united support of the many real estate industry organizations as well as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Additionally, as noted in comments on the bill submitted by the American Bar Association, this legislation is consistent with the original thrust of the passive loss rules. That is, to restrict the availability of tax losses from activities unrelated to the taxpayer's primary business. The ABA comments also state that the bill would not result in a reinstatement of real estate tax shelters.

I urge you to join me in support of this important legislation and to work for its enactment. Following is the text of our legislation:

H.R. 1414

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (c) of section 469 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to passive activity losses and credits limited) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(7) **TAXPAYERS ENGAGED IN THE REAL PROPERTY BUSINESS.**—In the case of a taxpayer engaged in the real property business, the determination of what constitutes an activity and whether an activity is a passive activity shall be made by treating the taxpayer's rental real property operations, undertakings and activities in the same manner as nonrental trade or business operations, undertakings, and activities.

"(8) **INDIVIDUALS ENGAGED IN THE REAL PROPERTY BUSINESS.**—For purposes of paragraph (7), an individual is engaged in the real property business if—

"(A) such individual spends at least 50 percent of such individual's working time in real property operations; and

"(B) such individual spends more than 500 hours during the taxable year in real property operations.

"(9) **REAL PROPERTY OPERATIONS.**—For purposes of paragraph (8), the term 'real property operations' means any real property development, redevelopment, construction, reconstruction, acquisition, conversion, rental, operation, management, leasing, brokerage, appraisal, and finance operations.

"(10) **WORKING TIME.**—For purposes of paragraph (8), the term 'working time' means any time spent as an employee, sole proprietor, S corporation shareholder, partner in a partnership, or beneficiary of a trust or estate.

"(11) **CLOSELY HELD C CORPORATIONS ENGAGED IN THE REAL PROPERTY BUSINESS.**—For purposes of paragraph (7), a closely held C corporation is engaged in the real property business if—

"(A) 1 or more shareholders owning stock representing more than 50 percent (by value) of the outstanding stock of such corporation materially participate in the aggregate real property activities of such corporation; or

"(B) such corporation meets the requirements of section 465(c)(7)(C) (without regard to clause (iv)) with respect to the aggregate real property activities of such corporation."

(b)(1) Paragraph (2) of section 469(c) of such Code is amended to read as follows:

"(2) PASSIVE ACTIVITY INCLUDES CERTAIN RENTAL ACTIVITIES.—Except for rental activities treated in the same manner as nonrental trade or business activities pursuant to paragraph (7), each rental activity is a passive activity without regard to whether or not the taxpayer materially participates in the rental activity."

(2) Paragraph (4) of such section 469(c) is amended to read as follows:

"(4) MATERIAL PARTICIPATION NOT REQUIRED FOR PARAGRAPH (3).—Paragraph (3) shall be applied without regard to whether or not the taxpayer materially participates in the activity."

(c) The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1991.

Little League Baseball. He also founded the Little League challenger division for disabled and unfortunate children, and he enforced a drug and alcohol awareness program. In addition to helping the youth from my district, Dr. Hale served as a presidential appointee to the Reagan administration's White House Conference for a Drug Free America. Besides receiving this honor, Dr. Hale is listed in "American Men of Science," "Who's Who in the East" and "Who's Who in American Education."

Dr. Cipolla has been practicing medicine in Williamsport for 40 years. He will receive the award for "his contributions to the community and his humanitarian efforts in the medical profession." Currently he is a member of the American Board of Surgery and the American College of Surgeons. Dr. Cipolla was president of several institutions: he served two terms at the Northcentral Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Cancer Society, was president of the staff of Divine Providence Hospital, and was president of the Lycoming County Medical Society. Among the awards he has received, Dr. Cipolla was presented the Outstanding Citizen Award by the Shrine Club and Knights of Columbus, and was named December's Care Physician of the Month at Williamsport Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that these gentlemen have displayed extraordinary assistance to the community through their selfless efforts, volunteerism, and constant dedication to the people they serve. They touch the heart, and the soul of every person they meet—young and old alike—and they inspire these people to reach for their goals no matter how arduous the journey may be. Both Dr. Hale and Dr. Cipolla are well-deserving of these fine awards which represent brotherhood, cooperation, friendship and justice. I encourage both Dr. Hale and Dr. Cipolla to continue their fine efforts, and to inspire others to follow their lead.

JACKSON'S BREAST DIAGNOSTIC
CANCER CLINIC

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, breast cancer is a disease that kills nearly 50,000 women a year and affects one out of 10 in their lifespan. Despite the ghastly death toll this disease claims, facilities and programs dealing with this cancer are often unable to carry the demand for treatment. The Jackson Memorial Hospital has resolved to combat this problem head on with the formation of the Breast Diagnostic Cancer Clinic. This promising project will focus on cancer prevention, early detection and access to diagnosis, areas of increasing concern to the Dade county area and the Nation at large.

In the words of Marlene Rifkin, vice-president for quality assurance at Jackson Memorial Hospital,

There are three diseases that a woman has to fear: delay, ignorance and confusion. The common thread of them is indigence.

The Breast Diagnostic Clinic is designed to circumvent these problems and provide quick access to early detection and treatment, especially for the economically underprivileged. It is widely acknowledged that reduced waiting times and effective education and early detection are essential for promoting women's health.

The Breast Diagnostic Clinic will ultimately benefit more than Miami area women. The program is designed to expand from breast cancer education, prevention and diagnostic to a general woman's health center emphasizing health maintenance and early detection for other diseases. The project itself is developed to be an exportable model to benefit other communities and may prove to be an important contributor to the advancement of women's health.

The Breast Diagnostic Clinic is presently in the formative stage and is a beneficiary of the leadership provided by the Breast Diagnostic Steering Committee. The steering committee is an enabler for the Jackson Memorial Hospital staff in implementing the breast cancer diagnosis and treatment program. The committee plays an important role in assuring financial support for the program. Stanley Tate and Tanya Dawkins provide expert guidance for the committee as co-chairs. The Jackson Memorial Hospital staff has contributed the leadership of Marlene Rifkin and Alex Stolfi to the clinic's organizational task force. I commend all of these dedicated and professional individuals for their personal commitment to see the Breast Diagnostic Cancer Clinic through to completion.

THANKS FOR A JOB WELL DONE

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, back in 1966 in my first term it was my privilege to come before this body to speak about a new self-help program being launched—Project SER. At that time we knew what our hopes for that program were, but little did we know the resounding success this program would prove to be.

That is why 25 years later I stand here before you to commend SER on its accomplishments. SER programs are providing literacy and job skills training to countless communities and individuals across the Nation. In turn, these participants have become more productive and contributing members of society. And, I should point out SER has done all this while consistently being rated as a cost effective national program by the Department of Labor.

SER's motto is "Cultivating America's Greatest Resource: People." It is exactly that attitude which I feel is the reason for the success of this program. From day one they have always believed where there is a will there is a way. With that in mind I do not think there has ever been any doubt that SER was destined not only to realize, but to exceed its goals.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to submit once again the statement I

RECIPIENTS OF THE 1991
BROTHERHOOD CITATION AWARDS

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the National Conference of Christians and Jews [NCCJ], and to congratulate this year's recipients of the Brotherhood Citation Awards.

The NCCJ is a national organization dedicated to promoting goodwill and friendship among all men. The Lycoming County chapter fosters this benevolence several ways. First and most importantly is the recognition of persons who, through their "community service, volunteerism, business practices and philanthropy," prove themselves to be upstanding citizens of the community.

The NCCJ also sponsors and funds, via contributions, the Lycoming County Camp Cadet Program. This program, with the help of the Pennsylvania State Police and the Lycoming County Law Enforcement Association, offers children aged 12 to 14 to experience the outdoors and gain a love and appreciation for the environment.

Finally, the NCCJ sponsors the "Dreams Come True" program which grants a last wish to children diagnosed with terminal illnesses.

This year, the NCCJ chose Dr. Creighton J. Hale, president and chief executive officer of Little League Baseball since 1983, and Dr. Charles F. Cipolla, a Williamsport Pennsylvania surgeon, as the 1991 recipients of the Brotherhood Citation Awards. These awards are "presented to two outstanding citizens of our county in recognition of their many years of community service and their commitment to furthering the cause of brotherhood in our county."

Dr. Hale, a pioneer in the development of safety equipment for youth sports, is recognized as playing a vital role in the growth of

made before this House on June 15, 1966 in support of Project SER. I am proud to have been here at its inception as well as to be a part of its silver anniversary. I wholeheartedly believe the next quarter century will prove equally as enriching. I would like to congratulate its leaders for their dedication and their efforts which have contributed greatly to the success that's been achieved. To the Board of Directors and everyone affiliated with SER—Jobs for Progress National, Inc., I want to say thanks for a job well done. May your future be as bright as your past:

[From the Congressional Record, June 15, 1966]

NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPANISH-AMERICANS

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, Recently I spoke on the floor of this House concerning the problems of the Spanish speaking people of the Southwest, and one of the recommendations which I made was that a unique approach to job training and placement be undertaken through a program of self-help called SER—service, employment, and redevelopment.

I am happy to inform you today that the Secretary of Labor, W. Willard Wirtz, and Sargent Shriver, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, jointly announced the funding of this program.

The 1-year demonstration grant will be administered by Jobs for Progress, Inc., a nonprofit organization jointly sponsored by the League of United Latin American Citizens—LULAC—and the American GI Forum of the United States.

Project SER will explore new approaches to employment, increased earning power and improved living standards for those in the Southwest who face unique problems largely because of cultural differences. The grant will establish a single centralized regional service, which will in turn provide technical assistance for jobs-for-progress centers in the five States, each programming training, placement, and relocation services.

SER will provide prevocational guidance, remedial education, and relocation services for the Spanish-speaking community while assisting States, industry, and the Federal Government in recruitment. A regional skills bank created from the network of jobs-for-progress centers will maintain an inventory of professional, technical, skilled, and semi-skilled persons for employment throughout the five-State region.

Relatively little specialized service, bilingual, and culturally oriented, has been available for the Spanish-Americans, but these centers will draw into manpower; development, and training programs, community action programs, on-the-job training projects and prevocational courses, large numbers of persons not now reached through more conventional approaches.

The job progress centers will put heavy emphasis on communications and recruitment. The Government agencies expect sharply increased utilization by Spanish-Americans of U.S. Employment Service and other facilities through their close cooperation with SER.

The nonprofit Jobs for Progress, Inc., will be governed by a board composed of representatives of LULAC, the GI forum and the Community Services Organization. The regional board will be enlarged by the participation of other local service-oriented groups. The State boards, whose programs will be reviewed by the regional directors before funding, will include representatives of both na-

tional groups, local organizations, and the persons served by the projects.

California and Texas will each have four jobs-for-progress centers under SER with one center planned for each of the other three States. The centers will be located in Phoenix, Ariz.; in Los Angeles, Santa Anna, San Diego, and the bay area of California; in Denver, Colo.; at Albuquerque, N. Mex., and in Corpus Christi, El Paso, Houston, and San Antonio, Tex.

The timetable calls for program and staff development during the first 4 months and submission of State proposals in the fifth month of the program.

I hope that this is but a beginning of the spirit of cooperation which is needed between the Spanish-speaking people of the Southwest and their Federal Government. Great things can come from working together in a spirit of harmony, not asking favors, or special treatment, but assuming their responsibilities as citizens, and the Government assuring them of their rights and privileges earned by the assumption of those responsibilities.

I want to thank and congratulate Secretary Wirtz and Sargent Shriver for their aid and understanding.

I want, also, to show my appreciation to President Lyndon B. Johnson, who has always been our friend, for his continued interest in our problems and assure him of our support and cooperation in making our country great and prosperous by showing our responsibility, and if we have problems, exposing them in a mature and sensible manner, worthy of the dignity of our ancestry, for we cannot and must not, in an attempt for recognition, disobey the laws of this country or trample over the rights of others. It is only by patience and understanding that we can help ourselves, and indeed help others, waiting for the day when truly every American can sincerely say, "I am an American and every other American sees and considers me as such, and I in turn see him in the same light."

Thank you.

JOSEPH H. FONTAINE ATTAINS RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT

HON. JOHN REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Joseph H. Fontaine of troop 117 in Warwick, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership

skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. This young man has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Joseph H. Fontaine. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Joe Fontaine will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I am proud that this young man undertook his Scout activity in my congressional district, and I join friends, colleagues, and family who salute him.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE 54TH AN- NIVERSARY OF PUERTO RICAN LEADERSHIP

HON. JOSE E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 54th anniversary of the first Puerto Rican elected to public office in the continental United States.

Mr. Oscar Garcia Rivera, Esq., was elected assemblyman in the State of New York by the 14th District, at that time Harlem, on March 7, 1937.

Born in Mayaguez, PR, November 6, 1900, Oscar Garcia Rivera was raised on a coffee plantation. As a young man, Garcia Rivera demonstrated talent and leadership. He was president of his high school senior class in 1925, and excelled in his studies. After graduation from high school, Garcia came to the mainland and began working part time in a factory in Brooklyn, while he continued to take courses to reach his goal of becoming a lawyer. He applied for a job at the U.S. Postal Service, obtained high recommendations, and was assigned to the post office in City Hall. He quickly became very involved in union issues, and later encouraged the establishment of the Association of Puerto Rican and Hispanic Employees within the U.S. Postal Service.

Garcia Rivera attended law school at St. John's University, and he graduated in 1930. Dedicated and committed to the struggles of pioneer Puerto Ricans and Hispanics in East Harlem, where poverty and discrimination were rampant, Garcia Rivera announced publicly in 1937 that he would seek a seat in the New York State Assembly.

In March of the same year, he made history by becoming the first Puerto Rican elected to public office in the continental United States. He won re-election the following year and continued in this post until 1940.

During the short time that he served in the Assembly, Oscar Garcia Rivera initiated legislation that offered valuable and lasting contributions to his Puerto Rican community, the

labor movement, and to the working class. He introduced a bill guaranteeing safeguards against unemployment; this revolutionary piece of legislation was enacted into law in February of 1939. Garcia Rivera defended minimum wage laws, fought for regulated hours of labor, worked to establish tariff agreements, and most importantly, he was committed to protecting the rights of manual laborers and encouraged workers to organize themselves into active unions. He also supported the campaign which established a law which punished lynching throughout the United States.

The legislative career of Oscar Garcia Rivera ended barely 3 years after it began. He returned to Puerto Rico, and died in 1969 in the same town where he was born, Mayaguez.

The anniversary of Oscar Garcia Rivera's election as the first Puerto Rican who attained a public office marks a proud moment in our history. Despite his brief career as assemblyman, Oscar Garcia Rivera became a great leader in his community, creating a role model for young people, and establishing hope for his people that they could achieve their dreams in the United States. His actions transformed the Puerto Rican community, and improved working conditions in the State of New York.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to share this tribute with you, which marks the beginning of Puerto Rican leadership in New York and the continental United States.

A STERLING TRIBUTE TO RETIRED
LT. GEN. BENJAMIN O. DAVIS,
JR. BY GEORGE L. KNOX III

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, there are moments in our lives when the human spirit rises to its highest potential to capture the full breadth of our capacity to feel and express emotion. Such a moment occurred on March 7, 1991, here in the Nation's Capital. On that evening, the son of one of this Nation's unsung war heroes stepped before a microphone to enshrine for us the poignantly moving life story and Herculean struggles against racism waged by the highly decorated retired Air Force Lt. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. The attendees at the National Association of Black-Owned Broadcasters annual dinner heard George Knox III reference the love and esteem shared by all who served with and for General Davis. But few knew as they witnessed this extraordinary testimonial that this young man's father, George Knox II, had perished in an accident while flying a mission for the U.S. Air Force. His father had served proudly under General Davis' command of the now heralded Tuskegee airmen who have written a chapter of their own in the history of military excellence. George Knox III's words are a memorial to the rich tradition of service by African-Americans to this Nation's Armed Forces and a very special window on an era which we hope has passed.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when patriotism has reached its finest hour, this message is a living yellow ribbon. It captures for us a graphic picture of one man's triumph over injustice and embellishes the history of America through the labors of Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. I am honored, as the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus braintrust on veterans affairs, to share this wonderful tribute with you and the people of our Nation.

REMARKS BY GEORGE L. KNOX III

Honor is a powerful word: "On my honor" . . . "My word of honor" . . . "To love, honor and cherish." The "H" word is used when important, soul touching concepts are the subject.

Some of the honor phrases are burned into your mind, phrases like "Duty, Honor, Country." The motto of our military academy at West Point, even if it was branded on his back, could not more clearly have defined any man better than it does Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., Lt. General United States Air Force, Retired.

We are here tonight to honor General Davis for a lifetime of achievement—and it has been a life full of achievement. In talking about that life, I'd like to begin in the middle and end at the beginning.

Starting with his time as a student at the Air War College, Benjamin Davis' military career was typical—if any general officer's career can be so described.

Tours in Korea during the conflict there and later, Japan, the Philippines—twice—Taiwan, and Germany.

Service at the Pentagon and a last military assignment as Deputy Commander of the U.S. Strike command based in Florida.

After hanging up his uniform in 1970, General Davis went on to become Director of Public Safety in Cleveland and eventually the Assistant Secretary of Transportation for Safety and Consumer Affairs. After his second retirement, General Davis made a significant contribution to the American economy. As a primary advocate for the 55 mile per hour speed limit on our highways, he may be credited with the development of the radar detector industry—I myself own two.

General Davis is the son of an Army Officer who became the first African-American to win a General's star. Benjamin Davis, Jr., an army brat, grew up on and around army garrisons. So, it is not surprising that he decided to enter the family business and go to West Point. That's a simple phrase of toss off—"he decided to go to West Point"—but not an easy task for any person to accomplish, given the rigors of the appointment and application process. For a black man in the 1930's it would seem almost impossible. And, the "establishment" did its best to make it impossible for him. Through his perseverance, he won admission and reported in the summer of 1932.

I have been to West Point many times. Its imposing buildings on a Hudson River bluff, the plain where the Corps of Cadets passes in review, the cadet mess, the Superintendent's offices, the lounges and conference rooms looking like nothing so much as a fortress. . . all hung with flags and banners celebrating glory won with the blood of generations of men, and now women, who have passed its way. It is a place where lifelong habits of discipline are instilled and where the kind of bonding necessary to develop a cadre of army officers takes place.

One would expect it to be a hard place. And, it is. A spirit of mutual support among the cadets helps them both to survive and get the most out of the experience. But, Ben-

jamin Davis was silenced at West Point. "Silencing" at the Point means that except for conversations necessitated by academics or military training, no one talks to you. It is a hard punishment for anyone and is reserved at the Academy for those whose behavior has been reprehensible in the eyes of the Corps, but who have not gone far enough to have been dismissed. And what was Benjamin Davis's transgression? He was black.

Nevertheless, he endured that treatment and graduated near the top of his class of 1936. Such a class ranking means that the newly minted Second Lieutenant can choose his branch of service. General Davis chose the Air Corps because it was his dream to fly—but the Air Corps did not choose him. Why teach a black man to fly, if he could be taught so difficult a task, when there was no unit to which he could subsequently be assigned. He was, instead, shuffled from one duty station to another, all of which were less than those for which he was qualified by training and temperament.

However, in the end Benjamin Davis' dream deferred was not a dream denied. As the winds of World War II began to blow, it became clear that a lot of things were going to change in our country. Those breezes hit the War Department when President Roosevelt instructed it to form a squadron of black pilots. In an institution whose operational attitudes towards blacks were fixed by official army studies concluding that we were too deficient in character, intelligence, and martial spirit even to be foot soldiers among whites, you can imagine how skeptically was viewed an instruction that one of the most technically demanding of military specialists was to be opened to us!

The Army had no choice but to comply. General Davis was chosen not only to be in the first class of flying cadets but eventually to command the 99th Pursuit Squadron.

The training situation was difficult. Their base was near Tuskegee Institute, Alabama then, as now, an oasis. But the desert was arid. Local attitudes were hostile and the base, officered by whites, was tense. Once again Benjamin Davis prevailed and he, with four others, were the first blacks to win their wings as Army Air Corps pilots.

When sufficient additional pilots has been trained, along with ground personnel to support them, the 99th was sent to North Africa. Its first missions were shaky, to be expected in a unit with no combat veterans. But, it performed well. And, despite a cretinous back channel attempt to declare that the "Tuskegee Experiment" has failed, the accomplishments of General Davis and his men meant that more and more black pilots would be trained, formed into a larger and self-sustaining fighting unit, and sent back into battle.

As commander of the 332nd Fighter Group, General Davis led his men to a fighting record to be envied. While I cannot take all night to celebrate all that they did, one unit accomplishment deserves notice.

One of their often assigned missions was to escort allied bombers who were trying to do to the German war machine what we recently did to Saddam Hussein. The escort's mission was to protect those bombers from attack by the Luftwaffe's best fighters. In all of those escort missions, the 332nd lost not one . . . not one . . . bomber to enemy aircraft. However much that achievement means to you now, it meant a pile to those bomber crews.

As far as I am concerned, the men under General Davis' command, and largely due to his command, covered themselves with glory.

After the war, the entire black Air Force moved to Lockbourne Air Base in Columbus, Ohio. There the unit stayed until President Truman's Executive Order desegregated the military and the Tuskegee Airmen went their separate ways.

The roll of those airmen and their support groups rings with names you all know. Coleman Young, Lee Archer—America's only black "ace"—Percy Sutton, the units' intelligence officer . . . it is a long and impressive list. One of the names on that list is George L. Knox.

My father was in the third class of graduates. Through the Lockbourne days, my dad served under Benjamin Davis's command for many years.

May I say directly to you, General Davis, that there is no man for whom my father had greater respect. It was a respect bordering on awe. Hell, it was awe! In his frequent reminiscences about you over the years, I could see the value of good and caring leadership to men who, every day, put first their lives and then their self-respect on the line.

You were so formidable a personage that even I remember you from Lockbourne and I was only five years old then. You have meant a lot to my life because like another of my generation here tonight, Pierre Sutton, we learned from our fathers who learned from you.

How much true pleasure, how truly great an honor it is for me now to be asked to present this award to you. I do it for me, but I also do it for my father and in so closing one of my life's loops, I also honor my parent to whom you meant so much.

General Davis, sir! The National Association of Black Owned Broadcasters is proud to present you with its award for Lifetime Achievement.

SECRETARY CHENEY SHOULD CONSIDER OTHER FACTORS BEFORE CLOSING DOMESTIC MILITARY BASES

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, March 15 marks the deadline for Congressional disapproval of the Department of Defense selection criteria for closing and realigning of domestic military installations.

I have frankly been surprised by the lack of Congressional comment on this issue. Let me remind my colleagues that a new list of domestic bases chosen for closure will be released by Secretary Cheney on April 15, and the selection criteria will play a key role in determining which domestic military installations will be closed. I speak as one member who has some concerns about the published criteria.

I do not envy the task Secretary Cheney faces in the next few months. Coming off a great victory in the Persian Gulf over Saddam Hussein, he still has the difficult task of defending both a substantial reduction in military expenditures and a new list of bases targeted for closure. In effect, those soldiers and citizens who can take credit for our Gulf victory may end up being displaced from their jobs.

I might also add that, despite the pain associated with force reductions, I support Sec-

retary Cheney's efforts. For the benefit of our nation's fiscal health, military reductions are a necessity. And with force reductions, base closures must follow.

However, to the extent possible, base closure decisions must be made on objective military considerations, not subjective guesswork, as occurred with the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Commission. That Commission operated from a highly dubious set of assumptions, and then veiled its work in secrecy. The results—predictably—were questionable.

For example, the Commission recommended that the Information Systems Command based at Ft. Huachuca, AZ, be realigned to Ft. Devens, MA. The Commission believed that the costs of such a move could be recouped within 6 years—thus meeting one of the criteria established for the 1988 Commission. However, a General Accounting Office—GAO—analysis later revealed that the costs associated with the realignment would not be recouped for at least 40 years, and possibly 200.

Although the 6-year cost recovery requirement has been deleted, the 1991 base closure selection criteria closely resemble the same criteria used by the 1988 Commission. The 1991 criteria are as follows:

First, the current and future mission requirements and the impact on operational readiness of the Department of Defense's total force.

Second, the availability and condition of land, facilities and associated airspace at both the existing and potential receiving locations.

Third, the ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, and future total force requirements at both the existing and potential receiving locations.

Fourth, the cost and manpower implications.

Fifth, the extent and timing of potential costs and savings, including the number of years, beginning with the date of completion of the closure or realignment, for the savings to exceed the costs.

Sixth, the economic impact on communities.

Seventh, the ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructure to support forces, missions and personnel.

Eighth, the environmental impact.

Despite the similarity between the 1988 and 1991 criteria, there are key differences between the two processes. The most dramatic difference is that the 1988 Commission was charged with closing bases during static force structure requests. In 1991, the justification for closing bases revolves around the fact that there will be sharp decreases in force structure. But, the 1991 base closure criteria do not make this differentiation.

In 1988, the previous Commission was charged with actually selecting bases for closure from the very beginning. However, this year, Secretary Cheney will develop the initial selections and the new Commission will make recommendations based on that list. But the problem remains the same. Because the 1988 and 1991 criteria are nearly the same, the new Commission will have to apply the same kind of subjective decision-making as did the 1988 Commission.

I say subjective because the 1988 and, thus, the 1991 selection criteria are full of ambiguities.

For example, criterion No. 4 mentions "Cost and manpower implications" But, without a clearer definition of this criteria, the 1991 Commission will be forced to draw its own conclusions about "costs." As the GAO analysis of the 1988 Commission revealed, there is no simple method for determining costs associated with closing military bases. Different commissions—or commissioners—could easily reach different conclusions when using criterion No. 4 to assess the closure or realignment of a particular base.

I mention this particular criterion as an example. None of the other eight criteria provide for more objectivity.

My real hope is that Secretary Cheney himself will expand on these selection criteria when he makes his initial selection for closing and realigning domestic bases on April 15, prior to Commission review.

One suggestion for accomplishing this would be to apply measurable weighted standards for each criterion. I know from the final publication of the base closure selection criteria on February 15, that the Department of Defense does not believe that weighted measures can be developed. I am somewhat skeptical that DOD cannot apply some form of standard measure in order to evaluate the net worth of a military base.

I would further suggest that Secretary Cheney look beyond missions currently assigned to various installations, and instead look at the assets at the installations themselves. For instance, a particular installation which serves as host for a mission that is being phased-out might be particularly suitable to receive other missions. The overall economic advantages and disadvantages of closing an installation must be considered, not simply the economic impact of closing an installation where a particular mission will be phased-out.

Finally, I hope Secretary Cheney will take other factors into consideration that are not mentioned in the criteria. These factors include external factors that argue for or against a particular base, such as weather and climate, access to training ranges and unrestricted flying space, and the potential for accommodating multiple missions. These factors impact on mobility and training, which in turn were essential elements in the defeat of Saddam Hussein.

Let me reemphasize my support for Secretary Cheney and my confidence in his ability to select the appropriate military installations for closure based on our Nation's changing defense posture. However, I wanted to raise these concerns with the selection criteria because I am well aware of how these same criteria proved to be inadequate during the 1988 base closure and realignment process.

I look forward to working with Secretary Cheney through the current base closure process. I hope he will consider these additional factors before releasing the next list of domestic installations slated for closure.

TRIBUTE TO MANUEL DAVILA

HON. CRAIG THOMAS

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, today, all of Wyoming grieves the death of a brave Wyoming son who gave his life for his country. U.S. Army Spec. 4 Manuel Michael Davila was killed in battle February 27, the last day of the war in the Persian Gulf.

Today, March 13, he is laid to rest in his hometown of Gillette. Today, Manuel is home to watch over those who loved him and the country he so faithfully served.

Manuel was a proud soldier, a patriot, a man of great honor. His family says Manuel loved life. His family treasured his.

Those who have never lost a child or a brother can never understand the Davila family's sorrow—words fall short of comfort. But know that the people of the State of Wyoming extend their deepest gratitude to you who have close and wonderful memories of a fine young man. And may Manuel's strength, pride, and courage be carried on through each of us.

The editor of the Gillette News Record, Ron Franscell, wrote a touching tribute to Manuel, capturing the essence of what Manuel means to Gillette, WY, indeed all of us. I would like it submitted to the RECORD in its entirety.

[From the Gillette News Record, Mar. 5, 1991]

RUNNING BETWEEN THE RAINDROPS

(By Ron Franscell)

War defies logic. It is a random, messy horror. We can no more avoid being touched by it than we could run between raindrops.

Ah, but we were running between raindrops, weren't we? The community had pulled together. We took comfort in the low odds of a soldier from a small town on the Great Plains dying in the desert. We found coverage and sympathy in our hearts. Every day, the news from the Gulf was good. Casualties were miraculously low and victory was swift. Then it was over, and we relaxed our guard.

Hadn't it all added up for us? They kept telling us that no news was good news, and when the war ended, we were, still in one piece. As a community, we counted our blessings . . . we escaped unscathed . . . our soldiers would come home and we'd have a parade and be happy. We wouldn't have to feel guilty about a local soldier who didn't make it. . .

So our guard was down when we heard about Manuel Davila, who was killed in the waning hours of the war. Wait, wasn't it all finished? Hadn't we all survived?

Trying to step between raindrops, we tripped an emotional booby trap. In a way, we all fall victim to it. I never knew Manuel, but he was from my town, he was one of us, and he had dreams. In that way, I knew him very well. You know him, too.

For many of us, the dead bring memories alive. We have no choice but to keep those memories alive. People who didn't know Manuel will probably erect some monument to him, and that's very good. Those who knew him will carry silent monuments in their hearts, maybe to "the boy who always smiled."

But whether you knew him or not, please remember him. War may be random and sometimes senseless, but it's the living's job

to try to make sense of it, just so we can continue, maybe even learn something about life from death.

Watch over us, Manuel. Help the raindrops fall just so.

CHALLENGE FACING U.S.
BUSINESS

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, the ability of American businesses to compete with their foreign counterparts is one of the great challenges facing U.S. businesses. There is no shortage of speeches and hearings in Congress about international competitiveness. There is a shortage of action. As Congress debates what should be done, we must consider reforming IRS rules and regulations which impose additional costs on U.S. businesses competing in the world marketplace. Congress may never agree on a comprehensive program to help the United States abroad, but we may be able to remedy regulations adding to problems here.

Last session, I introduced legislation on the issue of the allocation of State corporate taxes between U.S. and foreign source income. A significant number of business groups, taxpayers and associations have spoken out in support of this legislation, including the National Governors' Association, the Multistate Tax Commission, and the Federation of Tax Administrators.

Today, I am reintroducing this legislation which provides that U.S. corporations can allocate deductions for State and local income franchise taxes to U.S. source income.

Currently, the IRS requires U.S. multinationals to allocate a portion of their deduction for State taxes to foreign source income. IRS regulations on this matter were first issued in 1977. Then, a 1979 revenue ruling interpreting those regulations held that a franchise tax measured by income should not be allocated to a foreign source income, because it is the cost of the "privilege of doing business" in the State. However, in 1987, this ruling was reversed, retroactively, for U.S. corporations and, prospectively, for foreign corporations. In December 1988, the IRS proposed new regulations, retroactive to 1977, requiring even more extensive allocations of State tax to foreign source income. These proposed regulations have been severely criticized by many taxpayers and States.

The IRS position adversely impacts the competitiveness of U.S. multinationals in world markets. U.S. corporations competing with foreign corporations have an additional cost of doing business because they are, in effect, unable to fully deduct their State income taxes. Their foreign competitors operating in the United States, however, are generally able to obtain a full deduction for State taxes.

The IRS position also inequitably subjects U.S. multinationals to inconsistent taxing regimes. States, which are constitutionally prohibited from taxing income that is not attributable to in-State activities, believe they are taxing income attributable to in-State activities.

The Supreme Court has affirmed this position in the face of taxpayer challenges to State taxes. The IRS position, however, is that States are taxing foreign source income. U.S. multinationals are caught in the middle. They are subject to State tax but are required to allocate a portion of the tax on the theory that the State tax is on foreign source income. This inconsistent treatment is unjustified and must be resolved.

The problems caused by the IRS position are particularly acute for taxpayers with business operations in States using a factor formula method of taxation. Corporations operating in these States have higher after-tax costs than their competitors operating in other States. The IRS position actually discriminates among States based on their method of taxation.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, I was disappointed to learn that the IRS had finalized the regulations on this issue with little meaningful change. The IRS chose to ignore the major comments of State tax administrators, multinational corporations, concerned Members of Congress and many other groups.

The legislation I am reintroducing today solves the problems created by the IRS position by providing that all deductions for State and local corporate income and franchise taxes are allocated to U.S. source income for foreign tax credit purposes. The legislation will, in effect, give a full deduction for State corporate income taxes, relieve the inequity of subjecting taxpayers to inconsistent taxing regimes, and improve the competitiveness of U.S. multinationals.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, today I submit legislation that turns the corner on a complex military environmental restoration project in Colorado: the Rocky Mountain Arsenal.

The Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Urban Wildlife Refuge Act would transfer title of 27 square miles of land just northeast of Denver, CO, from the U.S. Army to the U.S. Department of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior would be charged to administer land, water, and wildlife there in accordance with applicable wildlife refuge management laws. It would be up to the Interior Department to determine compatible recreation opportunities, ways to provide interpretive displays of the land and the wildlife, and methods to provide access to the scientific knowledge gained from environmental restoration work taking place there.

The Army will still be left with the overall responsibility of the massive cleanup required on the land. Much of RMA is uncontaminated. But cleanup of the sites that do have structural, soil, or ground water contamination will still be under the ongoing RI/FS process. Liability both during and after the cleanup will remain with the U.S. Army. And the highest priority during the cleanup ahead will still be to

protect the human health and the environment of residents around the arsenal.

Nothing in the bill should give anyone reason to wonder if it will direct ongoing endangerment assessments or make any decisions on how clean the arsenal should be. Two years ago I submitted an amendment that to some tied the issue of open space preservation to a diminished degree of cleanup. My intent then was to lead a cheer for the concept of open space and to send a message to key players in cleanup negotiations of my increasing impatience at the lack of progress.

This language makes no effort to tie together anything. It is a reflection from every corner of the State that the natural, cultural, and historic wealth on an inactive chemical munitions and pesticide production site should be preserved for all to enjoy.

The bill reminds us what past value we gave to the land. What used to be virgin prairie became homesteaders' farms, then a chemical weapon plant, then a commercial pesticide plant, then a public health hazard, then a monumental cleanup site. Now we formally implement an exciting future land value.

Rocky Mountain Arsenal, because so much buffer land was required for its dangerous mission, became home to an astonishingly diverse and healthy ecosystem of indigenous wildlife. Deer, bald eagle, hawk, coyote, badger, rabbit, fish, waterfowl all thrive within a major metropolitan area. It is a rare treat for the thousands who have already toured the arsenal.

It is now time to protect this natural asset and to formally remember how, despite ourselves, it came to be. After all, we would not have an abundant wildlife habitat were it not for the protection chemical weapon production gave it.

We have been telling ourselves for years about what an environmental eyesore the Rocky Mountain Arsenal is. Now on the verge of monumental environmental restoration work, we can begin to focus on the Rocky Mountain Arsenal Urban Wildlife Refuge as a way to showcase the wildlife and explain why it is here. That's turning a big corner.

CORPORATE-OWNED LIFE INSURANCE

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to curtail certain practices in the development of corporate-owned life insurance which may be deemed to be excessive in terms of traditional COLI products.

The first newly developed product makes use of artificially high interest rates and low cash payments to create a heavily tax advantaged product designed to deal with postretirement medical benefits. The second product is so-called janitor insurance, where a company allegedly insures all or most of its employees, including the janitor, in order to generate tax-free funds with which to pay retirement income to the company's senior officers. While I firmly believe in the appropriateness of corporate-

owned life insurance, it seems to me that these policies have taken advantage of normal rules governing COLI in order to create unduly tax-advantaged products.

The first problem results from the ability of a company to charge 1 percentage point more on policy loans than they credit on borrowed amounts of cash value, thereby allowing loan rates greatly in excess of the current cost of money on the open market. Since the spread is 1 percent regardless of the interest rate, it does not matter to the insurance company nor to the policyholder at what level the interest rates are set. However, the taxpayers because of the inflated interest deduction, are financing the cost of the policyholder's insurance protection which is normally nondeductible. To correct this problem, this legislation sets a limit on deductible policy loan interest so that only interest that reflects the competitive cost of money on the open market may be deducted. This is accomplished by establishing a standard already used by the insurance industry, and eliminating the ability to make a distinction between borrowed and unborrowed funds. This, in effect, limits the deductible interest to an amount that is about the same as the market cost of money.

The second problem is related to the first. It is the use of this inflated internally generated money to meet the requirements of the four out of seven rule, which should be met from policyholder money rather than tax-deferred money generated within the policy. To address this problem, the legislation limits the amount of the four premiums that can be paid with any kind of policy-generated funds.

Third, to address the problem of janitor insurance, employees who are going to be insured must, under this legislation, be notified by their employers of this fact, and given the opportunity to refuse. Also, if the business is going to be the beneficiary of the life insurance policy but purchases the insurance pursuant to a funded or unfunded plan of employee compensation or benefits, then the employee who is insured must also participate at the appropriate time in the employee benefit plan that the life insurance is helping to make possible. While some argue that this type of insurance is not actually sold, this provision will make sure that when a business uses life insurance to legitimately provide for its employees, then each and every employee that is covered by a life insurance policy must be eligible to receive those benefits when, usually at retirement, the time arrives. However, this participation requirement is not intended to apply to insurance arrangements which are not being used to fund any plan of employee compensation or benefits, such as key-man policies or buy-sell arrangements.

This legislation is identical to that introduced by Senator PRYOR (S. 632) on March 12. As the Senator indicated in his remarks, I too believe the practices addressed in this legislation are such that the effective date should remain date of introduction rather than date of committee action as is often the case.

The effective date of my bill is for contracts purchased on or after today, March 13, 1991.

I hope very much that the practices identified in this legislation will be eliminated this year.

DISCRIMINATORY PASSIVE LOSS RULES TO TODAY'S REAL ES- TATE OWNERS

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join in reintroducing legislation to resolve the serious problems inflicted upon real estate owners and the economy by today's discriminatory passive loss rules.

Since 1986, I have been concerned about the passive loss rules. I was fearful that the type of tax discrimination caused by the rules was more than an attack on tax shelters. I was also concerned that the arbitrary treatment accorded real estate professionals by the rules would have negative effects on property values, lenders, and the overall economy.

Unfortunately, many of my fears have come to pass. A serious downturn in housing and real estate markets began shortly after the enactment of the 1986 Tax Reform Act. Property values were adversely affected by that act, creating problems for lending institutions that might otherwise be in relatively good financial condition.

I have worked closely with the real estate industry since 1986 to develop meaningful legislation to correct the worst aspects of the rules. I am pleased to note that my original legislation back in 1987 to establish a "material participant" category for real estate professionals has served as the basis for the legislation we are introducing today. Today's bill represents a consensus approach to the problems created by the passive loss rules, one that is supported by all of the real estate industry groups.

There is no doubt that the passive loss rules need to be revised. The rules discriminate against someone who happens to make their living in the real estate business. Their intended effect, that of reducing tax shelter is one that many support. However, the way the current rules are written, taxpayers in the real estate business may not offset losses and credits from rental estate against any income, including their real estate income such as management or development fees. This is a tax on the gross income of those in real estate business. All other businesses are taxed on the net income from all their operations.

The rules leave two taxpayers working the same hours, making the same kinds of decisions and carrying on the same types of business activities with vastly different tax treatment because one happens to be involved in the rental real estate business. This arbitrary tax treatment warrants our immediate attention.

Our legislation would allow taxpayers engaged in the real property business to prove that they are material participants in their rental real estate activities. These taxpayers would use the same material participant test currently used by all other taxpayers. Only those in the real estate business would qualify for the standards the bill creates.

This is an important reform proposal and one that is strongly supported by Members of the House of Representatives. In light of the

importance of making the tax system neutral with respect to different types of investment, I hope we can move the bill forward this year.

MAINTAIN UNITED STATES SUPPORT OF ISRAEL DURING THE QUEST FOR PEACE

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, lost in the euphoria of the end of the Persian Gulf war are the deep questions that remain in the quest for peace in the Middle East. There is no doubt the travels of Secretary James Baker are to be commended. The Secretary, as directed by President Bush, has moved swiftly through the troubled region, offering solutions to problems that are hundreds of years old. For this effort, the Secretary is to be applauded. However, I cannot help but believe that Israel may emerge the loser of the Iraq invasion of Kuwait.

There is no question that linking the Palestinian question to the defeat of Iraq has materialized. I am deeply disturbed that the term "land for peace" keeps appearing during Secretary Baker's trip. To resort to this diplomacy will result in a serious setback in our relations with Israel and will cast us as an international hypocrite. If land for peace is the operative of the region, then it would be consistent with that policy to simply allow Iraq's march into Kuwait. Peace could have no doubt been maintained if Iraq was not confronted in its quest for land. To allow Iraq to take Kuwait in the name of peace is no doubt a scam. However, we are now asking Israel to relinquish land to a people who cheered the bombardments of Tel Aviv.

During the early days of the Persian Gulf war, we debated in this chamber a resolution that stated that every country has a right to defend itself and Israel is no exception. While Israel had shown great restraint, I supported her right to retaliate. There is no question that having absorbed a first strike, Israel was in a position not only to shield her borders, but to counter Saddam's missile assaults in a way she sees fit.

Israel, however, did not launch any retaliatory strike. Instead, Israel stayed on the sidelines; not out of choice, but to maintain the Arab alliance that President Bush so masterfully tailored. There is no doubt that without the restraint of Israel, the political nature of the alliance would have been in jeopardy. Had the alliance broken, I think it is safe to say that we would still be in a fight to eradicate Saddam Hussein.

Mr. Speaker, Israel is once again under fire. She is facing a region resentful of her sovereignty and freedoms. Since her existence nearly 50 years ago, Israel has been the only example of democracy in a region torn by hate and terrorism. The Palestinian Liberation Organization, who has never exhibited legitimate leadership, is now thrust to the forefront as a player for peace. This is the same PLO that so warmly embraced Saddam Hussein, the same PLO that playfully carried mock SCUD

missiles through the streets in support of the Iraqi dictator. To permit the PLO to play an integral role in this peace process is akin to letting Zsa Zsa Gabor act as a marriage counselor. Put simply, the PLO cannot be trusted.

I, like all others in this House, look forward to a peace in the Middle East that is long lasting and prosperous. However, no peace can be attained at the expense of Israel. No peace can be awarded at a cost to a people who, for over 6 weeks, donned gas masks night after night.

Mr. Speaker, forging peace in the Middle East is an enormous task. I believe the United States is equal to this task. However, it is paramount that Israel, no matter what proposal is put on the table, is recognized and allowed to maintain her borders and right of self determination.

A MILESTONE FOR THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY INSTITUTE OF TOXICOLOGY

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Chemical Industry Institute of Toxicology [CIIT], a nonprofit toxicology research institute based in North Carolina's Research Triangle Park.

In this era of heightened environmental concern, it is critical to develop the scientific tools we need to evaluate potential health risks of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and consumer products. CIIT is devoted to that cause, and is working hard to protect public health and safety.

The institute is developing the scientific basis for understanding potential human health risks posed by exposure to chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and consumer products. By integrating molecular, cellular, animal and human toxicity data, CIIT researchers are developing more reliable methods for assessing and predicting exposure-related health effects.

CIIT's \$16 million budget is funded entirely by industry, and is supported by 50 companies. The Clorox Co. recently became the 50th member of CIIT, joining an impressive list of companies working to make their products safer and more effective.

In its 15 years, CIIT has emerged as a leader in the development to the basic science of human toxic risk assessment. New methods developed by CIIT have been adopted by many laboratories across the country and the world. This is truly science in the public interest, and I want to commend CIIT for playing such a vital role in our Nation's public health.

THE BIOTECHNOLOGY PATENT PROTECTION ACT

HON. RICK BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, the Biotechnology Patent Protection Act of 1991,

which I am introducing today, will strengthen the protection afforded to products produced through biotechnology and stimulate development of new drugs through this innovative process. I am pleased to be joined by the gentleman from California, Mr. Moorhead, and 19 of our colleagues in offering this measure.

The legislation is a response to the impediments American inventors face in obtaining adequate patent protection for products and processes produced using biotechnology. Biotechnology is an immensely important industry, invented in the United States. In the decades ahead, it will improve the lives and health of virtually every American family. It will put people to work. It will save people's lives. In this decade, it will make a major contribution to America's positive balance of trade.

The promise of biotechnology has been noted by President Bush who has said that breakthroughs in the field " * * * offer unprecedented opportunities for improving the Nation's productivity, health, and well-being." Similarly, the National Academy of Engineering last year acknowledged that the development of biotechnology products is one of the 10 leading engineering accomplishments of the past 25 years.

Biotechnology allows us to replicate beneficial substances that naturally occur in minute quantities and produce them in sufficiently large amounts to make them available to treat serious and life threatening disease. Despite these impressive achievements—and the explosive growth in the industry—deficiencies in our patent law grant unfair advantages to foreign competitors and threaten the long term viability of the industry.

The Biotechnology Patent Protection Act puts American companies on an even footing with their Japanese and European competitors by providing patent protection for the production process, so long as the starting material is novel. If we continue to deny such process patent protection, we will dampen American invention and initiative, jeopardizing future drug development and the economic and medical benefits that come with it.

The United States had only just begun to tap the potential of biotechnology, which produces billions of dollars in annual sales for our Nation's economy. Currently, American companies are spending up to \$2 billion in biotechnology research and development each year. The industry employs tens of thousands of highly trained scientists and engineers. More than 30 States are involved in the active promotion of biotechnology efforts.

One of the biggest impediments to the achievement of the full potential of the industry is inadequate intellectual property protection. Our legislation remedies the largest such problem.

The U.S. Patent Office has taken the position that it is barred from issuing appropriate patent protection for biotechnology processes because of an aberrant court case, the rule of which the Patent Office agrees should be reversed through legislation. This situation is especially unfair because the denial of such patent protection in the United States is contradicted by the extension of such patent protection by our trading partners in Japan and Europe.

The current problem arises—in the relatively common situation—where the starting material used in an invention is novel, but the steps used in the process, and often the final product itself, are not. In modern biotechnology, an inventor often may develop a novel starting material, such as a host cell, DNA sequence or vector, and use a process previously used in another context to create a nonpatentable final product. In these cases, Europe and Japan would grant process patents. The U.S. Patent Office frequently grants no effective patent protection, leaving U.S. biotechnology at a competitive disadvantage.

The Patent Office denies many patent applications in reliance on a court case that has been widely criticized. Last Congress, when the Committee on the Judiciary conducted a hearing on a similar measure, the Patent Commissioner strongly urged Congress to change the result of that case.

Our legislation has the strong support of the administration, the business community—including the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries—and the university community. This support stems from a recognition that stronger patent laws stimulate research and development.

The Biotechnology Patent Protection Act of 1991 will promote industrial innovation and enhance fair trade.

**CONGRESSMAN KILDEE PAYS
TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE
BUS SPANIOLA**

HON. DALE KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the long and distinguished career of Francis R. (Bus) Spaniola who has served as State representative for Michigan's 87th State House District for the past 16 years. Representative Spaniola has recently retired from public life, leaving behind a legacy of service which will long be remembered in Shiawassee and Livingston Counties. Representative Spaniola will be honored at a roast to be held on March 21, 1991 at the Knights of Columbus Hall in Owosso, MI.

Although I know Representative Spaniola will continue to serve humanity in whatever activities he pursues in retirement, I also know that his colleagues and his constituents will miss his strong moral presence in the Statehouse. I had the good fortune to have served in the Statehouse with Representative Spaniola. As an observer of his consistent and continual courage to stand and speak out for what is right, regardless of the potential criticisms, I have become a better person as well as a better legislator. His steadfast commitment and dedication to the welfare of the people of Michigan have made a major difference in the lives of many people, particularly in an area held most dear in my heart—education. Literally millions of students have benefitted from his commitment to the improvement of our State's system of education.

Mr. Speaker, I look back on the career of Representative Spaniola with fond memories

of accomplishment and friendship amidst sometimes stormy waters. My respect and admiration for Representative Spaniola can only be expressed by emulating his committed and courageous service. Indeed, our society needs more public servants like Representative Spaniola.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege to pay tribute to this highly respected and distinguished gentleman. I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating Representative Francis R. (Bus) Spaniola on the occasion of his retirement.

**TRIBUTE TO DR. CLEO DAWSON
SMITH**

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request a few moments to say that south Texas recently lost one of its last remaining pioneers. I would like to take a moment to remember this incomparable individual. I'm talking about the late Dr. Cleo Dawson Smith, who a few weeks ago passed away. All of us are sadder for her loss, but there is no question that the legacy she leaves behind is a rich one.

Dr. Dawson, as she was commonly referred to, came to south Texas as a small child by covered wagon. With her family she helped to build a town beside the railroad where a trail from the Rio Grande crossed the track—a town newly named Mission. This was back in the very early 1900's and long before Mission was incorporated into a city.

Cleo Dawson grew up to be an example of how invigoratingly one can live life and how limitless are its possibilities. In all of her endeavors she shined brightly.

First and foremost, I would call her an educator. In fact, because of her years of work in this field her name, particularly in south Texas, became synonymous with education. This eventually resulted in the street crossing in front of Mission High School being named in her honor.

She was also an author, well read and widely published. One of her most successful endeavors, "She Came To The Valley," a tribute to her pioneer family's contribution to the growth of the lower Rio Grande Valley, became a movie. The true story dealt with the formation of the city of Mission, the border raids by Mexican bandits, the arrival of the United States soldiers, and her mother's life in what was truly a frontier town.

These are only but two of the hats worn so well by Dr. Dawson. Also included among her vocations were psychologist, philosopher, lecturer, dramatist, and oral historian. I should mention she won the Woman of Distinction award and in so doing joined the exclusive ranks of such other well-known recipients as Pearl Buck and Shirley Temple Black. Many of you may well remember her from various television appearances on such programs as Merv Griffin and The Tonight Show.

There is no question that Dr. Cleo Dawson was a woman of many accomplishments. To

south Texas she will remain a source of pride, a woman who truly symbolizes the spirit of America.

To all whose paths she crossed she will be missed. I am most proud to say that she called me her friend. To have known her is something I consider quite an honor. She enriched my life, and she enriched south Texas. She was a great and a grand woman.

DEBT REDUCTION FOR POLAND

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, last week the Members of this House voted overwhelmingly to give an additional \$640 million in foreign assistance to the State of Israel. I was among those who realized the importance of using the immense resources of the United States to support our friends. It's simple to understand that those countries who protect the vital interests of America should always receive our willing assistance when they find themselves in peril, whether militarily or economically. In the case of Poland, 45 years of Communist mismanagement has President Lech Walesa facing an economic disaster. The United States is once again being asked to offer its assistance to a country that protects our vital interests, and I would just like to reiterate my continued support for the Polish Government and its people.

The economic problems faced by Poland are not really surprising. Only 2 years ago an inefficient, centrally controlled economy was in place. Since then, the Polish people have had to patiently wait for recovery while bearing the full effects of their economy's arduous transformation. Price controls have virtually disappeared, and the rate of inflation continues to rise, yet wages continue to fall. Thus, it is imperative that every available financial resource be invested into the domestic economy and not used to service a foreign debt. Poland has appealed for the forgiveness of as much as 80 percent of its outstanding foreign debt, and some Western governments, which hold about two-thirds of the debt, have said they are considering a "generous reduction" but have not yet named a figure. It seems fairly obvious that by forgiving a substantial portion of the \$46 billion owed by Poland, Western nations can help her to advance down an economic road to recovery.

On February 24, the Government of Poland announced they had reached an agreement with the International Monetary Fund on a \$2 billion financial support package. This could open the way for increased levels of Western aid and a quick reduction of the foreign debt. The IMF aid package includes economic restructuring credits, compensation for high oil prices that Poland has paid over the past few months and contingency payments to be made if oil prices rise significantly. The accord replaces last year's agreement, which was designed to help the Solidarity government begin its program of economic reform. President Lech Walesa and his democratically elected Government should be commended and sup-

ported to the fullest possible extent as they continue the formidable task before them. The Polish reform program must not be allowed to fail, especially in view of economic and political instability spreading from the Soviet Union.

Some members of the Paris Club have suggested a reduction of only 30 percent of the overall debt; this is unacceptable. Forgiveness of 80 percent or higher would show the Polish Government and its people that the wealthier, industrialized nations are aware of Poland's economic situation. My colleagues and I have certainly shown our concern. We have already authorized a total writeoff of the \$3.5 billion which Poland owed the United States. Now is indeed the time for other nations to follow our example. I would remind all that the United States has committed a 10 percent investment in the new European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. This commendable venture will help former Eastern-bloc nations develop market economies and the future United States contribution is completely dependent upon a sizable Polish debt reduction package. In the future, United States contributions to the International Monetary Fund will also be examined in light of the final Polish debt forgiveness.

Mr. Speaker, just as my colleagues and I realized the need to support our Israeli friends in their hour of need, so too do we understand the enormous obstacles facing the people of Poland and offer our assistance. At this moment Poland and Poland alone is attempting the boldest economic change in a newly democratic Eastern Europe, still overshadowed by an increasingly militaristic Soviet Union.

President Bush must continue to press the members of the Paris Club for their help in ending Poland's debt crisis. Only then can President Walesa and his Government commit every available resource toward increasing domestic investment and spurring forward growth. Poland's program of reform is by far the most radical and courageous in any of the post-Communist countries. In addition to being in the best interest of the Polish people, a successful transition to a market economy will undeniably contribute to the West and continue to further America's vital interests.

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS NATIONAL
RECYCLING MONTH

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, for the last 3 years I have had the distinct honor of working with my friend and former colleague from Los Angeles, Gus Hawkins, to promote and encourage recycling across the United States by designating 1 month each year as "National Recycling Month."

During this time, the Nation's recycling efforts have started to come alive. The percentage of solid waste recycled in the Nation has risen to 13 percent, and new community recycling programs have sprung up across the Nation.

Still, we must do more. Imminent closures of 50 percent of the Nation's landfills, combined

with the difficulty of siting new landfills and an expected 20-percent increase in waste generation by the year 2000, forces the consideration of alternatives to solid waste disposal.

Health and environmental threats from waste incineration, the second greatest method of waste disposal, also contribute to the need to further rely on recycling. America must adopt a new ethic of waste disposal, espousing reuse, reduction, and recycling of waste as the fundamental priorities.

Our job is not finished. For this reason, I am proud to continue, with my California colleague, Congresswoman WATERS, what has become a tradition in Congress by introducing a joint resolution to designate June 1991 as the Augustus F. Hawkins National Recycling Month.

This resolution will serve as a tribute to the distinguished efforts of Gus Hawkins to solve the Nation's solid waste crisis. I encourage all my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this key to the future of our waste management.

INTRODUCTION OF THE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL WORKERS ACT

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on a matter of both fiscal responsibility and simple fairness. I rise to introduce the Equal Opportunities for All Workers Act—a measure that would immediately repeal the Social Security earnings test, not simply for our Nation's older workers but for more than any other Federal program established in the last half century, Social Security represents values and objectives that are particularly American. Since its inception in the 1930's, the Social Security System has constituted a unique compact between the Government and the working men and women of this country. It has functioned, in effect, as a kind of Government promissory note—guaranteeing today's workers future security and dignity in exchange for their present sacrifices. For over 50 years, Social Security has served us well in this capacity.

Despite its successes, however, the system contains one provision that contradicts its own principles—a contradiction that compels me to act today. The outside earnings limitation imposes a tax on Social Security receipts if a senior citizen continues to work. Specifically, this limitation requires Social Security to deduct \$1 of benefits for every \$3 earned above the ceiling of a senior's allowable annual income: Effectively a 33-percent tax. Under current law, beneficiaries under age 65 can earn up to \$6,480 a year and those aged 65 through 69 can earn up to \$8,880 before this tax is imposed.

The earnings limit prevents thousands of older Americans from continuing to exercise one of their most fundamental rights: The right to work; and it denies to our economy the productive participation of skilled, experienced workers.

Over the last 20 years we have witnessed several congressional efforts to repeal this

burdensome limitation. In abolishing the earnings test, however, these measures would necessarily lower the size of the Social Security trust fund. To repeal the earnings limit might jeopardize the fiscal soundness of Social Security.

The bill I am introducing today, however, accomplishes the valuable dual purpose of eliminating this barrier to older workers while also strengthening the financial integrity of the overall Social Security System. The bill would immediately abolish the outside earnings limitation, thus enabling individuals to remain professionally productive for as long as possible. The distinguishing difference of this measure, however, is that all additional taxes collected on new income earned would go exclusively toward supplementing the Social Security trust fund.

The origin of the earnings limit lies, as does Social Security itself, in the Great Depression. Jobs were scarce, so seniors were encouraged to leave the work force to make way for younger workers. Today, unemployment is relatively low—6.1 percent. The shortage is no longer in jobs, but in skilled workers, with disciplined work habits, able to fill them. Social Security has outgrown its earnings test.

This bill would also have the salutary effect of actually increasing the savings rate among what, under its own provisions, would be a newly empowered segment of American workers. The contributions from these workers to the Social Security trust fund, it has been estimated, will actually exceed their new payments from it—for a net increase in the American savings rate. In this age of unwieldy budget deficits and increasing economic competition internationally, we must do all we can to encourage individuals who wish and are able to earn and spend money to do precisely that. The current arrangement penalizes not only active, productive seniors, but in fact everyone who benefits from a healthy, growing economy.

We can expect in the next 20 years to confront the most serious challenge—both socially and fiscally—to ever face the Social Security System. It is during this time that the so-called "baby boom" generation will reach retirement age in full, rightful expectation of receiving their complete benefits. We must ensure that the fund is viable for them, and that their economic contributions are encouraged.

We live in a society in which the work force is growing older. This represents not a disadvantage, but a tremendous opportunity if we are wise enough to grasp it. We will increasingly rely on the skills and energy of older workers. The sooner we not only recognize this fact, but accommodate ourselves to it, the sooner we can realize our full economic capabilities.

My measure seeks to give those whom the system most immediately benefits as full an opportunity as possible to keep it strong and functioning. Rarely has what is most fiscally prudent so closely corresponded to what is undeniably morally right. Our action today ensures that the promise America made over 50 years ago to its workers is kept.

U.S. WORKERS, NOT JUST U.S. FIRMS, SHOULD REBUILD KUWAIT

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, amidst the well-deserved and joyous welcome home celebrations going on at military bases throughout the country, a little-noticed but telling phenomenon is taking place in the Nation's capital. The phones are ringing off the walls at the Department of Commerce, at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and in congressional offices. At the Commerce Department the volume of calls was so great that they had to install an answering machine.

The callers are unemployed Americans who are hoping to find work in American firms hired to rebuild war-torn Kuwait. These skilled craftworkers are among the hardest hit by our recession, and are precisely the type of worker who will be needed for reconstruction work in Kuwait.

Unfortunately, unemployed American workers who hope to find jobs in Kuwait are finding the door of opportunity slammed in their faces. Most are having their calls transferred to agencies all over Washington. The lucky ones at least get an answer: American companies are not hiring at this time.

Under typical business conditions, American firms operating internationally bring in some engineers and managers but rely mainly on low-wage foreign construction and craftworkers in order to compete for contracts. Despite Kuwait's already proven commitment to choose American companies for rebuilding contracts, the economic reality is that few American workers will directly benefit from those contracts.

I am sure that U.S. firms would be willing to hire more American construction and craftworkers if contracting Nations requested it and offered sufficient compensation in the contracts. This, I believe, Kuwait should do.

Before the gulf conflict comes to a close, our Nation will have spent billions of dollars and put 500,000 American lives on the line in order to liberate Kuwait. Meanwhile, our recession deepens, unemployment rises, and hundreds of thousands of families—not only of regular military personnel, but also of reservists—must sacrifice in order to support the war effort. Clearly, American workers have earned, and deserve, job opportunities in Kuwait.

Mr. Speaker, Congress should commit itself to doing all it can to ensure that United States workers are not shut out of jobs in Kuwait. Last week I introduced legislation, House Resolution 106, to encourage Kuwait to structure and award construction contracts in a way which would encourage the maximum feasible use not only of American companies, but also of American workers and products in the reconstruction of Kuwait. I am extremely happy to see amendments being offered today to the Desert Storm authorization bill that would likewise encourage the Government of Kuwait to hire American workers in reconstruction efforts.

In the Persian Gulf, American knowhow and talent were unquestionably displayed and

proven to be the best in the world. It's time to redirect that talent toward building peace in the Middle East and toward rebuilding the nations damaged by this war. The soldiers are coming home and it's time to send in the new troops: the American workers.

INVITATION TO EXHIBITION OF THE PLAINS ART MUSEUM OF MOORHEAD, MINNESOTA AND FARGO, ND

HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I would like to invite you to join me in viewing "On the Border, Native American Weaving Traditions of the Great Lakes and Prairie." The exhibition will be in the Cannon House Office Building from March 18 through 29, 1991, and is provided through the Plains Art Museum in Moorhead, MN and Fargo, ND. My colleague, the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], and I are proud to represent the districts where this fine museum is located, and we wish to share with you the beauty, history, and tradition that this native American art displays.

ARROW TRUCKING CO. WINS THE 1990 ANNUAL FLEET SAFETY CONTEST

HON. JAMES M. INHOFE

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of my colleagues that Arrow Trucking Co., a truckload motor carrier of Tulsa, OK, has won today the prestigious grand prize trophy in the 1990 Annual Fleet Safety Contest of the Interstate Truckload Carriers Conference. The conference represents the truckload, irregular route, common, and contract motor carriers of the United States and is affiliated with the American Trucking Associations.

Mr. Jim Pielsticker, president of Arrow Trucking Co. and his safety department staff, were presented this award at the conference's annual meeting in Phoenix, AZ. The Fleet Safety Contest is a competition between the 700 carrier members of the conference to determine which company has the best safety record and safety program in the preceding year. Arrow Trucking Co. drivers log over 43 million miles annually, and to be judged the best from among its peers in the important field of highway safety is a great tribute to the management and drivers of Arrow Trucking Co. For years, the company has been an active participant in Tulsa and Oklahoma in promoting highway safety. It is fitting that Arrow Trucking Co. has been nationally recognized for its exemplary achievements.

NATIONAL OPERATOR APPRECIATION WEEK

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, for more than 100 years, the American people have relied on telephone operators to assist them in using Alexander Graham Bell's magnificent invention.

The voice with a smile has been present 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to aid the public, whether to answer a question or to provide essential help in an emergency. Each day, in large and small communities throughout our Nation, telephone operators make the difference between life and death, safety and danger, or loneliness and communication for countless number of citizens.

Unfortunately, telephone operators are usually taken for granted until we are on the line in an emergency and desperately must reach someone and the operator is the only one who can help us—and help us they do. Indeed, almost every telephone operator has a story to tell about assisting a family in a crisis.

In honor of these unsung heroes and heroines, the Communications Workers of America is celebrating National Operator Appreciation Week from April 1–7, 1991. As part of that event, I urge local and long-distance telephone companies to provide the American people with easy access to a human telephone operator to ensure quality service, whatever the type of call placed.

Mr. Speaker, I am especially concerned about the future role that operators will have in our national telecommunications system. For more than a year, the Bell companies have been replacing real operators with robots. AT&T is now rolling out its robot force. The robots cause significant job losses and may be part of an effort to eliminate operators' jobs. Indeed, in the 1950's there were 450,000 telephone operators but now there are less than 100,000.

Along a related line, America is becoming a disposable society with its paper plates and TV dinners. But in recent years our Nation seems bent on a more disturbing trend. Workers are becoming an expendable commodity, similar to the inanimate objects we discard without a second thought.

Mr. Speaker, years ago, I had the pleasure of working as a telephone operator and member of the Communication Workers of America; today I deplore the dehumanization of the telephone system resulting from the replacement of human operators with robotic machines. This misguided decision poses a threat to efficient, universal service as guaranteed by the 1934 Communications Act. I urge the telephone industry to continue to provide the public with easy access to a human telephone operator to ensure the American people the quality telephone service they deserve.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID GUILFORD

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I know all Members of the House join me in congratulating an outstanding young man from Contra Costa County, CA, who is a recipient of the Gold Congressional Award.

David M. Guilford has proven himself to be a most distinguished citizen through his outstanding achievements in public service and personal development. At 18 years of age, he is one of the youngest to receive the award, and one of only six citizens this year to earn all three congressional awards—the bronze, silver, and gold.

In addition to performing honor schoolwork, David plays the trumpet for the school band and participates on the school archery and volleyball teams. An avid boy scout, David spent a week camping at Mary Point Scout Preservation in Minnesota and participated in project C.O.P.E. He has also volunteered in several congressional offices where he performed Social Security, housing, and immigration casework, benefiting numerous members of the community.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues in the House of Representatives join with me in acknowledging the dedication to public service David Guilford has demonstrated. I would like to congratulate him on receiving this esteemed honor and wish him the best in future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO GERALD CALABRESE

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Mayor Gerald Calabrese on the occasion of his recognition for many outstanding accomplishments and service to his community.

I have known Gerry Calabrese for many years. He has been a leader in Cliffside Park, NJ since he led Cliffside Park High School to a State basketball championship. After serving in the U.S. Navy during World War II, he attended St. John's University where he was chosen for All-American honors. He went on to a professional basketball career with the Syracuse Nationals.

He was elected to the Cliffside Park Borough Council in 1955, and became mayor in 1959. Since his reelection in 1965, he has served Cliffside Park continuously as its chief executive. He served on the Bergen County Board of Freeholders in 1975, 1978, and 1982, and was freeholder director in 1984. From 1960 until January 1991, Gerry was employed by the board of public utilities, retiring as director of water and sewage for the State of New Jersey.

Gerry and his wife Marion are the parents of three children, and the grandparents of three.

Among his many honors, Gerry Calabrese has been named Man of the Year by both UNICO and B'nai B'rith. He is a life member of PBA Local 96, New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police, Cliffside Park Little League, Polish American Democratic Club, a member of the Cliffside Park Men's Club, VFW Post 8842, American Legion Post 126, Bergen County Democratic Mayors Association, Cliffside Park UNICO, Elks-B.P.O.E. Lodge No. 1502, AmVets, and the Epiphany Holy Name Society.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to Gerry Calabrese as a colleague and a friend, as he continues to provide invaluable service to his community and truly makes a difference in society. I extend my best wishes to him on this most special occasion.

THE CHINESE DISSIDENT
ADOPTION PROGRAM

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to announce that I am adopting Chinese dissident Xu Wenli, as a matter of personal concern through the Chinese Dissident Adoption Program created by our colleagues Congressman TED WEISS and Congressman JOHN MILLER.

Mr. Speaker, in 1982 Xu Wenli received a 15-year sentence for democratic agitation. He has not been heard from since September of last year, and has only seen his wife once in 9 years, and has not seen his disabled daughter since his trial. Like the two leaders of the student protest at Tiananmen who recently received 13-year sentences, the only thing that stood between him and jail was a defense with precious little preparation and a jury handpicked by his accusers, the Government of China. Even in the gallery, only those chosen by the Government were allowed to view the trial.

Asia Watch keeps a list of over 600 prisoners of conscience, whom like Xu Wenli, the Government of China wishes us to forget. But through the adoption program we can focus our attention, name names, ask for facts, and send our 435 voices overseas to speak in favor of people who cannot speak on their own behalf. I urge my colleagues to call the office of JOHN MILLER and TED WEISS to obtain some information on the adoption program.

Mr. Speaker, no nation can exist without a conscience. China's conscience sits in its jails in purposed disregard. We cannot speak as the conscience of China, but, Mr. Speaker, we might speak in its favor and continue to remind China of its offenses against its own.

A TRIBUTE TO LEONARD
LABELLA, JR.

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with distinct pleasure that I rise today to ex-

press my admiration, gratitude, and respect for a gentleman who has devoted many years to the medical needs of California's 27th Congressional District. After more than a decade as president and chief executive officer of the Santa Monica Hospital Medical Center, Leonard LaBella, Jr. is turning his full attention to his duties as executive vice president of UniHealth America of Burbank, CA. A farewell dinner attended by many community leaders and health care professionals was held in his honor at Verdi-Ristorante Di Musica in Santa Monica on March 7, 1991.

Among Len's many accomplishments is the instrumental role he has played in improving public access to quality health care in Santa Monica and throughout the west side. Through his involvement with the Venice Family Clinic and the Les Kelly Center, which is a clinic for low-income families, Len has labored to provide health care services for all people regardless of their ability to pay. His ongoing commitment to the people of our community is further evidenced by his participation in the Medi-Cal, CHAMPUS, and county overflow contracts.

As a consequence of his leadership in our community, Len has been frequently recognized by local and national groups. Among the more notable honors bestowed upon Len are the Humanitarian Award for the National Conference of Christians and Jews and having the UniHealth Award of Excellence in Quality named after him. A nationally recognized leader in the move toward enhancing cost effective quality patient care services, Len has played a vital role in the development of the Service Management Program which has been recognized in two national bestsellers: "At America's Service" and "Service America."

Mr. Speaker, Len LaBella is the type of caring and committed person which our Nation needs to improve our ailing health care system. His accomplishments both in Santa Monica and throughout California are most deserving of our recognition. I strongly urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring Leonard LaBella, Jr. for the many years he has selflessly devoted to making quality health care a reality for all people.

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF TERRY
ANDERSON'S KIDNAPPING

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, the church bells will ring throughout Batavia, NY at 1 o'clock this Saturday afternoon. They mark a most solemn occasion: the anniversary of Terry Anderson's kidnapping in Beirut 6 long years ago. Through these 6 years, the people of Terry's hometown Batavia, like his sister Peggy Say, have kept the light of hope burning bright. As Terry begins his seventh year chained to a wall, this hope for freedom is strengthened by Secretary Baker's mission to the Middle East. Mr. Baker has been directed by President Bush to press the Syrians for help in freeing the Western hos-

tages in Lebanon. I join Peggy Say and the families of the five other American hostages in waiting anxiously for news of the Secretary's efforts.

As the United States and her allies begin the task of building a lasting peace in the Persian Gulf region, we must recognize that there can be no real peace as long as the hostages remain captive. An unconditional respect for basic human rights must be the cornerstone of any serious, meaningful, and lasting peace in the Middle East. We must not walk away from the peace talks until the blindfolds are removed, the chains are undone and the six American hostages are allowed to return home.

RECOGNITION OF JOHN-MARIO SEVILLA

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the artistic achievement of a very special young man from the second district of Hawaii. John-Mario Sevilla, from the Island of Maui, has distinguished himself in a rare fashion as a member of the nationally renowned Pilobolus Dance Theatre of New York.

John-Mario, the son of A.B. and Frances Sevilla, was born in Paupukalo, Maui, raised in Wailuku, attended Wailuku Elementary and Iao Intermediate School, and graduated from Baldwin High School. From an early age he had the desire to express himself through dance. But for a young boy in the middle of the Pacific, the dream of one day dancing on Broadway must have seemed far beyond his most ambitious leap.

But John-Mario has realized that dream. As a member of the Pilobolus Dance Theatre, he has become a true inspiration for the young people of the islands who aspire to bring their talents to audiences across the country.

John-Mario's passion for dance began with the folk dances of the Philippines. He continued to improve his art until the ninth grade, but then put dance aside to allow time for the friendships and challenges of high school.

After briefly attending Northwestern University, Mr. Sevilla returned to the islands and attended the University of Hawaii at Manoa. There his desire to dance flared once again. He joined the Pamana Dancers and was soon practicing the folk dances of his childhood.

He chose, however, not to major in dance or theatre, though both had very strong programs at the university. He instead pursued his studies in the University of Hawaii English Department. There, he credits much of his education to the inspiration of the late Jack Unterecker, a distinguished professor of poetry and literature.

Following graduation, John-Mario took the extraordinary gamble of heading to New York, the Nation's center of dance. He auditioned for and was accepted by the Pilobolus Dance Theatre, which had enjoyed successful seasons on Broadway as well as being featured on PBS presentations of "Dance in America" and "Great Performances."

Now John-Mario Sevilla's life has come full circle at the young age of 27. The Pilobolus Dance Theatre has traveled to Hawaii and will perform on his home island of Maui this Friday, March 15, 1991. There, the success of his adult life will finally be shared with his family and the many friends of his youth.

I commend John-Mario Sevilla, and extend to him and his family the warmest aloha of the U.S. House of Representatives, for nurturing such a valuable gift and for sharing that gift not only with the people of Hawaii but also with the world.

An article from the Honolulu Advertiser follows:

[From the Honolulu Advertiser, Mar. 11, 1991]

HE'S GOING HOME AGAIN

(By Joseph Hurley)

When the Pilobolus Dance Theatre appears on Maui Friday, it will be the first time that the family of company member John-Mario Sevilla will ever have seen him work professionally.

The performance—the final one in a series that includes an Oahu appearance tonight—will bring out a sizable clan. "There are Sevillas and Arcillas, my mother's family, all over Maui," said the 27-year-old dancer in a New York interview before Pilobolus' current tour, "more or less all related to me, and they'll all be there that night."

If any of those siblings and cousins and aunts and uncles have seen him dance in the past, it was as a youngster participating in Filipino folk dance concerts, a passion of Sevilla's until he arrived at Baldwin High School, where folk dancing wasn't the "in" thing.

Sevilla is as intensely a product of Maui as the Kula onion, having been born in Paupukalo, raised in Wailuku, and gone first to Wailuku Elementary and then Iao Intermediate and Baldwin. His father, A.B. Sevilla, now retired and well into his 70s, owned and ran the Sevilla Store, well known to Maui residents.

Graduation from Baldwin was followed by a year at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., after which Sevilla returned to Hawaii for a stay he thought would last only one semester, while his father was recuperating from surgery.

At this point, his fondness for Filipino folk dance flared up again, and changed the direction of his life. "My sister told me they needed a guy for a company called Pamana Dancers," he said, "and so I went to one rehearsal, and that was all it took."

Everything came so easily and so naturally to me," he remembers, "everything I'd loved about dancing since I was an 11-year-old, that I decided not to go back to Northwestern, but to go to UH, where I could do some folk dancing."

Which is how John-Mario Sevilla became a high-achieving English major at the university, by all outward signs conforming to his family's hopes that he'd become a professional man, yet at the same time satisfying his urge to dance.

But so serious was he about dance, that at one point he nearly dropped out of the university in order to go to the Mainland to study dance fulltime.

"I felt the years going by. I knew I was behind in training and in technique, and if I really wanted to be a dancer, I knew I'd have to catch up. So I thought of quitting school and devoting myself entirely to dancing," he recalls.

"Fortunately," he said, "a lot of people, including my dance teachers, discouraged me and told me to stay in school."

Which is why the University of Hawaii's graduating class of 1986 included an English major from Paupukalo, Maui, who wanted to dance.

A short time later, he headed for New York, looking for a professional company to join. That company turned out to be Pilobolus—a group he'd only heard of, never seen, before his audition.

Pilobolus' fame has been earned through regular New York appearances, including a couple of successful seasons in Broadway theaters, a rare feat for a dance troupe, and extensive touring schedules throughout the world.

They've been featured on PBS, on both "Dance in America" and "Great Performances."

Sevilla showed up at a Pilobolus audition, without having done anything much in the way of preparation.

He found himself standing before 10 men and women. "For one part of the audition," he says, "they gave you 30 seconds, and said, 'Move.' And then they gave you a minute-and-a-half and said, 'Move some more'"—all this with no musical accompaniment.

As he moved, the dancer recalled the words of one of his instructors: "The body never lies."

"I'm sure they could really see who we were as dancers through these improvisations, rather than giving you combinations of steps and seeing how well you could copy them. They wanted to see what kind of ideas we had in our heads."

The Hawaiian tour marks Sevilla's second anniversary with the company.

Mixed with the joy of performing at home, there's an element of sadness in the mix for him. One of the people who influenced him most intensely won't be in the audience—the late UH English professor Jack Unterecker.

What the Manoa professor told the dancing English major has resounded through John-Mario Sevilla's mind in good times and bad times alike.

"He made me understand that there's nothing wrong with dedicating your life to making something beautiful."

EAGLE SCOUT AWARD TO JAMES R. ONYSKO

HON. JOHN F. REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is James Robert Onysko of Troop 31, Crompton, in West Warwick, RI, and he was honored last week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first

aid. Stephen also has the distinction to have been the Boy Scout of the Year in 1989.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. This young man has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Jim Onysko led fellow scouts in painting and renovating the Centreville United Methodist Church in West Warwick, RI.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout James Robert Onysko. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Jim Onysko will continue his public service and in so doing will in the future distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I am proud that this young man undertook his scout activity in my congressional district, and I join friends, colleagues, and family who salute him.

TRIBUTE TO MINNIE PEARL JURNETT AND HER FIVE SONS

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a family in my congressional district who has given an extra measure to the Operation Desert Storm effort. The mother, Minnie Pearl Jurnett, has sent five sons to the Persian Gulf.

The young men are: Tommy, a 35-year-old police officer from Nashville, TN, who is in the Army Reserve; William, a 33-year-old staff sergeant who was sent to the Persian Gulf in September with his cavalry group from Fort Bliss, OK; Terry, a 32-year-old staff sergeant who was deployed with an artillery battalion from Fort Stewart, GA, shortly after Iraq invaded Kuwait; Kenneth, a 24-year-old Navy gunner who left in November; and Keith, who is 19 years old and who joined the Army about 1 1/2 years ago. He was transferred from South Korea early in January with his artillery unit.

Currently, William and Terry are near the Euphrates River in Iraq, helping supply the massive army that cut off and killed the infamous Republican Guard. Kenneth is a gunner on the battleship U.S.S. *Missouri*. Keith and Tommy are somewhere on the frontline.

At the Jurnett home in Maury City, TN, one wall of the den is covered with photographs of these sons in their uniforms. These 5 young men belong to a family of 13 children who have always been close to their mother. It was tough for them to leave their mother when duty called but they willingly went to the Persian Gulf to serve their country. Only the call of duty could get them to leave her.

Mr. Speaker, not only do I pay tribute to these young men who have served so honorably in Operation Desert Storm, but I also wish to pay tribute to their mother, Minnie Pearl Jurnett. She is a shining example of the family support that our troops have received during their time away from home. All of us know the sacrifices that our men and women in the combat zone make, but we must also remember the families of those troops back home who, too, must make great sacrifices to the cause.

The entire Desert Storm undertaking has proved to be a shining moment in the history of this country. We can all be proud of not only the individual efforts made, but of the collective effort by all the citizens of this country who have supported our troops during this time of national emergency. It is a proud day for America, for Minnie Pearl Jurnett, and for her sons, Tommy, William, Terry, Kenneth, and Keith. I thank them, and honor them, for their contribution to continued freedom for all people in the world.

INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL SPORTS PRODUCTS MONTH

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the positive physical and mental aspects of a healthy lifestyle. For more and more Americans, this means participation in an athletic activity.

As the sports craze of the last few years has continued, one industry has grown responsibly with the trend—the manufacturers and distributors of athletic clothing, footwear, and equipment.

Virtually every State in the country boasts an economic presence created by sports products. Their impact is demonstrated every year at the annual trade show in Atlanta which drew over 80,000 visitors this February.

In addition, money from their trade show are channeled into several worthwhile programs to combat drug abuse and encourage participation in sports and recreational activities.

In recognition of the sporting goods manufacturers and distributors' impact on our Nation's economy, health, and youth, I have introduced National Sports Products Month. In my view, it is important for Congress to recognize the efforts of this important industry.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to join as a cosponsor of National Sports Products Month, and urge the House to pass this legislation.

A TRIBUTE TO DOROTHY SHULA

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Dorothy Shula, the wife of legendary Miami

Dolphins football coach Don Shula. Mrs. Shula passed away recently.

Mrs. Shula was a teacher who for years battled the scourge of breast cancer. A true fighter, she lived a happy and fulfilling life, bringing up five children, two of whom are also coaches in the National Football League.

Not only did Mrs. Shula help support her husband and the Miami Dolphins organization, but she also fought for organizations and ideals that are important to all of us. College scholarships, funding for medical research, ending drug abuse—these are but a few of the projects that Dorothy Shula associated herself with. She believed in her family, the community and the good that she could do for others.

Dorothy Shula had a monumental influence on so many people. She will be sorely missed by all of those who had the pleasure of knowing her.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE WARREN H. SPENCER

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1991

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened to bring to the attention of my colleagues the death of Warren H. Spencer, a man who has contributed greatly and selflessly to his Nation, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the people of Tioga and Potter Counties, whom he so effectively served for over two decades in the State house of representatives.

Those of us who knew Warren Spencer consider ourselves fortunate. He was a fantastic individual both in and out of the political arena. I know of no finer man, no better citizen, or no more effective legislator than Warren Spencer. He was a devoted family man, a dedicated public servant, a respected member of the legal profession, and a valued community leader. He leaves behind a loving family, countless friends and admirers, and a lifetime of achievement.

Warren was born and raised in Wellsboro, PA. He served as a paratrooper in World War II, and suffered war wounds, which cost him an eye and severely injured his hips and a hand. That experience, which nearly cost him his life, made him treat each day as a special gift.

After military service and graduation from Dickinson School of Law, Warren Spencer returned to Wellsboro to practice law, eventually forming the firm of Spencer, Gleason & Hebe. He served in the Pennsylvania State Legislature from 1962 to his retirement in 1984.

His talent and energy led to many legislative landmarks in Pennsylvania, and he gave his constituents the best representation they could have. He specialized in criminal and judicial reform as chairman of the judiciary committee, and he worked tirelessly as a champion of the northern tier and all of rural Pennsylvania.

Warren made enormous contributions to his community. He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, various Masonic groups, and numerous community organiza-

tions. He was president of the Wellsboro Electric Co. from 1985-89 and its chairman of the board from 1985 to 1990. He was also a director of Citizens & Northern Bank.

No mere listing of his accomplishments can ever capture the type of man Warren Spencer was. He was always eager to help, always ready to go the extra mile for those who needed his help. It was a true pleasure to have known him, and it certainly saddens me a great deal that he is no longer with us.

My thoughts are with his wife, Julia, and daughter, Susan. They can take comfort in knowing that their husband and father touched so many lives in a positive way. He will not be forgotten.

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 14, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

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 Ameri-

cans 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

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Charles R. Baquet III, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Djibouti, Michael T.F. Pistor, of Arizona, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Malawi, Katherine Shirley, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Senegal, Jennifer C. Ward, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Niger, Melissa Foelsch Wells, of Connecticut, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Zaire, and Edward Johnson, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation.

SD-419

MARCH 19

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 issues relating to SSN-21, the submarine "Sea Wolf".

SD-138

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

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings to examine problems facing black males in America.

SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-253

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

1:00 p.m.

Governmental Affairs
Government Information and Regulation Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service's Subcommittee on Census and Population to review the progress of the post-enumeration survey and whether additional statistical methods should be initiated to improve the census.

311 Cannon Building

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

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

Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings on FTS 2000.
 SD-342

Rules and Administration
 Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation relating to Congressional election campaign finance reform.
 SR-301

Small Business
 To hold hearings on the Small Business Administration's small business companies program, focusing on the status of new and proposed regulations and the overall posture of the program.
 SR-428A

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

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
 To resume hearings on financial modernization of the banking industry, focusing on interstate banking.
 SD-538

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

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
 Defense Subcommittee
 To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the national foreign intelligence program.
 S-407, Capitol

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

Governmental Affairs
 Government Information and Regulation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on improving access to student financial aid, focusing on related provisions of S. 501, to establish a data collection, information dissemina-

tion, and student counseling and assistance network.
 SD-342

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

Select on Indian Affairs
 To hold joint hearings with the House Interior Committee on S. 291, to settle certain water rights claims of the San Carlos Apache Tribe.
 SR-485

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

Finance
 To hear and consider the nomination of Renato Beghe, of New York, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court.
 SD-215

10:30 a.m.
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.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Consumer Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
 SR-253

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

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 12

9:30 a.m.
 Select on Indian Affairs
 To hold hearings on S. 168, to provide additional financial compensation to the Three Affiliated Tribes (Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Tribes that reside on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation) and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe for the taking of reservation lands for the sites of the Garrison Dam and Reservoir and the Oahe Dam and Reservoir.

SR-485

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-1902

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

2:30 p.m.
 Select on Indian Affairs
 To hold oversight hearings on new school construction, repair, and improvement

on Bureau of Indian Affairs' school facilities.

SR-485

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 assistance, focusing on AID management issues and reform efforts.

SD-192

MAY 8

9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Space Council, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-138

MAY 9

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

MAY 14

2:30 p.m. Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. trade.

SD-138

MAY 15

1:30 p.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Commission on National Service, and the Points of Light Foundation.

SD-138

MAY 16

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the General Accounting Office.

SD-138

MAY 17

9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing

and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

MAY 21

2:30 p.m. Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on international AIDS crisis.

SD-138

3:45 p.m. Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on the Peace Corps expansion and change.

SD-138

MAY 23

10:00 a.m. Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for certain transportation programs.

SD-138

JUNE 4

2:30 p.m. Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.

SD-138

CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 20

9:30 a.m. Appropriations Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Education, focusing on the Offices of the Assistant Secretaries of Education, and the Office of Inspector General.

SD-192