# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Monday, March 18, 1991*

The House met at 12 noon.

The Reverend Bernard Coughlin, S.J., president, Gonzaga University, Spokane, WA, offered the following prayer:

Almighty and eternal God, You bless us in many ways.

One of our great blessings is that this Nation lives under the rule of law.

And it is in this Chamber, more than in any other of the many across the land, that laws are made that most influence the lives and fortunes of the American people.

As we begin this day, we pray for those who serve here. Dispel all darkness from their minds that they may serve wisely. Move their wills, that they may decide justly. Expand their hearts as they work together in harmony. And give them the wisdom to know that all authority derives from Your divine authority, and that in some way they are instruments of Your work on Earth.

This, Father, we pray, in Your holy name. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will ask the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] if he would kindly come forward and lead the membership in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 419) entitled "An act to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act to enable the Resolution Trust Corporation to meet its obligations to depositors and others by the least expensive means" and agree to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. GARN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that, pursuant to Public Law 94-304, as amended by Public Law 99-7, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. DECONCINI, chairman; Mr. LAUTENBERG; Mr. FOWLER; Mr. WIRTH; and Mr. REID; to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The message also announced that, pursuant to Public Law 99-83, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints Rabbi Morris Shmidman, of New York, to the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad.

## IT IS TIME TO STOP FORCED UNION DUES

(Mr. BALLENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, as a recent observer of the election process in El Salvador, I have a question.

The Beck decision by the Supreme Court ruled that unions are entitled to collect dues from their membership for collective bargaining and other activities related to the union representing its members with their employer. The Court also said that unions could not force members to pay dues to support political causes and matters unrelated to normal union duties.

If this decision applies in this country, then surely it must also apply in other areas of the world. Do you think rank and file members of the AFL-CIO know that their dues were being given in large amounts to support the election of the leftist coalition called the Democratic Convergence in El Salvador? My guess is that given this information, rank and file members would demand lowering of dues rather than supporting Communists in El Salvador.

American men and women who are forced to pay union dues as a condition of employment are further degraded by being forced to support organized labor's political agenda in a foreign country. It may not necessarily be a policy most Americans would agree with.

The time to stop forced union dues is now.

## THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE RODNEY KING INCIDENT

(Mr. BROWN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to express the outrage one feels when watching the March 3 video of uniformed Los Angeles police officers repeatedly kicking and beating an unarmed man lying on the sidewalk. The fact that these officers were all white, that the victim was black, and that another group of white officers stood by and watched it happen, is a sorry welcome home for the soldiers—both black and white—who have for the past 8 months put their lives on the line in the Persian Gulf in order to defend American values and the American way of life.

We cannot go into the hearts of these men and know whether or not this attack was racially motivated. However, given our Nation's long and troubled history of race relations, and given the Los Angeles Police Department's troubling record on police misconduct, we cannot ignore the symbolism of this attack. We cannot help but feel that if Rodney King were white, or if several of those police officers were black, this young man might not have had his skull smashed, his leg broken, his eye socket crushed, and his flesh burned from a stun gun.

When I watch that video, I am outraged not only for Rodney King and his family, but also for the rest of my country. These are not our values. This is not our idea of law and order.

The Los Angeles Police Department has a long road ahead of it before public confidence can be restored in its ability to obey the laws it is supposed to uphold and to protect all of its citizens. I urge the elected officials and the leaders of Los Angeles to waste no time in punishing those responsible for this terrible crime, and in making the necessary changes within the police department so that this never happens again. Perhaps the city's first move should be to begin recruiting more black police officers.

I am heartened by the response of the Attorney General, Richard Thornburgh, who swiftly called for a broad, Federal civil rights investigation of police brutality complaints across the Nation. This is not an indictment of all police officers; however, it is a sensitive and appropriate response to the evidence we have all seen

from the Rodney King video. That video, taken by chance, raises a horrible question: How many other Rodney Kings are there who have not had their cases brought to light?

In the America we all love and respect, questions like this do not go unanswered, and problems, even of this magnitude, do not remain unresolved. I have confidence that from this terrible incident we can begin a process of healing. Neither Rodney King nor the rest of our country will be the same now. However, perhaps America will use this as a chance to look inward and heal herself, so that this never happens again.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY MUST DEMONSTRATE OUTRAGE AT SOVIET REFERENDUM

(Mr. DREIER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, yesterday afternoon in the wake of the so-called referendum which was taking place in the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev said, "The people will be with us. I know that they are not suicidal."

What a sad commentary on what Gorbachev is trying to call a referendum, a free vote of the people. Mr. Speaker, in fact, nothing could be further from the truth.

What we saw in the Soviet Union was a sham. Just a few moments ago my friend, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BALLENGER], was talking about the fact that he was an observer of the elections recently in El Salvador. I have had the privilege of observing elections that have taken place throughout Latin America and Eastern Europe.

With the reports in the international media about yesterday's development, it is clear that we have seen old-style Chicago politics used as a model for the Soviet election, and it is obviously Mikhail Gorbachev's attempt to grasp at his last-ditch effort to hold on to power.

We have got to recognize that 6 of the 15 republics refused to have any part in this election whatsoever. We have got to recognize that many of them have held plebiscites, free and fair elections of their own, and these peoples were never asked whether or not they wanted to be part of this union before this election took place yesterday.

Mr. Speaker, it is very apparent that the international community must demonstrate its outrage, and we must stand behind these peoples who are desperately seeking the same kind of freedom and opportunity which we and the rest of the growing free world enjoy.

## LOS ANGELES POLICE ACTION INTOLERABLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, at a time when the international community has demonstrated its outrage over the reprehensible human rights violations which have been perpetrated by Saddam Hussein for the past several months and years, it is a very sad commentary for us to have witnessed on March 3 the horrible beating of Rodney King in Los Angeles.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to be a Representative in this body from Los Angeles County, and I am embarrassed and outraged by this action as everyone has stated.

We like to hold up the United States of America as a model for human rights, and as we looked at this videotape over and over and over again, it was a very sad commentary on where we stand today. Many people have called for disparate actions to be taken, but I believe that there are some very clear things that need to be done.

I recognize that in Los Angeles we have over 8,000 police who put their lives on the line, and there are law enforcement officials throughout the country who, under a great deal of pressure and tension, do that, but this kind of action is intolerable.

□ 1210

Lou Cannon reported in a recent column that in fact the highest ranking officer involved in this, has been responsible for a similar beating in 1987, and was suspended. However, when he made the promise that he would not involve himself in this kind of action, he was able to return to the force.

It is clear that racism, it is clear that all kinds of prejudice continue to exist today. That is why it is absolutely essential that we, as a Congress, and we as a country, do everything we can to ensure that it is stopped. One of the things that I believe is absolutely essential, Mr. Speaker, is the passage of the President's criminal code reform bill, which has been discussed as part of his domestic reform package. Clearly, the American people and the criminal justice system need a death penalty as a deterrent. We need to put into place the exclusionary rule. We need to ensure that officers do not have their hands tied, which allows a criminal to get off because of a minor technicality.

I would also like to underscore, and it was an interesting irony to me, Mr. Speaker, I had the chance to be one of nine cohosts for the Washington Leadership Conference for what is known as the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles, located just a few miles from where the brutal beating of Rodney King took place, and they were here just 2 days after that meeting took place. We had the chance to have explained to Members the activities of the Simon Wiesenthal Center. Presently under construction at the behest of Rabbi Marvin Heier and Rabbi Cooper is the Museum of Tolerance, and they are dealing with the importance of tolerance and understanding, not just as it relates to the brutal Holocaust of 6 million Jews during the Second World War, but in fact, this century, the kinds of genocide which we have seen take place in Cambodia, the Armenian genocide, and other examples.

It is just a few miles away from where this brutal beating took place, Mr. Speaker. I think we need to recognize that right here in the United States, firm and decisive action needs to take place.

Now, there are many who have argued that we should, because of this strip of videotape, apply the Nicolae Ceausescu model of justice to Darryl Gates and anyone in the Los Angeles Police Department. I do not believe that we should have that instantaneous overnight response. We in this country argue for the perpetuation of the rule of law, and I think the rule of law needs to be applied in this exact situation, too, but it is very clear that any peace-loving individual concerned about the human rights of all would be outraged in what we have witnessed here.

I urge everyone in Los Angeles and throughout the country to move as expeditiously as possible to bring about a resolution to this extraordinarily serious crisis.

## A TRIBUTE TO HUBERT MESSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HAYES of Louisiana). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my dear friend Hubert Messe, a distinguished newspaper publisher, business, and civil leader from the city of Chicago, who passed away at age 77 on February 25.

As I look back on Hubert's long career as a businessman, publisher, and public official, it seems there was never a job too big for him to handle.

Hubert never let his own success blind him to the needs of his community. He embraced the idea that all citizens should contribute what they can to improve the lives of those living around them.

Hubert brought a similar philosophy to politics. He shared the values of working families throughout Chicago and across the United States who believe that government has an obligation to help those in need.

This philosophy played a prominent role in Hubert's career in business and government. At age 15, he began working in the newspaper business as an advertising manager for the South Shore News and Views. In 1949,

Hubert began publishing a group of neighborhood newspapers on the northwest side of Chicago. In addition to providing jobs for his employees, Hubert's Leader group of newspapers provided a positive forum for debate on local issues.

In addition to his work as a publisher, Hubert helped to foster economic growth in our community by overseeing several banks during his career. His work for local financial institutions included 16 years as a director of Colonial Bank. Hubert also provided leadership to nonprofit groups such as the Belmont-Central Chamber of Commerce, where he once served as president.

As if that weren't enough, Hubert also lent his skills to a number of local government agencies. From 1963 to 1969, he served on the Chicago Zoning Board. He worked as an administrator and community relations specialist for Chicago's Regional Transit Authority from 1975 until his retirement in 1984.

Without question, Hubert's recent passing has left an empty place in the hearts of literally hundreds of people who worked with him to enhance the life of our community. It is my hope that Hubert's lifetime of public service will serve as an example to our young people as they work to improve the city of Chicago and our great Nation.

Mrs. Annunzio and I extend our sincerest condolences to Hubert's wife, Dena, and to their entire family.

## FANNIE MAE'S CHAIRMAN JOHNSON LAUNCHES $10 BILLION HOUSING INITIATIVE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the announcement of a new plan by Fannie Mae Chairman Jim Johnson, to further open wide the doors of housing for Americans of modest means.

Fannie Mae's goal, unveiled today by Mr. Johnson, would produce $10 billion in low- and moderate-income and special needs housing over the next 4 years.

With a growing need for affordable housing in both urban and rural America for working families, young families, the elderly, the homeless, and low-income renters, the Fannie Mae affordable housing plan encompasses a sweeping set of initiatives to address this challenge:

Creation of a new mortgage product called the "3/2 option" which will allow borrowers to qualify for 5-percent downpayment loans by using 3 percent of their own funds coupled with a gift from a family member; or a grant or loan from a nonprofit organization, or State and local government;

Development of new employer assisted housing products which employers can use to help their employees finance housing, products to deal with the problems of accumulating downpayments and other funds for closing and meeting monthly housing expenses;

Expansion of the company's public finance programs with State and local housing finance agencies by purchasing $1.5 billion in new mortgage revenue bonds by the end of 1992, and to provide $700 million in specialized securities to support reduced-rate mortgages;

Enlargement of tax-credit equity investments by $150 million over the next 2 years to finance a total of more than $400 million of housing for low-income renters;

Working on the preservation of more than 350,000 units of older federally aided rental housing that could be lost to low-income families by providing financing to keep this housing affordable and to increase the capacity of nonprofit groups to own this housing;

Development of new mortgage products for elderly Americans, such as conventional reverse annuity mortgages, rehabilitation products for older homes, and financing arrangements for assisted living, to supplement Fannie Mae's expanded home equity conversion mortgage demonstration with HUD;

Creating special mortgage products and securities to expand the secondary market for rural home finance through new partnerships with community banks, housing finance agencies, and rural communities and extending tax credit investments to them; and

Providing assistance to lenders in meeting the requirements of the Community Reinvestment Act [CRA] in the form of products and information.

I commend Fannie Mae for its continuing efforts to be America's housing partner, and I include in the RECORD a copy of Mr. Johnson's remarks this morning to the employees of Fannie Mae announcing this new program.

OPENING DOORS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

(Remarks by James A. Johnson)

We gather today to launch an ambitious program to open doors to affordable housing.

I am announcing a significant expansion of our effort to provide low-cost home mortgage funds for those who need help achieving their dream of a decent home.

Our goal is to produce $10 billion in commitments for low- and moderate-income and other special housing needs by July of 1993, and to turn all of those commitments into deliveries by the end of 1994.

Young families and the elderly, the homeless and those who cannot afford to rent, many people in rural areas and cities, and those who cannot afford to live near their work—all of these people will be the focus of our attention and action.

I know we can succeed in this effort because it depends so much upon you, and you have responded so well to challenge after challenge in the past decade.

First, let me say thank you to each and every Fannie Mae employee for what you have achieved.

In 1980, Fannie Mae had no MBS business. This January, we passed the $300 billion milestone in MBS outstanding. It was a big challenge, and you met it. In the process, you proved teamwork pays.

In the last three years, our customer survey showed a tremendous leap in customer satisfaction. Today, 78 percent of our customers say they are "fully satisfied" with their Fannie Mae relationship. You met—and continue to meet—the challenge of customer service, proving again that teamwork pays.

Insulating our company from interest rate risk through better matching of our assets and liabilities was a critical challenge. It involved finance technology, sales and marketing, and a corporate commitment to excellence. Working as a team, you met that challenge, too.

And together we met another challenge in a way that shows the kind of company we are. In 1988, we started the Futures 500 Club at Woodson High School. This program has put $500 a semester toward college in a special account for 211 students getting all A's and B's. When the program began, there were 33 Fannie Mae volunteer mentors. Today there are over 100.

Fannie Mae has a record of thriving on challenges. In 1990, we served over 1.3 million families, more than a third in homes affordable to families with incomes below the median in the area where they lived. The average single-family loan financed by Fannie Mae in 1990 had a balance of $89,700, in a year in which the national median price for an existing home was $95,500 and for a new home, $122,500. On all the single-family loans we own or guarantee, the average balance is less than $60,000.

We earned over $1.1 billion in 1990 and paid the federal government over $500 million in income taxes. We reduced risk. Charge-offs for losses were less than $235 million on over $400 billion of mortgages financed. Foreclosures fell to just over 9,000 properties out of 6.5 million loans on one-to-four-family properties on the books.

In 1987, the company gave fresh emphasis to our public responsibility when it created a separate Office of Low- and Moderate-Income Housing. David Maxwell believed that step re-engraved Fannie Mae's mission on our consciousness. Today, our years of experience put us in a good position to spot new ideas and convert them into practical products quickly. Let me give you some examples.

We have worked with scores of lenders and community groups in states and cities throughout the country to make homeownership affordable to lower income families and to tailor programs to local needs. In Washington, we are working with the city government, the Local Initiatives Support Corporation, and nine community groups and three lenders in the innovative HomeSight program. Likewise, in New York City, the New York City Housing Partnership has shown us the way.

We lead the nation in low-income rental housing investments using the federal low-income housing tax credit. We have invested in 80 projects in 20 states. In partnership with Rural Housing Services, we have reached corners of the country too long overlooked. With the Enterprise Foundation we have established an equity fund to serve the homeless and others with needs that go beyond shelter.

No one surpasses our work with state and local housing agencies to help them raise funds at lower cost and leverage their scarce resources. We have purchased more than $2.6 billion in mortgage revenue bonds in unique transactions that help them stretch their dollars. Just last week, we announced the $250 million Housing Opportunity Program in partnership with the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency. Any doubt about the enthusiasm for that program was erased the first day when the agency received more than 160 telephone calls an hour from interested consumers.

We have done well for those in need of affordable housing, but the need is still great.

Too many young families can't afford a down payment for their first home. Even with a 10 percent down payment, four out of five families who rent do not have the ability to buy a typical starter home.

Minority families of all income levels appear to have less access to housing finance than white families.

There is a growing shortage of affordable rental units for poor families. From 1974 to 1988, units renting for less than $300 a month shrank by 24 percent while the number of families living in poverty who rent rose by 56 percent.

As many as 2 million Americans experienced homelessness in 1990, when the daily average of homeless people was 700,000, including 100,000 children.

One in seven elderly Americans live in poverty, many in unfit housing. Many others are "house rich and cash poor."

In rural America, working families are twice as likely to live in poverty as those in our cities. In 1985, there were 500,000 more low-income rural families than there were units of affordable housing.

The lack of affordable housing in urban America makes it difficult for working people to live near their place of work, including many who are needed to serve our urban communities, such as police officers, firefighters, teachers, and nurses.

We will succeed in the commitment we are making today because we will build on our strengths and know-how. We know how to raise large amounts of relatively low-cost money to finance mortgages. We have active relationships with more than 1,400 customers. We have over 12-million-mortgages-worth of experience in underwriting. And most important of all, we have dedicated professionals throughout the country who work with lenders, community groups, and state and local governments every single day.

We have set a $10 billion goal because we are ready to move from the development stage of our lower income programs into full production for Americans who need affordable housing. Our objective will stretch us and test us. We know we need to do better matching deliveries to commitments. But I am confident we can do it. We can improve our products, orient our sales force, and serve our customers in ways that will speed deliveries.

Everyone at Fannie Mae will be involved in the effort to reach our objective. All sales people and account executives will have specific targets as part of their annual business plans to help achieve $10 billion in deliveries by the end of 1994.

As we proceed, we will be guided by four business principles:

We are a financial partner, not a solo provider of housing. We work with others—lenders; developers; community groups; and federal, state, and local governments. Without dedicated partners with a stake in the enterprise, we cannot succeed. We will go out of our way to find partners and develop new partnerships.

We are a wholesale provider of housing finance. We make our greatest contribution when we use our nationwide scope to deliver funds efficiently. Our best efforts are the ones that can be widely replicated across the country, but we will always be sensitive to unique local needs.

We are a private, profit-making company. We help finance housing—at greater or lesser returns—through investments that must be financially sound.

We care about credit and believe in prudent underwriting. Borrowers must have a real stake in the housing they are buying. No one benefits when people buy houses they cannot afford. Nevertheless, we encourage lenders to consider nontraditional measures of credit worthiness.

Abraham Lincoln once said: "I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives. I like to see a man live so that his place will be proud of him." Those sentiments from the frontier are no less valid today than they were in Lincoln's time. Experience tells us that people willing to make a financial sacrifice to own a home are, almost always, sound business risks.

Using these principles, we will forge ahead. Economic forces may impede the effort or may accelerate it. But there should be no doubt in anyone's mind that Fannie Mae is fully committed to achieving results.

Let me extend an invitation to lenders and other partners to bring us their good ideas for products and approaches consistent with the principles I have outlined. Although Fannie Mae cannot embrace every suggestion, we always are ready to consider thoughtful proposals. Together, lenders and Fannie Mae can renew and deepen the commitment to affordable housing.

We will continue to work with the Congress, which approved the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act last session—the first major housing act in a decade—to further expand housing opportunities. We will work with Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Jack Kemp to implement the Act and accomplish his goal of empowering the poor to achieve homeownership.

Much of our effort will be directed to helping families unable to accumulate funds for a down payment and closing costs. An initiative I am announcing today—the "3/2 Option"—will help those families cross the threshold to homeownership by reducing the dollars they have to bring to the closing table.

The "3/2 Option" allows borrowers to qualify for 5 percent down payment loans by using 3-percent of their own funds coupled with a gift from a family member; or a grant or loan from a nonprofit organization, or state or local government. While mindful of prudent underwriting, the "3/2 Option" truly makes it possible for a new group of home shoppers to become home buyers.

We will expand and improve the effectiveness of our public programs, working with state and local housing finance agencies to reduce the cost of mortgages that are financed with mortgage revenue bonds (MRBs). Fannie Mae will continue to pioneer innovations in this type of funding. Our goal is to purchase $1.5 billion in new MRBs by the end of 1992 and to provide $700 million in specialized securities to support reduced-rate mortgages.

Fannie Mae will enlarge its tax-credit equity investments by $150 million over the next two years to finance a total of more than $400 million of housing for low-income renters. This $150 million is not a ceiling, but an objective we hope to exceed. Our investments will be designed to tackle some of the toughest problems in housing today—permanent housing for the formerly homeless; affordable housing for single men and women working for minimum wages; housing for large families.

Through this decade and beyond, American employers will face a shortage of skilled workers. In many locations, workers face a shortage of affordable housing. Shortly, we will introduce a set of products employers can use to help their employees finance housing—products to deal with the problems of accumulating down payments and other funds for closing and meeting monthly housing expenses. It is a Fannie Mae formula we believe can make a difference.

We also must work on the preservation of affordable housing. By 1995, more than 350,000 units of older federally aided rental housing could be lost to low-income families. Fannie Mae will provide financing to keep this housing affordable and will increase the capacity of nonprofit groups to own this housing.

Fannie Mae is determined to help the elderly deal with their special housing problems—an excess of equity and a shortage of money for living expenses; older homes that are difficult to keep up; a need and desire for readily available assistance while maintaining maximum independence. We are working to develop new products, such as conventional reverse annuity mortgages, rehabilitation products for older homes, and financing arrangements for assisted living, to supplement our expanded Home Equity Conversion Mortgage demonstration with HUD.

This month Fannie Mae is cosponsoring with the American Association of Retired Persons the first of five conferences around the nation to obtain grassroots feedback on the housing needs of senior citizens. We will use the information we gather at these conferences to expand and better target our products for the elderly.

Production of rural housing falls short of need by about 75,000 units a year, and financing is less readily available than in urban areas. We are developing special mortgage products and securities to expand the secondary market for rural home finance. We will seek new partnerships with community banks, housing finance agencies, and rural communities. Our tax-credit investments will be extended to them, as well as other financing tools to help reverse the decline of affordable housing in rural America.

None of these initiatives will work without active participation by lenders and other partners. Lenders need assistance in meeting the requirements of the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) in the form of products and information. We are providing both.

Fannie Mae has hired new employees both in Washington and across the country to help lenders meet the requirements of the Act. We are using census data and Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data to analyze opportunities for delivering more mortgage credit to areas currently underserved. We are committed to eliminating discrimination in the mortgage finance system wherever it may exist and will work with everyone concerned to that end.

We are producing the information lenders need and seeing to it that it is readily available. We have published a detailed guide to meeting the requirements of the Community Reinvestment Act called "Investing In Your Community." We will be giving training seminars to lenders on the Act in more than a dozen cities this year.

We will be meeting with all state and major local housing agencies over the next 50 days to learn more about how we can better serve them. New consumer information bulletins about our low-income products—in both English and Spanish—will be supplemented later this year by a workbook for potential new homeowners on the opportunities and responsibilities of buying a home.

I have described to you a sweeping set of initiatives for the poor and lower income families, the elderly, young home buyers, minorities, rural Americans, and city dwellers. The initiatives involve lenders, other partners, and you. Our tools will be the 3/2 Option, tax credits, mortgage revenue bonds, employer-assisted financing, funding for preservation, and a number of new products still in the developmental stage. We will preserve, create, and inform.

And there will be more to come.

Just as this expansion builds on our history of involvement, the programs I have described will become the preface for future programs and initiatives still on the drawing board or only now coming into focus.

Is Fannie Mae doing enough for affordable housing? The answer is no. Do we plan to do more? Absolutely. Until the housing problems of those in need are solved, we will not have an answer to what is enough, either in dollars and cents or in people and ideas. With these new programs in place, we will gauge our performance, the performance of our lenders and partners, and the impact on those in need. And then we will know how best to do more.

I raise questions about doing enough and doing more because I know there will be skeptics on both sides—those who say we cannot do what we are announcing, and those who say what we are announcing is not enough. I invite those skeptics to lay aside their doubts and join us. We see both the problems and the opportunities. We welcome help on both scores.

The challenge we face—each of us—is large and it is serious, but the goals are not beyond our reach. I know we will meet this challenge, as we have met so many in the past, with intelligence, commitment, a sense of fairness, and hard work.

We are going to push and set higher goals, then push some more and establish a permanent, new dimension of involvement. Beyond the dollars, which are essential; beyond the volume, which remains very important; beyond the returns, which will always be central to this company, there will be another index of performance. We will measure it each year by how much progress we make in serving unmet housing needs. And it will become a permanent measure of our success as people who work for Fannie Mae.

You can be sure the work will not be easy. You can be equally sure it is both necessary and the right thing to do.

There can be no bystanders. This is a new age of engagement in addressing housing needs in the United States. Today we make the promise. Today we step up the pace. Tomorrow, we step it up again.

I was asked this week how many Fannie Mae employees will be assigned to this new effort. My answer was 2,512, all of us. So let me finish where I began, by thanking you for all you have done, and asking your help in all there is to do.

---

FACT SHEET—OPENING DOORS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

On March 14, 1991, James A. Johnson, chairman and chief executive officer of Fannie Mae, will announce a major new plan for Fannie Mae to open wide the door to housing for Americans not yet served.

Fannie Mae's goal is to produce $10 billion in low- and moderate-income and special needs housing commitments by July of 1993 and to turn all of those commitments into deliveries by the end of 1994. This new plan will be in addition to the special programs the company began in 1987 that were designed to meet the unique housing needs of modest-income Americans.

To date Fannie Mae's Office of Low- and Moderate-Income Housing and Housing Initiatives has committed more than $5 billion through specialized financing programs in communities across the nation.

Going forward, we will work even harder to assure that our products are available—and aggressively marketed—in lower income and minority neighborhoods. Fannie Mae will increase business with lenders that serve those areas and will bring on new lenders, including minority-owned institutions.

We also have integrated our special low-income product line into our general product line. The following summarizes the areas of unmet housing needs that Fannie Mae will continue to address, and why.

LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME HOME BUYERS

For households of modest means, the three greatest barriers to homeownership are:

Accumulating the down payment and closing costs;

Establishing a credit history; and

Managing housing expenses that often exceed standards permitted in traditional mortgage lending.

In 1987, Fannie Mae launched its Community Lending initiative. Today, this initiative has expanded to six models that were designed to overcome the barriers to homeownership. The programs are done in partnership with lenders, mortgage insurers, public agencies, and non-profit organizations across the country.

A significant new feature of the program now makes it easier for borrowers to accumulate the minimum down payment by combining their own resources with gifts or loans from others. Under the new "3/2 Option," home buyers may now meet the minimum 5 percent down payment requirement with 3 percent coming from their personal resources and up to 2 percent from a gift from a family member or a grant or unsecured loan from a nonprofit organization or public entity.

Other flexible standards in the program recognize that many borrowers have a long history of managing high rental payments. Therefore, these new standards allow as much as 33 percent of monthly gross income to be used for mortgage payments. The traditional standard limits mortgage expenses to 28 percent of income.

In terms of credit history, home buyers in this program may demonstrate their credit history through nontraditional means, including verification from utility companies and landlords.

EMPLOYER-ASSISTED HOUSING

The high cost of housing in urban areas has made it difficult, if not impossible, for many wage earners to find affordable housing close to where they work. Employers in these areas have found that the lack of affordable housing undermines their efforts to attract and retain qualified employees. As labor force conditions tighten as a result of a maturing work force and demographic changes, employers increasingly look to offering housing benefits as a tool for recruiting and retaining employees.

Fannie Mae is addressing this growing problem by creating a set of new products employers can use to help their workers afford housing, including accumulating funds for down payments, closing costs, and meeting monthly housing expenses.

LOWER INCOME RENTERS

There is a growing shortage of affordable rental units for poor families. From 1974 to 1988, units renting for less than $300 a month shrank by 24 percent, while the number of families living in poverty who rent increased 56 percent.

One of the few sources supporting the construction or rehabilitation of rental units today is a program Congress authorized in 1986 to allow tax credits for equity investments in qualified low-income rental housing projects.

Through this program, Fannie Mae has made commitments to invest more than $160 million in projects located in numerous communities throughout the country. Fannie Mae will enlarge its tax credit investments by $150 million over the next two years to finance a total of more than $400 million of additional housing for low-income renters. Our investments will be designed to tackle some of the toughest problems in housing today—permanent housing for the formerly homeless; affordable housing for single men and women working for minimum wages; and housing for large families.

PUBLIC FINANCE INITIATIVES

Fannie Mae works with state and local housing finance agencies (HFAs) to reduce the cost of mortgages that are financed with mortgage revenue bonds and to help HFAs increase the supply of low- and moderate-income housing in their jurisdictions.

Since 1987, Fannie Mae has purchased more than $2.6 billion of single-family mortgage revenue bonds from housing finance agencies. By selling bonds directly to Fannie Mae, HFAs can reduce their borrowing costs and, consequently, can make mortgages available to home buyers at lower costs than would otherwise be possible.

Fannie Mae also provides credit enhancement for single-family tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds in conjunction with our community lending programs. Using our Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) as collateral, Fannie Mae's credit enhancement makes mortgage revenue bonds eligible for a "triple-A" rating, which reduces the cost to the agency and, therefore, the home buyer.

As part of this initiative, Fannie Mae will increase its products and services to housing finance agencies. Fannie Mae representatives will meet with all state and major local agencies within the next 50 days to see how we can better serve them. Our goal is to purchase $1.5 billion in new MRBs and provide $700 million in specialized securities to support reduced-rate mortgages by the end of 1992.

PRESERVATION OF EXISTING HOUSING

Over the next five years, the nation's existing stock of affordable housing units is vulnerable to being reduced further. As many as 3,700 federally assisted projects, with more than 350,000 units of housing, are at risk of converting to market rental rates. Fannie Mae will seek to play a major role in helping to preserve this housing. We will expand our support of nonprofit groups to help them assume ownership of threatened projects. We also will develop specialized financing tools to help keep the units affordable.

RURAL HOUSING

In rural America, working families are twice as likely to live in poverty as those in our cities. In 1985, there were 500,000 more low-income rural families than there were units of affordable housing.

Fannie Mae is developing special mortgage products and securities to expand the secondary market for rural home finance. We will seek new partnerships with community banks, housing finance agencies, and rural communities.

ELDERLY

By the year 2030, the "baby boom" will have reached age 65 and will represent 22 percent of the population. Even though home price appreciation has increased older homeowners' net wealth, many are living on fixed retirement incomes and are "house rich but cash poor." Also, many are not physically or financially capable of repairing or maintaining their properties. However, most desire to "age in place."

Building on our experience with our Seniors' Housing Opportunities demonstration and our work with HUD on the Home Equity Conversion Mortgages, we will continue to develop options designed to meet the special needs of older Americans. These ideas and others are being explored in cooperation with the American Association of Retired People (AARP) through a series of conferences. We will use the information we gather at these conferences to expand and better target our products for the elderly.

FANNIE MAE'S JOHNSON LAUNCHES $10 BILLION HOUSING INITIATIVE

(Statement by Representative Henry B. Gonzalez)

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the announcement of an impressive new plan by the Chairman and CEO of Fannie Mae, Jim Johnson, to further open wide the doors of housing for Americans of modest means.

Fannie Mae's goal unveiled today by Mr. Johnson to produce $10 billion in low- and moderate-income and special needs housing over the next four years is a significant expansion of the company's special community finance programs begun in 1987.

With a growing need for affordable housing in both urban and rural America for working families, young families, the elderly, the homeless, and low-income renters, the Fannie Mae affordable housing plan encompasses a sweeping set of initiatives to address this challenge:

Creation of a new mortgage product called the "3/2 Option" which will allow borrowers to qualify for 5 percent down payment loans by using 3 percent of their own funds coupled with a gift from a family member; or a grant or loan from a nonprofit organization, or state or local government;

Development of new employer assisted housing products which employers can use to help their employees finance housing—products to deal with the problems of accumulating down payments and other funds for closing and meeting monthly housing expenses;

Expansion of the company's public finance programs with state and local housing finance agencies by purchasing $1.5 billion in new mortgage revenue bonds by the end of 1992, and to provide $700 million in specialized securities to support reduced-rate mortgages;

Enlargement of tax-credit equity investments by $150 million over the next two years to finance a total of more than $400 million of housing for low-income renters;

Working on the preservation of more than 350,000 units of older federally aided rental housing that could be lost to low-income families by providing financing to keep this housing affordable and to increase the capacity of nonprofit groups to own this housing;

Development of new mortgage products for elderly Americans, such as conventional reverse annuity mortgages, rehabilitation products for older homes, and financing arrangements for assisted living, to supplement Fannie Mae's expanded Home Equity Conversion Mortgage demonstration with HUD;

Creating special mortgage products and securities to expand the secondary market for rural home finance through new partnerships with community banks, housing finance agencies, and rural communities and extending tax credit investments to them; and

Providing assistance to lenders in meeting the requirements of the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) in the form of products and information.

I commend Fannie Mae for its continuing efforts to be America's Housing Partner, and I ask that I be permitted to put into the record a copy of Mr. Johnson's remarks this morning to the employees of Fannie Mae announcing this new program.

## ON POLICE BRUTALITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. DIXON] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, in the early morning hours of March 3, a vicious and brutal beating was administered to Rodney G. King by three members of the Los Angeles Police Department [LAPD]. Since then, Americans throughout this Nation have viewed the unprovoked and horrifying attack on a helpless, unarmed black motorist.

Were it not for video technology and the timely action of a nearby resident, today Rodney King would no doubt be another statistic—in jail. But the videotape that has been broadcasted and rebroadcasted in living rooms throughout the United States, revealed a disturbing scene. The King story underscores the old cliche, "A picture is worth a thousand words."

The King case is only the latest visible example that proves that some law enforcement officers have no respect for the law and order that they have been sworn to uphold.

Fifteen police officers failed to follow proper procedures in stopping Mr. King, and 12 police officers looked on as King was savagely clubbed and shot with a stun gun. All 15 officers failed to file an accurate report on the incident. The videotape reveals solid, undeniable evidence that the Los Angeles police officers engaged in street justice and brutality.

Los Angeles City and County officials have taken immediate action to not only deal with the officers involved in the King incident, but are seeking to find a long-term solution to the pattern of systemic police brutality in the Los Angeles Police Department. It is clear. The Los Angeles law enforcement system must be cleaned up from the top to the bottom.

Just as tragic as the beating administered by the police is the fact that not 1 of the 12 officers witnessing this assault stepped forward to stop the attack nor even reported this misconduct to a supervisor. Could there be clearer evidence that this activity is either encouraged, condoned, or that officers are intimidated so they will not report these events?

The Los Angeles grand jury has issued an indictment against the supervising sergeant and three officers, and continues to meet on this matter.

I joined with my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus and the Congressional Hispanic Caucus in requesting a Federal probe by U.S. Attorney General Thornburgh. The U.S. Attorney has asked the Civil Rights Divison of his office to review all official complaints within the past 6 years to discern whether any pattern of misconduct is apparent.

The mayor and the Los Angeles City Council members are seeking to amend the city charter limiting the police chief's term of office, and mandating a review of the police chief's performance.

The police commission has held an extensive hearing calling upon community leaders and civil rights groups.

Local officials are moving expeditiously, but Los Angeles must establish a system to examine future complaints of police abuse by an independent body.

The Los Angeles police chief is wrong. The King incident is not an aberration. Only recently a former Los Angeles Laker and businessman Jamaal Wilkes was stopped and handcuffed because his automobile registration was about to expire. Joe Morgan, former Cincinnati Reds baseball player, was physically abused and wrongfully detained on suspicion of dealing in drugs. In a civil suit, the court awarded Mr. Morgan $540,000 in punitive damages. Last year an appalling and astounding sum of $8 million was awarded to victims of Los Angeles police brutality or abuse.

There is ample evidence that over the years the Los Angeles Police Department has been seriously delinquent in its ability to control the abusive behavior of certain officers. This inability has created fear of police in a large segment of this city population.

The citizens have a right to expect that their police department will not resort to lawlessness and violence in carrying out the performance of their duties.

It is time to establish a citizens police review board, which would investigate cases of alleged police misconduct and wrongdoing. The board must be a representative body of citizens with clear authority to examine and recommend disciplinary action. Police brutality does not start or end with the chief of police. This street justice mentality lies in the ranks. It will not stop until there is an independent review on each and every complaint.

For that reason I am delighted that the Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights will start a hearing this Wednesday in Washington on the subject of police conduct. I have joined with my colleagues Representatives DYMALLY and WATERS in requesting that Chairman EDWARDS hold a hearing in Los Angeles on this problem.

Police misconduct is not just a problem for African Americans or Hispanics. It is not just a problem for the many decent and capable police officers in our city. It is a problem for every resident of our city. The Los Angeles Police Department must dem-

onstrate to all citizens of Los Angeles that it will not tolerate police brutality; the police department must demonstrate that it will make fundamental changes in the manner in which it conducts its mandate; the public's trust be restored in a police department vested with the authority to uphold the law. Decent, honorable citizens, and police officers demand no less.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIXON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentleman on taking out this special order, and perhaps more importantly, on his efforts and the efforts of the Congressional Black Caucus and the Congressional Hispanic Congress to convince the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Attorney General, on the need not simply for a Federal investigation of this specific incident, but the general question of whether or not there has been a pattern of police brutality of deprivation of individual constitutional rights, under color of law, in the Los Angeles Department over the past 6 years.

I am indeed happy that those officials have listened seriously to the plea raised by the caucuses, to the reaction of a horrified Nation on seeing the videotape, and are going to undertake those investigations.

It is a difficult thing to do. Many Members who represent the areas of Los Angeles work closely with our local police officers. We know what these people have to go through. We know that they risk their lives and their physical well-being in helping to enforce and making sure the law is in force, and in dealing with criminals, and particularly violent criminals, and that they are called to an extra requirement of bravery and courage by virtue of their work. However, at the same time, I think we have to look at what we have done and what the legislators in the past have done in recognizing their special status. We have consistently made it a more severe crime to attack a police officer, to treat a police officer in a certain way, than we have other citizens in this country, and for good reason, because of the risk they are, because we want to do everything possible to deter those kinds of crimes.

□ 1220

So when a person assaults a police officer, it is a more serious crime than if he assaults another civilian. If an individual kills a police officer, the penalties are much more severe for that even than for other kinds of murder.

There is a history and a rationale and a logic to this kind of treatment. But the flip side of the coin I think also appears here.

The thing that separates this country and democracy and our whole system of government from that of the lawlessness and the police states in other parts of the world is the notion that there are constraints, there have to be constraints, meaningful constraints, on those few officers who might abuse their authority, take advantage of their uniform, and engage in the kind of conduct that we saw portrayed on that videotape.

It defies common sense to think that this was an isolated incident, that this is the one time that happened when it just happened that those activities were captured on videotape. I think what happened, for me and for many Americans, is we heard charges in the past about this kind of improper treatment, about this kind of abuse of authority, and we treated it with skepticism because of our own desire to believe that it could not be true, that it would not be true in America or in Los Angeles.

I think, with what we saw here, we have to take a more skeptical point of view. We have to encourage these kinds of investigations that the FBI is now going to undertake. We have to, as the gentleman has so correctly pointed out, start looking for a system which allows the average citizen to feel confidence that he can pursue a complaint against misuse of authority by the police and know that he will get an objective and thorough investigation of that kind of charge, apparently a process that many citizens of Los Angeles do not feel they now have.

I do not want to belabor this any more than is necessary; the gentleman has played a very useful, I think, role in bringing this to the attention of many of us at the Federal level that this is not just the kind of an issue that should be left to the local city council and the district attorney in Los Angeles, but all of us in Federal office have the responsibility to speak out on what happened and to try and take from that horrible episode a broader message, a broader review and, hopefully, within the Los Angeles Police Department there will be a similar look again at these questions in an effort to deal with them.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. DIXON. I would like to thank the gentleman for his remarks and for speaking out heretofore on this issue. As we both know, it took place in his district.

I would like to emphasize two things the gentleman pointed out. One is that there are many fine Los Angeles police officers. But to think that 15 officers could gather in one spot and watch what the grand jury believes to be a felony committed, and no one interfere, which is their sworn duty, and then no one report it, shows that there are quite a few officers within the department that need either retraining or need not be police officers for our fine city.

I yield to the gentleman from California once again.

Mr. BERMAN. I thank the gentleman for yielding further.

On the gentleman's point, and he said it earlier, for that to have happened, one of three things must have occurred: Either those 12 other officers supported this kind of brutality, in which case there is something terribly, terribly wrong with the screening and personnel selection process. Or, they condoned this kind of activity, in which case it says something about the training and the message that is taught inside the police department from the time people are hired, in terms of how they are supposed to carry out their very broad authorities. Or, they were intimidated about doing anything to protest this, which, again, goes to the point of the need for an independent kind of a system, a system which insures that an officer will not be retaliated against because he is speaking up for justice and for restraint on abuses of authority like we saw here.

Mr. DIXON. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California, [Mr. DREIER].

Mr. DREIER of California. I thank my very good friend for yielding.

I appreciate his taking out this time.

What an interesting commentary that we have witnessed tremendous advances in technology, that an individual was able to stand on the balcony at his apartment and utilize this great new technology of the videotape which we have and use here virtually every day in our lives on different activities, something that 15 or 20 years ago would have thought this kind of thing could not happen. Yet, I am sure the action against Rodney King, that similar action was taking place years ago and it does not seem that we have made the kinds of advances in human behavior and responsibility that we have in technology.

I think that that is a commentary on where we need to go.

Many have argued that, as we looked at the struggle in the Persian Gulf, that we have not, obviously, brought an end to war. But I do believe with these advances we have seen, we do have a chance to utilize the technological advances to improve the quality of life of people who are victimized in such a way. One cannot help but think of the very famous line, "There but for the grace of God go I," or the famous World War II line that, "They came after the lawyers, they came after the blacks, they came after the Jews, and I didn't speak. And then they came after me, and there was no one to speak." That is why I feel compelled to do everything that I can to stand up for Rodney King, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Wilkes,

and others who were victiminzed by this kind of behavior.

We all acknowledge there is a great level of frustration among those who are in law enforcement, but it does not in any way excuse this kind of behavior. What we need to do is to recognize maybe they should be compensated in a better way. Obviously, as my two friends from California have pointed out, we have to insure that people are better trained and better equipped. We cannot have people standing by, ignoring this kind of behavior, even if it is a superior. There has to be a degree of accountability. That is what I am calling for here today.

I know my friends are seeking the same kind of thing. Responsibility for actions cannot be ignored.

What direct action can we take? I believe, as I said just a few moments ago, it is absolutely essential that we move ahead with reform of the Criminal Code. The package which President Bush has sent forward is one which I think we need to pursue. The exclusionary rule, the death penalty, a wide range of other things, need to be addressed.

□ 1230

Mr. Speaker, this will not be a panacea to these problems, but I clearly do believe that it will take a strong and very dynamic step toward turning the corner.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. DIXON] for yielding.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER] for his remarks, and I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. DYMALLY].

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleage from Los Angeles, the gentleman from California [Mr. DIXON], who represents the 28th District, for bringing us together to focus attention on what has become a critical problem in the city and county of Los Angeles. I believe it is important for Members of Congress to understand the frustration that we experience in Los Angeles.

Mr. Speaker, the question of policy misconduct is not confined to the Rodney King issue exclusively. Neither is it confined to the city of Los Angeles. The Los Angeles County Sheriff has had an outstanding record of public service, but more recently they have indulged in violations of the laws of the State of California and the United States. They have also been involved in policy misconduct in their relationship with individuals.

More recently, Mr. Speaker, two young American Samoans in Compton, a city which I represent, were shot 20 times by a Compton police officer. Eight of those shots came from the back, and so one wonders why is it necessary to shoot someone from the back, if that person is moving away? I have asked the Department of Justice to conduct an investigation into that shooting, and because the FBI works on a case-by-case basis, I have also asked the FBI to look into the question of the conduct of the Los Angeles County sheriff.

So, basically we have put in three requests: One, to look into the question of the beating of Rodney King; two, the question of the two American Samoans; and three, the Los Angeles County sheriff's conduct in the county of Los Angeles.

This is an issue which has bothered us for a long time. I recall, as a young legislator in 1962, this became a major issue in Los Angeles when the police shot up the Moslem Mosque, and this conduct has continued from time to time. More recently I was encouraged by the show of confidence in the African-American community in the police. A very close and effective working relationship had developed in the south side of Los Angeles with the community and the police of Los Angeles.

In my city of Compton I have gotten to know the police officers on a personal basis. I have worked with them in the city council in trying to recoup some of the moneys seized in drug busts. So, I know them as very dedicated men with families who are concerned about law and justice.

So, Mr. Speaker, it is very unfortunate for me to have to experience this tragedy experienced by these two American Samoans and their families.

I do want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Los Angeles [Mr. DIXON] for bringing this issue to the attention of the Congress because we believe it has become a very serious problem, not just in Los Angeles or California, but around the country.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to thank the distinguished gentlemen from California [Mr. DYMALLY] for he makes the point that, not only is there a problem in the Los Angeles Police Department, but in general in Los Angeles County with the county sheriff's department and the Compton Police Department.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN].

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. DIXON] for yielding once again to me.

Mr. Speaker, I could not help though but note the comments of my friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER], and I appreciate them very much, but it would be ironic indeed if the lesson of this horrible incident in California would be now applied to an argument that would support the kind of change in the exclusionary rule which would in effect be removing one of the last disincentives against police lawlessness; that is, unlawful searches and seizures, that somehow that the lesson we should take from this incident is worth at least some debate before we immediately accept what I view as a very, very thin nexus indeed.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. DIXON] for yielding.

Mr. DIXON. Yes, Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman from California [Mr. BERMAN], and I associate myself with his remarks.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, Members, the community has been, or a segment of our community has been, very active in the pursuit of asking Daryl Gates to resign.

Let me indicate that a poll taken by the Los Angeles Times less than 2 weeks ago discloses that, when asked if they approved of the way Gates was handling his job, that in April 1979, 55 percent of the people said that they approved of the way he was handling his job. In March 1988, 61 percent said they approved of the way he was handling his job. And in March 1991, just a few days ago, only 33 percent, a third, of the people of the city thought he was handling his job in a way which they approve. There was no ethnic group polled where a majority of the people thought he was handling his job properly. Anglos, only 36 percent; blacks, only 23 percent; and Hispanics, the Latinos, 32 percent.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that there is no consensus among people in Los Angeles that Chief Gates is handling his job in a way which they approve of.

When asked the question do they approve of the way the Los Angeles Police Department is handling its job, in April 1979, 52 percent said they did. In March 1988, 74 percent said they did. And in March 1991, in the same poll just a few weeks ago, 46 percent said that they approve of the way the Los Angeles Police Department is handling their job.

Mr. Speaker, I asked Chief Gates, "With less than a third of the people in Los Angeles supporting you for chief, and with less than half of the people of Los Angeles thinking your department is doing a good job, isn't it time that you retire?"

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my outrage at the brutal actions of some Los Angeles police officers that have left a California man with multiple fractures to his skull and a wounded sense of dignity.

When George Holiday used his video camera on March 3 to expose the beating of Rodney Glenn King by several Los Angeles police officers, he not only captured on tape a deplorable act of brutality, he also awakened a sleeping giant here in the United States. Holiday forced us to recognize the level that the mentality of violence has reached in our society.

There are many of us who have always spoken out against police violence, and there are others who always suspected that police often go too far in their eagerness to maintain law and order. In communities around the country, most people have heard a story about

the time the police took some friend for a long ride, only to release him later with bruises, cuts, or other injuries. These stories of unjustified beatings and violence are too often explained away, put to the side and stored away with all the other unpleasant things in life we don't like to deal with.

Holiday's video camera will not allow us to escape from the truth. We cannot rationalize 15 whites officers standing over a stunned African-American man, as he was struck over and over with night sticks, kicked at least seven times and shot with an electric stun gun. The video camera has captured raw, pure, violence.

It is imperative that Rodney Glenn King's attackers receive due process for their role in this travesty. There is a danger, however, that this national outrage will subside when this case is settled. Americans will once again go back to their daily lives and violence at intolerable levels will be allowed to run rampant through our communities, until the next incident recaptures our national conscience.

The attack on Rodney King is just one more example of a problem that pervades every level of American life. If we watch TV police intimidate and rough up criminals, we cannot be surprised when real cops adopt that technique on the streets. If our children watch their parents fight, to settle family disputes, we shouldn't be surprised to find fist fights on playgrounds. And if our national leaders think dropping bombs is the most effective form of diplomacy then why should we be shocked when others use this strategy to solve problems.

The time has come to reevaluate our most common problem solving tool and to formulate new ways of approaching other human beings. If we continue to just react when our violent behavior bubbles to the surface with a nasty display, then there will be no end to our shock and outrage or to the violence. We must decide that violence is not the answer and that conflicts will be resolved with due respect for all members of our society.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in expressing, in the strongest possible terms, our indignation with police brutality, which is now becoming a national crisis.

The brutal beating of Rodney Glenn King 2 weeks ago by officers of the LAPD is not an isolated incident. There is a clear pattern of police brutality sweeping the Nation, and in some instance it has resulted in deaths. I call upon the administration to use its resources to stop this crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I stand before you to protest police brutality on behalf of the families of Pouivi and Italia Taulaulelei. These two Samoan brothers were brutally shot to death on February 12, 1991, by a police officer in Compton, CA. Their bodies were riddled with 20 gunshot wounds. Unfortunately, there is no video tape of this brutal killing by the police.

Mr. Speaker, I stand here to protest police brutality on behalf of the Dole family of Cerritos, CA. On February 11, 1989, members of this Samoan family were hosting a bridal shower when police officers stormed the Dole residence and began to beat the guests indiscriminately. Three members of the Dole family, the 60-year-old father and his two daughters, were injured and received hospital attention as a result of overzealous police beatings. Two neighbors videotaped police deputies clubbing the guests who had been handcuffed and made to lie face down on the driveway of the front lawn.

Mr. Speaker, our society entrusts police officers with the tremendous responsibility of enforcing the law. Police brutality has no place in law enforcement. I am sure that most police officers are dedicated professionals, but when police brutality occurs they must be able to withstand the most intensive public scrutiny; otherwise, mistrust of law enforcement officers will erode public confidence and respect.

Mr. Speaker, I urge President Bush, Attorney General Thornburgh, and the relevant agencies to devote more resources of the National Government to the investigation of police brutality.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the following newspaper articles and reports for the RECORD.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Mar. 11, 1991]

TWO MEN KILLED BY OFFICER WERE SHOT 20 TIMES

(By Marc Lacey)

Autopsy reports indicate that two brothers from Compton were shot a total of 20 times—with many of the bullets striking them in the back—by a local police officer responding to a domestic disturbance call at their home, authorities said Sunday.

The officer, whom Compton police have declined to name, has been placed on desk duty pending completion of separate investigations of the February shootings by the Los Angeles County district attorney's office and police, authorities said.

Compton police say the officer shot and killed Pouvi Taulaulelei, 31, and his brother, Italia Taulaulelei, 22, after they attacked him and tried to wrest away his 9-mm semiautomatic service pistol shortly after midnight on Feb. 12. Neither brother was armed, police said.

The officer emptied his gun at the two men, reloaded and fired again.

The coroner's report said the elder brother had 12 bullet wounds, eight in the back. The report also showed trace amounts of cocaine in Pouvi Taulaulelei's blood.

The younger brother was shot eight times, with five of the bullets striking him in the back.

The officer had gone by himself to the house in the 1800 block of North Grandee Avenue to take a report after Pouvi Taulauleei's wife told police that her husband had beaten her and left the house with the couple's two young sons. As the officer began to question the woman, the brothers drove up and confronted the officer in the driveway, police said. The shooting erupted after a brief struggle.

The deaths have prompted cries of outrage in the Samoan community, of which the Taulauleleis were members, and among students at El Camino College, where Italia played for the football team.

Protests are scheduled for today at the college and for Tuesday in front of Compton City Hall.

John Featherstone, Italia's football coach, questioned the police account. The coach said a Taulaulelei family member who witnessed the shootings contends that the brothers did not attack the officer.

Compton Mayor Pro Tem Maxcy D. Filer said he is reserving judgment until the official investigations are complete.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Feb. 14, 1991]

SHERIFF, RESIDENTS SHARPLY DISAGREE ON MELEE AT PARTY

(By Michele Fuetsch and Tracy Wood)

Sheriff Sherman Block stood behind his deputies Monday, saying a review of evidence, including a home video of part of the incident, showed that they exercised "great restraint" in breaking up a Cerritos bridal shower where guests said they were beaten by deputies.

Block's account of events in the suburban neighborhood conflicted with that of members of the Arthur Dole family, who held a news conference of their own at their Noran Avenue home.

Both sides displayed their wounded.

Block had color photos of some of the 10 deputies who, he said, were cut and battered as repeated attempts to end the party peacefully were thwarted by party-goers who first hurled insults at deputies and later threw chunks of rock and some beer bottles. Block displayed six large rocks, three damaged police helmets, three beer bottles, a beer can and a galvanized steel ice tub that he said were thrown at deputies.

He downplayed the importance of the home video, but acknowledged that it did show "one brief part where it appears that a deputy used his baton three times on two different people." Those who were hit already were on the ground.

TAPE QUALITY POOR

"It would be unusual to use a baton if they were handcuffed," Block said, but the quality of the tape was too poor to determine if the man was restrained.

"What I saw on that tape is, considering the magnitude of the situation . . . the deputies acted in a very orderly fashion, they were under control," Block said. He blamed David Dole, 28, for inciting others to disobey the officers and said David's father, Arthur, refused to break up the party. "Based on the evidence of deadly force used . . . against the deputies, I think the entire incident was handled with great restraint," Block said.

Three members of the Dole family, Arthur, 60, and two of his daughters, Olanda, 23, and Emily, 31, showed injuries of their own to reporters. They said the cuts and bruises stemmed from being struck by deputies. David Dole is hospitalized and under arrest.

Arthur Dole said he was kicked by deputies and when he asked them to loosen handcuffs that were cutting into his wrists, a deputy said, "'Shut up,' and kicked me again. He said 'You're Samoan . . . you think you're so big, and I can knock you out anytime.'"

BROTHER TALKED TO DEPUTIES

Emily, a member of the Gorgeous Ladies of Wrestling (GLOW), known to television audiences at Mt. Jifi, said brother David tried to argue deputies out of entering the house, telling them it was a bridal shower for a sister, Melinda.

"We're going in there and [obscenity] it up," Emily said the deputy replied.

The family has strongly denied provoking officers, or throwing any rocks, bottles or other debris, insisting it was the deputies who instigated any fighting. Neighbors who came out to watch also denied seeing any rocks or bottles thrown.

In the aftermath of the Saturday night melee, 34 men and women were arrested. Two of the men were charged with felonies, and the rest with lesser charges of rioting and unlawful assembly.

Both sides generally agree that when a patrol car first went into the suburban neighborhood about 9:30 p.m. and asked the party-

goers to keep the noise level down, they complied. And on a second pass a short time later, Block and family members concur that the party was progressing peaceably.

From there, the accounts diverge wildly.

Block said more than 100 party-goers were present.

According to the Doles, there were only 35 or 40.

Block said a maximum of 50 officers from three jurisdictions, Lakewood sheriff's station. Norwalk sheriff's station and the Downey Police Department, were on the scene at the height of action.

Those attending the party and neighbors estimated there were 100 officers.

Neither side can agree on the role of Sky Knight, a patrol helicopter maintained by the cities of Lakewood and Cerritos. The helicopter is flown by a private pilot but carries a sheriff's deputy who is in communication with the ground.

Block said the first order to disperse was given over loud-speakers from the helicopter. The order was greeted with obscene gestures and ignored, he said.

Family members and irate neighbors said Saturday night that the helicopter inexplicably hovered over the party and surrounding homes, its loud engine and brilliant search light acting as an irritant, for a long time before the final encounter. Two neighbors, who asked that their names not be used because they did not want to anger the Sheriff's Department, said officers asked them after the melee if they had heard the chopper's loud-speaker order the party to disband. The neighbors said they never heard such an order.

Some party guests also said they never heard any commands from the helicopter.

Block said patrol cars approached the house for the third time after a citizen telephoned a report at 10:18 p.m. of "street fighting with sticks and knives." Family and neighbors insisted there never was any such fighting. [No tape recording exists of the emergency telephone calls, Block said, because the recording equipment had been out of order since Friday.]

Twice more, Block said, the order to disperse was given, this time over the patrol car's speaker system.

The about 15 deputies pulled back at one point to await reinforcements. When they arrived, everyone in the house was ordered to come out, Block said. Instead, he said, there was more verbal abuse of the deputies.

As the officers formed a line to move on the house, Block said the rock and bottle throwing began.

---

[From the Los Angeles Times, Feb. 13, 1989]

BEATING OF GUESTS TAPED IN DISPUTED ACCOUNTS OF PARTY

(By Michele Fuetsch)

Members of a Cerritos family said Sunday they were handcuffed and beaten and their home was in shambles after Los Angeles County sheriff's deputies stormed in during a prenuptial celebration.

Two neighbors videotaped the scene Saturday night as deputies in riot gear surrounded and entered the house in the 18400 block of Noran Avenue. On one of the tapes, deputies can be seen clubbing people who had been handcuffed and made to lie face down on the driveway or on the front lawn.

The Sheriff's Department said 35 party-goers were arrested in the incident.

Sgt. Tom Gordon, watch commander at the department's Lakewood Station, said that a neighbor called the department to complain about noise at 9:21 p.m. Deputies were sent to check out the reported disturbance, he said.

When deputies arrived at the scene and tried to get those at the shower to disperse, they were pelted with rocks, bricks and bottles, Gordon said.

Although neighbors said about 100 deputies in 50 cars finally showed up at the house, Gordon said about 50 deputies were involved.

Gordon said about 10 deputies were injured in the incident. The extent of their injuries could not be immediately determined.

Family members said Sunday that no one threw anything at the deputies. No rocks, bricks or bottles were in view at the scene Saturday night or Sunday, but Gordon said that the debris was picked up by deputies as evidence.

All 35 taken into custody were booked on suspicion of unlawful assembly, failure to disperse and battery on peace officers. David Dole, brother of the bride to be, also was booked on suspicion of assualt with a deadly weapon, said Garo Mardirossian, his attorney.

SUFFERS BROKEN HAND

All except David Dole were released Sunday after posting bail. He was hospitalized in sheriff's custody with several lacerations on his scalp, as well as a broken hand, on which he must have surgery, his attorney said.

Sgt. Chris Gutierrez of the department's information bureau said Sheriff Sherman Block would have no comment on the incident until he reviews the tape and other evidence.

The bridal shower for Melinda Dole—who lives at the house with her father and three sisters—began at noon and lasted into the night.

Her father, Arthur Dole, an electrician at a Long Beach company for 21 years, his two sons and four of his daughters were among those arrested. Melinda Dole was not taken into custody.

"They treated me like an animal," said Dole, showing swollen hands with cuts across them from where he said he had been handcuffed. "This is a family. We've never been in trouble."

Melinda Dole said most of the party guests were inside the house when the deputies arrived. She said family members closed the garage door to the house and turned the music down at the request of the deputies.

The next thing she knew, she said, helicopters were flying over. She said deputies then surrounded the house.

The videotape shows several family members, including Arthur Dole, coming out of the house and telling police that people inside had no weapons and were prepared to leave.

David Dole, 28, was one of those who tried to talk to deputies, family members said.

The attorney said that Dole, a warehouse supervisor for a store in the Cerritos Mall, suffered a broken hand when he put it up to protect himself and one of his sisters from the blows of a police club.

Mardirossian said that David Dole called 911 after the deputies arrived, saying that he needed help because deputies were outside provoking guests. The attorney said that Dole was told over the 911 line to ask for the sergeant in charge. When he did that, he was attacked, Mardirossian said.

One of those arrested was Emily Dole, a member of the Gorgeous Ladies of Wrestling (GLOW), known to television audiences as Mt. Fuji. The wrestling star, Melinda Dole's older sister, said she was hit with clubs and shackled by authorities.

On Sunday afternoon, members of the Dole family surveyed damage to the family's modest tract home. Bloodstains could be seen on a carpet and on a window ledge. Bridal gifts lay strewn across the floor of one room of the house.

Neighbors interviewed Sunday said they were shocked at the incident and defended the Dole family. No neighbor said he or she had complained about noise from the bridal shower.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my colleague, Mr. DIXON, for reserving time to speak out against police brutality. Mr. Speaker, all of our Nation's law enforcement officers take an oath—an oath to uphold the law. I am outraged by the recent, lawless conduct of police officers of the Los Angeles Police Department against a helpless citizen.

On March 3, 1991, Rodney G. King was brutally clubbed more than 50 times and kicked by officers of the Los Angeles Police Department. While there may be some question as to the circumstances which preceded the apprehension of Mr. King, there is no question as to what transpired after Mr. King was pulled from his car onto the highway and the infamous 7-minute videotape started to roll. We saw it all, broadcast repeatedly on nationwide television. We felt each brutal blow, as the nightsticks raised up by police officers fell repeatedly on Mr. King's head, shoulders, and body. In horrifying detail, we all witnessed 7 minutes of a brutal beating by police officers sworn to uphold the law and protect citizens like Mr. King.

The supervising sergeant at the incident and the three officers directly involved in the beating have been indicted on charges of felony assault. But I am disturbed at the fact that 11 police officers reportedly watched the incident and did little, if anything, to stop it. The officers who watched this savage beating took the same oath of office as the police officers who struck those brutal blows.

I am equally appalled at the response of the chief of the Los Angeles Police Department, Daryl Gates. He called the incident an aberration and reportedly waited 4 days to announce that the officers would be investigated. The evidence in that 7-minute videotape is irrefutable.

Furthermore, Chief Gates has failed to take any action to correct a documented, abysmal pattern of police brutality, under his leadership in the Los Angeles Police Department, directed at African-Americans and Hispanics. In the recent incident, all of the officers involved were white; Mr. King is an African-American. Yet, Chief Gates continues to deny evidence of racial motivation for such incidents of police brutality. Chief Gates has failed in his responsibility to the citizens of Los Angeles.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, this incident is not the aberration Chief Gates would have us believe. Allegations of police brutality are a common occurrence in counties, cities, and States all over our Nation. It took a 7-minute, amateur videotape to focus the attention of our Nation on this issue. Were it not for that videotape, if Mr. King had complained, his complaint might have been ignored, or investigated by the internal affairs unit of the police department and written off as an aberration.

But the real tragedy, Mr. Speaker, is that these incidents have destroyed the confidence

of citizens across the Nation in our system of justice. We must work together with Federal, State, and local officials and our citizens to stamp out incidents of police brutality. We must ensure that all our citizens are confident that those sworn to uphold the law will do so, regardless of the color of their skin. We must restore the trust of all our citizens and people throughout the world in U.S. law enforcement and the American system of justice. Rest assured, Mr. Speaker, the world will be watching.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, thank you, Mr. DIXON, for giving me a few minutes during this special order to express my outrage for the most recent act of brutality unleashed on the community by officers of the Los Angeles Police Department.

I say the most recent act because I hope that none of us forgets the chilling sound of a bone snapping in two by some other Los Angeles police officers who were videotaped arresting protesters of Operation Rescue. I am only sorry that a similar special order was not taken out after that incident.

What happened to Rodney Glenn King should not happen to any person. Why this brutality seems to raise its ugly head in the Los Angeles Police Department is a question begging for an answer. I do know that it cannot be tolerated again. The officers in question should have a fair hearing and then, if internal affairs concludes that the full context of the arrest does not reveal some startling countertestimony to the vivid images captured on videotape, the officers should be fired and held responsible as the law allows.

Based on this cruel abuse coupled with the violence against citizens in Operation Rescue, I would also tell Police Chief Daryl Gates not to let the door to the private sector hit him in the backside on the way out. Gates should resign or be removed from that office.

I am not one who believes that what happened to Rodney King was racially motivated, because the same treatment was given to middle-class whites in Operation Rescue.

A community healing can take place in Los Angeles. Gates can be removed from office and proper leadership can be restored to a department that cries out for professionalism. On the other side of the coin, the Los Angeles community can set an example for the rest of the Nation and prove that racial and class hatred is never acceptable, no matter what cards life has dealt you and no matter how other people treat you. At times, the response from the citizenry seems as uncontrolled as the apparent actions of the officers in question.

Healing demands that justice be instituted. But it also demands forgiveness.

Mr. DIXON, thank you for this time.

Mr. FORD of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise to protest the beating of Rodney King by the Los Angeles Police Department and police brutality against blacks and hispanics all across this Nation.

The beating of Rodney King in Los Angeles on March 3, did not stem solely from the felonious conduct of 4 police officers, nor from the criminally negligent conduct of 12 officers who watched the beating—a beating reminiscent of the Ku Klux Klan. The beating is not even the sole responsibility of Chief Daryl Gates. These men are products of a system that encourages and perpetuates police brutality against people of color.

No one instructed the offending officers to beat Rodney King. But, clearly, no one told them not to. The LAPD equates brutality with upholding the law. Soon after being named police chief in 1978, Chief Gates, in defending the choke hold as a form of restraint, said that blacks are more likely to die from it than normal people. Not surprisingly, of the 16 people the LAPD killed from 1978 to 1983, 12 were black.

Obviously, the beating of Rodney King was not uncommon. The officers who beat Mr. King had no concern that they would be caught or punished for their actions. Twelve officers witnessed the beating with no display of surprise or dismay. They disregarded the cries for mercy from residents of the neighborhood, knowing that they could use a magic pen to write that Mr. King had resisted arrest and the use of force was a necessary restraint.

When police internal departments consider brutality cases, it often comes down to the officer's word against the victim's. There is usually more than one officer at the scene of a beating, and the word of two cops is always stronger than that of one victim. The case of Rodney King is a perfect example. Even with videotaped evidence, the accomplices tried to justify the actions of their partners, and Chief Gates wavered in asking that charges be brought against these criminals.

Rodney King was just one black American brutalized by police officers this year. How many thousands of victims do not come forward with complaints, either because they know the system is stacked against them or because they fear retaliation for their complaint. Of those cases filed, only 2 out of 600 complaints of police brutality result in felony convictions. In a sense, we were lucky to see the beating of Rodney King. The bad guys got caught this time.

But how many innocent victims are beaten without getting prime time video coverage? How many innocent victims are beaten in the street, and then go home to recover from their wounds? How many innocent victims are killed by choke holds, or other methods of restraint, and do not have their murders televised?

Daryl Gates and the 12 officers are directly responsible for the attempted murder of Rodney King. However, the power structure of Los Angeles knew for many years that Daryl Gates' police force regularly beat and harassed its black and Hispanic citizens.

Just last year, two prominent professional athletes in the Los Angeles area were harassed by thugs pretending to uphold the law. In fact, the LAPD, rather than trying to eliminate police brutality, now spends $8 million a year to settle complaints. In 1972, the LAPD spent only one-sixteenth of this amount on brutality settlements. The LAPD has accepted police brutality as a part of law enforcement.

Mr. Speaker, I welcome the Justice Department's decision to investigate patterns of police brutality. But a study will not eliminate police brutality. It will require an entire restructuring of the way police forces themselves are policed, the process of handling brutality complaints. No longer should police judge other police. Independent agencies, average citizens, should be responsible for deciding cases of police brutality. Just because the Los Angeles police wear blue uniforms does not mean then can legally kill a black man for speeding.

Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to be here today to address the recent police brutality incident in Los Angeles. I would also like to thank the gentleman from California for the opportunity to express my thoughts on this unfortunate situation.

Like many people, I saw the brutal beating of Mr. Rodney King by 3 Los Angeles police officers while 12 other officers looked on. I do not know about anyone else, but I was absolutely horrified. Reportedly Mr. King was struck more than 50 times and has sustained a broken cheek bone, a broken leg, nerve damage to his face, a concussion, burns from a laser stun gun and many other bruises.

It appears to me that these police officers were extremely comfortable with this type of activity. No doubt—they were.

Such behavior on the part of those who are sworn to uphold the law should not be tolerated and definetely not permitted to continue to exist. Unfortunately, for our country—Mr. King's case is not so uncommon in Los Angeles—and regrettable—not so uncommon in other parts of the United States. Los Angeles—however—reportedly has spent millions of dollars on out of court settlement cases of police brutality. It is obvious to me that Mr. King's case is not so uncommon in Los Angeles—but such behavior appears to be a way of life for many in the LAPD.

There has been a proliferation of the number of police brutality cases in the United States. According to the Justice Department, the State of Texas has the highest number of reported cases. Between 1984 and 1989 the State had more than 2,000 such reports. Overall, the number of cases currently under investigation by the Justice Department in no way reflects the number of incidents which actually take place nationwide. If not for the help of the amateur photographer who captured Mr. King's beating—this case may have also escaped an adequate investigation.

Police brutality is an old enemy of the black community. It is an historical fact—that the majority of the lynchings of Blacks which occurred in this country—happened with the knowledge of and/or the active participation of local police officers. Black men have historically lived in constant terror and fear of the police. This was the case 200 years ago—and it remains so today.

During slavery—blacks were beaten into submission. This was how we were controlled. In Richard Wright's "Native Son," he speaks of the "badge and the bully club" as a symbol of oppression for black people. Wright suggests that the police have traditionally not protected black people—but actually served to brutalize and oppress us.

Black people have always equated freedom with the absence of this type of violence from the police. I submit—that until we have some type of control over such behavior—there can be no freedom and certainly no justice for black people—because the police are a symbol of justice.

The LA incident strikes at the very core of many of the problems currently facing black America today. With all of the progress we've made in the civil and consititutional rights arenas—the past few years have seen a resurgence of racism and racially motivated violence. People have once again become comfortable with their racist feelings. The police are just a mirror of our society. The police reflect the larger society's feelings.

As a world leader—whose long arms reach across the oceans—preaching our philosophy of democracy, peace, and freedom, we should not tolerate such brute force on the part of our officers of the law. Mr. King's tragedy is a sad statement about our country and the work we have to do right here at home if we are ever to realize the true meaning of democracy, peace, and freedom for all.

If public outcry favors bringing war crimes against Hussein for the atrocities his army committed against the Kuwaiti people and for the treatment of Allied prisoners—then indeed—Los Angeles Chief of Police Daryl F. Gates should be held responsible for the systematic brutalization of blacks by the police force in Los Angeles—as documented with the number of official complaints filed and court settlements reached. None of our prisoners returned home with the type of severe injuries received by Mr. King.

We should all stand together and demand the resignation of Mr. Gates. We should insist that the Justice Department take the investigation of this matter seriously and more importantly, that the Department take seriously the obvious rise in the number of police brutality cases all across the country.

I would like to conclude by saying that I am outraged by this incident and concerned that it always takes a case receiving such publicity before people start to take notice. However, I have faith in our system of justice and believe that we can bring an end to this type of brutality.

Again, I would like to thank the gentleman from California for the opportunity to share my thoughts on this matter. And I look forward to working with my colleagues as we seek a solution to such unfortunate situations.

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, the Los Angeles Police Department is one of the finest departments in the country. I have nothing but the deepest respect for the men and women of the LAPD.

Every day they put their lives on the line to protect the residents of Los Angeles from the crime and violence which has become a part of daily life in our city.

As we honor returning veterans from Desert Storm, we would do well to remember that more people die every week from crime and violence in this country than lost their lives in the Persian Gulf war.

Our police officers are veterans of the brutal daily war now being fought in the streets of our city. They deserve every bit of thanks and recognition they receive and more.

It is because of my deep respect for the brave men and women of the LAPD that I wanted to make this statement.

There is a cancer within the department which has already seriously damaged its reputation and threatens to do even more damage unless it is exorcised.

Like millions of other Americans I watched the vicious beating of Rodney King in horror. I was sickened by the mercilessness and senselessness of the violence inflicted on Mr. King.

That beating fractured Mr. King's skull 11 times, crushed his cheekbone, broke his ankle, caused numerous internal injuries, and damaged his brain. He may never recover from his injuries.

The police officers who attacked Rodney King have, however unjustly, cast a pall over the entire department. Their lack of remorse in conversations following the attack makes the incident all the more chilling.

The officers who beat King, and the other officers who stood by and watched and did nothing to stop the attack must be prosecuted for their crimes. There is no place for them, or anyone like them, on any police department, especially the Los Angeles Police Department.

Unfortunately, the evidence indicates that this was not an isolated incident. Disturbing allegations have been raised about a pattern of violence committed against minorities by police departments around the country.

I am very pleased that the Justice Department has agreed to investigate these charges. Such an investigation is both overdue and important.

If there is any truth to these allegations Congress must deal with the problem forcefully and resolutely.

We cannot tolerate such actions. A clear and unequivocal message must be sent that this kind of violence will not be tolerated and that there will be a heavy price to pay for anyone who engages in such behavior.

It is the job of law enforcement to prevent violence, not initiate it.

Prosecuting those responsible for this beating will be an important first step in reclaiming and restoring the image of the department. But it is only a first step.

While great strides have been made in recent years in promotion policy within the department, LAPD must do a better job of finding, recruiting, and promoting minority police officers.

This means finding more money to hire new officers and providing them with the training necessary to ensure that this never happens again.

I hope that Rodney King will serve as a catalyst for a national movement to protect others from the fate he suffered. Perhaps then the injuries he suffered will not have been without purpose.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak out against the horrific scenes of police brutality in Los Angeles which we have all seen on our televisions.

This was truly a terrible episode, but it was not an isolated case. What separates this incident from so many others we hear about but are never resolved, is that this one happened to be captured on film. To watch a man who was offering no resistance to arrest being fearfully beaten, kicked and electrically shocked by police officers is truly a sickening sight. Equally disgusting is the fact that a dozen other police officers stood by watching without making any effort to intervene or protest the actions of their fellow officers.

There is a clear pattern of excessive force being used by some law enforcement officers. How many incidents of police violence have occurred outside the range of any movie camera? How many people have been beaten within the confines of police stations? The policemen involved in this instance lied and filed false reports to protect their fellow officers. The chief of police in Los Angeles should take responsibility for the actions of his men. It is obvious that a widespread problem exists when a dozen police officers stand around and watch their colleagues brutally violate someone's civil rights.

The chief of police should take responsibility for preventing this kind of barbarous brutality and see that the guilty parties are punished. Instead of looking the other way when brutality reports are filed, these cases need to be thoroughly and vigorously investigated. Police officers need to report acts of excessive violence committed by other officers. The Los Angeles Police Department is guilty of an intolerable pattern of excessive violence.

This is not just a problem in Los Angeles, it is a nationwide problem. I applaud Attorney General Thornburgh's action in reopening investigations about civil rights violations. We must realize that respect for the law decreases, when our law enforcement officers violate the laws they have sworn to enforce.

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise to voice my opposition to the history of police brutality which has tarnished our Nation's law enforcement agencies. I say "history of brutality" because the most recent incident captured on tape is very often the norm rather than an isolated incident.

This incident of which I speak occurred only 2 weeks ago, though from watching the tape it might have been the Montgomery, AL, police spraying firehoses at young black children in the 1960's. Has nothing changed in 30 years? I hope I speak for all Americans when I say that my heart filled with repulsion and horror at witnessing 10 Los Angeles police officers administer kicks and blows with a baton to a single unarmed man lying prone in the street.

Unfortunately, this occurs all too often for people of color who find injustice rather than justice from the organizations that swear to protect us. The Los Angeles chief of police, Daryl Gates, has shown insensitivity and has failed to demonstrate strong leadership of his department, and now, he refuses to be held accountable for the racist actions of his department.

I abhor the violence on the streets that rob our children of opportunity and life, but I equally abhor the violent and blatantly hostile reaction of many law enforcement officers who use their badge as a permit to perpetrate even more violence against people of color.

Mr. Speaker, many years ago, the people of my communities feared the police because they were the men who stopped black motorists randomly simply to intimidate and physically abuse them, and they were the men who trumped charges in order to deny blacks their civil rights. In particular, 1967 was a time of much tension and unrest for my city of Newark. From one suspicious arrest and beating of a black man, erupted an angry riot of the black community which ultimately left 26 men, women, and children dead. I sense the same

tension, fear, and anger today that incited the Newark riots over 20 years ago. It seems that not much has changed since then and that saddens me immensely. I hope that from this tragic incident evolves an investigation that will result in a tangible change in attitude and procedure to permanently eliminate such brutality.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, to register my protest at the police brutality that still pervades enforcement agencies and to call upon all Americans to insist that the police in all cities treat people justly and fairly. Thank you Mr. Speaker.

## POLICE BRUTALITY

SPEECH OF

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 18, 1991*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in deploring the vicious attack on an unarmed citizen who had been stopped for speeding by the California Highway Patrol and then beaten by officers of the Los Angeles Police Department when they arrived on the scene. Thanks to an alert citizen who videotaped the incident, there is irrefutable evidence of police officers out of control.

I commend the Justice Department for taking a proactive role in investigating the Rodney King case as well as other reports and complaints of police brutality nationwide. For the first time, the Department will study police brutality cases on a board scale to see if there are any geographic or systemic patterns. In addition, the National Institute of Justice will study whether or not there is a correlation between the incidence of police brutality reports and police departments' training programs and procedures.

Police officers are sworn to serve and protect the public, and the vast majority of police officers do just that. They are our neighbors and friends, volunteers in our churches, hospitals, and community centers. They are the people for whom the term "solid citizen" was invented. So it is all the more shocking and appalling to see these same police officers abuse and literally beat senseless the very citizens they have been sworn to protect. This kind of mindless, gratuitous violence on the part of law-enforcement officers betrays the badge they have sworn to keep untarnished.

Nationally, about 2,500 complaints, most about police brutality, are made to the Civil Rights Division each year, and about 2 percent result in enough evidence for a grand jury investigation.

Over the past 3 years the Civil Rights Division has brought criminal charges against 98 law-enforcement officials; 60 of those cases have been prosecuted, and 45 have resulted in convictions.

The Department is now investigating 22 cases of possible police brutality nationally, and is preparing to bring civil rights charges in 14 police brutality cases, including 1 against an INS agent accused of intimidating grocery store owners in Manhattan.

Texas, with 2,015 brutality investigations between 1984 and 1989, led the country in number of cases reported to the Justice Department. California was second with 1,294 and Louisiana third with 1,050. Vermont was last with only 3 investigations during the period.

It is heartening to note that in New York City, which has had some serious police abuse problems, the situation is improving dramatically. While there are clearly still problems with police brutality in New York, Lee Brown, the new police commissioner under Mayor David Dinkins, seems to be exhibiting a sensitivity to the issue. Key in his plan is the intention to reinstitute the policy of neighborhood patrols to encourage a closer working relationship between community and police. The mayor has also taken an important step with his little noticed residency requirement for police officers in his crime package, which is before the legislature in Albany.

Everyone understands that now, more than ever, police officers are under tremendous pressure to perform with professional correctness and common sense, to play by the rules. This is a world of crime that is increasingly hostile to civilization and the rules it imposes. Police face a criminal element that wants to eliminate all rules, and corrupt all those who hope to uphold the rule of law and maintain the order of society. When all these negative factors come together, it is up to the officer to bring to bear all of his training, experience, and humanity to defend the community he has sworn to protect. The community requires that its law-enforcement officers behave more responsibly than ordinary citizens.

Police can serve as positive role models for young people. As positive role models, the police should be looked up to by young people who can turn to them for help and guidance. The cop on the beat should be the one person in the neighborhood that every law-abiding citizen can trust to do the right thing.

Our Nation's police officers should be in the business of combatting drugs instead of battering citizens. Unfortunately, the message sent by the officers in the Los Angeles case is that it is OK for crimefighters to use the same kind of brutal methods that the drug dealers are using.

Initial evidence suggests that this beating incident with Rodney King is not an isolated one; that the beating of suspects, dangerous or not, is virtually a routine occurrence for some members of the LAPD. It appears that the officials responsible for the conduct of these officers, Sgt. Stacey Koon and Chief Daryl F. Gates, apparenty offered little or no appropriate guidance for proper police conduct in this instance, and in fact, may have condoned such grievous conduct in the past.

When the police become the thugs, what hope can individuals have that they will be able to depend on informed, professional help from the police? Fr. Robert Rankin, parish priest and close family friend of Police Sergeant Koon expressed the dilemma so well: "There is a very thin blue line between civility and chaos, and that blue line is our police force."

I urge the Justice Department and every local police internal affairs office in every municipality to look closely at its own operations and officers to be very sure that civility does not become chaos. Law-enforcement officers, more than ever, must uphold the law they have pledged to serve, not abuse their authority or betray the communities they protect. The thin blue line must be solid and those who are a part of it must be there on the side of right or suffer the consequences.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the subject of my special order today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HAYES of Louisiana). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

## TRIBUTE TO GEORGE R. SWARTZENDRUBER

(Mr. NICHOLS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of the Nation to the life of George R. Swartzendruber today.

Warrant Officer Swartzendruber, after sustaining injuries in southern Iraq on February 27 of this year in the crash of the Army's Blackhawk helicopter, died along with all nine people aboard.

George was a native Kansan, and served his country in the highest sense. At the funeral just this last Saturday, his fellow soldiers from nearby Fort Riley, gave him the finest military honors.

He is survived by his parents and a younger brother. We owe a tremendous amount of gratitude to this Kansan who gave his life for a cause in which he believed.

## SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DREIER of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 60 minutes, each day on April 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, and 18.

Mr. WELDON, for 60 minutes, each day on March 19, 20, 21, and 22.

Mr. DORNAN of California, for 60 minutes, each day on March 19 and 20.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DIXON) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ALEXANDER, for 60 minutes, on March 19.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 60 minutes, each day on April 11, 15, 18, and 19.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mrs. MORELLA.

Mr. VANDER JAGT.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DIXON) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. LANTOS in two instances.

Mr. TORRES.

Mr. CARR.

## ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1176. An act to provide authorizations for supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of State and the Agency for International Development for certain emergency costs associated with the Persian Gulf conflict, and for other purposes, and

H.R. 1284. An act to authorize emergency supplemental assistance for Israel for additional costs incurred as a result of the Persian Gulf conflict.

## BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following day present to the President, for his approval, a bill and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On March 14, 1991:

H.J. Res. 167. Joint resolution designating June 14, 1991, and June 14, 1992, each as "Baltic Freedom Day";

H.J. Res. 104. Joint resolution to designate March 26, 1991, as "Education Day, U.S.A."; and

H.R. 180. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, with respect to veterans education and employment programs, and for other purposes.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 19, 1991, at 12 noon.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

874. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting certification with respect to the Harpoon Program, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2431(b)(3)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

875. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, transmitting the Department's third annual safety plan for bringing Indian educational facilities into compliance with health and safety standards, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 2005(b); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

876. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

877. A letter from the Under Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting information regarding past applications for licenses to export to Iraq processed by the Department; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

878. A letter from the Personnel Benefits Section, Department of the Navy, transmitting the 1988 annual report for the Navy nonappropriated fund retirement plan of employees of civilian morale, welfare and recreation, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

879. A letter from the Director of Public Affairs and Press Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's annual report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for the calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(e); to the Committee on Government Operations.

880. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the 15th annual report on the Department's activities under the Freedom of Information Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(e); to the Committee on Government Operations.

881. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the National Sea Grant College Program Act, as amended, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1992 and 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

882. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Labor Relations Authority, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for a pay adjustment for the Chairman, Members and General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

883. A letter from the Chairman, Inland Waterway Users Board, transmitting the Board's third annual report of its activities; recommendations regarding construction, rehabilitation priorities and spending levels on the commercial navigational features and components of inland waterways and harbors, pursuant to Public Law 99-662, section 302(b) (100 Stat. 4111); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

884. A letter from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting a report on the Department's fiscal year 1990 contract care; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

885. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report on the taxation of Social Security and railroad retirement benefits in calendar years 1987 and 1988, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 401 note; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

*[Omitted from the Record of March 15, 1991]*

[Pursuant to the order of the House on March 13, 1991, the following report was filed on March 15, 1991]

Mr. DE LA GARZA: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 805. A bill to restore the effectiveness of the Export Enhancement Program; with an amendment (Rept. 102-22, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

*[Submitted March 18, 1991]*

Mr. FORD of Michigan: Committee on Education and Labor. H.R. 751. A bill to enhance the literacy and basic skills of adults, to ensure that all adults in the United States acquire the basic skills necessary to function effectively and achieve the greatest possible opportunity in their work and in their lives, and to strengthen and coordinate adult literacy programs; with an amendment (Rept. 102-23). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

## REPORTED BILLS SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 5 of rule X, bills and reports were delivered to the Clerk for printing, and bills referred as follows:

*[Omitted from the Record of March 15, 1991]*

[Pursuant to the order of the House on March 14, 1991, the following report was filed on March 15, 1991]

Mr. MILLER of California, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 355. A bill to amend the Reclamation States Drought Assistance Act of 1988 to extend the period of time during which drought assistance may be provided by the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes; with amendments; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries for a period ending not later than March 18, 1991, for consideration of such provisions of the bill and amendment as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(n), rule X. (Rept. 102-21, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

## SUBSEQUENT ACTION ON A REPORTED BILL SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

*[Submitted March 18, 1991]*

Under clause 5 of rule X the following action was taken by the Speaker:

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries discharged from further consideration of H.R. 355; H.R. 355 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. McCURDY:

H.R. 1455. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1991 for the intelligence activities of the U.S. Government, the Intelligence Community Staff, and the Central

Intelligence Agency retirement and disability system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

By Mr. VANDER JAGT (for himself, Mr. ANTHONY, and Mrs. KENNELLY):

H.R. 1456. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that customer based, market share, and any similar intangible items are amortizable; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COOPER (for himself, Mr. GORDON, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. STENHOLM, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. ROWLAND, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. COMBEST, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. HATCHER):

H.R. 1457. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to permit State matching payments through voluntary contributions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DORNAN of California:

H.R. 1458. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny status as a tax-exempt organization, and as a charitable contribution recipient, for organizations which directly or indirectly perform or finance procedures which take the life of a preborn child other than procedures required to prevent the death of either the pregnant woman or preborn child so long as every reasonable effort is made to preserve the life of each, and to provide that tax-exempt bonds may not be used to provide hospitals or other health care facilities which perform such procedures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McDADE (for himself, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SANTORUM, and Mr. EMERSON):

H.R. 1459. A bill to establish the National Commission on Entrepreneurial Education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MOODY (for himself, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HORTON, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. POSHARD, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. ROE, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. MFUME, Mr. FROST, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. ESPY, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. KOPETSKI):

H.R. 1460. A bill entitled "The Food for Young Children Act"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts introduced a bill (H.R. 1461) for the relief of Ovidio Javier Morla Paredes, Maria Estrada de Morla, Javier Alfredo Morla Estrada, and Carlos Andres Morla Estrada; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

*[Omitted from the Record of March 14, 1991]*

H.R. 601: Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. STOKES, and Mr. JEFFERSON.

H.R. 644: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 670: Mr. ROE, Mr. REGULA, Mr. STARK, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. PETRI, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. MRAZEK, and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 1075: Mr. PETRI, Mr. FROST, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. GEKAS.

H.R. 1339: Mr. GORDON, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. OLIN, and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.

*[Submitted March 18, 1991]*

H.R. 20: Mr. ANTHONY, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. PRICE, Mr. GEREN of Texas, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. LAROCCO.

H.R. 108: Mr. FROST, Mr. HORTON, and Mr. WILSON.

H.R. 110: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey and Mr. OWENS of Utah.

H.R. 127: Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. SHAW, and Mr. COX of California.

H.R. 134: Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. DE LUGO, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. UPTON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. SMITH of Florida.

H.R. 524: Mr. DANNEMEYER.

H.R. 559: Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BLILEY, and Mr. GILMAN.

H.R. 572: Mr. OWENS of Utah.

H.R. 645: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. MFUME, Mr. STUDDS, and Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida.

H.R. 652: Mr. DELLUMS and Mrs. UNSOELD.

H.R. 706: Mr. FROST and Mr. WILSON.

H.R. 731: Mr. KOLBE.

H.R. 751: Mr. HUGHES, Mr. UPTON, Ms. HORN, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. ANDREWS of Texas.

H.R. 774: Mr. KOSTMAYER.

H.R. 791: Mr. PEASE.

H.R. 806: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 828: Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. EMERSON, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. ROE, and Mrs. UNSOELD.

H.R. 830: Mr. HUGHES and Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 835: Mr. MCCRERY and Mr. JONES of Georgia.

H.R. 860: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. ESPY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. ROE, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. MFUME, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. MARTINEZ, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. HYDE, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FISH, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 908: Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. MINK, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. KOLTER, and Mr. HAYES of Louisiana.

H.R. 924: Mr. SKELTON, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. WEBER, Mr. GUNDERSON, and Mr. MARTIN.

H.R. 975: Mrs. PATTERSON.

H.R. 1024: Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. HYDE, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. LAGOMARSINO.

H.R. 1074: Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, and Mr. BUSTAMANTE.

H.R. 1079: Mr. QUILLEN and Mr. LANCASTER.

H.R. 1135: Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, and Mr. RIGGS.

H.R. 1154: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. WOLF, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. PENNY, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. FROST, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. FUSTER, Mrs. UNSOELD, and Mrs. MORELLA.

H.R. 1155: Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GORDON, Mr. KOPETSKI, and Mr. ORTON.

H.R. 1165: Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. BAKER, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FROST, Mr. KLUG, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. ROE, Mr. HORTON, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. HUGHES, and Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 1200: Mr. UDALL, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. MRAZEK, Mrs. UNSOELD, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. ERDREICH.

H.R. 1202: Mr. SANDERS, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. FLAKE.

H.R.1250: Mr. BROWN.

H.R. 1277: Mr. FIELDS, Mr. WALKER, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. CAMP, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LEWIS of California, and Mr. DUNCAN.

H.R. 1278: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. MACHTLEY, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

H.R. 1285: Mr. EVANS and Ms. HORN.

H.R. 1289: Ms. MOLINARI.

H.R. 1300: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1308: Mr. GILMAN, Mr. WOLF, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. HERTEL, and Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 1341: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. CHAPMAN.

H.R. 1395: Mr. MANTON.

H.J. Res. 61: Mr. SABO, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FROST, and Mr. BATEMAN.

H.J. Res. 120: Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CARR, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WILSON, Mr. YATRON, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. FROST, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. TANNER, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. MCNULTY, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. TALLON, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. PRICE, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. CLINGER, and Mr. BENNETT.

H.J. Res. 129: Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ROE, Mr. BROWN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. MARTINEZ, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. MANTON, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. STOKES, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, and Mr. LAFALCE.

H.J. Res. 130: Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. YATRON, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. TORRES, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MINETA, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. CARPER, and Mr. SABO.

H.J. Res. 131: Mr. FROST, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. UPTON, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. CAMP, and Mr. LAFALCE.

H.J. Res. 182: Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. HOYER, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PAXON, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WILSON, and Ms. NORTON.

H. Con. Res. 11: Mr. RHODES.

H. Con. Res: 67: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H. Con. Res. 70: Mr. EMERSON, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. GILMAN.

H. Con. Res. 85: Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. FROST, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. VALENTINE.

H. Res. 32: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. COX of California, Mr. FROST, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

36. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Nitijela of the Marshall Islands, relative to a war claims commission; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

### HON. BILL ORTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 18, 1991*

Mr. ORTON. Mr. Speaker, now that the war in the Persian Gulf is over, pundits and Monday-morning quarterbacks have sprouted all over Washington this spring like so many daffodils. I want to take this opportunity to share with you the remarks of the Honorable DANTE FASCELL who recognized the threat to U.S. national security posed by Saddam Hussein last fall, and who later led the difficult but successful effort in this body to authorize the President's use of force in the Persian Gulf.

As a freshman Member, I appreciated Chairman FASCELL's leadership in what was a time of profound soul-searching for me. With that in mind, I would like to urge my colleagues to take a minute and consider a recent address by the chairman which contemplates the shape of peace taking form in the Middle East today.

The address follows:

REMARKS OF HON. DANTE B. FASCELL BEFORE THE NAPLES COUNCIL ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, NAPLES BEACH, FL

Good evening—as always, it is both a pleasure and honor for me to appear before you. You know, the other day, Dick Cheney was briefing Members of Congress on the so called "end game" of the Gulf War. He informed Members of the truly remarkable, indeed astonishing performance of both U.S. forces and that of the allied coalition in bringing the war with Iraq to an end. He also related a story about elements of the U.S. VII Corps that took Iraqi POW's who upon leaving their bunker said, "God Bless George Bush." Dick then told us, "these POW's were obviously members of the Republican Guards."

Seriously though, what I have come to discuss with you this evening is the Congressional perspective on the most serious issue that can ever confront this great nation of ours. That subject, the issue of war and peace is, and remains as relevant a subject than ever before. I say this because now that we have won the war, it is absolutely essential that we win the peace as well.

SUPPORT FOR THE PRESIDENT

As Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I was a member of the Congressional leadership consultative group that the President brought in on a regular and routine basis to discuss Iraq's naked, blatant and illegal seizure and occupation of Kuwait. During the initial course of these consultations we were all hopeful that a peaceful resolution to this crisis could be achieved through both diplomatic means and economic sanctions.

On October 1st of last year, these consultations resulted in Congressional action—House Joint Resolution 658—which was crafted by Members of both sides of the aisle and among the highest representatives of the administration. Simply stated that resolution affirmed and congratulated the President on the actions he had taken with respect to Iraq's aggression in assembling an international consensus on Iraq's occupation of Kuwait. This resolution also specified that both Congress and the executive had an equal role on the issue of war.

At that time, it was our mutual hope that Saddam Hussein would wake up, and smell the coffee. It was our hope that Saddam would realize that Americans share a consensus of opinion to our democratic and Constitutional principles and are supportive of our traditional role in opposing illegal and naked aggression be it against Poland in 1939, Pearl Harbor in 1941, or Kuwait in 1990.

IRAQI INTRANSIGENCE

As stated, those were our hopes for a peaceful resolution of this crisis. But Saddam Hussein never budged. Diplomatic endeavors of all sorts were tried. World leaders, kings, the Arab League, the Soviet Union, the Pope, the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Secretary of State, and yes, indeed even the Iranians endeavored for a peaceful solution. And in the end, each and every one of those efforts met with greater Iraqi intransigence and bellicosity. All of those efforts failed. And, while those efforts were going in, Iraq continued in its brutal and systematic rape of Kuwait. They continued to reinforce their troops in Kuwait, while at the same time turning Kuwait into an Iraqi fortress of occupation.

It was under these circumstances that the President again came to Congress to seek authorization to use military force to implement those United Nations Security Council Resolutions that were pertinent to this crisis. I supported the President in this regard because of my convictions that all peaceful means toward ending this crisis had been exhausted. I supported the President in this regard because of my long-standing belief that naked aggression cannot be tolerated. Congressional support—both Democratic and Republican—to authorize the use of force was embodied in Public law 102-1.

This was one of the more difficult decisions of my Congressional career but I made this decision in the solemn judgment that we were left with no other alternatives. I know this judgment to be correct as the evidence of Iraqi horrors continues to mount. We now know better than ever before that Iraq completely plundered its former ally. This rape was conducted in such proportions so as to defy any civilized imagination.

We know that Iraq completely sacked Kuwait. We know that Iraq killed babies by taking them off their incubators which were sent back to Iraq. We know that Iraq systematically tortured the Kuwaiti people. We know that Iraq killed innocent civilians. We know that Iraq committed environmental terrorism. We know that Iraq endeavored to fray at the edges of the U.S.-led coalition through its missile attacks against Israel. We know that Iraq adopted a scorched earth policy when the end was near and finally, we know that Iraq's leadership—especially Saddam Hussein—did so with no regard to human life be it Kuwaiti or sadly enough, even his own people. Even more sadly, I am sure that we have only just begun to scratch at the veneer of these and other yet to be discovered Iraqi atrocities.

THE AFTERMATH

America went to war against Iraq along with some thirty other partners in the military coalition. Our objectives in this endeavor were straightforward. Simply stated, the U.S.-led coalition sought to: (1) preserve the territorial integrity and economic and political security of Saudi Arabia; (2) seek the immediate withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Kuwait; (3) seek the peaceful restoration of the legitimate Kuwaiti government; and (4) provide for the protection of American citizens abroad. We sought these objectives peacefully and we prosecuted and achieved them through war. As I stated earlier, however, now that we have won the war, we must strive to win the peace.

SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES

In the short-term winning the peace will require Iraqi compliance with each of the U.N. mandates. This process is currently underway. It will also require Iraqi repatriation of all coalition POW's and other detainees. It will also require Iraqi cooperation on the disarming of all land and sea mines throughout the Kuwait theater of operations. It will require an end to all missile attacks on third world countries. Each of these efforts are also being negotiated but much more must be done.

An organized plan must be devised to provide humanitarian assistance to this strife-torn region. We must assess how the global community, indeed the allied coalition will address these needs. We—the global community—must prevent the outbreak of disease in the Kuwaiti and Iraqi civilian populations. We must seek the solutions to the environmental disaster that has struck the Persian Gulf and Kuwait itself. We must confront these and other issues systematically. The rebuilding of Kuwait—oil fires, oil refinery capacities, roads, power plants, desalination plants, sewage facilities, hospitals and housing—will take years but our priorities in the short-term must focus on the human equation. This rebuilding process is underway and must proceed with haste. In this regard, the Kuwaitis are anxious for U.S.-led efforts. Indeed, in this regard, some 70% of the first $1 billion in reconstruction contracts have been awarded to U.S. firms.

LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES

While short-term objectives are both logical and imminent, the single most long-term objective that I believe we must achieve in the wake of this crisis rests in our mutual efforts in bringing about a negotiated end to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Like the Cold War, this forty-three year conflict must be brought to an end—a peaceful and negotiated end.

When I last checked, more than 30 percent of all world-wide arms sales were to the Middle East. Think about that—more than 30 percent of the global trade in arms takes place in the Middle East. In 1987, the total worldwide trade in arms exceeded $56 billion. In 1988, the total worldwide trade in arms exceeded $49 billion. This would appear to be a small step in the right direction but how far

• 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.

a step I really can't say given the continued desire of the nations within this region to acquire weapons of even greater lethality than those currently in inventory.

In 1988, Iraq alone, accounted for more than 30%—some $4.6 billion in just one year—of the regional arms trade in the Middle East. In 1989, weapons deliveries to Iraq exceeded $1.9 billion and this was an Iraq allegedly at peace. Iraq traded with everybody and anybody. Iraq traded with the Soviet Union, France, other western powers including Switzerland which sold Iraq air defense systems, and lesser developed countries such as Brazil and Argentina. Iraq was an arms merchant of death's definition of paradise. If you had something, anything to sell that dealt with death or destruction, Iraq had to have it.

Iraq wanted and got jets, and then Iraq wanted and got more jets. Iraq wanted and got tanks, and Iraq wanted and got more tanks. Iraq wanted and got artillery, and Iraq wanted and got more artillery. Iraq wanted it all, and I do mean all. In 1989, a staff study mission of the Foreign Affairs Committee was advised by Iraqi officials of Iraq's desire and intention to become a superpower—not just the regional superpower that it already was—but a superpower, a global superpower by the end of the century. Iraq's arms and dual use technology feeding frenzy was, in a word, unbelievable. So let's start right there.

REGIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND COLLECTIVE SECURITY

In my mind, I know that the economic sanctions against Iraq will, sooner or later, be lifted. I would suggest, however, that when these sanctions are lifted they should only be lifted at the humanitarian level. In other words, access to nuclear research and development materials comes to an end. Similarily, access to the dual use technologies for missile components comes to an end. Finally, access to chemical and biological weapons components that also have peaceful applications comes to an end. The world can ill afford to go back to business as usual with Iraq.

It is equally clear that the military sanctions that have been imposed upon Iraq remain in place. In other words, all arms trade with Iraq must come to an absolute end. This suspension of arms dealing with Iraq will allow the region to take a breather. It will also allow the United States and its coalition partners—including on the diplomatic side the Soviet Union—the opportunity to seriously reasses the nature of all arms traffic in the Middle East.

This suspension of arms sales to Iraq will assure its smaller neighbors that Iraq will not rise like a military Phoenix out of the ashes of its military's destruction. It will allow those neighbors the opportunity to assemble new collective security arrangements where they will be capable of defending themselves against future aggression. As the suspension of arms transfers to Iraq remain in place the opportunity for diplomacy comes into play.

THE POTENTIAL SILVER LINING

They say that every cloud has a silver lining, and unwittingly Saddam Hussein may have provided the Middle East with a silver lining to the clouds of war and Iraqi caused smog that are now lifting from the Persian Gulf. In his desire to devour Kuwait and in the Palestinian Liberation Organization's duplicity in supporting him in this effort, Saddam Hussein and Yasser Arafat contributed to the formation of a Rijadh-Cario-Damascus alliance. Now I for one, have never been a fan of Hafez Assad, but I do see the potential for the development of a Camp David II type of agreement coming out of the Gulf War.

Clearly, the United States has a longstanding and unswerving commitment to Israel and its security and survival. In this regard, the United States has consistently committed itself to maintaining what we describe as Israel's qualitative edge over its quantitative disadvantages vis-a-vis its hostile neighbors. Hence the transfer of U.S. Patriot missile batteries to Israel to offset the threat of indiscriminate Iraqi Scud missile attacks against Israel's civilian population. This is a commitment from which we will not stray.

It is equally clear, that each of the nations within this highly volatile region have just been witness to the most incredible and devastating destruction of any army since that of Napoleon's disastrous retreat from Moscow, or that of the German Wehrmacht on the Russian steppe. Keep in mind, however, that those past engagements and defeats took place over years, after hundreds upon hundreds of days of fighting, attacking and counter attacking. The destruction of the Iraqi war machine—what once was the fourth largest war making machine in the world—took place in some forty days of air operations of unprecedented magnitude but in no more than one hundred hours of ground warfare, the intensity of which I hope and pray that none of us will ever see again.

This utter and complete destruction of Saddam Hussein's legions of doom, in what he called the "mother of all battles," but what became the mother of all disasters to the Iraqi army must signal to all parties in the Middle East that war can no longer be an alternative to diplomacy and peace. Anwar Sadat courageously faced this reality when he went to Jerusalem and on to Camp David where he and Prime Minister Menachem Begin took those first steps toward ending the Arab-Israeli conflict peacefully. It is now time for other Arab states to take similar action. The forces of moderation are now at the fore of Arab leadership, and the time for building upon the Camp David foundation is upon us.

President Bush exhibited sound and credible leadership in his prosecution of the war against Iraq. His leadership in assembling the allied coalition of forces was masterful. His unprecedented consultations with Congress ensured American unity of purpose. His deliberations with the allies and the Soviet Union maintained the integrity of the international coalition. The President, joined by a historic Congressional war powers authorization and an international coalition of thirty countries, was able to demonstrate cohesion and solidarity of purpose. The President, along with his council of war, and his generals were successful in winning the war.

We, in Congress, however, now call upon the President to chain the dogs of war, to demonstrate his leadership and resolve in bringing diplomacy to the fore. It is now time for the President to unleash his counsels of peace. In pursuing this endeavor the United States and its partners must commit themselves to building bridges between the rich and poor peoples of this strife torn region through economic development. We must convince these peoples to respect the rule of law and not the rule of the jungle through their mutual recognition of their rights to individual and state security. We must continue to pursue the principles of human rights through our historical and basic commitment to such principles. We must continue to propose the development of democratic institution building through our traditional commitment to such institutions. We must encourage these developments or risk all that we have achieved in victory through a continuation of the status quo in Arab-Israeli relations. While the achievement of these tasks will not be easy, they are possible to imagine, and therefore, not impossible to achieve.

## A TRIBUTE TO LEROY COLLINS

### HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 18, 1991*

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I join our colleagues in paying tribute to a man who led the State of Florida and our Nation into a new era, Gov. LeRoy Collins. While other Southern Governors fought integration, LeRoy Collins was fighting for its peaceful implementation. While others sat on the sidelines or ran for cover, LeRoy Collins threw himself in the middle of the most controversial issue of the day. First as Governor, and then as a representative of President Johnson when he mediated the historic march from Montgomery to Selma in 1965, he was committed to integrating our society at all levels.

LeRoy Collins vetoed segregation legislation and successfully lobbied legislators to sustain his veto. In 1956, he used an obscure constitutional provision to adjourn the legislature and prevent the passage of segregationist measures. In a 1963 speech in South Carolina he reflected on the future of the South:

> Any rational man who looks out on the horizon and sees the South of the future segregated is simply seeing a mirage. Above all else it is the moral duty of our generation to plow under racial injustice everywhere in the United States.

In 1960, he used the occasion of the first statewide radio-television address by a Governor in Florida to denounce white-owned businesses which encouraged blacks to patronize parts of their establishments, but denied them service in others. Collins struck at the heart of segregation and ignored its political risks. In 1968, the political ramifications of his courage would catch up with him when he was branded "Liberal LeRoy" in an unsuccessful bid for the U.S. Senate. Earlier in his career, he made a comment that is an appropriate footnote to the 1968 Senate contest: "I do not have to get reelected, but I have to live with myself."

His belief in integration was rooted in what I believe was his fundamental political principle—all citizens have the same rights to hope and opportunity. He established a statewide system of junior colleges which has allowed countless Floridians to further their education. In a recent interview Collins said: "I believe we ought to look for the stars. We can find a lot of stars if we look for them."

LeRoy Collins was the same thoughtful and reflective person in his private life as he was in his public life. His peaceful resolve and strong leadership helped Florida through a period of our history that other States struggled with. He has already been eulogized as a

timeless figure in a very critical time in the history of our State, in particular, and the Nation, in general. Indeed, at anytime our Nation would have been blessed to have him, but during the struggle for civil rights it was critical that we had LeRoy Collins.

Jeanne-Marie and I extend our sympathy to his wife, Mary Call, and to his family.

## OFFICIAL INTIMIDATION OF THE CROATIAN PRESIDENT BY YUGOSLAV FEDERAL OFFICIALS

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 18, 1991*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, Yugoslavia has reached a crossroads. Most of the six Yugoslav Republics have held free and fair elections in which Communist leaders have been replaced by democratically elected officials. But in the Republic of Serbia and in the Yugoslav Federal Government, old line Communists continue to dominate.

I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to one particularly disturbing example of the level to which the old order will stoop to maintain its illegitimate grip on power. Croatia's democratically elected President, Franjo Tudjman, has been the target of malicious intimidation carried out by the Yugoslav Federal Government.

In January of this year President Tudjman sent a letter to President Bush requesting moral support from the United States in averting the escalation of conflict between Croatia and the Yugoslav Federal Government. President Tudjman advocated "a peaceful resolution to ensure future stability, respect for internal borders, and cooperation between the nations states" of Yugoslavia.

In an effort to intimidate President Tudjman and to discourage Croatia's movement toward democracy, the Federal prosecutor of the Federal Government issued an opinion that President Tudjman's letter "appealed to a foreign power to resolve the Yugoslav crisis, thereby putting Yugoslavia in a subordinate position." He declared that under the Yugoslav Criminal Code, section 117, this was a criminal act of treason.

Croatia has advocated the peaceful resolution of problems between the republics of the Federal Government of Yugoslavia in much the same way that Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Georgia have sought to advance democratic and pluralistic ideals within the Soviet Union. Just as Gorbachev has used military force and other totalitarian tactics to repress these Soviet republics, the Yugoslav Federal Government is using similar tactics against President Tudjman and the Croatian Government. high treason do not cease. For the sake of creating normal conditions for a democratic resolution of the state-political crisis in the SFRY, I consider it necessary for the federal public prosecutor to withdraw its opionion regarding the justification of criminal-legal accountability and that the Presidency of the SFRY disassociate itself from threats of opening new Stalinist processes against even the highest representatives of the Republics.

Mr. Speaker, it is a serious matter that a request for moral support for the democratic and peaceful resolution of differences be branded as treason. It is of the utmost importance that we in the U.S. Congress actively encourage and promote the spread of democracy and the peaceful resolution of problems. To the end, we must not ignore the attempts by Yugoslav federal officials to suppress democracy by military intervention or by politically motivated criminal prosecution. We must support a peaceful and democratic resolution to the conflict in this region.

In a letter to the President of the Federal Presidency, Dr. Borislav Jovic of the Republic of Serbia, President Tudjman stated earlier this month,

This letter, sent in a manner usual in international relations, appealed to President Bush—with regard to the role and reputation that the U.S.A. and President Bush have in the international democratic public and the free world—to influence with diplomatic means a peaceful outcome of the Yugoslav crisis and the prevention of bloodshed.

Mr. Speaker, because of the intimidation campaign against President Tudjman by federal officals, the democratically elected President of Croatia is not able to travel to Belgrade to perform his official duties as a member of the expanded Yugoslav Federal Presidency because of fear of being arrested by federal officials. President Tudjman wrote the following in a letter to the Federal President:

In reference to today's [March 1, 1991] meeting of the Presidency of the SFRY, I wish to reiterate that as President of the Republic of Croatia, I cannot participate in the work of the Presidency of the SFRY and in negotiations on the future of Yugoslavia if the pressures and even threats of criminal prosecution for high treason do not cease. For the sake of creating normal conditions for a democratic resolution of the state-political crisis in the SFRY, I consider it necessary for the federal public prosecutor to withdraw its opinion regarding the justification of criminal-legal accountability and that the Presidency of the SFRY disassociate itself from threats of opening new Stalinist processes against even the highest representatives of the Republics.

Mr. Speaker, it is a serious matter that a request for moral support for the democratic and peaceful resolution of differences be branded as treason. It is of the utmost importance that we in the U.S. Congress actively encourage and promote the spread of democracy and the peaceful resolution of problems. To the end, we must not ignore the attempts by Yugoslav federal officials to suppress democracy by military intervention or by politically motivated criminal prosecution. We must support a peaceful and democratic resolution to the conflict in this region.

## INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 1456, THE INTANGIBLES AMORTIZATION CLARIFICATION ACT OF 1990

### HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 18, 1991*

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing H.R. 1456, the Intangibles Amortization Clarification Act of 1991. I am very pleased that two of my colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee, Congressman BERYL ANTHONY and Congresswoman BARBARA KENNELLY, are joining me in introducing this legislation. This legislation is intended to clarify the current law income tax treatment of customer based, market share, and any similar intangible items. This bill would specifically clarify that these intangible assets are amortizable over their determinable useful life provided that the taxpayer can demonstrate that: First, such items have an ascertainable value separate and distinct from other assets—including goodwill or going concern value; and second, such assets have a limited useful life.

By way of example, customer based intangibles include customer or subscriber lists; patient lists; insurance expirations and client lists; and advertiser lists. Such assets are present in the context of acquiring any business which provides service to customers, including, but not limited to, the acquisition of insurance agencies, newspapers, heating oil companies, waste disposal companies, magazine companies, medical practices and other similar businesses.

The introduction of this legislation is necessitated by two recent developments. First, the Internal Revenue Service has issued what is referred to as a "Coordinated Issue Paper" which takes the position that as a matter of law, customer based intangible assets cannot be amortized in any situation in which the acquirer of those assets, acquires as part of the same transaction, goodwill of a business. This position is inconsistent with the judicial precedent in this area and the IRS' own prior pronouncements. Notwithstanding the fact that the IRS position misstates current law, tremendous problems have been created for taxpayers as a consequence of IRS audit activity attempting to impose the position of the coordinated issue paper on taxpayers. Moreover, the mere existence of the coordinate issue paper is having a depressing effect particularly on the value of small businesses which are currently being offered for sale.

The second development is the introduction of legislation by my good friend and fellow colleague on the Ways and Means Committee, Congressman BRIAN DONNELLY. Mr. DONNELLY's legislation, H.R. 563, would provide that customer based intangibles shall be treated as having "an indeterminate useful life." While this provision would seem to be innocuous, the consequence of its enactment would be to prevent taxpayers from amortizing any such assets in that one of the requirements of current law for amortization, as specified in my legislation, is that the asset have a determinable useful life.

Enactment of my legislation would clearly indicate to the IRS the view of the Congress

that the coordinated issue paper incorrectly describes current law and would assure affected and potentially affected taxpayers that Congress does not believe H.R. 563 is consistent with notions of fairness and sound tax policy.

Both the position of the IRS, as set forth in the coordinated issue paper, and the proposed legislation of Congressman DONNELLY, violate fundamental tax principles and represent questionable tax policy for the following reasons:

Taxpayers are obviously permitted to depreciate the cost of tangible assets used in business, for example, vehicles, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, et cetera. The coordinated issue paper and H.R. 563 do not allow taxpayers comparable treatment with respect to customer based intangibles because they prevent taxpayers from demonstrating that such assets actually have determinable useful lives and value. The unfairness of this is apparent for a variety of assets which include, but are not limited to, insurance in force, insurance expirations, mailing lists, and the subscription lists of newspapers or magazines.

A consequence of this arbitrary approach is to tax more than the net income that the taxpayer earns with respect to these assets by disallowing a deduction for the cost of an asset that is exhausted over a period of time. This provision particularly penalizes any service industry.

Some might suggest that either H.R. 563 or the position taken in the coordinated issue paper might eliminate a difficult source of controversy between the IRS and taxpayers. Experience indicates, however, as in the case of other tax interpretive issues, that the IRS and the courts are more than capable of handling these problems as they have concluded on many occasions that assets such as subscription lists, franchises, and other intangibles can be wasting assets with a determinable life, and that taxpayers should be allowed to depreciate them. Moreover, I would encourage the IRS to devote their resources to assisting taxpayers in determining useful life and value rather than to costly and endless litigation which is not a productive use of either Government resources or taxpayer resources.

The position proposed by both the coordinated issue paper and H.R. 563 is unfair to taxpayers because it denies the ability of a taxpayer to establish that an asset has a determinable useful life and to recover its costs in that asset. In theory, H.R. 563 is even more unfair than the coordinated issue paper because it would preclude amortization even in those cases where goodwill is not present.

As I indicated, my legislation is simply intended to clarify the current law treatment of intangibles as reflected in years of judicial decisionmaking. By way of example, let me refer my colleagues to one of the preeminent cases in this area, the Houston Chronicle case. In that case, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals specifically recognized that the tax law has no rule that customer based intangibles are nonamortizable in those cases where goodwill is present. The court noted as follows:

[W]e are satisfied that the rule does not establish a *per se* rule of non-amortizability in every case involving both goodwill and other intangible assets. In light of section 167(a) of the Code and Regulation section 1.167(a)-(3), we are convinced that the "mass asset" rule does not prevent taking an amortization deduction if the taxpayer properly carries his dual burden of proving that the intangibles asset involved (1) has an ascertainable value separate and distinct from goodwill, and (2) has a limited useful life, the duration of which can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy.

The Court of Claims reached a similar conclusion in the Richard S. Miller case when it stated as follows:

There is no per se rule of nondepreciability or nonamortizability in every case that involves both goodwill and other intangible assets. The depreciability of assets such as customer and subscription lists, location contracts, insurance expirations, etc., is a factual question only.

This court, like many others specified the two pronged test that taxpayers must satisfy while stressing that reasonable approaches to satisfying these tests are appropriate:

The evidence must establish that the expirations (1) have an ascertainable value separate and distinct from goodwill, and (2) have a limited useful life, the duration of which can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy. In application of this test, precise exactitude is not required. As the court in *Houston Chronicle* states:

"Our view that amortizability for tax purposes must turn on factual bases—is more in accord with realities of modern business technology in a day when lists are bartered and sold as discrete vendible assets. Extreme exactitude in ascertaining the duration of an asset is a paradigm that the law does not demand. All that the law and regulations require is reasonable accuracy in forecasting the asset's useful life."

My legislation is intended to stress to the IRS that they must apply this reasonableness standard in considering taxpayer positions in this area. For example, studies used to determine value prepared based on generally accepted valuation methods, even if prepared by in-house personnel, should be considered reasonable. Likewise, valuations based on arms-length allocations generally should be treated as reasonable. Useful life estimates based on experience of the taxpayer, the seller of assets, industry experience or reasonable appraisals also should be treated as reasonable.

Many of my colleagues may recall that Congress recently addressed the tax treatment of intangible matters. In 1987, as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987, legislation similar to Congressman DONNELLY's was considered as part of the conference committee deliberations on that legislation. After thoughtful consideration, the conference committee rejected that legislation as unfair and inconsistent with sound tax policy for many of the reasons I have discussed today.

Finally, let me emphasize that my proposed legislation will have no revenue losing effect, as it is only intended to restate current law. In fact, it is likely to have a positive effect on the budget deficit in that it is intended to eliminate needless litigation and should facilitate early resolution of disputes pending between taxpayers and the IRS. It is, nevertheless, important, particularly in light of the position which the Internal Revenue Service is currently taking through its coordinated issue paper of refusing in many cases to recognize that taxpayers can amortize customer-based intangibles and similar assets when they satisfy the two-pronged test of establishing value and useful life. The obvious unfairness which this position is having for both buyers and sellers of business is a serious matter. This unfairness is particularly severe for small business men and women contemplating a possible sale of their business because the very existence of the coordinated issue paper is depressing the possible purchase price of such businesses. Thus, I encourage my fellow colleagues to cosponsor and work for enactment of my legislation.

## THE FOOD FOR YOUNG CHILDREN ACT

### HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 18, 1991*

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will help ensure that all poor children in day care centers have balanced meals. The Food for Young Children Act, which I am introducing with 30 of my colleagues, will make adjustments in the Federal Child Care Food Program so all low-income children will qualify for participation in this valuable program. This is an important investment in our children and their future.

Poor nutrition has both serious short- and long-term effects. Good nutrition is essential for young children in order to grow physically and mentally. There is a clear link between proper nutrition, good health, and cognitive development. Hungry children have a greater inability to concentrate, are more irritable, and have a greater tendency to be sick. Poor nutrition can also result in growth retardation and an increased risk of infections.

The Food for Young Children Act will help correct the problem with the Federal Child Care Food Program that inadvertently excludes many poor children. Currently children who attend for-profit day care centers can only participate in the USDA Food Program if at least 25 percent of the children attending the day care center receive title XX funds. In the early 1980's, Congress made a change in the Child Care Food Program eligibility requirements to allow for-profit day care centers to participate in the program. The intent was to ensure that low-income children are receiving proper nutrition and also to provide a greater incentive to for-profit day care centers to accept these children.

The number of day care funding sources for low-income children have expanded during the 1980's which means many poor children no longer rely on title XX as their child care funding source. As a result, these children no longer qualify for the Child Care Food Program. The Food for Young Children Act adjusts the participation requirements so child care centers can participate in the Child Care Food Program if 25 percent or more of the children they serve have family incomes that qualify them for free or reduced price meals, regardless of whether these children are receiving title XX funds.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation. It is time to rectify this inequity in the Federal Child Care Food Program. Let us make sure that all children are eating properly while at day care.

## PROLIFERATION PROFITEERS: PART 3

### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 18, 1991*

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

With the easing of East-West tensions, nuclear proliferation is now the No. 1 threat to U.S. national security. And one of the leading causes of proliferation has been the weak and poorly enforced export controls of many Western countries. We must address this problem today or else face a world with dozens of countries armed with weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them.

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 cosponsored by 18 Members of Congress.

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

FIRM 3: EXPORT-UNION GMBH (GERMANY)

Export-Union GmbH is a medium-sized trading firm owned by Wolfgang Boehm. In 1990, the company filed an Iraqi order for 40 tons of metal sheets made of maraging steel and 14 tons of steel rings. Because of its hardness and high tensile strength, maraging steel is suitable for such nuclear weapons-related applications as the production of uranium enrichment centrifuges. The order was worth DM 100,000, but Iraq was prepared to pay DM 3.8 million. In mid-1990, three employees of the Iraqi firm Teco went to Germany to monitor a special materials test of the maraging steel and to receive training in processing of the material. As of August 1990, the German government did not require any official permit for the export of this material, which was originally produced by the German firm Saarstahl.

## IN HONOR OF 50 YEARS OF THE MONTEREY PENINSULA AIRPORT DISTRICT

### HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 18, 1991*

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Monterey Peninsula Airport District on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its March 22, 1941, founding.

In the last 50 years, we have seen the Monterey Peninsula Airport District extend its capacities to fulfill the growing needs of the people of the 16th District of California. Since its opening, the airport district has encouraged and participated in the advancement of the Monterey Peninsula in business, industry, and character.

Established in 1941, the Monterey Peninsula Airport District began as a small facility with limited services. Presently, it provides both corporate and private aircraft lines serving five major air carriers and their regional affiliates. Not only is the facility a convenient outlet for the district's high level of tourism, but it also serves as a base for military air operations. In times of emergency, the airport has supported the tactical deployment of military transport from Fort Ord. In the past 50 years, the Monterey Peninsula Airport District has been accommodating and responsive to the needs of the civilian and military personnel of the 16th District who have come to depend on it.

The airport has managed to incorporate the serenity of the Monterey area with the efficiency of a large airport facility. It is constructed on 600 acres of land, including a terminal and two runways, and generates an estimated 425 jobs for the people of the Monterey Peninsula. It is a small and personable facility that compliments the atmosphere of the district that it serves.

The Monterey District Airport and the people who contribute to its survival have created a gateway to one of the most breathtaking and historical areas in the world. The airport is a vital part of the growth and diversity of the Monterey Peninsula. Without it, thousands of people each year could not experience the exquisite beauty of Pebble Beach, Big Sur, Carmel, and Monterey.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me now in honoring the Monterey Peninsula Airport District on its 50th anniversary. It is with great pride and respect that I pay tribute to the outstanding service this facility has provided to the citizens of the 16th Congressional District of California.

## TRIBUTE TO THE MIAMI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

### HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 18, 1991*

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call to our colleagues' attention the story of the Miami Children's Hospital, an institution that, for over 50 years, has been committed to excellence in pediatric health care, research, and education. Our greatest resource is our children. Therefore, the selfless dedication of the entire hospital staff to treat the sickest of children in a variety of medical specialties is of the utmost importance to south Florida, as well as the Nation as a whole. Over the years, the miracles performed daily at the hospital have given scores of children and their families hope, as well as bringing smiles and laughter back into their lives.

None of these accomplishments would have been possible without the efforts of the Miami Children's Hospital Foundation, the fiduciary and fund raising affiliate of the pediatric medical center. David M. Walters, president of the foundation, as well as former U.S. Ambassador to the Vatican, deserves special recognition for the work he has done as leader of the foundation. His tireless work on behalf of countless numbers of ailing children stands as an example for all U.S. citizens of what a difference one person can make by sharing his or her talents with those less fortunate. It was Ambassador Walters who first shared the story of the Miami Children's Hospital with me, and today I commend the story to our colleagues' attention.

THE STORY OF MIAMI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

The story of the development of Miami Children's Hospital-Mary Ann Knight International Institute of Pediatrics is a legend in the modern history of Florida. It stands as a tribute to the private citizens of south Florida who have, through their energy and benevolence, created one of the most advanced free standing, independent, teaching and research pediatric institutions in the hemisphere.

The beginnings were humble, conceived in the minds of local doctors in the mid-thirties at a time when south Florida was celebrated primarily as a place to escape the harsh winters of the north. The early concept was a crippled children's hospital on 26 acres just west of Coral Gables. The war interrupted its construction however Variety Club Tent #33 joined the venture thus completing the first structure. In the early 1950's, the hospital was a regional hospital for polio patients. With the arrival of the Salk vaccine on the medical front, this threat disappeared and Variety Children's Hospital, as it was then known, became a modest caring community children's hospital.

By 1980, it became apparent that Variety Children's Hospital could not meet the demands of the burgeoning population of south Florida. A decade of development was planned by leading citizens who gave of their time and wealth to what then became Miami Childen's Hospital. The object was to achieve the ultimate in child health care so that no child need leave Florida to get the best of care for the worse of diseases. In less than ten years, that goal has been achieved without losing the tender care characterized by the original hospital.

Today, this now international institution has flourished to the point of treating as inpatients and outpatients over 100,000 children annually, cared for by more than 1,700 employees. 87 sub-specialty pediatricians are officed on campus providing training for a substantial number of the state's pediatric residents. A 43,000 sq. ft. Research Center in basic science with protocols in genetics-microbiology, nutrition and neurobiology is the latest achievement.

The Legislature of the State of Florida by Resolution has lauded the institution for its great merit.

## HUMAN RIGHTS IN GUATEMALA

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 18, 1991*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, which I cochair with Congressman JOHN PORTER, recently invited Members of Congress to join us in send-

ing a letter to newly elected President Jorge Antonia Serrano of Guatemala. The letter commends President Serrano for his strong statements for the defense of human rights and calls on him to take concrete actions to ensure that justice and basic rights are protected in his country. The bipartisan letter was signed by 105 Members of Congress—a quarter of the United States House of Representatives—and was delivered to the Guatemalan Ambassador by Congressman JOHN SPRATT, a leader in Congress for human rights.

In addition, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Bernard Aronson, has echoed our concerns, and we look forward to working together to identify measures that will support Guatemalan initiatives for the improvement of human rights.

Human rights monitors have sadly referred to Guatemala as having one of the worst human rights situations in the world. Up to 38,000 disappearances were documented by human rights monitors in Guatemala before 1986. The restoration of civilian rule in 1986, after nearly 30 years of military governments, raised hopes that the long and tragic history of human rights abuses would come to an end. Those hopes have not been realized. Despite an initial decline in the number of human rights abuses, political violence has once again reached disturbing levels. Political killings now occur at the rate of more than one death per day.

President Serrano has called for an improvement in human rights conditions in Guatemala. In his inaugural speech, he pledged to protect human rights in his country. We welcome this interest in giving human rights a higher priority.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to submit for the RECORD the letter that was sent to President Serrano. I urge my colleagues to give it the serious attention it deserves.

The letter follows:

FEBRUARY 7, 1991.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We would like to take this opportunity to extend to you our sincere congratulations on your inauguration. We welcome the peaceful transfer of power from one civilian administration to another. During your tenure in office, we look forward to working with you on issues of mutual interest.

As Members of Congress active in foreign affairs, we remain deeply concerned about the escalating human rights abuses in your country. Despite an initial decline in violations under the administration of President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, by 1990 human rights abuses once again reached very disturbing levels. Substantial evidence suggests that members of the security forces continue to be implicated in widespread and systematic human rights violations.

In recent years, Guatemalans from all sectors of society and of all ages have been the victims of human rights abuses. Reports indicate that those at particular risk include trade unionists, academics and students, church workers, peasants, human rights activists, journalists, and members of grass roots organizations. We are especially concerned that human rights organizations, including the GAM and the CERJ, have been targeted in campaigns of harassment and intimidation. Among the most troubling new victims of human rights violations are street children. According to Amnesty International, evidence has come to light that Guatemala City police and private security personnel have harassed, beaten, and, in some instances, killed street children. Witnesses have been intimidated and charitable organizations working with the children have suffered reprisals.

Because the improvement of human rights across the globe is an important goal of U.S. foreign policy, your government's success in improving human rights conditions in Guatemala will have a favorable impact on the future of bilateral relations between our two nations. We urge you to take several steps to help stem the renewed wave of political violence in Guatemala and improve human rights conditions.

First, we urge your government to issue a public condemnation of torture, "disappearances", and extra-judicial executions. Between 1986 and 1989, Amnesty International documented more than 222 political "disappearances" and Guatemala's assistant human rights procurator recorded 243 political killings in the first seven months of 1990 alone.

Further, we urge you to announce your intention to investigate thoroughly and impartially all human rights violations and to bring those responsible to justice. Procedures for arrest, interrogation, and the custody of suspects should be established and made known to all police and military personnel. The recent and expecially disturbing incident in Santiago Atitlan where 13 villagers were killed and at least 19 wounded is a poignant example. The recent arrest of two soldiers in connection with this event may be a first step towards justice that must be followed by a thorough and impartial investigation and vigorous prosecution of those responsible.

Finally, as Members of Congress especially concerned about human rights, we believe that governmental human rights bodies should be given adequate resources and authority, while special efforts should be made to protect all human rights monitors.

We recognize that as President of Guatemala you face many challenges and we stand with you in your endeavors to ensure the protection of fundamental human rights for all Guatemalans. We urge you to seize the opportunity of your election to your nation's highest office to champion the cause of human rights in Guatemala.

Sincerely,

Tom Lantos, John Porter, John M. Spratt, William H. Gray, Peter H. Kostmayer, William Clay, Stephen L. Neal, Richard A. Gephardt, John W. Cox, Jr., J. Roy Rowland, Ted Weiss, Ron Wyden, Beverly B. Byron, Norman D. Dicks, Douglas Applegate, Bob Livingston, Thomas C. McMillen, Joseph P. Kennedy II, Robert T. Matsui, Dan Burton, Nancy Pelosi, Frank R. Wolf, Lindsay Thomas, Porter J. Goss, Barbara Boxer, Ronald V. Dellums, Edward J. Markey, Frank Horton, Howard L. Berman, Ronald K. Machtley, Jerry F. Costello, Morris K. Udall, James A. Traficant, Jr., Robert J. Mrazek, Tom Campbell.

George E. Brown, Jr., Vic Fazio, Tony P. Hall, Martin Olav Sabo, James H. Scheuer, Dave McCurdy, William Lehman, John J. LaFalce, Henry A. Waxman, Guy Vander Jagt, Martin Frost, David E. Bonior, James L. Oberstar, George Miller, W.J. Tauzin, Nicholas Mavroules, Matthew F. McHugh, Charles E. Schumer, Barney Frank, Frank J. Guarini, Harry Johnston, Anthony C. Beilenson, Constance A. Morella, Elizabeth J. Patterson, Frank McCloskey, Thomas J. Manton, James H. Bilbray, Timothy J. Penny, Dennis E. Eckart, Jose E. Serrano, Jim Moody, Arthur Ravenel, Jr., Byron L. Dorgan, Leon E. Panetta, Ronald D. Coleman.

Harris W. Fawell, Dick Swett, Barbara F. Vucanovich, Rosa L. DeLauro, Gerry Sikorski, Donald M. Payne, Michael R. McNulty, John Joseph Moakley, Rick Boucher, Mike Espy, John Miller, John Lewis, William J. Hughes, Bernard Sanders, Jim Bacchus, Sander M. Levin, Rick Santorum, Nita M. Lowey, Jim Olin, Louise McIntosh Slaughter, Sid Morrison, Ben Nighthorse Campbell, David E. Skaggs, Jim McDermott, Esteban Edward Torres, Scott L. Klug, Jim Jontz, David E. Price, Christopher Shays, Jim Slattery, Jolene Unsoeld, Edolphus Towns, Edward F. Feighan, Michael R. McNulty, Robert G. Torricelli, Gerald D. Kleczka.

## STANFORD PRESIDENT SETS INITIATIVE ON TEACHING

### HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 18, 1991*

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, Stanford University recently has adopted new policies for evaluation of faculty performance which include placing increased emphasis on teaching. These new policies signal the beginnings of a welcome reassessment in universities of the balance that ought to be achieved among the different components of scholarship.

Since the post World War II era when the Federal Government became a major patron for university-based research, the focus of scholarship in universities has shifted noticeably with research emerging in a predominant position. While the research enterprise created is unsurpassed in the world, the concern has arisen that teaching of undergraduates may have suffered as faculty attention is diverted to other pursuits. It is not surprising that professors who perceive they are valued mainly for their research accomplishments begin to see teaching as merely a distracting burden.

The Stanford president, Donald Kennedy, has announced that, in making faculty hiring, promotion, and tenure decisions, the university will in the future consider only a limited number of research publications and will also consider teaching performance, and scholarly activities related to teaching. Mr. Kennedy also proposes special financial incentives to stimulate greater faculty attention to teaching. I am pleased to observe that this latter initiative has similarities to a program of Centers of Excellence of Undergraduate Teaching authorized at the National Science Foundation, which I proposed and which was included in the Excellence in Mathematics, Science and Engineering Education Act (Public Law 101–589).

Stanford is to be commended for the new policies which have been instituted. By these actions, Stanford reaffirms the central role of teaching at universities, while also placing the proper emphasis on quality of research publications, as opposed to number of publications. U.S. academic institutions can only be

strengthened if similar reforms are widely adopted. The following news article describes the policies Stanford has adopted.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 3, 1991]

STANFORD PRESIDENT SETS INITIATIVE ON TEACHING

(By Kenneth J. Cooper)

The president of Stanford University, in a paper released today, proposes extraordinary policy changes designed to ease the conflict between faculty research and teaching demands, including limiting how many scholarly articles are considered when professors seek tenure.

Donald Kennedy, Stanford's president since 1980, also announced $7 million in financial incentives and other programs intended to improve the teaching of undergraduates at the university near Palo Alto, Calif. Last April, he had promised such initiatives in a widely quoted speech to Stanford faculty that noted "troubling symptoms" of decline in undergraduate education at the private school.

Other college presidents and education researchers have expressed similar concerns that faculty members, driven to "publish or perish" to get tenure, have been paying more attention to their research and less to teaching. Students and their parents, more valueconscious after recent tuition hikes, also have questioned the research emphasis at large universities such as Stanford.

The main change Kennedy proposed in "an essay to the Stanford community" would limit the number of scholarly writings that the college will consider when deciding whether to hire, promote or grant lifelong tenure to faculty members. A faculty advisory board must approve the change.

Kennedy labeled "disturbing" a report last year from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching that nearly half of faculty members believe their scholarly writings are merely counted—and not evaluated—when personnel decisions are made.

"First, I hope we can agree that the quantitative use of research output as a criterion for appointment or promotion is a bankrupt idea," Kennedy said. "The overproduction of routine scholarship is one of the most egregious aspects of contemporary academic life: It tends to conceal really important work by its sheer volume; it wastes time and valuable resources."

The proposed limits, he said, would "reverse the appalling belief that counting and weighing are the important means" of evaluating faculty research.

In addition, Kennedy urged faculty committees to value "forms of scholarship related to teaching" such as textbooks, instructional software programs and books or even videos geared to popular audiences.

He also proposed faculty peer reviews to supplement student evaluations of their teachers as well as ongoing evaluations of tenured professors, who now have "little incentive to attend to the improvement of teaching," he said.

Kennedy announced a half-dozen programs, the largest funded by a $5 million gift from Stanford trustee Peter Bing, designed to give faculty members ranging from graduate teaching assistants to senior professors better incentives to concentrate on effective instruction.

The new programs include base salary increases and $5,000 awards for superior teachers, teaching fellowships for senior faculty members and pay raises for lecturers who teach freshman English and required multicultural courses.

Robert Hochstein, spokesman for the Carnegie Foundation, predicted that Kennedy's initiative would stimulate other colleges to act to improve undergraduate teaching.

"It's the Harvard of the West Coast, and it plays back across the country," Hochstein said. "When big research universities make these kinds of commitments to teaching, it has a major impact on higher education."

Hochstein noted that other large research universities have recently acted on the same problem: Columbia University has established endowed chairs for outstanding teachers and the University of Pennsylvania has announced that all newly hired faculty members must teach undergraduates.

## TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN LEGION POST 737

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

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 18, 1991*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the American Legion Lake Post 737 of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio as it celebrates its 72d birthday.

The members of Lake Post 737 proudly recall the history of the American Legion, begun by a group of respected officers concerned with improving troop morale during World War I. The group received a national charter in 1919, then laid the foundations for local legions such as Lake Post 737. Lake Post 737 continues this tradition of fine work today, offering support and services to the veterans of Lake Milton.

The members of Lake Post 737 recognize the compassion and community support entitled to every American veteran who has selflessly offered his or her services to the country. Through hard work and caring programs, Lake Post 737 has made community support a reality. With our Persian Gulf troops just beginning their long trek home, the post continues to rally understanding and thanks for our veterans today with the same tireless energy it has had since the legion's inception in 1919.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the American Legion Lake Post 737 as one of our Nation's premier examples of patriotism and love. It has carried on a tradition of American compassion while serving as an inspiration to us all. It is with great pride that I congratulate the members of Lake Post 737 on this 72d birthday celebration of the American Legion.

## HONORING MSU'S CONCRETE CANOE TEAM

### HON. BOB CARR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 18, 1991*

Mr. CARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to an outstanding group of young people in my home State of Michigan. On June 23, 1990, a group of Michigan State University engineering students demonstrated their skills which resulted by winning the American Society of Civil Engineers Third Annual National Concrete Canoe Competition in Amherst, NY.

Each team consisted of five members and was judged on the canoe's design, speed, construction, and maneuverability. Sixty percent of the total team score was computed by judging the team's written and oral presentation outlining the construction and material used in building the canoe. The 40 percent remaining was scored on actual racing of the concrete craft.

The event, written up in Sports Illustrated, was called "a unique look at the country's future engineering leaders." Nineteen colleges competed, entering canoes which weighed an average of 175 pounds. Michigan State's entry, however, weighed in at only 109 pounds, a demonstration of their superior engineering skills which no doubt contributed to their victory. In addition to winning the design portion of the competition, these competitors won the men's and women's distance, the women's sprint, and the coed races.

ASCE president, John Focht, Jr., recognized the improvement in this year's entries over those from previous competitions. "The technical level of the entries, the spirit of competition, and the enthusiasm of the participants was overwhelming," he said.

I would like to recognize these promising young engineers, and their engineering faculty, on their outstanding accomplishment.

## A TRIBUTE TO THE REVEREND CHARLES W. GILCHRIST

### HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 18, 1991*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Reverend Charles W. Gilchrist, who will soon begin another stage of his remarkable career in public service by heading an inner-city shelter and rehabilitation program in Chicago.

Charlie Gilchrist ably served in the Maryland State Senate from 1974–78 and as Montgomery County's Executive from 1978–86. During his tenure as county executive, Charlie was a constant advocate for the poor, the elderly, and the mentally ill in our county. As a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, I had numerous opportunities to work with Charlie on a variety of issues of importance to our community. I always found him to be an extremely receptive, thoughtful, and deeply caring individual.

Charlie Gilchrist opted out of political life in 1986 to pursue another calling, the Episcopalean ministry. In the seminary and in his first assignment as assistant rector at St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Charlie displayed the same diligence and dedication which characterized his tenure in government. Charlie is a public servant in the truest sense of the word, and I know that he will be an immense asset to those whom he will serve in Chicago.

I wish Charlie Gilchrist the very best as he embarks on what I am sure will be yet another exciting and rewarding stage of his life.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, March 19, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

### MARCH 20

9:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Bernadine P. Healy, of Ohio, to be Director of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, and other pending calendar business.

SD-430

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

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

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 nomination of Patricia S. Saiki, of Hawaii, to be Administrator, Small Business Administration.

SR-428A

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

SD-192

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for energy and water development programs.

SH-216

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

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

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

SD-406

Finance

To continue hearings on the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1992, focusing on reductions in Medicare benefits.

SD-215

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the nomination of Duane H. Cassidy, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine new priorities for U.S. technology policy.

SR-253

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

Foreign Relations

Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for foreign assistance, focusing on the Board for International Broadcasting and the National Endowment for Democracy.

SD-419

3:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

European Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the status of the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty (pending receipt by the Senate).

S-116, Capitol

### 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 dissemination, 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

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

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for energy and water development programs.

SD-138

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Department of the Treasury.

SD-116

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To continue hearings on financial modernization of the banking industry, focusing on bank industry insurance fund recapitalization.

SD-538

Environment and Public Works

Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee

To hold hearings on issues relating to the application of pricing to surface transportation policy.

SD-406

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

Foreign Relations
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for foreign assistance, focusing on the U.S. Information Administration and the Voice of America.
SD-419

Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-226

Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Higher Education Act, focusing on financing college education.
SD-430

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

1:30 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
To hold hearings on the reorganization of the intelligence community.
SR-222

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

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To continue hearings on financial modernization of the banking industry, focusing on bank insurance fund recapitalization.
SD-538

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

Foreign Relations
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for foreign assistance, focusing on the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.
SD-419

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

9:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee
To resume hearings to examine issues relating to a bilateral free trade agreement between the United States and Mexico.
SD-419

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

Appropriations
Legislative Branch Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Legislative Branch, focusing on the Capitol Police Board, and the Architect of the Capitol.
SD-116

Finance
International Trade Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the renewal of the U.S.-Japan Semiconductor Trade Agreement.
SD-215

MARCH 25

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury.
SD-116

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
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for energy and water development programs.
SD-192

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

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for energy and water development programs.
SD-192

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

1:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 218, to require the Secretary of Commerce to make additional frequencies available for commercial assignment in order to promote the development and use of new telecommunications technologies.
SR-253

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 19

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on aid to Africa.
SD–138

MARCH 20

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
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

MARCH 21

9:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to revise the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to authorize grants to States for improving child protective service systems.
SD–106

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