

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, April 22, 1991

The House met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. KILDEE].

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
April 22, 1991.

I hereby designate the Honorable DALE E. KILDEE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

As the rains nurture the soil and the Sun brings forth the blossoms of this new season, so may Your good word, O God, nurture our lives with grace and peace. Give us vision to see the beauty and splendor of love and life and all the great gifts that are Your blessing to us. As the flowers and fields are nourished in this season, so may our hearts and souls grow in a maturing of faith so our lives are filled with joy and good will and with deeds of kindness and acts of service. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS] please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GOSS 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. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill and joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 253. An act to provide for the establishment of an international criminal tribunal for the prosecution of Persian Gulf war criminals, to establish an office within the Department of State to implement the United States role with respect to the tribunal, and for other purposes, and

S.J. Res. 86. Joint resolution designating April 21 through April 27, 1991, and April 19 through April 25, 1992, as "National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week."

The message also announced that, pursuant to Public Law 101-509, the Chair, on behalf of the Secretary of the Senate, announces his appointment of Dr. Ann Russell of Massachusetts, to the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress.

The message also announced that, pursuant to sections 276d-276g, title 22, of the United States Code, as amended, the Chair on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. KOHL, as chairman of the Senate delegation to the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group during the 102d Congress.

The message also announced that, pursuant to Public Law 101-650, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. SPECTER, and Frank M. Tuerkheimer of Wisconsin, to the National Commission on Judicial Discipline and Removal.

### RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation from the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, April 19, 1991.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,  
Speaker of the House, The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby resign the office of Representative for the Second Congressional District of Arizona, effective May 4, 1991.

Sincerely,

MORRIS K. UDALL.

cc: Gov. Fife Symington.

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
April 19, 1991.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives,

the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate at 1:12 p.m. on Friday, April 19, 1991: That the Senate passed without amendment, H.J. Res. 218.

With great respect, I am

Sincerely yours,

DONNALD K. ANDERSON,  
Clerk, House of Representatives.

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
April 18, 1991.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,  
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House at 3:21 p.m. on Thursday, April 18, 1991, and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits, in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 4341, the 21st annual report of the Council on Environmental Quality for 1990 to the Congress.

With great respect, I am

Sincerely yours,

DONNALD K. ANDERSON,  
Clerk, House of Representatives.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY FOR 1990—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of Thursday, April 18, 1991, at page S4731.)

### THE BRADY BILL SHOULD BECOME THE LAW OF THE LAND

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

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, it is my intention for this 1 minute to speak about the Brady bill, but I could not help but notice a moment ago the Clerk reading a letter of resignation from our dear friend, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL]. He has been an outstanding Member of this body,

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

and his departure will certainly be a serious loss to this Chamber and to the country.

Mr. Speaker, this is to advise the Members of the House and the Nation that tomorrow the House Committee on the Judiciary will mark up the Brady bill, which is H.R. 7, a bill of which I am a proud original cosponsor. It is a bill which provides a uniform national 7-day waiting period before a transaction involving the purchase of a handgun can be completed. It is likely that the markup will be successful in the sense of reporting the bill to the floor favorably.

The Speaker, to his credit, has said that this bill will be voted on by the House before the end of this session. I would suggest to my colleagues that I realize how difficult this vote is. I voted for the Brady bill back in 1988. I would say that for those Members who have not fully and completely closed their minds to the possibility of voting for this bill that they keep that option open. I think it is a sensible piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, we in Louisville and Jefferson County have suffered mightily as a result of people misusing handguns, as well as the AK-47, the assault weapon. I would just ask my colleagues to think about this bill carefully and, hopefully, to vote for it.

Mr. Speaker, I do hope that this bill becomes the law of the land.

#### EARTH DAY SHOULD BE EVERY DAY

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, the Earth is 1 year older. Last year about this time we had a huge fanfare, public rallies and an enormous amount of energy focused on commemorating the 20th anniversary of Earth Day. This year things are much quieter. Most people are going about their business today just as they do on any other Monday. But every day should be Earth Day—not just today because we have made it so.

Mr. Speaker, much is being done around the country and the world to balance our quest for progress and development with the need to preserve our finite natural resources. People are learning to appreciate what a wonderful place the world is—and the fact that we have taken it for granted for too long. Walt Whitman tried to capture his view of the wonder of nature when he wrote: "I believe a leaf of grass is no less than the journey-work of stars," and "A mouse is miracle enough to stagger sextillions of infidels." On this year's Earth Day, let us all remember that each one of us has a part to play in making sure that our children's children and grand-

children experience that same sort of wonder.

#### WORLD WAS PREPARED FOR WAR BUT NOT FOR ITS CONSEQUENCES

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

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, an author once said that 100 years from now it will not really matter very much how big our house was or how much income we earned in a year. But the world might be a much different place because we were important in the life of a child.

Last week in a periodical there was a picture of a child, face caked with blood, a 3-year-old child staring at the world and asking for help. In the mountains of Iraq this young child and others like her demonstrate that the world was brilliantly prepared for war, but wholly unprepared for the consequences of war.

I want to give credit to President Bush today for last week mobilizing a much more significant effort to respond to this human suffering in the hills of Iraq. But we need to do much, much more. The coalition that was put together in the Persian Gulf must now be a coalition as determined to respond to this human suffering as it was to prosecute that war.

However, Mr. Speaker, it is not just in the mountains of Iraq. In Sudan today there are 300,000 people who will die if everything happens right; that is, even if everything works, we will still lose 300,000 people from starvation in Sudan, and, if things do not work, and likely they will not, 2 million people will probably die in the country of Sudan, and more in Ethiopia.

□ 1210

What we have in this world are countries that spend \$900 billion on defense and weapons of war, when 3 percent of that would virtually eliminate world hunger, and would save people like the young girl in Sudan from dying.

The eye of the television camera is on the hills of Iraq because there is a political question there. When the camera shines its eye on the haunting face of a starving child, this country and the world cannot turn away and say we do not care. But the camera is not in Sudan, unfortunately, and millions are about to die unless we do care about people in the hills of Iraq, about people in Sudan, and about those who share this globe with us, who are the victims of human suffering. We must and can do much more to help.

#### TRADE NEGOTIATIONS MUST BE FAIR TO ALL CONCERNED

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota). Under a

previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I have with me today a book just published that talks about foreign trade barriers and provides a summary of the trade barriers of countries around the world. This is a summary of what American producers face when they try to sell American goods in other markets around the world. It is a rather thick book that describes all of the trade barriers that we are confronted with.

About a year ago a woman left North Dakota to go to Canada. She took with her some grocery bags of cleaned wheat that they had cleaned at the county elevator, because she was going to grind it and bake some whole wheat bread.

She and her husband lived up in Alberta, Canada. When they got to the border between the United States and Canada, at the border stop they were asked, "What do you have in the back seat?"

She said, "We have a couple of bags of wheat that we are taking back so I can bake bread."

They said, "Well, do you have a license to take American wheat into Canada?"

She said, "No."

They said, "Well, then you are not going to be able to take it in." They forced her to dump that wheat on the ground on the American side.

Now, why do I tell you about dumping two grocery bags full of wheat? Because at the same time that was happening, from Canada 10 million bushels—not two grocery bags full—10 million bushels of durum wheat were flooding across the border, being shipped from Canada to the United States.

In other words, they could ship us 10 million bushels of durum wheat, that comes down and collapses our price, injures our market, takes money out of the pockets of American farmers, but we could not get two grocery bags full of wheat into Canada to bake a couple of loaves of bread.

Now, that follows the negotiation of a free trade agreement between this country and Canada, one I voted against. Why did I vote against it? Precisely because the free trade agreement is not fair.

We have got folks that negotiate these agreements—such as former Ambassador Clayton Yeutter, who was our chief negotiator—who have their agenda.

They say, well, I would like to negotiate this with you, other country, and the other country nods their head, yes. And they negotiate. And they have some chips around the table, and they start trading back and forth.

The result is, in the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement, an agreement that says they can move all

kinds of wheat south, but we cannot move two grocery bags full north.

That is just one example of many that represent our concern about the extension of the fast track authority for the GATT negotiations and the Uruguay round, and also about the proposed Mexico-United States Free-Trade Agreement.

If I had some confidence that those who negotiate on behalf of this country are concerned about the economic long-term interests of this country, that they represent our strategic economic interests, then I would support the fast track authority to approve trade agreements.

Our negotiators completed their free-trade agreement with Canada; and I have just described it. Ten million bushels coming south, but you cannot get two grocery bags full going north.

Is that free trade? That is not the way they described it in my school system.

Now, they want to negotiate an agreement with Mexico. Frankly, I have no problem negotiating an agreement with Mexico. It just ought not to be on the fast track, where they negotiate the agreement, and they lay it here, and they say you have got 60 days to approve it, with no amendments. You have no opportunity, Congress, to review it and make changes and improvements and amendments. Fast track means we negotiate it, and you swallow it, and swallow it whole.

We are getting a little tired of seeing our negotiators say to the rest of the world that we do not have a plan in America. We do not have a set of policies in America that describe what it is we want for our country's long-term economic self-interest.

Every other country in the world negotiates as a team. The Japanese, the Germans, every other country decides what it is that is important to their country's long-term economic interests, and they negotiate that ferociously.

In effect, they have an industrial policy. With the Japanese, it is a managed-trade policy. With the Europeans, it is a mixed economic-mixed trade policy. But they do have a policy.

This country does not. Under the Reagan and Bush administrations, our policy is to say we do not care what happens. If the free market dictates it should happen, so be it. That is what our administrations have said America should be. That is the way America should be shaped.

Well, I think that is absolutely crazy. Are there not some central spheres of strategic economic interests that are critically important for the long term in this country? And if there are not some of those spheres of interest, are there not some negotiators willing to represent them and support them on our behalf?

Our negotiators in the Uruguay round are telling others around the world what we really want to do is get rid of the Farm Program. We want you, Germany, and you, Europe, and you, Italy, we want you to get rid of your Domestic Farm Program, and we will get rid of ours.

So they are saying we cannot get rid of domestic farm programs to support family farmers in the U.S. Congress, so we will get rid of it in our negotiations in Geneva. We will do it in the trade talks.

The same is true on food safety, health standards, working standards, and dozens of other things. Many of us are concerned that if we do not have a negotiated set of standards that represents what we perceive to be the best interests of this country, in the long term, then we ought not have the extension of fast track authority under the GATT talks. What we should expect is a team composed of business and government. We should not be adversaries, but should in fact be partners. What we should expect is that our team join in deciding what represents this country's economic self-interests, in international tough competition, and then go meet that competition with the best advantage we have, producing the best products at the best price.

We will have in the coming couple of weeks, Mr. Speaker, an intense debate about the free trade agreement with Mexico and about the extension of fast track for GATT. I hope all Members join me in asking the question, what is this country's plan? Because this country is off-track. This country is losing grip. This country is not surviving and succeeding as we must in the long term in competition with our allies.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that in this debate the country will instruct us on what this country's objectives ought to be, and then we will join hands, the private sector and public sector, and negotiate ferociously to achieve those objectives in the long term.

#### 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. MCDERMOTT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWDER, for 5 minutes, on April 23.

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, for 5 minutes each day, on April 23 and 24.

Mr. OWENS of Utah, for 60 minutes, on May 1.

Mr. MILLER of California, for 60 minutes, on May 1.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mr. COUGHLIN.

Mr. MACHTLEY in two instances.

Mr. VANDER JAGT.

Mr. JAMES.

Mr. ARCHER in two instances.

Mr. BLILEY.

Mr. RIDGE.

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

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN in 10 instances.

Mr. ANDREWS of Maine.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. SWETT.

Mr. BEILENSON.

Mr. LANTOS in two instances.

Ms. COLLINS of Illinois.

Mr. PEASE.

Mr. MAZZOLI in two instances.

Mr. ROE.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY in four instances.

Mr. DELLUMS.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 23, 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:

1119. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986 to authorize the national practitioner data bank to collect Social Security account numbers and to charge fees that cover its full costs of operation; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1120. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting copies of the original report of political contributions by Charles R. Bowers, of California, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary-designate to the Republic of Bolivia, and members of his family, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3944(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1121. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the 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.

1122. A letter from the Special Counsel, U.S. Office of Special Counsel, transmitting the annual report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar

year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(e); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1123. A letter from the Chairman, Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, transmitting a copy of the 1990 annual report of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 880(a); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1124. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting corrected documents to the text of the long-term timber sale contracts in Alaska required by the Tongass Timber Reform Act submitted February 26, 1991; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Interior and Insular Affairs.

1125. A letter from the Secretaries of Defense and Veterans Affairs, Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs, transmitting a report on the implementation of the health resources sharing portion of the "Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense Health Resources Sharing and Emergency Operations Act" for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 5011(f); jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs.

1126. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting a report on abnormal occurrences at licensed nuclear facilities for the fourth calendar quarter of 1990, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5848; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs.

#### 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:

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 427. A bill to disclaim any interests of the United States in certain lands on San Juan Island, WA, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 102-34). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 749. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept a donation of land for addition to the Ocmulgee National Monument in the State of Georgia (Rept. 102-35). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 690. A bill to authorize the National Park Service to acquire and manage the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 102-36). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. McCURDY: Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. H.R. 1455. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1991 for intelligence activities of the U.S. Government, the Intelligence Community Staff, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 102-37). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GONZALEZ: Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. H.R. 1236. A bill to revise the national flood insurance program to provide for mitigation of potential flood damages and management of coastal erosion, ensure the financial soundness of

the program, and increase compliance with the mandatory purchase requirement, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 102-38). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ROE: Committee on Public Works and Transportation. H.R. 172. A bill to assure the continuing airworthiness of aging aircraft, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 102-39). 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. ATKINS:

H.R. 1966. A bill relating to the tariff treatment of certain water resistant wool trousers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEILENSON (for himself, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. PETRI, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. SPRATT):

H.R. 1967. A bill to amend the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act to require that the motor vehicle bumper standard established by the Secretary of Transportation shall be restored to that in effect January 1, 1982; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BLILEY (for himself, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. HYDE, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. SCHAEFER, and Mr. WALSH):

H.R. 1968. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program of block grants to the States for the purpose of consolidating Federal programs with respect to maternal and child health; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BRYANT (for himself, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. KOSTMAYER):

H.R. 1969. A bill to amend the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, the Federal Land Management and Policy Act of 1976, the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, the National Indian Forest Resources Management Act, and title 10, United States Code, to strengthen the protection of native biodiversity and to place restraints upon clearcutting and certain other cutting practices on the forests of the United States; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Armed Services.

By Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER:

H.R. 1970. A bill to authorize funding for environmental activities of the Department of Defense and to require additional information to be included in the Department's annual environmental report; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HUGHES:

H.R. 1971. A bill to restore the tariff rate applicable to certain glass ceramic cookware prior to the effective date of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MACHTLEY:

H.R. 1972. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, with respect to benefits for veterans who may have been exposed to ionizing radiation during military service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MRAZEK:

H.R. 1973. A bill to suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain plastic sheeting

used as radiation shielding material; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PENNY:

H.R. 1974. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a simplified method for computing the deductions allowable to home day care providers for the business use of their homes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAMSTAD:

H.R. 1975. A bill to suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain ceramic ferrules and sleeves; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1976. A bill to extend until January 1, 1996, the existing suspension of duty on certain in-line roller skate boots; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAVENEL:

H.R. 1977. A bill to suspend until January 1, 1996, the duty on pentachlorothiophenol; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1978. A bill to extend until January 1, 1996, the existing suspension of duty on paramine acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1979. A bill to suspend until January 1, 1996, the duty on dimethyl succinyl succinate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1980. A bill to extend until January 1, 1996, the existing suspension of duty on anthraquinone; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1981. A bill to extend until January 1, 1996, the existing suspension of duty on certain chemicals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1982. A bill to extend until January 1, 1996, the existing suspension of duty on trimethyl base; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1983. A bill to suspend until January 1, 1996, the duty on Resolin Red F3BS components I and II; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1984. A bill to provide permanent duty-free treatment for certain menthol feedstocks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RIDGE:

H.R. 1985. A bill to suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain chlorinated synthetic rubber; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT (for himself and Mr. MATSUI):

H.R. 1986. A bill to clarify the tax treatment on intermodal containers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HERTEL (for himself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. HORTON, Mr. GUARINI, and Mr. FOGLETTA):

H. Con. Res. 133. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United Nations provide the Kurdish refugees with protection, that the Kurds are political refugees, not economic refugees, that the United States call for the immediate cessation of the ongoing genocide being committed against the Kurdish people, and that the United States continue to provide humanitarian aid to Kurdish refugees both inside and outside of Iraq; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MCNULTY (for himself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. MANTON, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. MOODY, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. PORTER, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. RAVENEL, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. ARMEY, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr.

LENT, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. PALLONE):

H. Res. 129. Resolution urging the President to call on the President of Syria to permit the extradition of fugitive Nazi war criminal Alois Brunner; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 299: Mr. DELAY.  
 H.R. 426: Mr. SWIFT and Mr. SWETT.  
 H.R. 430: Mr. SCHULZE.  
 H.R. 506: Mr. NEAL of North Carolina.  
 H.R. 776: Mr. FLAKE and Mr. KLECZKA.  
 H.R. 780: Mr. McDERMOTT.  
 H.R. 784: Mr. GEREN of Texas, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. TALLON, Mr. CRANE, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, and Mr. COBLE.  
 H.R. 964: Mr. ENGEL and Mr. BLAZ.  
 H.R. 1022: Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. KOSTMAYER, and Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York.  
 H.R. 1126: Ms. NORTON, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, and Mr. JEFFERSON.  
 H.R. 1130: Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. SWETT, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. RANGEL.  
 H.R. 1156: Mr. SANGMEISTER and Mr. RITTER.  
 H.R. 1241: Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. CAMP, Mr. BRUCE, and Mr. GILLMOR.  
 H.R. 1242: Mr. VALENTINE and Mr. SANTORUM.  
 H.R. 1300: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.  
 H.R. 1304: Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. VALENTINE, and Mr. DELAY.  
 H.R. 1305: Mr. TOWNS, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. KOLBE.  
 H.R. 1346: Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Ms. OAKAR.  
 H.R. 1380: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. CRANE, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HERGER, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. PENNY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. WILSON, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HORTON, Mr. MCEWEN, and Mr. SANTORUM.  
 H.R. 1445: Mrs. BYRON.  
 H.R. 1456: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. PORTER, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. BUNNING, Mr.

GALLEGLY, Mr. PARKER, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. RAVENEL, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. MCCREERY, Mr. WILSON, Mr. BAKER, and Mr. COUGHLIN.

H.R. 1468: Mr. STUMP.  
 H.R. 1472: Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. STUMP, Mr. WILSON, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. GORDON, and Mr. CALLAHAN.  
 H.R. 1503: Mr. WOLPE, Mr. GORDON, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. ESPY, Mr. ROE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, and Mr. LEHMAN of Florida.  
 H.R. 1736: Mr. JONTZ, Mr. CAMP, Mr. MICHEL, and Mr. LIGHTFOOT.  
 H.R. 1753: Mr. SAXTON, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. JEFFERSON.  
 H.R. 1920: Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. TALLON, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. WELDON, and Mr. HUGHES.  
 H.R. 1921: Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. TALLON, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. WELDON, and HUGHES.  
 H.J. Res. 61: Mr. LIPINSKI.  
 H.J. Res. 107: Mr. SUNQUIST, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. TANNER, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, and Mr. LEWIS of California.  
 H.J. Res. 177: Mr. FUSTER, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. MANTON, Mr. HORTON, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. WOLF.  
 H.J. Res. 188: Mr. FAWELL, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. GRAY, and Mr. HEFLEY.  
 H.J. Res. 191: Mr. MANTON, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. MATSUI, Ms. NORTON, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. MARTINEZ, and Mr. SCHUMER.  
 H.J. Res. 205: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mrs. LLOYD, Ms. LONG, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. McDADE, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MORRISON, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. NATCHER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. ORTON, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PRICE, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REGULA, Mr. RHODES, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. ROE, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. SUNQUIST, Mr. TANNER, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TRAXLER, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WEBER, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WILSON, Mr. WOLF, Mr. WYDEN, Mr.

YATES, Mr. FROST, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ESPY, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. FISH, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOYER, Mr. JACOBS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, and Mr. LENT.

H. Con. Res. 18: Mr. FALCOMAVAGA, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. SWETT.

H. Con. Res. 81: Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. KYL, Mr. WELDON, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. HORTON, Ms. MOLINARI, and Mr. WOLF.

H. Con. Res. 105: Mr. WILSON, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ROE, and Mr. ENGEL.

H. Res. 115: Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. CARPER, Mr. WALSH, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. JONTZ.

H. Res. 116: Mr. MOODY, Mr. LEVINE of California, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. BEILSON, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mrs. MINK, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

59. By the SPEAKER: Petition of National Association of Attorneys General, Washington, DC, relative to a free market economy; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

60. Also, petition of National Association of Attorneys General, Washington, DC, relative to asbestos research; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

61. Also, petition of National Association of Attorneys General, relative to gaming within Indian country; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

62. Also, petition of National Association of Attorneys General, Washington DC, relative to water resources; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM  
NATCHER OF KENTUCKY—A NA-  
TIONAL TREASURE

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, we, of the Kentucky congressional delegation, are happy to share our friend and colleague and dear—the Honorable WILLIAM NATCHER—with the Nation. After all, a national treasure should not be hoarded. It should be shared.

And, BILL is a national treasure whom—by reason of an article which appeared in the Washington Post on April 17—the Kentucky delegation will now be happy to share with the Nation.

I am proud to be part of a delegation and part of an institution which includes this remarkable legislator and remarkable man.

Following is the Post article:

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 17, 1991]

CONGRESSMAN NATCHER, PRESENT ON ALL COUNTS—THE KENTUCKY OCTOGENARIAN'S VOTING VIGOR

(By Lois Romano)

In a world of excesses, he is a man of unheralded self-restraint. In a congressional atmosphere of frenetic fund-raising, surplus staff and haphazard attention to substance, he is a paradigm of order and control.

There is no one left on the Hill like him: "When I first got here 37 years ago, I was number 435 out of 435," says Congressman William Natcher, "I looked around the House floor and thought, 'None of you are ever going to die and none of you are ever going to retire.' Now, here I sit."

Where the gentleman from Kentucky sits is fourth from the top in the House of Representatives—in terms of both age and seniority. At 81, he is one of the most powerful members of Congress as evidenced by the \$200 billion purse he controls as chairman of the labor, health and human services and education subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee.

He is a throwback to a time when seniority meant something, when a campaign could be paid for with a Texaco credit card, and roll calls weren't parliamentary weapons used to keep members in Washington.

That this Democratic representative has, for nearly four decades, made a total of 16,883 votes and quorum calls, paid for every campaign out of his own pocket and rarely uses more than a third of the congressional allowance provided to hire staff, is no small feat. He is the lone member of Congress who can boast as much.

"When I talk to new members I say to them maybe it's better in the beginning to miss one vote that isn't so important," says the member who has missed not a one. "I say to them I don't advise you do this. When you've been here as long as I have and never missed a day or a vote, it's right around your neck."

He is a sweet and courtly man, who although revered by his congressional colleagues commands little attention off the Hill. "He fits the part of the congressman from the tip of his polished black shoes to the top of this white hair," says Vic Fazio (D-Calif.), a member of the Appropriations Committee.

"The ultimate Southern politician," adds Dennis Eckart (D-Ohio). "I assure you he knows every member's name."

"He's so identified with the institution and all that's good about it," says Mary Rose Oaker (D-Ohio), who became the first woman to sit on the gym committee that Natcher chairs.

The worst that is said about the man accounts to this: He is stubbornly practical about getting his massive appropriations bill—a prime target for wild-card funding amendments—through the Congress and past the White House. No horse trader, he. This singlemindedness, it is said, makes him rather inflexible when it comes to earmarking new or controversial monies, such as abortion funding. And predictably, he manifests his time-earned eccentricities.

Hearings start at 10 a.m. sharp, adjourn at noon and restart at 2 p.m. No exceptions. "And when you're interested in a particular project," advises one staffer, "you better not leave to go to the bathroom—he stops for no one. That old man will sit there during a mark-up in 100-degree weather in his three-piece navy suit till 8 o'clock at night without moving. And you better stay real close to him or you'll lose whatever it is you want."

He has saved about 16,000 pieces of mail sent to him over the years, and refuses to relinquish them to House storage rooms. They are packaged in brown paper and piled in a closet in his office, which he proudly shows off. "I have 200 letters from presidents," he says, as well as letters from "Tony Randall, Lynda Carter and Bob Hope. . . . I keep the originals." He also collects gavels, porcelain bells and replicas of White House china. His office looks like the Mount Vernon gift shop.

He has never cared to deal with the media, not during his campaigns, or his years as the controversial chairman of the District of Columbia appropriations subcommittee when he intermittently held up Metro funding, or through recent times when he has been sought out for friendly stories. He agreed to chat for this piece, but when the interview was abruptly interrupted by—what else—a roll call, Natcher refused to speak to the reporter again. "I believe we're finished," he said crisply when approached after a hearing.

Nonetheless, for an enlightening 15 minutes he shared his philosophy and thoughts about the job he loves. There is something so poignant, even sad, about how this man defines his life, his loves, his losses, his universe, through his perfect voting record.

He says he had not realized he was voting at 100 percent until 1958, five years into his tenure, when a clerk phoned him to inform him. "Ever since then, I made up my mind I'd see where I could take it," he says.

He takes no chances with his vote. He enters the electronic voting card he carries in his wallet not once, as required, but five or

six times at different stations on the House floor. "Then I ask the floor clerk to check to make sure it took," he says. "I sat there one day and watched one of my colleagues vote—and we sat and waited for the light to go on [next to his name on the board] and it never did."

He says he has had "a thousand narrow escapes" but will only speak of one.

When his wife of 53 years passed away in January, he says, he simply accepted the fact that he would miss his first roll call vote. "I just said to myself, 'well, this is it,'" he says with resignation. "I just made up my mind to the fact. . . ."

There was the Monday he needed to fly his "beloved Virginia" to her final resting place in Kentucky. There was the day of viewing at the funeral parlor. And finally, there was the burial itself, scheduled for a Thursday that the House was in session. "I would have missed five votes that day," he recalls with precision.

But, he says, the days seemed to break his way and the services were delayed because the six grandchildren could not make it to Kentucky in time. "But I had some help," he says, pointing skyward. "I guess it was just meant for me not to miss a vote."

"People just don't realize how extraordinarily easy it is to miss a vote," says Rep. Tom McMillen (D-Md.), who has himself made the effort to maintain a perfect voting record since his 1986 election. "You can't undervalue his accomplishment. . . . It will never be duplicated. I've already told myself I am not going to go crazy when I miss my first vote."

There are other disciplines too. Natcher still swims aggressively in the House gym several times a week. Every day the House is in session, he keeps a journal, which he has locked away somewhere. Once a year he pulls the bound books out of their sanctuary and invites a photographer to memorialize the occasion. There are 52 volumes now. "I dictate and then have it typed on the finest bond I can find," he explains. "I put it down just like it happens every day. It takes some doing. You have to be right well organized."

And he writes religiously to each of his grandchildren weekly. While all receive identical letters, he is quick to note that no one receives a copy. "I started it when they were born—wrote to welcome them," he says. "And kept on going. Every week."

A staff of "five ladies"—his words—helps him with his obsessions. "I don't have any need for an administrative assistant, a press secretary or a legislative aide," he says flatly. "We get it all done. I don't need to pay any 18 people."

What he does get done with such a low overhead is impressive. As financial puppeteer for some of the most popular and sensitive social programs around—Job Corps, student aid, Social Security administration, biomedical research—he is on the minds of many special interests. Labor groups and universities parade before him, abortion advocates wince at his name, members beg him for pennies.

He listens to all, changes his mind for virtually none.

\* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

The job has enormous potential for power brokering. That he doesn't take a dime of campaign money, of course, greatly diminishes the input of lobbying groups who would so like to sway him. "They all come to see me and I hear them out nice," he says. "But this is the best system. My wife—she didn't like the way they did things up here, but she believed you could be in politics and do it right."

To a certain extent, Natcher has tried to preserve the purity of 1953, the year he came to Washington by virtue of a special election. To the amazement—and at times frustration—of his peers, he has never been influenced by the times. He believes he is re-elected not because he is so powerful or so smart, but because he effectively does his "duty." He still runs his own reelection campaign, driving himself from event to event. He says his last campaign cost him a little more than \$6,000.

The Washington Post files on him overflow with stories about his tight-fisted control of the D.C. appropriations subcommittee in the '60s and early '70s. He is legendary for his refusal to release millions in Metro funding—despite public pleas by President Nixon. To Natcher, it was cut and dried: If the local government was not upholding its end of the bargain to improve the highways, it didn't get the money. "It took the combined effort of the White House and the House leadership to get that money finally released," recalls Rep. Dave Obey (D-Wis.), then a junior member of the subcommittee. "If you decide to fight him, you'd better be prepared to pull out all the stops. He believes you can only have one quarterback at a time—and he's it on his committee."

In recent years, liberal House Democrats have been stymied by Natcher's refusal to loosen restrictions for federally funded abortions. (The bill's language for the past decade permits federal funding of abortions only if the mother's life is in jeopardy.) Over his reservations, the House slapped an amendment onto his bill two years ago that would have allowed abortion funding in times of rape or incest. President Bush vetoed the bill, and the House failed to override the veto.

Sources say Natcher remains adamant against introducing such funding into his bill again. But the abortion-rights Democrats still hope to persuade Natcher to give his blessing to an extended floor debate on the matter. "We want an up-or-down vote on this issue," says one such Democrat who did not want to be identified. "But to his practical mind, it's counterproductive to getting his bill passed. Those of his generation simply fail to acknowledge there might be some value in simply making a point."

On other issues of a contemporary nature, however, members say Natcher tries. "I've been badgering him on [funding for] breast cancer research," says Oakar, "and he's really evidenced a desire to learn about the issues."

Says one member of the Appropriations Committee: "You're not going to see him poring over the newest studies on this or that, but he does listen. I mean, he wasn't the last member of the Congress to realize the importance of AIDS research funding."

During the brief interview, Natcher alludes to the time when he might quit the good fight. He says the bells and china in his office would then go to his lone granddaughter. And the gavels and other masculine mementos would be given to the grandsons. He says that upon his retirement, he would also release his prized journals.

And the question is posed: Is he planning to cast his last vote any time soon?

"Oh no, no," he says, quite astonished by the question. "No plans. No plans at all."

And then, the bell tolls once again for Bill Natcher.

## REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE

### HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, today we mark Earth Day and I believe that there is no more fitting time to bring the actions of the fourth and fifth grade students of St. Stanislaus School in Michigan City, Indiana to the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives.

This group of outstanding young Americans was recently notified that their entry in a contest sponsored by UNICEF's World Children's Day Foundation was selected as the winner for the United States.

Simply stated, the contest required that entrants examine an environmental issue in their community and try to address it. Recognizing the tremendous challenge that all communities face regarding landfill sites, the group decided to attack the increasing size of the LaPorte County landfill.

With the theme "Reduce, Reuse, Recycle," a multifaceted program was initiated at the school. Every week, recyclables were collected and delivered to a recycling center. To get a first hand knowledge of the problem, the students undertook field trips to the landfill and recycling center and undertook related projects in the classroom. At the project's conclusion, an 8 minute video was produced that summarized the project.

While the students deserve a great deal of the credit, their teachers and parents should also be commended. In particular, Joseph Poplawski, Gail Saum, Andi Haas, Kathy Schroeder, Sandy Biela and Theresa Glowacki, were integral to the project's success. Finally, I am proud to note that yesterday, April 21, Sarah Mansfield, a fourth grader who was representing all the students involved in this project, gave a presentation to the General Assembly of the United Nations to explain the project.

Recently, there has been much clamor about the failure of the American education system. While much of the criticism is justified, we must also note its successes. I believe that the program undertaken by the fourth and fifth graders at St. Stanislaus is typical of the capabilities of our children if they are challenged in a creative manner. It is these young citizens who are going to have to live with the consequences of our actions today. The fourth and fifth graders at St. Stanislaus School deserve to be honored and recognized for a job well done.

## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN MARKING REQUIREMENTS FOR SEMI-CONDUCTORS

### HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, on April 18, I introduced H.R. 1930, a bill which would remove the country of origin marking requirements for semiconductors and their containers classified in headings 8541 and 8542 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States. The products provided for under these headings include diodes, transistors, integrated circuits, and microassemblies.

While the cost of marking semiconductors is not great when amortized over a production run, the cost is significant in absolute terms. In addition, most of these components are small and often difficult to legibly mark with the requisite producer identification and his numbers, grade, quality, electrical values, and other symbols, making it difficult to comply with the country of origin marking requirements.

Country of origin marking requirements are in part intended as a consumer protection measure. However, only a tiny fraction of semiconductors are sold at retail. Semiconductors are normally sold to customers who are unconcerned about semiconductor origin marking, since the customers are usually manufacturers who incorporate them into other products without reference to such marking. These customers are concerned about the semiconductor's quality, which is more a function of its producer than its origin.

Further, since the basis for determining country of origin for semiconductors differs between the United States and the European Communities for those semiconductors that are not wholly produced within one country, the United States marking requirement creates difficulties for those manufacturers trying to serve both markets. These producers may violate the laws of individual European Community countries when shipping semiconductors to the European Community that are marked according to U.S. standards since those countries do not require marking, but only that a product not be mislabeled.

For example, the producer may diffuse circuit patterns on a wafer in one country, mount and encapsulate the chips in a second country, and import the semiconductors to the United States for final testing. These products may then be sold to domestic manufacturers or foreign purchasers. In this case, the United States considers the semiconductor the origin of the second country, and under current law, it must be marked accordingly. The European Community on the other hand, considers the origin of the semiconductor to be the first country. In order not to violate European Community law, the producer would have to remove the U.S. required marking before export from the United States, which is a possible violation of U.S. law.

The elimination of the U.S. marking requirement is a simple way to solve this problem.

For all these reasons, country of origin requirements serve no useful purpose and simply adds to the cost of producing and selling semiconductors in the international market.

#### A TRIBUTE TO VARIAN FRY

### HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, when we think of the Holocaust, we remember the suffering, the pain, and the brutal crimes carried out by the Nazis and their collaborators. We often forget, however, that for every act of horror and evil that was perpetrated during the Nazi era, there was an act of heroism and kindness. Indeed, there are many heartening stories of good men and women and their brave defiance of Nazi transgressions against humanity. The life of Varian Fry is such a story.

Although Mr. Fry is no longer with us, his heroic fight against nazism will long be remembered. Responsible for saving the lives of more than a thousand refugees, this past week he was posthumously awarded the Eisenhower Liberation Medal during the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council's Days of Remembrance 1991. The event took place in the rotunda of our National Capitol.

In August 1940, Varian Mackey Fry, then a 32-year-old editor for the Foreign Policy Association in New York, was sent to Marseilles by the Emergency Rescue Committee, a private relief agency dedicated to aiding those who resisted the Nazi takeover of France.

Fry's scheduled 3-week mission was to assist European artists, writers, scholars, and political thinkers whose religion, views, or careers made them vulnerable to Nazi persecution or arrest.

In the course of his work, Fry assisted in the emigration of some of the 20th century's great talents. His clients included artists Marc Chagall, Max Ernst, Jacques Lipchitz, and Andre Masson; writer Andre Breton and musician Wanda Landowska; political philosopher Hanna Arendt and the Nobel Laureate in medicine, physiologist Otto Meyerhof.

At the risk of losing his own life, Fry decided to stretch his life-saving mission from 3 weeks to 13 months. He was eventually expelled from France. Undaunted, he formed an underground escape organization operating under the cover of an American relief agency. He helped victims of Nazi crimes escape internment camps, hide from Vichy police, obtain forged papers, and secretly cross the Pyrenees into Spain and, eventually, Portugal where they could book passage to America or the Caribbean.

In reviewing a written account of his 13 months in Europe entitled, "Surrender on Demand," a writer for the New York Times Magazine wrote in 1945, "though it is probably not the thing for a book reviewer to say, Varian Fry is a good man. Through the people he has helped rescue—the doctors, the painters, the writers, the sculptors, the teachers—he has added to the sum total of the world's happiness, such as it is these days."

On April 12, 1967, in recognition of his bravery and dedication to democratic principles, Fry was awarded the Croix du Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor. Unfortunately, only 5 months later, he suffered a fatal heart attack without receiving appropriate acknowledgment of his exceptional deeds during the war here in his native land.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to this great American. To me, Varian Fry represents the highest heights of human potential. His heroism still speaks to us.

#### IN SUPPORT OF THE BRADY BILL

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention an article on the necessity of gun control that appeared during the Easter recess in the New York Times on March 28, 1991.

Every year, hundreds of thousands of people die from misuse of handguns. In New York City alone last year, handguns were the weapon of choice in over 1,400 homicides.

I support legislation such as the Brady bill—we need gun control. The responsible regulation of handguns will help not only New Yorkers, but people throughout the country. The Brady bill may not halt all the types of crimes committed with handguns, but it is surely a move in the right direction.

I receive letters daily from people urging Congress to support gun control legislation because they believe—as I do—that there has been enough killing by handgun misuse. We want the senselessness to stop. Now.

#### IN MEMORY OF THOSE SHOT IN CIVILIAN WARS (By Sam Roberts)

Twenty-two men and women died during the 100-hour ground offensive in the Persian Gulf. No monuments will be erected to memorialize the casualties. No sense of sacrifice or loss has been seared on the public consciousness. No parades are planned.

The 22 were murdered in New York City. During the same 100 hours, about 28 American troops, by one count, were killed in combat in the Persian Gulf war, apart from those injured in a missile attack on a barracks in Saudi Arabia.

Not all the city's homicide victims were pursuing as noble a mission as the troops were, though the casualties in both theaters were loosely united by a common goal: gun control.

At City Hall yesterday, residents of East New York, the Brooklyn neighborhood in which more people were killed in New York City last year than in any other, joined public officials in demanding a more relevant memorial to victims of violence: Congressional legislation requiring that prospective buyers wait one week, to permit background investigations, before buying a handgun.

Presiding at yesterday's pep rally was Mayor David N. Dinkins, who summoned up passion that he too frequently suppresses. He also demonstrated political maturation, by not announcing—as he had four times during a similar pitch last fall—the telephone number of House Speaker Thomas S. Foley, who

supporters of gun restrictions pestered with hundreds of calls.

The unusual coalition of law-enforcement authorities and predominantly Democratic elected officials also honored James A. Brady, the wheelchair-bound former Presidential press secretary, who was wounded 10 years ago Saturday during the attempted assassination of Ronald Reagan (and who wearily wished yesterday that television would stop re-broadcasting the videotapes of the event. "I would like to see all of them destroyed, like Nixon should've done with the tapes.")

Until the assassination attempt, Mr. Brady's advocacy of handgun control was considerably more muted. "It wasn't as strident as it is now," he said yesterday. "It should've been."

Since then, Mr. Brady and his wife, Sarah, have lobbied aggressively for the waiting-period bill, which Representative Charles E. Schumer of Brooklyn said his subcommittee would consider next month.

Personal tragedies also transformed less prominent citizens into effective instruments for change. Roy Morris, an auto mechanic, and his wife, Vorenter, joined some of their neighbors to lobby yesterday for the Brady bill, as the legislation is called. Last summer their 18-year-old son, Roy Maurice, was shot dead on the streets of East New York while he was home from college.

Jean Reynolds attended because she is the crime-prevention officer for the Cypress Hills Local Development Corporation and was robbed at gunpoint just two weeks ago.

Macky Dancy, a 13-year-old, was on hand because, he said, "I see people with guns, I know people with guns, I know friends who were shot."

Twelve busloads of East New York residents, sporting caps that declared "7 Days Can Save a Life," lobbied for the Brady bill on Capitol Hill last week. They were recruited by Deputy Inspector Patrick J. Carroll, commander of the 75th Precinct where 109 homicides—89 of them committed with illegal guns—were reported last year. Five of the victims were bystanders under the age of 13.

Handguns wounded 15 officers in New York City last year and figured in 7,321 felonious assaults and 30,496 robberies. Handguns were also the weapon of choice in 1,476 homicides—about 70 percent of all those reported in 1990, compared with fewer than 20 percent of those recorded in 1960. In the 100 hours last month, gun victims in East New York included Clive Smith, a livery caddy; two men and a 15-year-old boy wounded by a 14-year-old.

New York boasts tough gun laws; most firearms used in crimes are imported. Officials have suggested amnesty, which yielded only 58 guns last year; reducing judges' discretion in sentencing illegal gun toters; prohibiting possession of assault weapons, and some controls over ammunition, as Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan has advocated.

Many people argue that gun controls don't deter criminals. Yet experience seems to suggest otherwise. Arguably a waiting period, like the one in New Jersey and four other states, can be justified only if it keeps legitimate citizens from injuring themselves or prevents just a few crimes.

"Even stopping one gun would be a big step in the right direction," said the Rev. Elijah Pope of Messiah Baptist Church in East New York. "I think about what Mr. Brady is going through just because of one gun."

## A SALUTE TO LOIS GRABOYS

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lois Graboys who is retiring as executive director of Volunteer Services for Animals. Twelve years ago Mrs. Graboys founded this organization to improve the quality of life for stray animals. Volunteer Services for Animals has generated thousands of workers that have been instituting training and counseling for animal control officers, reuniting lost pets with their owners, finding homes for homeless animals, and battling cruelty and abuse against creatures of all types.

Lois Graboys, of Barrington, RI was so touched by the decrepit conditions of the Providence Dog Pound that she decided to take action. She went far beyond just volunteering her services to help clean cages, and comfort animals in pain. Mrs. Graboys founded an organization that has done more than any of its type in Rhode Island to improve the life of stray and neglected animals. It has been her unselfish behavior that has led to VSA's success and laid the foundation for an equally successful future.

Lois Graboys' actions have not only improved the lives of animals but have made Rhode Island a better place to live. It is with great pleasure that I salute Lois Graboys on her retirement as executive director of Volunteer Services for Animals. I wish her the best of luck on all of her future endeavors.

## HONORING THE CO-OP CITY NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to recognize the accomplishments of the Co-op City Section of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., which is celebrating its 20th anniversary this week.

By nurturing the social, cultural, civic, economic and spiritual of its members, the National Council of Negro Women enriches our Nation and promotes the integration of all people. The Co-op City Section, led by president Maxine Sullivan, has been an active, positive force in the community. The council is committed to further advancing the progress its members have made, which in turn adds to the spirit and diversity of our community and our great Nation.

On behalf of the Bronx community, I congratulate the Co-op City Section of National Council of Negro Women for two decades of outstanding service and with its members many more years of success.

## THE CLONING OF THE CYSTIC FIBROSIS GENE: AN AMERICAN BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH SUCCESS STORY

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, this is a continuation from the text of remarks I submitted for printing on April 17, 1991. The remarks that appear in today's RECORD were made by Dr. Francis S. Collins at the March 13, 1991, Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus briefing on cystic fibrosis. I will conclude this extension tomorrow with remarks from Dr. Richard Boucher.

FINDING THE BURNED OUT LIGHTBULB: THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE CYSTIC FIBROSIS GENE (Remarks by Francis S. Collins, M.D., Ph.D.)

I would like to thank the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus for the opportunity to speak. I applaud the efforts by this group to increase understanding and dialogue between the scientific and political communities. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Congress for their consistent and enthusiastic support of biomedical research in this country, especially at times of budget constraint. I am quite confident that we would not be here today discussing the cloning of the cystic fibrosis gene were it not for that substantial investment at a great many levels.

I am a physician and a scientist at the University of Michigan. I spend about two-thirds of my time running a research laboratory which is studying human genetic disease, especially cystic fibrosis, neurofibromatosis, and Huntington disease. With the other third of my time I see patients with a wide variety of genetic conditions who come to my clinic. I am constantly challenged and frequently frustrated, by the ravages of genetic disease and the suffering it induces, not only for those who are affected but for their families. So often, as with cystic fibrosis, genetic disease is particularly cruel because it strikes children and young adults. It is also fair to say that none of us can be very confident of escaping this particular burden; it is estimated that we all carry 4 to 5 severe recessive genes but we are unaware of their presence. As we have gained an increased understanding of the genetic basis of common diseases, such as coronary artery disease, hypertension, diabetes, cancer, and even alcoholism, it is clear that genetic influences play a major role in the health of all of us. A major challenge of the coming decades is to unravel these complex genetic influences and to use this information to develop a more effective medical approach.

I was first introduced to cystic fibrosis as a clinical problem during my internship in Internal Medicine. At that time, in the middle 1970's, there was very little known about the basic defect, and survival was not as good as it is today, when the average person with CF survives into their late twenties. Knowing that I was headed for a career in genetics, I read as much as I could about the disorder, but concluded that at that time there were few options for gaining an increased understanding of the disease. I never realized that ten years later this would become a major research activity of my own.

In fact, my research training was somewhat unorthodox. I had obtained a Ph.D. in

physical chemistry prior to going to medical school, and made that non-traditional shift because of the sense that I wanted to be involved in something with more direct human applications. After finishing my medicine residency I entered a fellowship in human genetics at Yale where I learned the basics of molecular biology, in a program ably directed by Leon Rosenberg who spoke to you so eloquently at your first meeting. Along the way I was supported at various intervals by training grant support funded by taxpayer dollars. As a graduate student I was funded by an NSF graduate fellowship, and as a post-doctoral fellow at Yale I received support from an NIH training grant. I could not have obtained scientific training without these programs, and these grants continue to be absolutely crucial for the support of a wide range of budding biomedical scientists.

I would now like to describe for you the strategy that was used to identify the cystic fibrosis gene, and to explain why this holds such promise for the identification of other disease genes. All of the basic hereditary information of living organisms is contained within DNA, which is the material that makes up the chromosomes inside each cell. We each inherit approximately half of our DNA from our father, and half from our mother. For a disease like cystic fibrosis, there are two copies of the gene, one inherited from each parent. If an individual has one normal copy and one defective copy, they are still entirely healthy. Such person is called a CF carrier. If the child of two carriers happens to inherit the abnormal gene from each parent, then that child will have cystic fibrosis.

DNA is not itself capable of carrying out functions inside the cell, but rather acts as a storehouse of information. The DNA is actually transcribed into another substance called RNA, and that RNA is then translated into protein. It is protein which performs most of the functions of the cell, and therefore mutations in the DNA sequence generally have their deleterious effects by leading to the production of an abnormal or absent protein which cannot carry out its job. For many diseases, the responsible gene has been identified (cloned) by first finding something wrong with the protein. For hemophilia A, for instance, a bleeding disorder inherited in a sex-linked fashion, the first step in understanding was the identification of a defect in a clotting protein called Factor VIII. This protein was partially purified and some of its sequence was obtained. That allowed a deduction about the nature of the gene that encodes this protein, finally resulting in the cloning of the gene. Most disease genes that have been cloned up to his point have followed a similar strategy.

For cystic fibrosis, however, there was insufficient information about the protein to allow an approach based on this strategy. There was, to be sure, information that there was a problem in transport of chloride and water in cystic fibrosis cells, but it was not at all clear what the basis protein defect was that was responsible for that transport abnormality. Faced with this situation, most scientists as recently as ten years ago would have said that there was little or no chance of identifying the CF gene. The strategy that succeeded, and succeeded more rapidly than anyone could have predicted, was a new approach which I prefer to call "positional cloning", but which has also been called "reverse genetics". This strategy allows the cloning of disease genes without any information about their function, using only the fact that the disease is inherited in families.

This information is used to map the gene to a specific chromosome, and this mapping is further and further refined until the area where the disease gene must be located has been narrowed to a very small segment. Eventually the gene itself is then identified by sifting through this interval.

The reason this is so difficult is basically a matter of scale. The human genome is made up of 24 different chromosomes and encodes approximately 100,000 different genes, each of which has a separate function. DNA is measured in base pairs, and the total human genome is 3 billion base pairs in length. In searching for the cystic fibrosis gene, it is necessary not only to find the right gene, but to identify a specific abnormality in that gene, which may be as subtle as a single base pair. For sickle cell anemia, for instance, all of the ravages of this terrible disorder can be traced to the alteration of a single base pair out of 3 billion, located in a gene that codes for hemoglobin.

Thus, searching for the cystic fibrosis gene with no functional information is a problem of great difficulty. A useful comparison is to consider this analogous to trying to identify a single burned out light bulb in a house somewhere in the United States without initially having any information about its geographic location. In this analogy, the house is the gene you're looking for, and the burned out light bulb is the abnormality in the gene that allows you to be certain that you found the right house. If you had to accomplish such a task, you would probably design some sort of searching strategy that allowed you to narrow down the proper location step by step, going from state, to county, to city, to city block, and eventually resorting to a house to house search.

The first step was to put the house in the right state, which in genetic terms was to place the gene on the correct chromosome. This was carried out by a process called linkage analysis. The principle is not new, but the advent of recombinant DNA technology has made it much more powerful over the last few years. Largely supported by the NIH, a large number of DNA "markers" (sometimes called RFLP's) have been mapped to specific chromosomes and are available for this purpose. What one does in such a linkage analysis is to collect a large number of families where the disease is occurring, and to analyze those families with this large panel of markers. Basically, one can look at several towns in each state as possible candidates for the approximate location for the gene. Even if a particular marker is not precisely on top of the gene, if it is in the right part of the right state, it will show a tendency to be inherited along with the disease in the families being analyzed. This strategy resulted in the successful mapping of the CF gene to chromosome 7 in 1985, which one can think of in our analogy as placing the gene in the state of Michigan, although the localization was quite fuzzy at that time. A great many additional markers from chromosome 7 were then quickly tested (analogous to checking out a lot of towns in the right part of Michigan). Two markers were found which were much closer to the CF gene than the original one. (Ironically, one of these was a cancer gene called *met*, whose cloning had been motivated by a desire to understand the mechanism of bone cancer. This is yet another example of how basic research in different areas can interact catalytically in unpredictable ways). These two markers allowed the placement of the CF gene in a somewhat more manageable interval, analogous to saying the gene was somewhere in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

This was still a very hard problem, however, because of the need to investigate many houses (genes) looking for a subtle abnormality. A new technique which considerably aided this search was a trick called chromosome jumping, developed in my laboratory in the middle 1980's. In fact, it was the development of this technique that brought me back to cystic fibrosis, almost ten years after initially puzzling over how the basic defect could possibly be approached. Chromosome jumping allows someone interested in a search of this sort to start at one edge of the town and leap into multiple city blocks with relatively little effort. The old way of searching (chromosome walking) required one to start at one edge of the town and methodically move from block to block until you got to the other end. If the house you were looking for happened to be at the far end of the town it would take you many years of fruitless searching until you got to the area of most interest. Jumping allowed this problem to be circumvented, and permitted the initiation of house to house searching at several locations simultaneously. In the context of this particular audience, I should perhaps point out that chromosome jumping as a concept was considered to be of high risk. The concept was developed while I was a postdoctoral fellow at Yale, but most of the work which led to progress in cystic fibrosis was carried out after I moved to the University of Michigan as a beginning Assistant Professor in 1984. In order to support this work, I submitted a grant application to the NIH in the spring of 1984, and was successful in obtaining funding. Had the NIH system not responded by supporting this high risk endeavor, or had the number of grants available been a bit lower so that I missed the cut off, I would have been forced to work on something more traditional. The effects on CF research are likely to have been significant.

The house to house search was still a labor intensive effort, and for this purpose my group linked up with researchers at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto, led by Drs. Lap Chee Tsui and Jack Riordan. This international collaboration was highly successful and productive, and we basically pooled our research groups in order to work towards this common goal. This kind of collaboration between scientists, where each group brings different expertise to a problem, is more common than most people realize. Perhaps at times the public has the idea that scientists are people with large egos who have trouble getting along with their peers. While as a group we are not completely immune to such behavior, I would certainly state that from my own experience the drive to gain new knowledge and accomplish a difficult goal supersedes personal considerations, and is one reason why American science has been so consistently successful.

After about a year and a half of the house to house search, we uncovered a house that seemed to have some of the right characteristics: it represented a gene which seemed to be of considerable importance in the lung, the pancreas, and sweat glands, all organs which are affected in patients with cystic fibrosis. However, the real proof that this was the right gene demanded the identification of the burned out light bulb, which in this case turned out to be a deletion of only three base pairs of DNA in the middle of the gene. This was a very subtle abnormality which would have been easy to miss. In fact, when we initially found this, we wondered whether it could actually be the cause of such a dev-

astating disorder. However, after surveying a large number of DNA samples, it became clear that this abnormality was present in about 70% of cystic fibrosis chromosomes, and was never found on a normal chromosome, indicating that this mutation must in fact be the most common cause of the disease. Other cystic fibrosis chromosomes turn out to have other less common mutations in this very same gene.

Once we were sure we had the right gene, the question turned to what its function would be. From determining the sequence of the DNA, one can predict precisely the sequence of the protein, as these are related through the genetic code. When the protein sequence was worked out and compared to all other proteins that have been studied, a striking result was found: the protein product of this gene, which is called CFTR for cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator, had dramatic similarities to a large family of proteins occurring in organisms as diverse as bacteria, yeast, fruit flies, and man. All of these proteins are involved in transporting small molecules, either into the cell or out of the cell. The ability to discover this similarity, which is done by a computer search requiring only a few hours, is made possible by the long term support by the NIH of databases of DNA and protein sequence, which are taking on increasing importance as the amount of information grows. It is now often the case that, just as for CF, a new gene finds partial matches in this database that make profound predictions about the function of the gene and direct future steps in research.

This is then the story of the cloning of the cystic fibrosis gene. There are several immediate outcomes. Knowing the common mutation, it is now possible to screen individuals to find out whether or not they are carriers for the cystic fibrosis gene, which is the case for approximately 1 in 25 Caucasian individuals. There are some complexities, since not every carrier has the same burned out bulb, but screening for the common mutation successfully picks up 70 percent of carriers, and looking for three or four other common mutations raises this to 85 percent. About 70 percent of couples at risk for having a child with cystic fibrosis can now be detected prior to their beginning a pregnancy. While this is a complex issue, many individuals feel that it is appropriate to investigate the possibility of general population screening for cystic fibrosis, in order to give couples at risk that information and allow them to choose between various options about child bearing. Those options would include foregoing having children, adoption, artificial insemination, prenatal diagnosis, or proceeding with childbearing and accepting the one in four chance that the child will have CF. Much attention will need to be paid to the educational side of such a screening program, as there is no point in screening individuals if the information they are given is not clearly understood.

Even more exciting, however, is the possibility of using the cloned gene to develop new and better treatments, and perhaps even a cure. The first step in gene therapy for cystic fibrosis was in fact already accomplished last fall by three different groups who inserted the normal cystic fibrosis gene into CF cells growing in laboratory culture. The chloride transport defect in these CF cells was found to be corrected when the normal gene was inserted, indicating that this transfer is capable of correcting the disease. A major challenge of the future, towards which much research is now being directed,

is to optimize this process in the airway of a living CF patient. The study of the gene and its protein product may also lead to better ideas about drug therapy for the disease, in that it may be possible to design a drug which will compensate for the defective protein, once we are able to obtain detailed information about its structure and function.

Basically, cloning the CF gene can be thought of as passing through a severe bottleneck in scientific and medical progress. With the gene in hand, a vast array of experimental approaches are now possible. This has been reflected by an enormous increase in the number of investigators doing research on this disorder. It is clear that the cloning of the CF gene is only a start, and that the real challenge for the future is to understand its function and use this to develop therapies.

So what is the relevance of this story to the present and future condition of U.S. biomedical research? There are several lessons that can be deduced. First of all, the positional cloning strategy can be spectacularly successful, even in a situation like cystic fibrosis where no additional helpful clues exist to guide the search for the right house. The positional cloning strategy has in fact now been successful for a total of seven genes (including the muscular dystrophy gene), and several others will follow in the relatively near future. This is a genuine revolution in human genetics and medicine; it opens a new window into the ability to find and characterize genes responsible for disease which had previously been inaccessible.

A second more sobering lesson from CF is that this research is expensive. Various estimates have been made that indicate that the entire search for cystic fibrosis gene cost somewhere on the order of \$50,000,000, with much of that having been supplied by the NIH and the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation. I have told you only a small part of the story. In most parts of this endeavor, we stood on the shoulders of a wide variety of other researchers, whose painstaking efforts over the last 20 or 30 years were essential for the success of the strategy.

The third lesson, and the most important one for this caucus, is the crucial role of consistent and vigorous support of basic biomedical research. In the CF story, advances often came from arenas where one could not have predicted them. The concept of linkage analysis, originally an obscure area of human genetics, has now emerged as a fundamental paradigm for the identification of disease genes. Painstaking studies of chloride channel behavior, first in normal cells, and only much later in CF cells, have played a crucial role. I have already alluded to the benefits that now derive from the availability of databases for comparison of DNA and protein sequences, and to my own gratitude in being supported for chromosome jumping research when few people would have predicted that it would benefit CF. This is not an atypical story. Much of the success of U.S. research can be traced to the wide range of projects being pursued. Too much targeting can be counterproductive.

A fourth lesson is the need for a better map of the human genome if this kind of activity is to continue, and especially if it is to be successfully applied to more difficult problems where the inheritance pattern is not so simple, such as hypertension, breast cancer, diabetes, alcoholism, Alzheimer's disease, and schizophrenia. If we had at the outset possessed a detailed map of all of the states with the location of all of the towns and all of the houses, it would have enor-

mously facilitated our effort to find the CF gene and taken several years off of the process. For diseases where the inheritance is less simple, the ability to identify the right town will be more limited, and it may be necessary to search through many towns simultaneously in order to find the right house and light bulb. This kind of labor-intensive activity will really only be possible and affordable if more information is available about the basic map of the human genome. This is one of the principle reasons that I am an enthusiastic supporter of the human genome project. This project, which will efficiently obtain complete maps of all the human chromosomes over the next five years, and the entire sequence of the human genome at the end of fifteen years, has recently begun funding through the NIH and the Department of Energy, and will fill a crucial need which will allow the generalization of this positional cloning approach to a much larger list of human diseases. This ability to identify genetic predispositions will allow medicine to move from its current state of treating diseases that are already underway to a more preventive one in the next century. There are many ethical and legal dilemmas which this set of advances presents, but the human genome project has accepted this challenge as a major part of their agenda. For example, discussions about policy changes that may be necessary to protect individuals from genetic discrimination are already intensively underway. The genome project deserves the continuing enthusiasm of the Congress as it ramps up to full strength over the next few years.

The fifth and final lesson is the need for improvement in scientific education. This sort of research is complex, and requires scientists with an in-depth understanding of a wide variety of fields. I am deeply concerned that the number of college and medical school graduates choosing careers in biomedical research is decreasing. Fears about lack of funding, especially over the last year or two, have certainly contributed to this trend. It is also clear that few high school students are currently exposed to the excitement and intellectual elegance of modern scientific research. To my mind this needs to be a major agenda item if we are to maintain our preeminence in the United States as the leader in this field.

In conclusion, the cloning of the CF gene represents a landmark, but it is only the start of what most of us hope will be a series of advances in ending the ravages of this devastating disease. With the gene in hand, a much broader array of approaches are now possible. We all look forward to the time, hopefully in the next decade, when this disease can be cured once and for all.

AMERICA CELEBRATES 21ST  
EARTH DAY

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to join the many citizens of New Hampshire and the rest of the Nation in celebrating the 21st annual Earth Day.

One of my highest priorities as a Member of Congress is to help protect the many beautiful natural resources that we in New Hampshire hold dearly. I am eager to address the many

threats to our environment, including acid rain, global warming, our over-reliance on fossil fuels and the staggering amount of solid waste we as a nation generate.

It is my hope that celebrations like Earth Day will heighten people's awareness about the many threats to the environment and the actions they can take to save our irreplaceable natural resources.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to act quickly and uniformly to ensure that the next generation and generations to come can enjoy this country's precious natural resources, in the same way that I enjoy hiking in New Hampshire's White Mountains, swimming in its many pristine lakes and camping in its miles of unblemished forestland.

We can begin to attack these problems at a local level by developing and sticking to conservation and recycling programs, which may be a little inconvenient in the short run, but will pay large dividends in the long run.

We as a nation simply generate far too much trash. If we don't slow the enormous production of solid waste which is clogging our landfills, we will be faced with the possibility of running out of landfill space.

In addition, citizens can make a difference at the local level by making sure their own vital wetland areas are protected from unrestrained or poorly planned development.

Mr. Speaker, following the theme of this year's Earth Day of individual environmental action, I would like to praise those people from New Hampshire who are already acting locally for the betterment of our planet.

In particular, I would like to pay tribute to my friend and constituents, Bruce Anderson, for his work as the National Director of Earth Day. He and I worked together for many years in the alternative energy field, and it is heartening to see him working nationally for a cause to which he is so deeply committed.

On a national level, I would like to urge my colleagues in the Congress to develop an aggressive national energy policy which helps to encourage the production of environmentally safe alternative energies, rather than continuing our reliance on fossil fuels and nuclear energy.

I was deeply disappointed with the President's national energy strategy which failed to address the need for development of new and safer energy resources. I had hoped he would use his leadership ability to make proposals that would go beyond our heavy dependence on fossil fuels and nuclear power, and that he would propose more innovative ways to deal our Nation's serious energy problems.

The development of alternative energies will not only help preserve our environmental resources, but will also lead us down the road to energy independence so we will no longer have to rely on people like Saddam Hussein for our energy needs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the 21st Earth Day and to work toward implementing the ideas that it raises.

TO HONOR THE NORTHWEST INDIANA HISPANIC COORDINATING COUNCIL

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to pay tribute to the Northwest Indiana Hispanic Coordinating Council on the occasion of its Third Annual Recognition/Installation Banquet to be held on Saturday, April 20, 1991.

The Hispanic Coordinating Council serves as the conduit for 44 Hispanic organizations in a four county area to exchange views and preserve and enrich a shared cultural heritage. The Hispanic Coordinating Council sponsors an annual series of seminars on Hispanic issues each November, produces a quarterly newsletter, *El Pregonero*, with a mailing list of over 3,000, has taken up the cause of justice on behalf of a poor Mexican immigrant who was beaten in a racially motivated attack and, called all citizens to prayer when the war in the Persian Gulf was imminent.

The officers to be inducted include: Benjamin T. Luna, president; Tony Barreda, vice president; Emie Hernandez, recorder; the Reverend Fernando de Cristobal, corresponding secretary; Roberta "Bobbi" Olah, administrative secretary, Juaoquin Rodriguez, treasurer; and, Ernesto R. Lopez, assistant treasurer. Judge Pro Tem Itzia Rivera will administer the oath to the officers and will also serve as the mistress of ceremonies for this evening.

The following will be honored for their service to the northwest Indiana community: the Union Benefica Mexicana, as community organization; Paul Hernandez, for contributions to labor; Dr. Sandra Martinez, for contributions to education; Lou Martinez, for exemplary service; Tim Mejia, for contributions to health services; the William Maldonado family, as outstanding family; Andy Trevino, as outstanding student athlete of the year; and, Jason Casiano, for his achievement as three-time State track champion.

Also being recognized are the top Hispanic academic and athletic achievers from the area's high schools. The following will be acknowledged as the top athlete in their respective high schools: Steve Jimenez, Andean High School; Desiderio Leyba, Bishop Noll Institute; Andy Trevino, Calumet High School; Abe Rivera, Clark High School; Robert Flores, East Chicago Central High School; Greg Ortiz, Emerson High School; Daryl Lopez, Griffith High School; Anthony Gil, Highland High School; Dan Barrasas, Hobart High School; Tony Morales, Isaac E. Elston High School; Chris Flores, Lake Central High School; Dan Mora, Lake Station High School; Anna Gonzalez, Lew Wallace High School; Victor Garcia, Merrillville High School; Alex Coriano III, Morton High School; Jeffrey E. Jorge, Munster High School; Jason Casiano, Portage High School; Frank Diaz, River Forest High School; Melinda Santiago, Michigan City Rogers High School; Felix Ortiz, West Side High School; Sergio del Real, Whiting High School; and, Julia Ramos, William Wirt High School.

Those being recognized as the top Academic Achiever include: Stephanie Roig, Andean High School; Carlos Cruz, Bishop Noll Institute; Anna Toledo, Calumet High School; Frank Maldonado, Clark High School; Maria Chagolla, East Chicago Central High School; Raquel Olmo, Emerson High School; Denise Castillo, Griffith High School; Deanna Cabrera, Highland High School; Robert Ponce, Hobart High School; Evelyn Roman, Horace Mann High School; Camille Gonzalez, Isaac E. Elston High School; Adam Vela, Lake Central High School; Sylvia Ochoa, Lake Station High School; Arturo Rodriguez, Lew Wallace High School; Matthew DeLoera, Lowell High School; Sandra Castellanos, Merrillville High School; Louis Martinez, Morton High School; Urzula E. Urzua, Munster High School; Maria Pallick, Portage High School; Jose Ochoa, River Forest High School; Lisa Perez, Michigan City Rogers High School; Maria Pena, West Side High School; Sylvia Corpus, Whiting High School; Alejandrina Guerrero, William Wirt High School; and Sam Carrasco, Illinois University High School.

On behalf of the First Congressional District of Indiana, I wish to extend my personal accolades to those being honored, as the entire northwest Indiana community has truly benefited and is richer because of their dedicated efforts.

DUTY SUSPENSION FOR DIAMOND TOOL BLANKS

**HON. BILL ARCHER**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, on April 18, I introduced H.R. 1929, a bill which would: First, extend the existing duty suspension for diamond tool and drill blanks; and second, correct a drafting error in the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988 pertaining to such tool and drill blanks.

Section 160 of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 created a new, temporary provision in the appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States—item 910.00—suspending duty through December 31, 1987, on diamond tool and drill blanks. A major effect of that provision, which I had introduced, was to reduce drilling costs to the oil and gas industry.

In April of 1987, I introduced a bill, which would have extended the duty suspension beyond December 31, 1987—H.R. 2033, 100th Congress. While that bill did not pass before the end of 1987, eventually, on November 10, 1988, the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988 was enacted which, in section 9004(a)(23), extended the duty suspension provided by item 910.00 until December 31, 1992. Section 1 of the bill which I have introduced today would continue the duty suspension for 3 additional years.

Section 3 of the bill would make a technical correction to the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988. Specifically, because of an oversight in drafting, the effective date of the duty suspension in that legislation was the date of enactment, November 10, 1988, rather than January 1, 1988, which would have pro-

vided the intended result of affording continuity in duty-free treatment for diamond tool and drill blanks. As a consequence of the drafting error, duties never intended by Congress were paid on entries of diamond tool and drill blanks in 1988. Section 3 of my bill, which is faithful to the intent of the 1988 legislation, would remedy the oversight and permit the re-liquidation of the affected entries with duty refunds.

A TRIBUTE TO JAN KARSKI

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to a man of heroic stature. Jan Karski, well known for his courage in resisting the Nazi occupation in Poland, was last week awarded the Eisenhower Liberation Medal during the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council's Day of Remembrance 1991. The ceremony took place in the rotunda of our National Capitol.

Jan Karski was a 25-year-old native of Lodz, Poland, when the Nazi war machine rolled into his country. Eventually he was captured and transported to a prison camp. After several months in captivity, Mr. Karski escaped and entered German-occupied Poland. This was the beginning of his heroic odyssey.

In Poland, he joined the anti-Nazi underground and was assigned very dangerous and sensitive missions that utilized his vast knowledge of languages. In one such mission, he was acting as a courier between the underground movement and the Polish Government-in-exile in France. In 1940, he was arrested by the Gestapo in Slovakia and subjected to ruthless punishment.

Realizing that he knew many of the underground's secrets, Karski feared he would buckle under the Nazi's violent coercive measures. As a diversionary tactic, he slit his wrists with a razor he had hidden into his shoe. While in the hospital he sought to contact the underground to communicate his desperate situation. Feigning imminent death, he was taken by nuns to a chapel for his last confession. As the priest was administering the rite, Karski whispered, "Father, there is this place, on this street, at this number; I am Witold" [his code name]. Two days later, he escaped with the help of the underground without compromising their secrets.

During the war, Karski's reputation as a freedom fighter grew. He met with allied leaders to share his experience of Nazi atrocities. Probably the most celebrated meeting was that with President Franklin Roosevelt in the White House in August 1943. Their exchange led, among other things, to the creation of the War Refugee Board.

With notoriety came increased risk. Finally, his prominent standing as an underground leader precluded his return to active duty in the resistance. In 1944, he began a public speaking tour of the United States and England and authored many articles about his experiences with the underground. He published

a book entitled *Story of a Secret State*, which became a Book-of-the-Month Club selection.

After the war, Mr. Karski decided to remain in the United States and became a U.S. citizen in 1954. He is now professor emeritus of government at Georgetown University here in Washington, DC.

Professor Karski has dedicated his life to the remembrance of the Holocaust. He writes:

The Lord assigned me a role to speak and write during the war, when—as it seemed to me—it might help. It did not.

Furthermore, when the war came to its end, I learned that the governments, the leaders, the scholars, the writers did not know what had been happening to the Jews. They were taken by surprise. The murder of six million innocents was a secret.

Then, I became a Jew like the family of my wife. All of them perished in the ghettos, in the concentration camps, in the gas chambers, so all murdered Jews became my family.

But I am a Christian Jew. I am a practicing Catholic. Although I am not a heretic, still my faith tells me the second Original Sin has been committed by humanity: through commission, or omission, or self-imposed ignorance, or insensitivity, or self-interest, or hypocrisy, or heartless rationalization.

This sin will haunt humanity to the end of time.

It does haunt me, and I want it to be so.

Mr. Speaker, I had the good fortune to meet Mr. Karski at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council's Days of Remembrance 1991. To look into Mr. Karski's eyes is to look into the eyes of a hero. In them are etched a gallant past most worthy of this distinguished body's praise. I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to him today.

**OFFICER WILLIAM KARALIS  
REVIVES STRICKEN BABY GIRL**

**HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 22, 1991*

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Police Officer William Karalis for going above and beyond the call of duty.

While on his regular patrol in Pawtucket, RI, Officer Karalis came across a frantic man clutching his baby girl, Crystal C. Santell. The baby had stopped breathing for 3 to 4 minutes. Without hesitation Officer Karalis administered CPR and revived the infant.

In only his first time in a life or death situation Officer Karalis acted immediately and decisively in coming to the aid of the baby girl. It is only for this reason that Crystal is still alive today. His actions are a tribute to the police force and the community of Pawtucket, RI.

It is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity to congratulate William Karalis on this courageous act. I extend my best wishes to him for a successful future in the police force. I request that the following article be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Pawtucket Journal-Bulletin, Apr. 12, 1991]

**POLICE OFFICER REVIVES STRICKEN INFANT**

(By W. Zachary Malinowski)

PAWTUCKET.—Police Officer William Karalis was patrolling downtown late Monday afternoon when a shirtless, shoeless man flagged him down in the pouring rain.

The man, later identified as Luis Ortega, was cradling a baby girl in his arms.

"He was frantic," Karalis said. "He said, 'I've got a baby and it hasn't been breathing for three or four minutes!'"

The baby's face was blue. There was no heartbeat or pulse.

For the first time, Karalis, 23, found himself with a life-or-death situation.

"I was very nervous when (the baby) was first handed to me," he said. "She didn't look too good."

Karalis, who had taken a refresher course in cardiopulmonary resuscitation four months ago, went to work.

He placed the baby in the back seat of his cruiser. Then he lifted her head ever so slightly and blew two quick bursts of oxygen into her lungs.

"The baby started crying," Karalis said: "I mean, really loud."

Rescue workers arrived minutes later and the 10-month-old infant, Crystal C. Santell, of 112 Rand St., Central Falls, was taken to Memorial Hospital. She was listed in good condition yesterday. It could not be determined exactly what was wrong with the baby.

"Excellent job by the kid," said Cmdr. Richard E. DeLyoun, referring to Karalis. "He went right to work on the baby. It showed a lot of courage."

Police Chief John W. Tomlinson rewarded Karalis by giving him two days off with pay.

The events leading to Karalis's life-saving effort in Pawtucket started a mile away in Central Falls. Central Falls Lt. Joseph Costa said police received a call about 5 p.m. that a woman was screaming at Rand and Dexter Streets.

The woman was Linda Burgus, the baby's mother.

"That woman was hysterical," Costa said. "We couldn't get the story straight." Initially police said, they thought the infant had been abducted.

Police said that Ortega, the baby's stepfather, discovered that the baby had stopped breathing. He bolted from the family's second-floor apartment with the infant.

Ortega, who does not have a telephone or car, ran about 20 yards to Dexter Street and stopped a passing car. A young man picked them up and drove toward the hospital in Pawtucket.

Ortega and the driver, concerned that they were running out of time, stopped Karalis at Church Street and Park Place.

The driver, whom police have not been able to identify, drove away after the police officer helped Ortega and his stepdaughter.

Handling a baby was not foreign to Karalis, who joined the police force less than two years ago.

Yesterday, after he recounted how he saved the baby, Karalis doffed his police cap. Inside was a snapshot of Jessica, his 2-year-old daughter.

HONORING U.S. MARINE CORP CPL.  
MICHAEL CREANZA

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 22, 1991*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to extend the thanks and appreciation of the Bronx community and our entire Nation to U.S. Marine Corps Cpl. Michael Creanza, who recently returned home from service in the Persian Gulf.

I know that the Creanza family is proud of Michael's outstanding accomplishments, and his neighbors in the Bronx are glad to see him return home, especially after the dangerous tour of duty he served. During a mission to clear out enemy bunkers in Kuwait, Corporal Creanza and his colleagues fell victim to a hidden, booby-trapped grenade. One marine was killed in the explosion and Michael was riddled with shrapnel in his legs, arm, and chest.

Thanks to expert aid from medics and military hospital personnel. Corporal Creanza is well on the way to recovery. He has displayed tremendous courage and dedication to his country, as have thousands of his colleagues who served in the Persian Gulf. Our Nation is grateful to have men and women of such high quality in our Armed Forces, and the Morris Park community in the Bronx is especially proud to count Cpl. Michael Creanza as a soldier who has served his country with great distinction. We thank him and wish him good health and much success in the future.

**THE CLONING OF THE CYSTIC FIBROSIS GENE: AN AMERICAN BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH SUCCESS STORY**

**HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 22, 1991*

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, this is the third and last extension of remarks that I will make regarding the March 13, 1991, Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus' briefing on cystic fibrosis. The text below is the text of Dr. Richard Boucher, professor and director, Cystic Fibrosis Research Center, University of North Carolina:

REMARKS BY RICHARD C. BOUCHER, JR., M.D.

I should like to thank the Congressional Caucus for inviting me to participate in this meeting. As it appears to be customary, perhaps I should give you some background about my position. I am a physician (M.D.) researcher who directs a Cystic Fibrosis Research Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. This research center spans a wide spectrum of interests from very basic science research projects to clinical studies of novel drugs. The theme of the Center is heavily directed toward taking novel basic science observations and, as rapidly as is safe and accurate, translating them into new therapeutic treatment for cystic fibrosis patients. Directing this type of center is an enviable role for an investigator, like myself, who is fortunate enough to oscillate between patient care oriented medicine and

basic science research. Being able to participate in both arenas is, I believe, a rather unique virtue of the system that has been developed in the United States university-based bio-medical research community. Judging from my many contacts with postdoctoral fellows from abroad, and visits to many research communities outside the United States, it appears that this is an enviable system. One hopes that it will persist.

As was discussed previously, cystic fibrosis is a complicated disease with multiple puzzling manifestations. The variety of symptoms reflects the fact that everybody is "genetically different" and now with the cloning of the CF gene, we recognize that the diversity of signs also reflects the different mutations of the CF gene that appear to yield different functional consequences. The diversity of the manifestations of this disease made it difficult to generate a unified concept of the pathophysiology of CF. Without such knowledge, rational development of efficient drug therapy is slow, expensive, and often disappointing. I should like to discuss with you how the cloning of the cystic fibrosis gene has changed our approach to thinking about treating this devastating disease and the challenges that will confront us in the future in this endeavor.

First, the cloning of the CF gene will allow insights into the normal function of the protein coded for by this gene in cells that are affected by CF, and how the mutations in this gene and, consequently abnormalities in the protein, lead to disease. Several techniques are utilized to gain these insights. First, the sequence of amino acids coded by the gene can be examined by computer assisted technologies to gain insights into the possible structure of the protein and its near relatives in the biological kingdom. Whereas these types of data are "soft", they do at a minimum direct future experimentation. Second, the gene can be isolated and placed in vehicles or "vectors" that allow the gene to be placed into a cell and "turned on" to produce multiple copies of the protein. The protein can then be studied at the functional, i.e., physiologic level, and biochemical levels. Armed with this knowledge, rational ways to (1) restore functions of the CF protein, and/or (2) bypass the defective protein become feasible and exciting.

The capability of generating by modern recombinant biotechnologic techniques large quantities of the CF protein opens up a second avenue for new therapy. Based on experience with replacement of the abnormal protein in other genetic diseases, e.g., hemophilia and hereditary emphysemas, it is rational to consider replacement of the defective protein by pharmaceutical administration. At least two types of research are underway to investigate the feasibility of this approach. First, the location of the protein in the cell must be identified. The CF proteins that are expressed in cell types developed as "protein-factories" under the control of modern expression vectors can be used to raise antibodies which then are used to mark the location of the CF protein in the cell. Next, techniques for making large quantities of the CF protein and packaging it in an effective delivery device are required. The hypothesis to be tested in cystic fibrosis is that the CF protein will be therapeutically effective delivered to the surfaces of the airways of the lung. Thus, we must and are conceiving of ways delivering the protein in aerosols or fine sprays to the human lung. This approach has the virtue of simplicity and probably little toxicity.

Finally, the availability of the CF gene raises the possibility of "gene therapy". In

cystic fibrosis, it is known that the parents of cystic fibrosis patients typically are gene carriers. As indicated previously, a carrier has one normal cystic fibrosis gene and the mutated or abnormal cystic fibrosis gene. As best we can determine, the parents (carriers) of CF patients are perfectly normal functionally. Thus, the hypothesis underlying gene therapy in CF is that if we add to affected cells the normal CF gene, we shall convert CF cells to "heterozygote" cells that will function normally. The availability of the normal copy of the CF gene makes this type of therapy feasible and highly attractive. At present, a number of vectors are being tested that would efficiently deliver the CF gene to affected cells. The exciting possibility is that the lung may be particularly suitable for therapy by the genetic route. One can envision a variety of "vectors" being delivered to the lung by an aerosol for delivery of the curative normal CF gene.

I must add a note of caution. Despite the fact that CF basic science research has been proceeding at a speed that is both bewildering and gratifying, direct translation of this new knowledge to patient care has been painfully slow. In part, this slow pace reflects the normal time that it takes to develop therapies from basic science insights. But perhaps, most important, the delay reflects the difficulty of asking questions about the efficacy of new therapies in people with a chronic disease. Whereas the "bottom line" for basic research into disease pathogenesis is transference of knowledge to new therapies for patients, clinical research will likely always be rate limiting. This fact reflects at least three causes. First people are people, and not yeasts, and we cannot control all the variables that we would prefer in a most rigorous scientific fashion. Thus, to deal with all of the "noise" of complex organisms, we must study a large number of subjects. Size increases the complexity of any clinical research project. Second, the time duration of the clinical trial or "experiment" in chronic diseases is often agonizingly long. Whereas an experiment using recombinant DNA technologies in laboratories can be performed in a matter of weeks, it often takes years to test whether or not a drug is truly effective in slowing the progression of a chronic disease like cystic fibrosis. Third, the costs of clinical research are extraordinarily high. This fact reflects in part the large numbers of patients that are often involved. A corollary of the difficulty in performing clinical research is that it is more difficult to attract physicians to this form of investigation. The rewards in this type of research are very intermittent, and the failure of a single experiment or trial which lasts several years can effectively terminate a research career. The disadvantages of this form of research are directly reflected on the declining numbers of MDs that are attracted to this arena. This is clearly an area that must be addressed if we are to continue the efficient transfer of information from basic research to the patient.

One possible way to circumventing some of the delay in clinical research is to utilize animal models of diseases. In cystic fibrosis, there has been no animal model for this disease, and this deficiency has greatly slowed progress. Again, with the availability of the CF gene, generating useful animal models of this disease becomes possible. Specifically, it is now theoretically possible to generate mouse models of this disease. Such a model would greatly facilitate the screening of new compounds for efficacy in slowing the progression of this disease and would greatly as-

ist us in evaluating the safety of novel, including genetic, therapeutic approaches. It is clear that a decision to make such a mouse has to be made with the balances of animal considerations and patient care considerations addressed. My perspective is that the generation of this model is morally defensible because it could save hundreds to thousands of lives of CF patients.

In summary, the cloning of the CF gene has been a marvelous achievement. However, it has posed a challenge to all of us in cystic fibrosis research communities to utilize this extraordinary discovery to further patient care. It is clear from the fact that the average age of the CF patient in 1991 is still 27 years of age, that efforts have to be redoubled to develop new therapies for treating this disease. It appears quite feasible that within the next three to five years pharmaceutical agents will be available to arrest the progression of lung disease in these patients. The hope is that these agents would be either satisfactory themselves, or will "hold the line" until gene therapy, which is potentially curative, becomes available in a safe form. These hopes require continued high levels of support for a combination of basic and clinical research efforts. Only the coordinated activities of both of these forms of research can lead to a timely eradication of the ills of this disease.

#### LEGISLATION TO TEMPORARILY SUSPEND THE DUTY ON CERTAIN CHLORINATED SYNTHETIC RUBBER

HON. THOMAS J. RIDGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to temporarily suspend the duty on certain chlorinated synthetic rubber [CSR] entering the United States. As of February 15, 1989, the last domestic manufacturer of CSR, the Hercules Corp. of Wilmington, DE, discontinued all commercial production and sale of CSR. Presently, all domestic users who utilize CSR are now forced to purchase this product from foreign sources.

While some domestic chemical manufacturers have been able to develop substitute products for CSR, it is nonetheless the case that for certain manufacturing processes these substitutes are of inferior quality. For instance, a company in my district that depends heavily on CSR has found substitute products to be inferior and inadequate for its use where high viscosity grades of CSR are required.

Therefore, my legislation seeks to temporarily suspend the duty on CSR with viscosity grades ranging from 125 to 300. Where the domestic manufacture of CSR having completely ceased and substitute products have proved inferior for a given range of uses, it is clearly no longer necessary to keep in place duties that only raise the costs of production to our manufacturers trying to stay competitive in a world market.

**A SPECIAL SALUTE TO THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST HUNGARIAN REFORMED CHURCH OF CLEVELAND**

**HON. LOUIS STOKES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to join in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the First Hungarian Reformed Church. The church, which is located at 10706 Buckeye Road in Cleveland, has the remarkable distinction of being the oldest Hungarian background congregation in the United States. On Saturday, May 4, the church will hold a special service to mark this golden anniversary. Rev. Frank A. Endrei serves as the pastor and Rev. William E. Nyerges as assistant pastor for the church.

Founded in 1891, the First Hungarian Reformed Church over the years has established itself as spiritual cornerstone for the residents of Cleveland. The church remains steadfast in its commitment to improving the quality of life for its congregation as well as the people of Cleveland.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to share with my colleagues the historical highlights of the First Hungarian Reformed Church.

I hope my colleagues will join me in saluting the First Hungarian Reformed Church on its golden anniversary.

**HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS: FIRST HUNGARIAN REFORMED CHURCH OF CLEVELAND, OH**

1891-1891

1891—May 3: First Church. The first established Hungarian Reformed church in America was organized in the Trinity Reformed Church on the corner of Madison (the present East 79th Street) and Rawlings Avenues by Reverend Gustav Juranyi with about 60 members. Reverend Juranyi arrived from Hungary, sent by the Reformed Church of Hungary through mediation of the German-background Reformed church in the United States. He began the organizing work among the Hungarian Protestants of Cleveland.

1892—May 19: Reverend Juranyi secured the charter for the church.

1893—February 13: The congregation purchased property on East 79th to be the future location for the church building. Purchase price was \$1,800.

1894—A wooden church building was constructed; the cornerstone was placed on September 23.

November 25: The dedication of the church building took place with great celebration. Reverend Juranyi resigned unexpectedly and returned to Hungary.

1894—The second pastor, Reverend Alexander Harsanyi, took over the administration of the congregation. In a short time, the debt left from the construction of the church was paid off. The first parsonage was built adjoining the church.

1899—The third pastor, Reverend Alexander Csutoros oversaw construction of the second building known as the "stone church" on East 79th Street. The beautiful stone church was dedicated on Memorial Day, 1904.

1905—The Ladies Sick Benefit Society was organized.

1911—Reverend Alex Csutoros resigned upon receiving a call to the pastorate of Siter, Hungary. Reverend Alexander Toth became the fourth pastor.

1914—The Lorantffy Society was organized. The congregation of the First Church was split as the First Magyar Presbyterian Church was formed. Reverend Julius Kish from Pittsburgh's Western Theological Seminary became its first pastor serving until 1926. A wooden church was built on East 103rd and Buckeye, which the congregation used from 1915 to 1918.

1916—The Reformed Congregation celebrated its 25th Silver Anniversary with three-day nationwide festivities. The congregation bought a house on Buckeye and East 123rd Street since many members were moving "up on the hill" from the old 79th Street area.

1917—The Ladies Aid Society (Nőegylet) of the Presbyterian Congregation was organized.

1918—The Presbyterian Congregation built their brick church on East 126th and Buckeye to provide a convenient worship location for those who lived on "Upper Buckeye."

1922—Reverend Alexander Toth left congregation to assume a professorship at Franklin-Marshall College in Lancaster, PA.

1923—Reverend Dr. Joseph Herczegh became the fifth pastor of the Reformed Congregation. The congregation decided to purchase property in the upper Buckeye area, but struggling with debt, could not yet execute the plan.

1924—March 23: The Church and School Aid Society of the Reformed congregation was formed, the Templom Segélyző.

1925—March: The Reformed congregation purchased one acre of land on the corner of East Boulevard and Buckeye Road for \$28,000, which, with taxes amounted to \$40,000.

1929—Dr. Joseph Herczegh left the congregation for one year to teach in the Theological Seminary at Papa, Hungary.

1932—Education center with the Bethlen Hall was built and dedicated by the First Hungarian Reformed Church under the leadership of Mr. Emery Kiraly, the teacher of the congregation and the chairman of the building committee. Reverend Herczegh personally undertook a campaign to walk door-to-door to collect for the construction of the church.

1927—Reverend Bela Basho became the second pastor of the Presbyterian congregation.

1929—Reverend Stephen W. Csutoros became the third pastor of the Presbyterian congregation. He and the church helped many impoverished people during the Depression.

1940—Reverend Csutoros maintained an effective radio ministry until 1959, which was broadcast locally and in Europe.

1941—The 50th anniversary of the Reformed congregation was held.

1947—April 27: The Reverend Dr. Joseph Herczegh resigned and accepted a call to California.

June: Reverend Dr. Stephen Szabo became the pastor of the Reformed congregation.

1948—March: On the 100th anniversary of the Hungarian Fight for Freedom, the national convention of the Hungarian Reformed Federation of America was held in the buildings of the Reformed Church, followed in April by the Magyar Synod meeting.

April: Bethlen Kata Circle was organized for the young married women of the Reformed Church. The groundbreaking ceremony for the new church was held April 11.

June 20: Placement of cornerstone of the new cathedral-style church.

Summer: The Children's Choir was organized.

December 12: A banquet was held to celebrate the completion of the walls of the new church.

1949—January 1: The new Reformed Church constitution was formally adopted and took effect.

September 4: Four thousand people attended the dedication of the new church, the largest and most beautiful of all Hungarian churches of this time period.

1951—May 27: Dr. Stephen Szabo was elected by Magyar Synod to the presidency.

1957—The 8th anniversary of the new Reformed Church building was celebrated with the burning of the \$120,000 mortgage paper. During the year, 250 refugees of the 1956 Hungarian Freedom Fight were sponsored and settled by the congregation. In 1956, Reverend Csutoros went to Austria to help many homeless refugees find their way to Cleveland. He and the Presbyterian congregation also did a great deal to help the new refugees get started in America.

1958—August 20: The Women's Guild of the First Hungarian Reformed Church was organized.

1959—The Reformed congregation reached the highest number of communicants (3,474) throughout the history of the congregation.

1963—May: Dr. Stephen Szabo was honored by the Magyar Synod and received the Right Reverend ecclesiastical title as lifetime honorary president. He was also entrusted with editorship of their publication, *The Reformátusok Lapja*.

1964—September 20: The dedication of the Bronze Plaques in the vestibule marked the 15th anniversary of the Reformed Church sanctuary. The Lorantffy Society celebrated its 50th Anniversary. The Reverend Anthony Carter was consecrated for his mission work in Japan.

1966—May 15: The 75th anniversary of the First Hungarian Reformed Church included the dedication of the new "Grand 100" church organ.

1969—September 14: The 20th anniversary of the Reformed Church building was commemorated with the dedication of a bronze plaque to Margaret Szabo in the vestibule. Reverend Csutoros retired and was elected Pastor Emeritus of the First Magyar Presbyterian Church.

1969—Reverend Frank A. Endrei became the fourth pastor of The Presbyterian church. Faith building weekend conferences were held at the church with guest speakers, some from Hungary. Weekly Bible Studies in English and Hungarian were established.

1971—September 19: "Ode to the Loyalty of First," written by the Rt. Reverend Dr. Stephen Szabo with music composed by Leslie Kondorsy was presented by the Chapel Choir and Festival Orchestra for the 80th anniversary of First Church.

1974—June 9: Templom Segelyzo of the Reformed congregation celebrated its 50th anniversary.

The First Magyar Presbyterian Church celebrated its 60th anniversary together with the 60th anniversary in the ministry of its first pastor, Rev. Julius Kish and the 50th anniversary in the ministry of its third pastor Reverend Stephen W. Csutoros.

1975—William E. Nyerges becomes student pastor at the Reformed Church while studying at Ashland Theological Seminary.

1977—May 22: Dr. Stephen Szabo's 30th anniversary in The Reformed Church and 50th of his ministry. The church was designated as a historic, cultural and architectural landmark by the Cleveland Landmarks Commission.

1981—October 18: The 90th anniversary of the organization of the First Hungarian Reformed Church was celebrated with great festivity and the dedication of new bronze plaques.

October 25: Ordination of Reverend William Nyerges. He serves as part time associate pastor 1981-1984.

1983—Dr. Stephen Szabo retired and was elected Pastor Emeritus. The Women's Guild of the Reformed congregation celebrated its 25th anniversary.

August 1: Stephen Nagy assumed duties as the seventh pastor of the First Hungarian Reformed Church. Attendance and donations increased. The Reformed congregation considered building a new church and formed a site committee.

1985—June: Stephan Nagy resigned. Land was purchased in Walton Hills for the new church.

1986—Reverend Stephen T. Szilagyi became the eighth pastor of the First Hungarian Reformed Church. Its constitution and by-laws were published.

1988—The First Hungarian Reformed Church organized a trip for 83 people to travel to Hungary to explore their heritage; the youth performed Hungarian dances.

Summer: After months of discussions, the Reformed and Presbyterian congregations voted to worship together.

September 11: The First Magyar Presbyterian Church congregation was formally welcomed into the First Hungarian Reformed Church to worship together, but to remain separate congregations.

December: Both congregations voted to unite and to have the two pastors serve together as co-pastors.

1989—March: The Presbyterian church on East 126th Street was sold.

April: Reverend Stephen T. Szilagyi left to become pastor of the United Church of Christ in Conneaut, Ohio.

June: The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, USA officially dismissed the First Magyar Presbyterian Church with its financial assets and parsonage into the Calvin Synod of the United Church of Christ. The union of the two churches was finalized and Reverend Frank Endrei became the ninth pastor of the newly united congregation. After being apart since 1914, now, by God's grace we joined together again.

1990—May: Reverend William Nyerges became Assistant Pastor.

September 9: The groundbreaking ceremony for the new chapel and church hall was held.

December: Dr. Mihaly Tapolyai was ordained at our church to teach, preach counsel and do other mission work in Transylvania.

1991—Construction of our new chapel and church hall on Alexander Road in Walton Hills is anticipated to take place during 1991. The reunited First Hungarian Reformed Church, now numbering 564 members, gives thanks to our great God as it celebrates the 100th anniversary of the congregation.

**BUDGET RESOLUTION**

**HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, the budget resolution proposes a \$350 million increase over the fiscal year 1991 level for the Head

Start Program, which would permit the program to serve 72,000 more children, and increase the percentage of eligible children served from 32 to 36 percent. This increase is nearly four times more than the increase proposed by the administration. And I rise today to applaud the budget committee for its vigilance and foresight.

Access to early childhood education is a crucial prerequisite for ensuring equal educational opportunity in America. Head Start has proven to be vital to the education success of students by preparing them for learning by the time they enter first grade. Early childhood education must be made available to all American children.

Our educational system must teach our students not only reading, writing, arithmetic; it must also teach them how to think and how to learn, "higher order skills."

The statistics are dramatic:

Fifty-one percent of students who didn't attend Head Start became school dropouts compared to only 33 percent of those who did attend Head Start.

Fifty-one percent of non-Head Start kids were arrested at some time in their lives, compared to only 31 percent of kids who had the benefits of Head Start.

Thirty-two percent of the non-Head Start kids ended up on welfare, compared to only 18 percent of the Head Start kids.

Sixty-one percent of the non-Head Start kids were illiterate, while thirty-eight percent of the Head Start kids ended up illiterate.

Thirty-two percent of the non-Head Start kids, less than one-third, were ever able to get continuous, systematic employment. Fifty-one percent of the Head Start kids ended up being employed a decade and a half or two decades later.

Twenty-one percent of the non-Head Start kids went to college or vocational school. Thirty-eight percent of the Head Start kids a decade and a half later either went to college or to some kind of vocational school.

We don't need any more proof than what these statistics tell us about what a small investment in a child's future is able to achieve in terms of a spectacular record of success.

**FAMILY DAY CARE PROVIDER TAX SIMPLIFICATION ACT**

**HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, last year Congress overwhelmingly passed legislation that would strengthen the system of providing child care in our country. An integral part of that child care system is the family day care provider. Family day care, which is preferred by many parents, affords the option of a more individualized, home atmosphere by caregivers, many of whom are themselves parents. By our actions last Congress and in earlier years, we have attempted to encourage the family day care option.

In fact, in the Tax Reduction and Simplification Act of 1977, Congress set forward its intention that those who provide home day care

for children, the elderly and the disabled be allowed a more lenient standard for record-keeping, a view that was reinforced in the 1986 tax reform bill. As this standard has been interpreted, it has allowed home day care providers reasonable use of their homes in their businesses as opposed to proving an actual use or exclusive use standard such as required for home offices, for example. The reason for a more lenient standard was the view that home day care providers should spend their time in giving care, supervision, and attention to those entrusted to them, without being required to keep logs or other burdensome records of home space use.

However, in a technical service memorandum issued recently to a Minnesota day care provider, the Internal Revenue Service made clear that it interpreted section 280A(c)(4)(C) to be applied to each room of a family day care home on the basis of its actual business use. While the technical advice memorandum did not specifically state that day care providers would have to keep detailed logs of room use, it is logical to assume that such information would have to be supplied in case of audit. As you know, once IRS enforcement procedures are begun, the burden of proof is with the taxpayer. In this case, a day care provider who did not have detailed information would be placed at a distinct disadvantage.

I believe that there is a more equitable and easier way to determine use of space for home day care. As set forward in the bill I am introducing today, deductions will be allowed for areas of the home regularly used in the day care business at least one hour per day where the rooms are used for 80 percent of the days that the day care facility is open for business. Deductible areas are measured as a portion of the total square footage of the home. A home is considered used for business purposes when the children (or clients) being cared for are present, or when the day care provider is conducting business activities such as cleaning, cooking, activity preparation, or recordkeeping.

Under this bill, which is identical to S. 840 introduced by my colleague Senator DURENBERGER, utility expense accounting would also be simplified. Utility expenses, including electric, gas and fuel oil, and telephone expenses would be deductible in proportion to the numbers of hours out of the year that the home is used in the day care business.

As it stands, the technical advice memorandum has been applied only to a taxpayer in Minnesota. However, it is likely that this actual use standard will be consistently applied by the IRS nationwide. I think Congress once again needs to make our intent clear. We wish to encourage family day care providers to stay in business and not discourage them by burdensome recordkeeping. I urge my colleagues to review this legislation and join me in co-sponsoring this reaffirmation of congressional intent.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ROOSEVELT PANTHERS, STATE BASKETBALL CHAMPS

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the achievements of the Roosevelt High School basketball team. I do not have to remind my colleagues of the preeminent position basketball has in Indiana and the intensity that it is played and observed. The Roosevelt Panthers recently won their second State championship and they deserve to be honored and recognized. Indeed, the Indiana General Assembly and Gov. Evan Bayh proclaimed Tuesday, April 16, as Gary Roosevelt Panthers Day in the State of Indiana.

Roosevelt High School, located in Gary, IN, is known for many great things, not the least of which is its outstanding tradition of producing top-flight basketball players. These young men are widely known for their skill, competitiveness, and sportsmanship. I am one who believes that students learn a great deal from the experience of competing in sports at this level.

This year's Roosevelt Panthers team consists of: Michael Hudson, Jeffrey Graham, Antonio Lee, Glenin Robinson, Ryan Harding, Rickie Wedlow, Carlos Floyd, Darryl Woods, Justin Harris, Carlos Murray, Tyrone Hunter, Richard Berry, Jamie Smith, and manager Rodrick Ward.

Of course the team's success is not only due to the players. Without fine coaching, they would not have achieved the tournament victory. Head coach, Ron Heflin, and his staff of assistants—Ron Broome, Benny Dorsey, Glenn Miller, and Richard Johnson—should take great pride in the Panthers' efforts. Additionally, I would be remiss if I did not commend the parents and families of the players. Perhaps they play the most important role in molding these champions.

On behalf of all the residents of northwest Indiana, I commend each of these individuals for their outstanding achievements. They have done their families, school, and city proud.

THE BRONX MUSEUM OF THE ARTS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, 20 years after its founding, the Bronx Museum of the Arts stands as a tribute to the amazing diversity and richness of the visual arts. I rise today to offer my congratulations to everyone who has contributed to the success of the museum over the past two decades, and to also offer thanks to them on behalf of the Bronx community for the inspiration they have brought to so many people.

From its beginning days in the rotunda of the Bronx County Courthouse to its newly renovated and improved facilities, the Bronx Mu-

seum of the Arts has been a place to learn and appreciate art from many nations and traditions. The museum's permanent collection, for example, features the works of artists from Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as American artists who trace their ancestry to these areas.

The Bronx Museum's rich tradition extends to its cultural and community programs, which also celebrate ethnic diversity and creative innovation. With a special emphasis on children, the Bronx Museum sponsors workshops, group tours, and an extensive education program. The museum is an integral part of the community and a reflection of our Bronx neighborhoods, people, and traditions.

Under the direction of its executive director, Luis Cancel, the Bronx Museum has made its greatest strides in recent years. Even as the museum continues to expand its facilities and programs, plans are in the works for further growth. The entire Bronx community looks to Bronx Museum of the Arts to continue to enrich our lives, and we thank all those who have helped us.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to call your attention to a happy anniversary. This month marks the 125th year of the noble work of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The ASPCA was born in the 19th century, in a society that knew little kindness to animals. Blood sports like dogfighting and bear-baiting were popular. Sheep, calves, cows, and pigs were hauled to market in an agony of broken legs and gouged eyes. Horses were regularly lashed, beaten, and clubbed.

Into this brutal climate stepped Henry Bergh. A strong-willed and compassionate New Yorker, Henry Bergh resigned an important post in President Lincoln's Government to combat cruelty to animals. Lobbying his friends in New York State and city government, Henry Bergh eventually won a charter for the organization he would lead for 22 years—the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Since its founding on April 10, 1886, the ASPCA has led the struggle for humane treatment of animals. Only 9 days after its creation, the ASPCA sought and won passage of the Nation's first anticruelty law, prohibiting the neglect, injury, or killing of any animal in New York State.

Since then, the ASPCA has played an instrumental role in protecting animals in the United States and throughout the world. In the last decade alone, the ASPCA spent almost \$100 million on direct care and advocacy programs for animals, sheltered over 1 million animals, and gave veterinary care to over 300,000 animals. Comprising over 350,000 members, the ASPCA actively educates mil-

lions of Americans from coast to coast about humane stewardship of animals.

Yet, sadly, Mr. Speaker, the work of the ASPCA is far from finished. As we in Congress well know, animals continue to suffer abuses at human hands. In response, the ASPCA and other American animal protection organizations have issued a series of resolutions on animal care for the next decade. I submit these joint resolutions for the careful consideration of the House.

New York City, I am proud to conclude, continues its original commitment to the humane care of animals. The national headquarters of the ASPCA, which features an adoption center, animal hospital, and animal center, is located in my congressional district, the 16th of New York. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the ASPCA on 125 years of eminent work in animal rights and wish it further success in the next 125.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS FOR THE 1990S BY AMERICAN ANIMAL PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS

INTRODUCTION

In order to establish the 1990s as a decade of rapid progress in diminishing the pain and suffering that billions of animals experience each year in laboratories, on farms, in the wild, as pets, in sports and entertainment, in exhibits and work situations, the undersigned humane organizations, representing millions of concerned American citizens have adopted the following Resolutions to promote and guide both individual and joint efforts on behalf of these animals who are so much in need of our immediate and compassionate care and protection.

NONVIOLENCE

Whereas the foundation of the animal protection movement is that it is wrong to harm others; and

Whereas threats and acts of violence against people and willful destruction and theft of property have been associated with the animal protection movement; therefore be it

Resolved that we oppose threats and acts of violence against people and willful destruction and theft of property.

Resolved that we shall energetically work to reduce, as rapidly as possible, the massive pain and suffering of billions of animals through non-violent means.

LABORATORY ANIMALS

Whereas millions of animals are confined and subjected to experimentation and testing in research, testing and educational facilities each year, and

Whereas current laws and regulations do not require or actively encourage corporations and institutions to reduce animal use, pain or suffering, nor develop and implement alternatives; and

Whereas many corporations and institutions continue to perform the classic Lethal Dose 50% test (LD50), the Draize test, and other needless and outdated tests which cause suffering and death to millions of laboratory animals; and

Whereas the United States Food & Drug Administration has stated that it does not require use of the classic LD50 test but has not stated which tests it would find acceptable in lieu of the classic LD50; and

Whereas the United States Department of Agriculture has arbitrarily excluded rats,

mice, birds and farm animals used for research and testing purposes from the protection of the federal Animal Welfare Act despite the fact that rats and mice are estimated to comprise more than 90% of animals used in laboratories; and

Whereas a number of states exempt research and testing on animals from the protection of anti-cruelty statutes; and

Whereas the public, through taxation, pays for much of the research and testing involving animals, and therefore should have free access to information about the use of animals in laboratories; therefore, be it

Resolved that we shall initiate and support legislation, regulations, litigation and shareholder proposals that encourage corporations and institutions to promote and implement alternatives, thereby reducing animal use, pain and suffering. Some of the initiatives we support are to:

Ban the classic LD50 test.

Ban the Draize rabbit eye test in cosmetic and household product testing.

Eliminate, where applicable, provisions in state legislation which exempt animals used in research, testing and education from the protection of anti-cruelty statutes.

Support legislation and regulatory action to promote alternatives and to facilitate and encourage the sharing of data and alternative methods.

Support legislation and regulatory action which mandates that regulatory agencies specify which alternatives will be accepted by them to replace traditional animal tests.

Support legislation to require the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to enforce the federal Animal Welfare Act (the Act) so that rats, mice, birds, and farm animals used for research and testing purposes are included under the protection of the Act; increase efforts to urge the USDA itself to initiate these changes; or initiate litigation to ensure that the above-mentioned animals are no longer excluded from the Act.

Support legislation to prohibit elementary and secondary school students from performing experiments on animals which cause or could tend to cause pain, suffering or death.

Support students at all levels who object to experimenting on animals or dissecting animals to ensure that they be given an opportunity to choose alternate projects, approved by their teachers, without a grade reduction.

Support efforts to make institutional animal care and use procedures (protocols) and the minutes of institutional animal care and use committee meetings available to the public.

#### FARM ANIMALS

Whereas billions of farm animals are raised each year using intensive production systems; and

Whereas the conditions under which farm animals are raised frequently do not meet the animal's basic physical and behavioral needs; and

Whereas frequently the confinement systems used for raising farm animals necessitate the routine use of sub-therapeutic doses of antibiotics and other drugs; and

Whereas antibiotic and other drug residues in meat and dairy products raise public health concerns; and

Whereas Sweden and other western European countries have enacted laws and regulations to provide farm animals with an environment in which their natural behavior is considered, and in which husbandry practices are designed to safeguard animal health and well-being; and

Whereas there are no laws and regulations in the United States which specifically define standards for the raising of animals for food; therefore, be it

Resolved that we shall work together to secure enactment of legislation that requires the basic behavioral and physical needs of farm animals be met, so that America's farm animals are assured the following minimum standards: the freedom to be able to stand up, lie down, extend their limbs or spread their wings, and make other normal postural adjustments; an adequate supply of nutritious food; adequate veterinary care; and an environment that suits their physical and behavioral requirements.

Resolved that we shall work together to eliminate, where applicable, state legislation which exempts animals used for food from the protection of anti-cruelty statutes, as regards husbandry practices.

Resolved that to facilitate the establishment and passage of such legislative efforts, we shall encourage state and federal bodies to study alternative systems used in other countries as well as existing practices in the United States.

Resolved that we shall work cooperatively with consumer and environmental organizations and farm groups to accomplish our goals, so that legislation is compatible with current initiatives aimed at protecting farmers, consumers, farm animals, and the environment.

#### WILD ANIMALS

Whereas millions of wild animals are killed each year for their fur; and

Whereas these animals are either caught in cruel traps which maim their victims; or are kept for their entire lives in confinement with little consideration given to their basic behavioral and physical needs; or are otherwise hunted and killed; and

Whereas wild animals often are brutally killed by trappers for their fur, and animals raised for their fur are generally killed by methods that cause suffering; and

Whereas trapping, hunting and raising of animals for their fur are unjustifiable, cruel practices that in addition to causing pain, suffering and death to animals have also resulted in the depletion of some species; and

Whereas the killing of animals for their fur is unjustifiable, unnecessary and wrong and is against principles of respect and reverence for all life; and

Whereas millions of animals are maimed and killed for recreation by sport and trophy hunters each year; and

Whereas some hunters use particularly cruel hunting methods including, but not limited to, bow-hunting and engage in particularly cruel and unnecessary hunting activities, including, but not limited to, shooting tame animals, most notably birds, that are bred and raised solely to be released and shot; and

Whereas national wildlife refuges were established to preserve, protect and enhance wildlife yet many of these refuges allow sport hunting and/or trapping; and

Whereas as a result of hunting and other factors, many species have become threatened or endangered; and

Whereas the mass destruction of elephants for ivory may soon cause their ecological extinction; and

Whereas millions of wild birds and other wild animals suffer and die every year due to capture, transport, and confinement for the international pet trade; and

Whereas commercial and recreational trapping results in cruel and brutal destruction

or injury to millions of pets and other nontarget animals each year; and

Whereas the world's tuna industry, in the course of fishing with purse seine nets, knowingly kills tens of thousand of dolphins annually; and

Whereas some commercial fishermen engage in particularly cruel practices such as the use of drift nets which indiscriminately kill hundreds of thousands of dolphins, sea birds, turtles and other animals each year; therefore, be it

Resolved that we shall work together to educate the public about the cruelty involved with the trapping, raising and hunting of animals for their fur, and to urge the public not to purchase or wear fur.

Resolved that we shall work together in an effort to enact laws to ban particularly cruel practices associated with the capture and raising of animals for their fur such as, but not limited to the use of steel jaw leg- hold traps.

Resolved that we shall work together to secure the passage of laws to prohibit particularly cruel hunting practices and activities.

Resolved that we shall work together to secure passage of a law to prohibit sport hunting and trapping on national wildlife refuges.

Resolved that we shall work together to require local and federal wildlife agencies to develop and promote programs to curb overpopulation, of wildlife through means which do not involve the killing of animals.

Resolved that we shall work together to ensure that species are appropriately designated as threatened or endangered and receive the protection afforded under federal laws and international treaties.

Resolved that we shall work together to secure a ban on the indiscriminate use of drift and purse seine nets.

Resolved that we shall work together to secure passage of legislation and regulations to end the slaughter of dolphins by the tuna industry; and to urge the public not to purchase tuna products derived from fishing practices that results in the death of dolphins.

#### COMPANION ANIMALS

Whereas millions of stray, homeless and unwanted dogs and cats are euthanized each year at animal shelters and pounds; and

Whereas countless dogs and cats that are abandoned, along with those animals that are lost or born on our streets, die from starvation, accidents, the elements or abuse; and

Whereas wild animals are often kept as pets despite the fact that few people have the knowledge or ability to provide humane care and a suitable environment to house these animals; and

Whereas millions of dogs are mass produced at "puppy mills" where they are often kept in unsanitary conditions and deprived of necessary care and then sent to pet stores where they also may receive inadequate care; and

Whereas public trust in shelters and pounds and the well-being of animals are threatened when the care and treatment of animals in shelters and pounds are substandard or when shelters and pounds transfer animals in their custody to research and other institutions for experimentation; therefore, be it

Resolved that we shall continue to develop and implement programs to educate the public about the serious dog and cat overpopulation problem and their responsibility to have their dogs and cats spayed or neutered.

Resolved that we shall continue to develop and implement programs to educate the public about responsible and humane care and treatment of their animals.

Resolved that we shall continue to develop and implement programs to discourage the public from keeping wild animals as pets.

Resolved that we shall work cooperatively to secure passage of laws to encourage and facilitate the spaying and neutering of dogs and cats, to establish humane standards for the care and disposition of animals at shelters, pounds and pet stores and to provide for greater fines for violating cruelty to animals and animal abandonment laws.

Resolved that we shall work cooperatively to secure the passage of laws to ban pound seizure—the practice of transferring animals from shelters and pounds to research and other institutions for experimentation.

Resolved that we shall endeavor to secure greater enforcement by the United States Department of Agriculture and local law enforcement agencies of those laws and regulations which provide for the humane care of dogs, cats and other animals which are bred, raised and kept for sale or other purposes.

#### EXHIBITION/WORK ANIMALS

Whereas millions of animals are used in circuses, zoos, carnivals, rodeos, races, films, videos and in other animal acts, exhibits and work, and

Whereas these animals often are made to perform in ways that are both dangerous and unnatural for their species, and

Whereas the behavioral and physical needs of these animals often are not adequately provided for, and

Whereas the training practices that animals are subjected to are often abusive, and

Whereas some animals are captured from their natural habitats for the sole purpose of putting them on public display; and

Whereas the confinement of animals in zoos, roadside zoos, and menageries results in indiscriminate breeding and production of large numbers of captive animals which are often subject to cruel and abusive treatment and disposal; therefore, be it

Resolved that we shall work together to secure the enactment of laws to prohibit abusive training practices, to prohibit practices that are dangerous to the animals, to prohibit the capture of animals in the wild to be used for exhibition or work purposes, to limit the breeding of captive, wild animals and to prohibit their cruel disposition and to require that the behavioral and physical needs of exhibition/work animals be considered.

Resolved that we shall work together to secure greater enforcement of laws and regulations which provide protection to animals used for exhibition/work purposes.

#### ANIMAL PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS AND SIGNATORIES

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, John F. Kullberg, Ed. D., President.

The Humane Society of the United States, John A. Hoyt, D.D., President.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Gus Thornton, D.V.M., President.

#### THE CONSOLIDATED MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES ACT

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, the publication of the National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality's new findings 2 weeks ago shows us that the time for bold action is here. The good news is that the infant mortality rate in 1990 has dropped to 9.1 per 1,000. The bad news is that nearly 40,000 babies born in our country this year will not survive to see their first birthday. Up to 25 percent of these deaths can be prevented with adequate prenatal care and proper nutrition. The cost of caring for a single low birthweight infant can reach hundreds of thousands of dollars. Adequate prenatal care can reduce this cost by a factor of 10.

The problem is that Congress has chosen to take a piecemeal approach to the incidence of infant mortality. We have chosen to increase funding for the maternal and child health block grant, the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children [WIC], and to expand Medicaid coverage for pregnant women and infants. Instead, we need to break down the walls of these many bureaucracies so that funds can be used for services and not administrations.

The solution I offer, the Consolidated Maternal and Child Health Services Act, is a creative approach to harness the combined power of the billions spent to improve the health care of mothers and children. This concept will eliminate barriers to comprehensive care by giving a woman immediate access to all services from a single provider. My legislation provides that:

The Federal Government would provide more than \$7 billion to support the block grant by combining the resources of 10 existing programs, including WIC, parts of Medicaid, the maternal and child health block grant, and the Title X Program.

States would determine eligibility.

No State would receive less Federal support than it received and spent in the prior fiscal year. However, each State would be required to maintain its existing funding levels to qualify for Federal support.

Individuals would receive the full array of medical and nutritional services from a single provider. Participating providers must agree to deliver all services in an integrated setting.

Administrative savings would be passed on to the States.

Qualified providers would be determined by the States.

A statutory prohibition on the use of funds for abortions and counseling and referral to obtain an abortion, except to save the life of the mother, would be enacted.

I urge my colleagues' support of this worthy legislation. The time has come to act to save the lives of America's babies.

#### NORTHERN MONTGOMERY COUNTY DRUG AND ALCOHOL TASK FORCE SETS STANDARDS

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the distinguished efforts of Pennsylvania's Northern Montgomery County Drug and Alcohol Task Force.

Since 1989, the goal of this task force has been to determine the community's perception of local drug and alcohol problems and to develop a plan which would foster a drug free climate for the Towamencin Community. Members of the task force include health care professionals, treatment specialists, school administrators, criminal justice professionals, and local businessmen.

Currently the task force is working on the Safe Homes Campaign. It calls upon parents to make a pledge that no one under 21 will be allowed to consume alcohol in their home; that no parties will be allowed in the home without an adult present; and that the use of illegal drugs is absolutely prohibited. Similar Safe Homes Campaigns in other communities have contributed to lower rates of drunk driving incidences in their communities. The Northern Montgomery Drug and Alcohol Task Force promotes clear sets of rules so children won't be confused by double standards.

I would also like to take the opportunity to extend a special recognition to Nancy Becker, president of the Northern Montgomery County Drug and Alcohol Task Force, for her sincere dedication to combating drug use in her community. It is people like Nancy Becker and the hundreds of volunteers that make the President's National Drug Control Initiatives a success.

#### THE TELEPHONE COMPANIES AND MANUFACTURING

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the Senate Commerce Committee recently marked up legislation to lift the restrictions on the Bell operating companies and allow them to manufacture telecommunications equipment. At a hearing on this legislation, I testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Communications and voiced my concerns about the status of small and minority owned business in today's marketplace and in the future if the manufacturing restrictions are lifted.

For many years now, I have worked to see that minority- and women-owned small businesses are given an opportunity to participate in our national economy. As a member of the House Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee and as chair of the Government Operations Subcommittee on Government Activities and Transportation, I used the combined jurisdictions of these panels to work diligently to help ensure equal access to contracts and capital for small disadvantaged

businesses [SDB]. My interest in SDB access to business opportunities with the regional Bell operating companies is an outgrowth of my involvement in telecommunications and minority business issues.

My concerns regarding the lifting of the restrictions run along two lines: First, I am interested in preserving the supplier and subcontractor relationships that have developed between the Bell operating companies and small disadvantaged businesses should the restriction on manufacturing be lifted; and, second, I am vitally interested in forging additional relationships such as increased availability of venture capital and increased research and development funding for new and existing SDB's.

The divestiture of AT&T in the early 1980's created seven regional phone companies, the regional Bell operating companies, which, according to the divestiture agreement, are prohibited from manufacturing equipment. To supply the regional Bell operating companies with equipment and services, scores of minority suppliers have gone into business and prospered since the divestiture. These firms are dedicated to providing high-quality products and services at competitive prices, and can compete with any other company when they are allowed to do so on equal footing. Before the Senate Commerce Committee moved forward on the legislation, I urged the Senators to review the record of performance and the risks of these businesses, if any, should the Bell operating companies now be allowed to manufacture.

On the other hand, if the Bell operating companies are allowed to manufacture equipment, this privilege should come with the understanding that they will invest in small business ventures which may arise to meet new business opportunities. The Bell operating companies represent over half of the telecommunications assets in the country. If they are allowed to manufacture, it should be commensurate with provisions calling for investment in research, design, and development of products manufactured by SDB, the establishment of venture capital funds and the creation of joint ventures between the Bell operating companies and minority entrepreneurs.

As I noted earlier, S. 173 was favorably reported out of committee and will likely see floor action soon. It is my hope at that time appropriate amendments will be offered to both protect existing small minority- and women-owned businesses, and to encourage partnership and contractual agreements between these businesses and the Bell operating companies.

#### TRIBUTE FOR FRANK VAN TIL

### HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Frank Van Til whose achievements have and contributions have immeasurably benefited the entire northwest Indiana region.

On April 24, Mr. Van Til will receive the 1991 Citizen of the Year award from the Lake County Chapter of the American Red Cross at a reception in his honor. This award is presented to individuals who exemplify the spirit of voluntarism and selfless dedication to their community and fellow citizens.

Mr. Van Til, president of Van Til's supermarket and a partner in Strack, and Van Til, Ultra Foods and Cub Foods, has devoted countless time and energy to be active in numerous organizations. He has worked closely with the American Heart Association, the American Cancer Society, the City of Hammond's Education Foundation, and the Hammond Survive Alive House. He is also a member of the Hammond Chamber of Commerce and the board chairman of the Highland Christian School.

It is through each of these organizations that Mr. Van Til demonstrated his true dedication to people. It came as no surprise that when the communities of Highland and Black Oak were devastated by flooding in November 1990, Mr. Van Til took the lead in the relief effort. As chairman of the Flood Relief Committee, Mr. Van Til donated many hours of his own time organizing relief efforts, obtaining donations and managing volunteers. In addition, he provided money, food, and employees to assist flood victims.

It is with great pride that I rise today to bring to the attention of the Congress this outstanding citizen who contributes his time and energy unselfishly for the benefit of others.

#### REMARKS BY DR. BARRY BOSWORTH ON NATIONAL SAVINGS

### HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues, I offer the following comments by Dr. Barry Bosworth of The Brookings Institution on national savings. These comments were made at a conference on growth and equity presented by Citizens for Tax Justice last May. Dr. Bosworth debunks the idea that IRA's produce any measurable increase in national savings. I hope these comments help shed some light on the issue of how Congress can, and more importantly cannot, influence the national savings rate.

#### THE DEBATE OVER SAVINGS

(By Barry Bosworth)

Listening to the discussion this morning, I'm struck by how much these issues that we're talking about characterize the general principle of economics, which is that no two economists ever agreed on anything, nor did any one economist ever convince another economist of anything. With that in mind, I will offer some thoughts about the issue of national savings in the United States.

I want to cover three points. One is to look at what has happened to the U.S. savings rate. Two is to offer some hypotheses about why the changes have occurred. And then third is to turn to the questions of what might be done about it, what the policy responses might be.

The easiest place to begin is from the national income accounts measure of national

savings in the United States. We should realize, first, that the United States has historically always been a country with an extremely low savings rate by international standards. I know a lot of people are always puzzled by that. They say if we save so little, how come we're so rich? And the United States is very rich compared to other countries. But in fact there's a fairly simple reason for that and that is that we have avoided having a war on our own shores now for over 100 years. Other countries save more than we do, accumulate wealth faster than we do, and then periodically destroy it in wars and start all over again.

Although we have had a very low rate of national savings in the United States by international standards, our net national savings rate was generally between 7 and 8 percent of national income throughout the post-World War II period. There was absolutely no tendency for it to increase or decline—up to 1980. Rather ironically, Ronald Reagan came into office asserting that that rate of national savings and investment was too low and that one of the critical requirements for the United States was to find a way to increase it. And at the President's behest, programs were enacted in the name of achieving this goal.

Peculiarly, the result of those measures is that the U.S. national savings rate which used to be so constant, although low, suddenly undertook a precipitous decline. Net savings fell from 7-8 percent of national income in prior decades to reach a low point, in 1987, of less than 2 percent of national income. This means that 98 percent of everything we produced as a nation was going into what was normally called consumption, either public or private. That was indeed a very low rate of savings. With the stock market crash of 1987, there has been some drawing back on consumption and some modest improvements in the savings rate. At present, the United States saves something close to 3 percent of its national income on a net basis. Using a corresponding measure, national savings in Europe are right around 10 percent and in Japan, savings are about 12 percent.

Thus, we've had a decline in the national savings rate—which now looks to be on a sustained basis—of about 4 percent of national income, from 7 percent down to 3 percent. Of that decline, about half of it—2 percentage points—can be attributed to the increased rate of "disaving"—that is, borrowing—on the part of the federal government. And the other half can be attributed to the decline in the private savings rate.

We have heard a lot about the increase in federal government disaving and the consequences of the budget deficit. Somewhat less attention has been directed today, however, to the issue of why is it that the private savings rate in the United States also has declined.

I think there are at least three explanations for the decline in the U.S. private savings rate. The most important one is to realize that Americans, more than any other industrial country I know of, save and do their saving in the form of pension programs. In fact, private pension plans are of overwhelming importance to the savings behavior of American households. Most of those plans are employer-provided plans where a contribution is made into a plan and the plan offers what's called a "defined-benefit payment" at time of retirement—a benefit that's largely independent of any individual worker's contribution, but instead is tied to the number of years he or she works for the

company and the wage that he or she earns at the time of retirement.

Early in the 1970's, the federal government discovered that an awful lot of private pension programs weren't being funded; firms were not setting aside reserves to pay for their pension liabilities. In the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), one of the requirements was that private pension funds had to increase their funding rates and bring them up closer to fully-funded levels. That meant that all during the last half of the 1970s, employer pension contributions were a very large part of private savings in the United States. These contributions helped hold the savings rate up in the last half of the 1970s, because there were so many companies whose plans had previously been underfunded.

But in the 1980s, we ran into a different phenomenon. Real market interest rates went up dramatically, and the effect was to reduce employer pension contributions. Let me explain:

In trying to evaluate whether or not a company is setting aside enough funds to cover its future pension liabilities, actuaries have to project forward in time what they expect those liabilities to be and what the cost will be of trying to meet them, and then discount those liabilities back to the present. And the "discount rate" that they use to try to figure out if enough money is being set aside is the interest rate that the pension plan has been earning on its investments.

So after a few years of high interest rates, actuaries used those interest rates to project forward liabilities and the earnings from the fund, in order to determine whether or not the fund is fully funded. A one percentage-point increase in interest rates used for this process will reduce the present value of future liabilities by about 15 percentage points. So with the magnitude of increases in market interest rates that we've had in the 1980s, what happened to all these pension funds that used to be underfunded is that all of a sudden the actuaries came back in with new calculations and said: "Things have changed. You're now overfunded."

One consequence of that was that a lot of private companies tried to cash out their pension funds. We have read a lot in the newspapers about how companies pay the workers what they owe them to date and take the surplus back into the company. But far more common was the phenomenon that employers simply cut back on or even totally stopped making contributions to their pension funds. Indeed, under the U.S. tax law, a company can't make a contribution to a pension fund if that pension fund is more than fully funded. So companies dramatically reduced their contribution rate into pension funds.

In the U.S. national income accounts data, the lower rate of accumulation of savings in the private pension funds accounts for more than half of that two percentage point decline in the private savings rate that I mentioned earlier.

The second major reason why the private savings rate declined in the 1980s is conceptually related to the pension issue—that is, it reflects the higher rate of return on savings, in particular, the stock market boom. There's a well-known historical pattern that when people experience large capital gains in the stock market and their wealth goes up, they tend to spend a somewhat larger proportion of their non-capital-gains income than they did earlier. That's not surprising, of course. But capital gains—which are spec-

ulative profits rather than income from labor or capital—aren't counted in the National Income Accounts definition of national income, since they aren't a part of national output. While capital gains aren't real savings from a national point of view, people with capital gains felt richer (as they personally were) and they spent more. This capital gains effect pushed consumption up relative to people's incomes and cut the savings rate.

Although savings fell in the United States, the rate of savings has fallen more in almost every other industrial country. Thus, the decline in savings rates is not unique to the United States. It's common to all the industrial countries. And the major reason for this phenomenon—the third item on my list—is the reduction in the rate of growth of income of households that has occurred throughout the industrial world.

If you're trying to save for retirement, you're trying to accumulate some amount of wealth on the day you retire that's proportionate to your lifetime income. You might, for instance, want to save enough so that when you retire, your wealth will produce annual income equal to half of what you are earning right before your retirement date. But if you find that your income isn't growing very rapidly, then you don't have to increase your wealth as rapidly as if your income was growing faster.

So lower rates of income growth mean that people do not have to save at the same rate as a share of their income to accumulate what they perceive to be an adequate retirement income. Since in fact for the average American worker, there's been absolutely no growth in income in the 1980s, it's not surprising to find that the savings rate has been depressed.

All three of these factors have been important contributors to why the private savings rates declined in the United States in the 1980s. Of them, I think that the pension effect has probably about run its course, and there's no reason to expect any further declines in pension saving. On the other hand, we're not going to see the very high rate of inflow into the pension funds that we had in the late 1970s when they were underfunded. So there will be no recovery of savings in pension funds either. Perhaps the capital gains boom is over and there will be less of a push on consumption from increases in stock market values as we look ahead, but I'm a lousy forecaster of what might happen to the stock market.

On the third factor, I think there is very strong agreement after 15 years of productivity slowdown that unless something unforeseen happens, there's no reason for productivity growth to improve significantly, and we therefore can't expect significant gains in real income growth.

Therefore, there probably won't be a major turn around in the private savings rate. I expect it to stabilize in the range of about 3 to 4 percent of our national income. That means that absent change in the government's borrowing levels, the United States will continue to save too little to finance its own current levels of investment, even though those are below historical levels. And that means that for the indefinite future the United States will have to borrow abroad in order to try to finance the minimal amount of investment that is being made here at the present time.

That, I think, then leads to the final point I want to make: what could be done by government or other means to try to stimulate saving? Right away, I think that there stands out one very obvious, simple,

straightforward measure to increase the national savings rate on which there's almost no controversy, except with a very, very small minority of economists. And that is, if you want to increase the national savings rate, cut the rate of government dissaving, that is, reduce the budget deficit. It really is no more complicated than that.

While cutting the deficit is by far the simplest and most reliable way to increase national savings, the tax increases or spending reductions that deficit reduction entails are obviously not so simple politically. That's why, for political reasons, it's always been popular to talk about measures to increase private savings—perhaps also because if you could increase the private savings rate, then the government would be able to borrow even more.

But the evidence—particularly from the 1980s—is overwhelming that there's not very much the government can do to induce people to change their savings behavior. I think most Americans save much like the defined-benefit pension plans I talked about earlier. If you offer me a higher rate of return on my savings, meaning I'm earning even more than I expected to earn on my past wealth, I'll save even less for the future than I did before. Most Americans are target savers in the sense that they are trying to accumulate a given amount of wealth by the time they retire. If I can earn a high rate of return, then I have to save less in order to meet that target.

There is only one study I know of in the United States that's able to find a positive effect of interest rates on savings. One outstanding characteristic of it is no one's ever been able to replicate it and there is no matching result that I know of.

In the 1980s, we had a very dramatic test of the whole notion of whether or not the government could effect private savings by increasing the rate of return. There was financial deregulation, which made market rates of interest available to a much wider range of savers than ever could get it before. Marginal tax rates were cut drastically, particularly on upper-income groups, and new tax incentives were provided for savers. And we went from negative real rates of interest throughout the last half of the 1970s to enormously positive real rates of return, the highest real rates of interest that the United States has had in peacetime in a long, long time.

According to their proponents' theory, those incentives should have operated in the direction of increasing saving in the 1980s. The surprise is that the private savings rate actually fell in the 1980s after being constant for decades.

Let's look in detail at the Individual Retirement Account issue. In 1981, Congress passed a law allowing anyone who wanted to put a deposit in an IRA on a tax-free basis. The amount of money going into IRAs got up as high as \$40 billion annually in 1985. Now, that turns out to be between 1 and 1½ percent of national income. When we're only saving 3 percent of our national income, you'd think that there ought to be some effect in the aggregate data from that huge inflow of funds into IRAs. Yet, when you look at the national accounts, you can't see it.

Instead, most Americans who used IRAs apparently did what I did. I took \$2,000 out of a savings account, moved it into an IRA and took a tax deduction. By about 1985-86, I had begun to run out of money in my savings account to use for that purpose, but I work up at Dupont Circle and there's a lot of banks up there. And I remember every April they

had big signs out: "Come in and borrow \$2,000; put it in your IRA, take a tax deduction and then in addition deduct the interest payments on the loan to the bank." The aggregate data overwhelmingly indicate that people simply substituted IRA savings for other forms of savings. Thus, taxes are very, very important in determining how you will allocate your savings, but not necessarily so important in determining the total amount of your savings.

While the macroeconomic data seem quite clear that IRAs had little or no favorable impact on savings, those who nonetheless would like to restore IRAs often point to some microeconomic research on the behavior of individual households that seems on its face to show some positive effect. That evidence at the microeconomic level tends to suggest that IRAs did induce people to save more than they did before. Most of the studies come up with about 60 to 70 cents in added private savings for every dollar that IRAs cost the federal government. Since the federal government borrowed the money to finance the IRA tax breaks, even these studies indicate that IRAs ended up reducing the national savings rate as a result. But even this modest positive influence on private savings is quite doubtful in my mind.

These microeconomic analyses look at households and try to see if people who have IRAs save more than people who don't have IRAs. The major problem with these microeconomic studies is quite basic: there are out there in the world people who are savers and dis-savers. Indeed, if I wanted to try to identify savers in a survey, I would ask people one simple question: "Do you have an IRA?" That is probably the most effective way to simply identify people who have a predisposition towards savings.

So, looking at a cross-section of households, those sort of studies are potentially greatly biased in measuring the response. While it is extremely likely that savers will have IRAs, that doesn't mean that IRAs create savers. Thus, there is a confusion between correlation and causality. In the next year or so a new long-term survey of people's savings behavior will become available that may be able to resolve this thing.

In the meantime, the most obvious thing about IRAs was that after they became widely available in the early 1980s, household savings rates went down. But when IRAs were sharply restricted in 1986, what happened to the household savings rate? It turned around and started to go back up.

Now, of course, lots of other things happened at the same time. And I do not believe that IRAs have a negative effect on total household savings. But I think that it is becoming very difficult not to conclude that IRA savings was mainly a substitution—that people moved their money from a taxable savings account to a tax-exempt account. That's not increasing the total amount of savings.

Finally, if our objective is to increase national savings, then it's important that every dollar's worth of tax credit generate more than one dollar of private savings, not one for one. I don't think the objective is to increase private savings in the United States so that the government can borrow more. The objective is to increase the amount of national savings in the United States available to finance capital formation.

If we're going to look again at measures that might increase private saving, I would suggest that we look at pension funds. I think that too many pension funds are too easily classified as overfunded. It seems

overly optimistic for actuaries to assume that just because interest rates have been high for a few years they will remain high for the next 40 or 50 years. Alternatively, we could make some tax law adjustments to allow company contributions to pension funds to continue even though a pension fund is technically overfunded. But that's difficult to deal with in a way that assures that companies can't use pension funds as a way to hide profits from year to year.

More important, the growth in pensions was an extremely important factor in stabilizing private savings in the United States in the period up to the early 1960s. However, since the mid-1960s, the proportion of American workers covered by pension funds has steadily declined.

We ought to be trying to focus more attention on why this decline in pension coverage is occurring. We ought to ask what can be done to encourage employers to offer more pension programs. I think the advantage to employer-provided pension funds is that they are far less likely to lead to simple substitution effects in savings behavior. Obviously, there will still be some substitution effect. If people have a private pension, they'll probably save less on their own. But the evidence seems to indicate that the discipline of employer-provided pension programs makes them a positive contribution to private savings. And pensions can likewise contribute to overall national savings unless, of course, the government provides incentives that cost more than any additional private savings that are generated.

#### RETURN TO STRONGER 5-MILE-PER-HOUR BUMPER STANDARD

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation I have proposed during each of the last four Congresses to restore automobile bumper protection standards to the 5-miles-per-hour requirement which was in force when the Reagan administration took office.

Beginning in 1978, new cars were equipped with bumpers capable of withstanding any damage in accidents occurring at 5-miles-per-hour or less. That was done in accordance with the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act of 1972 which requires the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [NHTSA] to set a bumper standard that "seek(s) to obtain the maximum feasible reduction of cost to the public and to the consumer."

However, as part of the Reagan administration's effort to ease the so-called regulatory burden on the automobile industry, NHTSA reduced the standard to 2.5-miles-per-hour in 1982, claiming that weaker bumpers would be lighter, and would therefore cost less to install and replace, and would provide better fuel economy. This supposedly meant a consumer would save money over the life of a car, since the lower purchase and fuel costs should outweigh the occasionally higher cost of any accident. The administration promised at the time to provide bumper data to consumers, so that car buyers could make informed choices about

the amount they wished to spend for extra bumper protection.

This experiment has been a total failure. None of the anticipated benefits of a weaker bumper standard has materialized. Crash tests conducted by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety [IIHS] have shown year after year that bumper performance has little or nothing to do with bumper weight or car price. Lighter bumpers seem to perform just as well as heavier ones in accidents, and bumpers on inexpensive autos perform just as well or better than the bumpers on expensive autos. In fact, some of the heaviest and most expensive bumpers serve no energy-absorbing purpose at all. Adding insult to injury, NHTSA has virtually ignored its promise to make adequate crash safety and damage information available to consumers.

What has happened is that consumers are spending hundreds of millions of dollars in extra repair costs and higher insurance premiums because of the extra damage incurred in low-speed accidents. In IIHS's latest series of 5-miles-per-hour crash tests, all but 2 of the 23 1991 midsize four-door models tested sustained more than \$1,000 in damage; some sustained more than \$3,000 in damage. That a consumer would be faced with this amount of damage after an accident occurring at 5-miles-per-hour is both offensive and totally unnecessary.

There is no doubt that consumers overwhelmingly favor a stricter bumper standard—a recent research council survey found that 70 percent of respondents said cars should have bumpers that provide protection in crashes up to at least 5-miles-per-hour. Surely no one buying a new car would prefer the extra inconvenience and cost associated with damage sustained in low-speed accidents with weaker bumpers to the virtually negligible additional cost, if any, of stronger bumpers.

Both Consumers Union, which has petitioned NHTSA unsuccessfully to rescind the change, and the Center for Auto Safety strongly support Federal legislation requiring a return to the 5-mile-per-hour bumper standard. The insurance industry also strongly believes rolling back the bumper standard was an irresponsible move, and supports a stronger standard as a way of controlling auto insurance costs.

Mr. Speaker, the administration made a serious, costly mistake when it rolled back the bumper standard. It has cost consumers many millions of dollars—with no offsetting benefit at all. Some manufacturers have continued to supply the stronger bumpers voluntarily but car buyers, who cannot look at a bumper system and judge how it would perform, have no easy way of knowing whether cars have the stronger or weaker bumpers.

Reestablishing the 5-mile-per-hour bumper standard would be one of the wisest and easiest measures Congress could take this year to help alleviate the automobile insurance crisis that car owners are currently facing. We can save consumers millions of dollars by a proven regulation that worked well in actual practice only a few years ago. We cannot allow rhetoric about the burden of Government regulation and the advantages of free market economics to blind us to the reality of the unnecessary costs of minor automobile accidents. It

is long past time to restore rationality to automobile bumper protection standards.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this simple, straightforward bill.

KERI PEEVLER, EIGHTH GRADER FROM RED HOOK, NY, SHOWS BOTH MATURITY AND SOCIAL AWARENESS

### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it's always a pleasure to get a kind of sneak preview of some of our leaders of tomorrow.

I'd like to talk about one of them.

Her name is Keri Peevler and she is an eighth grader from Red Hook, NY. She's going to be in town this week along with 50 other young people representing every State of the Union and the District of Columbia. They'll be here to participate in the RespecTeen National Forum, which I consider one of the most outstanding programs this country offers.

The Forum is part of a nationwide initiative sponsored by the Lutheran Brotherhood called RespecTeen. As its name implies, it helps parents and teens respect both themselves and each other.

In this program, as many as 8,000 young people wrote letters to their representatives in Congress stating their views on a variety of subjects. A copy of each letter went to a panel of educators who chose a finalist from each congressional district. From those 435 finalists, 51 students were chosen to participate in the forum.

Keri wrote to me last December urging me to support legislation supporting preservation of the ozone layer. It will be my pleasure to enter her letter in today's RECORD. When you see it, I'm sure you'll agree that Keri is a credit to her family and her school.

RED HOOK, NY, December 17, 1990.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE SOLOMON: I hope you will consider working with other Members of Congress to pass laws and restrictions against the use of chlorofluorocarbons. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are found in propellants in aerosol sprays and flow through the coils of refrigerators and air conditioners.

CFCs and "halons," which are used in fire extinguishers, are man-made chemicals that are believed to be a main cause of the depletion of the ozone layer, especially the large depletion over the Antarctic. High-altitude sampling showed relatively high concentrations of chlorine monoxide and dioxide, which are CFC decay products, in the atmosphere where ozone was depleted over the Antarctic.

I have read about a company called ICI that is trying to develop fluorocarbons that are ozone safe. I realize the use of refrigerators, air conditioners, and fire extinguishers can't be stopped, but if safe fluorocarbons are developed it could make the reversing of the process of the ozone depletion possible. I believe that the production of aerosol sprays should be stopped because these sprays are not necessary. Other containers can be used.

Please discuss some of the points I have made with the other Members of Congress. It

is important that the ozone layer, the invisible shield that protects us all, is preserved.

Sincerely,

KERI PEEVLER.

### IN RECOGNITION OF GOODWILL WEEK

### HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, Goodwill Industries will celebrate National Goodwill Week, May 5-11, this year. I would like to take a moment to recognize the important work that Goodwill is doing all over our Nation.

The mission of Goodwill is to help handicapped and disadvantaged individuals to become self-sufficient. The vocational services which Goodwill provide helps these individuals to learn skills which make them more employable. Goodwill also provides placement assistance and is the world's largest private-sector employer of individuals with disabilities.

One of the most impressive facts about Goodwill is the corps of volunteers which really makes the organization work. Once a year, Goodwill Industries of the Conemaugh Valley takes time out to recognize the volunteers that do so much to continue the important work that Goodwill does. I'd like to take a moment to recognize the work these volunteers do, and thank them for their selfless efforts on behalf of the disadvantaged.

Goodwill Industries' theme is "our business works, so people can." The people of Goodwill Industries devote their efforts to helping disabled and disadvantaged individuals. Goodwill's work with these individuals benefits us all, and I hope that we will all take a moment during the Goodwill week to seek out a Goodwill volunteer to thank them for their work.

### TIME FOR CHANGE IN AMERICA

### HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, the Outlook pages of Sunday's Washington Post carried an excellent op-ed concerning race relations, authored by David Broder.

Mr. Broder calls attention to a recent feature story that appeared in the British periodical the Economist. This article decried the continuing lack of progress in improving on the dire circumstances faced by many inner-city citizens, particularly black males, victimized by an economic system that denies opportunities for employment, and ignored by a society that increasingly disregards its obligation to address its historic legacy of institutionalized racism.

Indeed, the recent sabotage of a compromise on civil rights legislation underscores reluctance on the part of many to address racism in America. I am constantly astonished by the attitude of many of our leaders, comfortable in the security of their economic hegemony, who are ready to turn a blind eye toward suffering so readily apparent, eager to

deny the effects of slavery, Jim Crow, and legally enforced segregation.

Some 23 years have passed since the release of the Kerner Commission report on civil disorders, which stated that "None of us can escape the consequences of the continuing economic and social decay of the central city . . . The convergence of these conditions in the racial ghetto and the resulting discontent and disruption threaten democratic values fundamental to our progress as a free society." What a shame it is that these observations are still as relevant in 1991 as they were in 1968.

I remind my colleagues of the words spoken by President Lyndon Johnson to the Nation in 1967:

The only genuine, long-range solution for what has happened lies in an attack—mounted at every level—upon the conditions that breed despair and violence. All of us know what those conditions are: ignorance, discrimination, slums, poverty, disease, not enough jobs. We should attack these conditions—not because we are frightened by conflict, but because we are fired by conscience. We should attack them because there is simply no other way to achieve a decent and orderly society in America.

To those who view these issues solely as black or minority concerns, rather than as crucial matters deserving the attention of every citizen of the Republic, I commend the following article by Mr. Broder to your attention.

[From The Washington Post, April 21, 1991]

(By David S. Broder)

#### BLUNT TALK ABOUT RACE

In the political precincts of this capital, the debate about civil rights is conducted in nice, polite terms. Lawyers argue about the meaning of words in the Supreme Court decisions restricting suits on discriminatory employment practices. Politicians debate the precise point at which legislation goes beyond affirmative action and verges into quotas.

Hardly anyone wants to deal with the underlying reality of race—and the way it splits this nation. Only occasionally does the blunt language of the real world intrude on the rarified and often phony world of Washington.

It happened this week in a briefing at the Brookings of Washington think tanks, on its newly published volume called "The Urban Underclass."

In the course of the briefing several people referred to one of the papers in the 490-page volume and hinted that it might be more straightforward than the rest.

The authors, Joleen Kirschenman and Kathryn M. Neckerman of the University of Chicago, wrote, "We were overwhelmed by the degree to which Chicago employers felt comfortable talking with us—in a situation where the temptation would be to conceal rather than reveal—in a negative manner about blacks." Scholars almost never admit to being "overwhelmed" by anything, so I called Kirschenman and asked what they meant. During 1988-89, they conducted face-to-face interviews with 185 Chicago-area employers about the way in which they picked people for jobs.

"I was shocked at the open way they talked about race," she said. "I would have thought at the end of the 1980s that the civil rights movement at least had changed the level of discourse. But we have a long way to go."

I know this to be true from voter interviews—including many last year in Chicago.

But reporters tend to self-censor the biased comments that show how strong are the racial stereotypes—and how high are the resulting barriers—in this society. The two scholars reported what they heard from a suburban drug store manager, among others:

"It's unfortunate, but in my business I think overall [black men] tend to be known to be dishonest," the store manager said. "I think that's too bad, but that's the image they have. . . . They're known to be lazy. . . . Whether they are or not, I don't know, but it's an image that is perceived."

He was asked, "How do you think that image was developed?"

"Go look in the jails," he said—and laughed.

Kirschenman and Neckerman say that the racial stereotypes become more virulent when the applicants' language, style of dress, schooling and place of residence place them in the lower class. Together, these factors form a classification system in the minds of these employers that puts inner-city blacks at the bottom of the list when it comes to hiring decisions. As they put it, "Our interviews in Chicago-area businesses show that employers view inner-city workers, especially black men, as unstable, uncooperative, dishonest and uneducated."

It's hardly a surprise, then, that unemployment rates are far, far higher among inner-city black males than any other population group. Kirschenman told me that she would exonerate most of the employers she interviewed of "racism." "They just happen to be on the front line of a problem the society has failed to address," she said.

Today, the prevailing view in the courts and in American society is that employers should not be asked to bend their hiring policies in order to provide work for such men. But if that is the nation's decision, then what is our response to the millions in the underclass, who live lives of complete desolation in the hearts of our cities?

The British weekly the Economist raised exactly that question, more forcibly than any U.S. publication has done this year, in an April cover story on "America's Wasted Blacks."

Speaking of blunt language, I cannot improve on the Economist's summary:

"Whites need to recognize that blacks cannot hope to prosper in any numbers while they are confined to ghettos of crime, poverty and lousy schools, and that it is society's duty to do something about it.

"That means the same law enforcement in inner cities that the rest of the country expects and receives. . . . It means gun control, which urban blacks want, but many whites illogically hate. It means treatment, not just punishment, for drug dealers. It means expensive policies from government and companies to lure better teachers and school managers into the cities, to build transport links to the suburbs where the jobs are, to train young people for jobs."

The Economist quotes Lyndon Johnson's 1965 words: "If we stand passively by while the center of each city becomes a hive of deprivation, crime and hopelessness . . . if we become two people, the suburban affluent and the urban poor, each filled with mistrust and fear for the other . . . then we shall effectively cripple each generation to come."

"A generation has passed," the Economist rightly says, "and the crippling goes on." Where is the national leader who will say it must stop?

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE TOWN MEETING INITIATIVE,  
A PROJECT OF THE MAINE  
PEACE ECONOMY PROJECT

HON. THOMAS H. ANDREWS

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. ANDREWS of Maine. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to endorse an exciting and important grassroots campaign launched by some of my friends and constituents in Maine, the "Town Meeting Initiative."

This initiative recognizes—and promotes an idea that I share—that no longer can national security simply be measured in terms of the number of nuclear warheads in our arsenal or in the number of troops in uniform. The future security of this country depends on the strength of the American economy and the health and vitality of the American people.

The "Town Meeting Initiative" is introducing in town councils and meeting halls across the State of Maine and the country a resolution which endorses this basic truth. The Maine State Legislature is scheduled to take up and I hope to pass this resolution next week.

Over the past decade, Federal support for local and State governments has been decimated, forcing deep cuts in vital services and sharp increases in taxes on working families. At the same time, defense spending increased unrestrained. Our priorities must be reversed.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the resolution, which speaks for itself, in the RECORD and hope it is given serious consideration by all my colleagues and in town councils and State legislatures across the United States.

REINVEST IN HOMETOWN AMERICA  
RESOLUTION

As Mainers concerned about the well-being of our communities, our state, our nation and our world, we call on our leaders in Washington to work and vote for new national budget priorities. Specifically, we urge Congress and the President to:

1. Recognize that the security of our country is dependent on the well-being of our economy, environment and people and to use the opportunity of dramatic improvements in relations between the East and West to reduce military spending proportionate to reduced military threat;

2. Redirect federal tax dollars saved toward such domestic programs as education, environmental protection, infrastructure, housing, health care, social services, transportation, and employment and job training, as well as deficit reduction.

3. Assist those industries, workers and communities most affected by military cutbacks to make the transition from military to civilian activities.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INTER-  
MODAL CONTAINER TAX TREAT-  
MENT CLARIFICATION ACT OF  
1991

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1991

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with Mr. MATSUI, the

Intermodal Container Tax Treatment Clarification Act of 1990, legislation to prevent a substantial retroactive change in the ability of U.S. companies to claim the investment tax credit and accelerated depreciation on the intermodal cargo containers which they lease to shipping companies and businesses. The legislation is specifically intended to overrule Revenue Ruling 90-9 with respect to containers placed in service by U.S. container lessors prior to January 1, 1990. It is virtually the same as legislation which I and Mr. MATSUI introduced in the last Congress as H.R. 5017, the Intermodal Container Tax Treatment Clarification Act of 1990. H.R. 5017 was referred by Chairman ROSTENKOWSKI to the Select Revenue Measures Subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means. Congressman CHARLES B. RANGEL, chairman of the subcommittee, received extensive public comment on the legislation supporting its enactment. H.R. 5017 was approved by the Committee on Ways and Means last fall, but unfortunately the adjournment of the Congress prevented final action on the legislation.

From its original enactment in 1962 until its general repeal in 1986, the investment tax credit generally was not allowed for property used predominantly outside of the United States. However, exceptions to this rule were provided for certain categories of assets used to transport people or property to and from this country. These exceptions sanction the predominant foreign use of transportation-related property as part of the credit's general purpose to improve our competitive position in the world economy. One of these exceptions applies to containers used in the transportation of property to and from the United States.

Before January of this year, there were no Treasury regulations or rulings interpreting the exception for containers, even though that provision had been in the law for more than 25 years. Consequently, container owners relied on a common sense reading of the statute and the apparent congressional intent for the container provision when determining how the credit applied to their containers. This interpretation also determined which containers qualified for accelerated depreciation. For more than 20 years, the audit practice of the Internal Revenue Service was to confirm the general availability of credits and deductions claimed by two groups of container owners, U.S. shipping companies and U.S. container leasing companies. For lessors, the container credit was by far the largest item on each tax return and could not have been simply overlooked by the audit agents. Over the years, the IRS also issued liberal interpretations of other transportation-related exceptions which further confirmed the lessors' general approach to the container exception.

Then, in 1984, IRS agents radically altered their audit practices with respect to container lessors and began disallowing the credit for containers because the lessors could not prove that each container touched the United States each year. In January 1990, this approach was formally published in Revenue Ruling 90-9, which requires all container owners to demonstrate on a container-by-container basis that a substantial portion of a particular container's activity during the taxable

year is in the direct transportation of property to or from the United States. Substantial is not defined or described in the ruling, so taxpayers have no basis on which to argue that they have met the ruling's requirement. The ruling defines direct transportation as involving only those trips that begin and end in the United States; trips between foreign ports are not taken into account, even if the property inside the container may eventually come to the United States. Neither of these adjectives—substantial and direct—is used in the statute, and neither has any support in the legislative history. Yet, the ruling is to be applied retroactively.

Whatever the merits of the approach adopted by the revenue ruling, it represents a dramatic change from established practices. I believe it is fundamentally unfair for the IRS to retroactively interpret—and modify—the statutory container exception in this manner. First, while we could debate the intellectual niceties of whether the new position of the IRS represents a change in its position or, instead, the establishment of a position where none previously existed, such a debate could not obscure the fact that in the 20-year period following enactment of the credit, container lessors never had any indication that their records were inadequate to support their claiming the credit and deductions despite numerous audits. The IRS had opportunities to issue regulations or rulings on the container exception, but did not provide these or any other form of guidance. Indeed, an IRS project to provide guidance on the container exception that began in 1981 was closed a year later, after meetings with the container leasing industry, without any apparent change in existing practices.

Second, the IRS interpretation is inconsistent with judicial precedents which have liberally interpreted the investment tax credit provisions in general. I believe this interpretive approach of the courts, which is also reflected in IRS interpretations of other transportation-related exceptions which accompany the container provision, is consistent with congressional intent.

Third, as Treasury and the IRS apparently have recognized in this case, such a major change in interpretive policy is a tax policy decision that requires careful review by the IRS and Treasury, followed by publication in a national policy statement which permits appropriate public comment, such as through proposed regulations. Only through such a national pronouncement can all affected taxpayers be fairly put on notice that such a change has occurred. Any such major change of policy should be prospective only and should include complete relief under section 7805(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Fourth, any change in interpretive policy by the IRS with respect to the container exception should balance the IRS's strict, and possibly incorrect, reading of the statute against the need for a practical and reasonable resolution of the controversy. It is clear that Congress, in creating the container exception, did not contemplate that the IRS would interpret the provision in a manner which makes it practically impossible to utilize the benefits of the provision. The revenue ruling would require lessors to document retroactively the

daily movements of individual containers. Providing such documents prospectively will be difficult enough, given that container lessors now typically manage fleets in excess of 200,000 containers that are used in carrying goods for lessees who are not under the control of the lessors. But retroactively providing such documents probably will be impossible. Lessors keep detailed records about their containers, but they cannot maintain records regarding container movements when they are not in control of the containers. Lessee documents, to the extent they have not already been disposed of, focus on shipments of cargo, not on the specific containers, and the cost of attempting to reconstruct the travel of a particular container probably would exceed the value of the credit. The willingness of lessees to provide such records to lessors, assuming the records exist, is a factor which lessors cannot reasonably be expected to influence retroactively.

The revenue ruling would apply to open taxable years, which generally include all of the 1980's for the leasing companies. That is a long period, but the lessors' exposure is even greater because the ruling also applies to containers placed in service in closed taxable years but which generated credit carryovers to open years. This extends the ruling's effect back as far as 1974.

If container lessors had had the benefit of a ruling or regulations 25 years ago, they could have taken the appropriate steps to qualify for the credit or to challenge the IRS interpretation in a timely manner. In any event, they could have set leasing rates and information requirements based on the costs of complying with the interpretation. But the retroactive imposition of a restrictive interpretation at this date is unreasonable and unjustified.

As an alternative to the substantive and recordkeeping requirements of the revenue ruling, a safe harbor has been provided in Revenue Procedure 90-10, published at the same time as the revenue ruling. It is interesting to read the portion of the revenue procedure which confirms that the revenue ruling's recordkeeping requirements are unfair, noting that a safe harbor is necessary because separate tracing of containers is too costly and difficult given the numbers of containers and the fact that lessees have physical control over the containers.

However, the safe harbor effectively allows little more than half of the credits at issue for prior years. This is not an adequate solution to the retroactive problem posed by the revenue ruling. Moreover, the practical effect of the IRS' proposed safe harbor is not only to require a predominant use test but to impose an exclusive use test for purposes of determining whether the credit is allowed in full. By way of example, I believe that the containers used by the affected taxpayers could achieve a 100-percent qualification for the investment tax credit under the theory of the proposed safe harbor only if every trip made by containers worldwide was either to or from the United States. Likewise, a majority of the credit would be allowable only if a majority of all container trips are to or from the United States. I believe that this is clearly inconsistent with the language and the intent of the statute.

Taxpayers have argued with the IRS for several years about this issue in an effort to achieve an administrative result which would fairly resolve the controversy. While that process was under way, there was hope that it would be successful. Unfortunately, the result was unsatisfactory. A legislative resolution is now essential to prevent the unfair retroactive impact of the IRS revenue ruling. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this legislation's prompt enactment.

A summary explanation of the bill follows:

SUMMARY EXPLANATION OF THE LEASED  
CARGO CONTAINER LEGISLATION  
PRESENT LAW

Prior to its repeal by the Tax Reform Act of 1986, the regular investment tax credit generally was not available for property which was used predominantly outside the United States. An exception to the predominant foreign use rule was provided in former Code section 48(a)(2)(B)(v) for "any container of a United States person which is used in the transportation of property to and from the United States." (Similar transportation-related exceptions also were provided for aircraft, railroad rolling stock, vessels and motor vehicles.) Property of the type described in the container exception was, and continues under present law to be, eligible for accelerated depreciation. To better reflect the continued application of the container exception under the depreciation rules, the container exception (and the other transportation-related exceptions to the predominant foreign use rule) were moved to Code section 168(g)(4) by deadwood provisions of the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990.

For more than 25 years following the enactment of the investment tax credit in 1962, there were no regulations or rulings interpreting the container exception. Taxpayers and audit agents developed interpretations which governed the application of the container provision with minimal controversy. In January 1990, the Internal Revenue Service published the first formal interpretation of the container exception in Revenue Ruling 90-9, which allows the credit and accelerated depreciation deductions only if a taxpayer can document on a container-by-container basis that a substantial portion of a particular container's activity during the taxable year is in the direct transportation of property to or from the United States. The ruling states that "direct transportation" consists of the transportation of property by the container with the United States as the origin or terminus of the trip for the container and the property. The revenue ruling applies retroactively. As an alternative to both the revenue ruling's interpretation of the statutory exception and its recordkeeping requirements, the Service also published a "safe harbor" in Revenue Procedure 90-10, which allows a taxpayer to elect to treat specified percentages of its containers placed in service each year after 1973 as qualifying under the container provision.

REASONS FOR CHANGE

The revenue ruling imposes a highly restrictive interpretation of the container provision which is inconsistent with the legislative history of the provision and incorrectly interprets the statute. In addition, it represents a substantial change from more than 20 years of Service audit practice. Taxpayers reasonably relied on the simple statutory language and on the Service's liberal interpretations of other transportation-related provisions, coupled with prior audit practice, as confirmation of the general availability of

the credit and accelerated depreciation deductions. Moreover, taxpayers never had any indication that their records were inadequate to support the credit. Therefore, retroactive application of the revenue ruling would be substantially unfair given the probable impossibility of developing the required records from prior years. After application of the recapture rules, the revenue procedure's alternative "safe harbor" allows just over 50 percent of claimed credits for prior years. This does not provide an adequate basis for an industry-wide settlement of this controversy.

To prevent a significant retroactive change in policy and the subsequent expense of protracted litigation, a statutory standard is necessary for application of the container provision in prior years.

#### EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

##### Overview

The bill provides a statutory standard for determining the eligibility of leased intermodal cargo containers for the investment tax credit and accelerated depreciation deductions. This standard will apply retroactively to leased containers placed in service before January 1, 1991, thereby overruling the Internal Revenue Service's interpretation in Revenue Ruling 90-9.

The bill describes a particular category of leased containers which qualifies for the credit and deductions under the container exception. (Containers that are treated under the bill as being described in the container exception also must satisfy any other applicable requirements for eligibility under the credit and depreciation rules.) The bill explicitly provides that it is not intended to create any inference regarding how the container exception applies to other categories of containers that are not described in the bill, such as containers owned by their users or containers placed in service after 1990. The container exception will continue to apply to those other categories of containers without regard to the bill.

Under the bill, an intermodal cargo container owned by a United States company and placed in service before January 1, 1991, generally qualifies for the credit and deductions if it is subject to a "qualifying lease" or is being repaired, maintained, moved or held for lease by the lessor or any lessee. The container must be engaged in one or more of these activities throughout the taxable year. (In the year a container is placed in service, these requirements are to be met only for the period following the placement in service date.) An intermodal cargo container, as described in Revenue Procedure 90-10, is "a reusable box of standardized dimensions and performance characteristics" constructed to certain standards and used to transport goods.

#### STATUTORY STANDARD

In general, a "qualifying lease" is any lease (including any sublease) to a "container user" that has "one or more trade routes that contact the United States." For this purpose, a "container user" is a company in the business of shipping or transporting other companies' cargo by containers (such as a steamship company) or a company that uses a container to ship or transport its own cargo (such as a manufacturer which packs goods for export or import in containers which it has leased and then ships those containers). Therefore, the lease or sublease to the actual user is to be taken into account. Intermediate leases to agents or leasing "pools" (which then sublease the containers to the users) are not considered.

Similarly, "safe harbor lease" agreements under former Code section 168(f)(8) and financing arrangements with lenders are not taken into account.

A container user is considered to have "one or more trade routes that contact the United States" if at any time during the taxable year that company either uses a vessel that receives or delivers a container in the United States or uses a container to ship cargo to or from the United States. A company will be treated as having trade routes that contact the United States even though the company does not own a vessel but rather operates or charters a vessel or ships its cargo on another company's vessel. Proof of trade routes may be established by published schedules, U.S. dock records, records of vessel owners, and other public documents or private records.

A qualifying lease also includes any "short-term lease to a container user. This includes a lease (or sublease) for a stated period of time that does not exceed 50 percent of the depreciation "class life" of the container. It also includes any master lease agreement or other lease agreement (such as daily or "per diem" leases) that does not require the lessee or sublessee to use, hold or pay rent for a particular container for a specified period of time. (These containers can be returned to the lessor at any time and then leased to another lessee.) Options to renew are not taken into account in determining the stated term of a lease. This definition of a short-term lease or sublease denies the benefit of the bill to any container used under a long-term lease unless the container user has a U.S. trade route.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE

In general, the bill will apply the statutory standard to containers that were placed in service before January 1, 1991. Such containers must have been placed in service either in a taxable year for which the audit adjustment or refund period has not closed or in a closed taxable year from which an investment credit was carried forward to an open year. This is intended to assure that the statutory standard will govern all audit controversies concerning pre-1991 containers, in lieu of the revenue ruling. While the legislation is retroactive in effect, the proposal applies only for purposes of depreciation deductions and investment credits used in open years. Thus, for example, where the statute of limitations otherwise precludes a refund claim, the legislation cannot be used as a basis for making such claim. Similarly, the bill may not be used as the basis for a refund claim with respect to matters that are the subject of closing agreements entered into pursuant to Code section 7121.

The bill specifically permits taxpayers to revoke within 180 days after the date the bill is enacted any election made pursuant to Revenue Procedure 90-10. Under the revenue procedure, elections relating to certain containers placed in service in prior years generally had to be made by September 15, 1990, if the taxpayer wanted to avoid the lengthy and costly audit controversy and possible litigation over the restrictive interpretation of the container exception set forth in the revenue ruling. The bill recognizes that, while administrative convenience requires timely elections, an artificial deadline should not deprive taxpayers of the benefits of corrective legislation which could not be enacted prior to such deadline.

#### 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, April 23, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

##### APRIL 24

- 9:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Defense Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for certain defense programs. SD-124
- Governmental Affairs  
 Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations  
 To hold hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry. SD-342
- Labor and Human Resources  
 Business meeting, to markup S. 5, to grant family and temporary medical leave to permanent employees under certain circumstances. 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 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
- Armed Services  
 Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on reserve and national guard programs. SD-G50
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on NASA space science programs, focusing on "Mission to

- Planet Earth," an environmental monitoring program designed to formulate data on Earth's environmental systems through the use of spacecraft. SR-253
- Energy and Natural Resources**  
To continue markup of S. 341, to establish a national energy policy to reduce U.S. dependence on imported oil, and to consider other pending calendar business. SD-366
- Rules and Administration**  
Business meeting, to mark up S. 250, to establish national voter registration procedures for Federal elections. SR-301
- 10:00 a.m.  
**Appropriations**  
**Interior Subcommittee**  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for energy conservation programs of the Department of Energy. SD-116
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs**  
**Securities Subcommittee**  
To resume hearings on the role of capital markets in raising funds for State and local governments under financial stress. SD-538
- Finance**  
To hold hearings on the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative and its connection to the President's request for an extension of fast-track negotiating authority to enable the U.S. to pursue trade agreements with Latin American countries under the initiative. SD-215
- Foreign Relations**  
To hold hearings to examine the Strategic Defense Initiative program as it relates to the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. SD-419
- Judiciary**  
To hold hearings on the nominations of Henry M. Herlong, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the District of South Carolina, William Harold Albritton, III, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Alabama, Marilyn L. Huff, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California, and William Fremming Nielsen and Frederick L. Van Sickle, each to be a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Washington. SD-226
- Labor and Human Resources**  
To hold hearings to examine the state of the national school system. SD-430
- 2:00 p.m.  
**Armed Services**  
**Readiness, Sustainability and Support Subcommittee**  
To hold open and closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army and Air Force ammunition programs. SR-222
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs**  
**Housing and Urban Affairs Subcommittee**  
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Urban Mass Transportation Act, focusing on capital needs of transit systems and methods for improving the management and financing of major capital projects, and the operational needs of transit systems and the labor provisions. SD-538
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation**  
To hold hearings on the nominations of Jack Warren Lentfer, of Alaska, and John E. Reynolds III, of Florida, each to be a Member of the Marine Mammal Commission. SR-253
- Foreign Relations**  
**European Affairs Subcommittee**  
To hold hearings to examine the transformation of East European economies. SD-419
- 2:30 p.m.  
**Commerce, Science, and Transportation**  
To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study to examine Arctic Oceans research. SR-253
- 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
- 9:00 a.m.  
**Appropriations**  
**Defense Subcommittee**  
To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for certain defense programs. S-407, Capitol
- Armed Services**  
**Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee**  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the National Critical Technologies report. SR-232-A
- 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
- Governmental Affairs**  
To hold hearings to examine the effectiveness of the management of asset-forfeiture programs at the Justice and Treasury Departments. SD-342
- Labor and Human Resources**  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation recognizing the 20th anniversary of the National Cancer Act. SD-430
- 10:00 a.m.  
**Appropriations**  
**Legislative Branch Subcommittee**  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Architect of the Capitol, and the Government Printing Office. SD-124
- Appropriations**  
**Transportation Subcommittee**  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and the Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation. SD-138
- Appropriations**  
**Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee**  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Department of the Treasury. SD-116
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs**  
To resume hearings on S. 713, to reform the Federal deposit insurance system, to improve the supervision and regulation of Federally insured depository institutions, to reform the financial services industry as to the activities in which that industry may engage, to consolidate the regulatory structure for depository institutions, and to recapitalize the Bank Insurance Fund. SD-538
- Foreign Relations**  
**East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee**  
To hold hearings to examine the prospects for normalization of relations with Vietnam. SD-419
- Judiciary**  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-226
- Labor and Human Resources**  
**Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee**  
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Higher Education Act. SD-628
- 12:30 p.m.  
**Commerce, Science, and Transportation**  
To hold hearings to examine policy implications of greenhouse warming. SR-253
- 2:00 p.m.  
**Appropriations**  
**Interior Subcommittee**  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. S-128, Capitol
- 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
- Foreign Relations**  
**Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee**  
To hold hearings to examine the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. SD-419
- Labor and Human Resources**  
To hold oversight hearings to review the activities of the Office of Civil Rights, Department of Education. SD-430
- 2:15 p.m.  
**Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs**  
To continue hearings on S. 713, to reform the Federal deposit insurance system, to improve the supervision and regulation of Federally insured depository institutions, to reform the financial services industry as to the activities in which that industry may engage, to consolidate the regulatory structure for depository institutions, and to recapitalize the Bank Insurance Fund. SD-538

3:00 p.m.  
**Armed Services**  
 To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, and to review the five year future defense plan.  
 SR-222

4:30 p.m.  
**Foreign Relations**  
 To hold hearings on the nomination of Henry E. Catto, of Texas, to be Director of the United States Information Agency.  
 SD-419

APRIL 26

9:45 a.m.  
**Environment and Public Works**  
**Environmental Protection Subcommittee**  
 To resume hearings to examine and evaluate global warming on climate change and other environmental consequences of energy strategies.  
 SD-406

10:00 a.m.  
**Appropriations**  
**Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee**  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture.  
 SD-138

**Appropriations**  
**Interior Subcommittee**  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Bureau of Mines and the Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior.  
 S-128, Capitol

**Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs**  
 To continue hearings on S. 713, to reform the Federal deposit insurance system, to improve the supervision and regulation of Federally insured depository institutions, to reform the financial services industry as to the activities in which that industry may engage, to consolidate the regulatory structure for depository institutions, and to recapitalize the Bank Insurance Fund.  
 SD-538

**Finance**  
**Health for Families and the Uninsured Subcommittee**  
 To hold hearings on the problems of homeless mentally ill people, and S. 62, to require all States through their Medicaid program to develop and implement mobile out-reach teams that would bring homeless mentally ill people to assessment and referral centers.  
 SD-215

**Labor and Human Resources**  
**Aging Subcommittee**  
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Older Americans Act, focusing on home and community based long-term care.  
 SD-430

MAY 7

10:00 a.m.  
**Judiciary**  
 To resume hearings on legislative proposals to strengthen crime control, focusing on habeas corpus reform.  
 SD-226

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  
**Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs**  
 To hold hearings on the nomination of Lawrence B. Lindsey, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.  
 SD-538

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

2:00 p.m.  
**Energy and Natural Resources**  
**Water and Power Subcommittee**  
 To hold hearings on S. 484, to establish conditions for the sale and delivery of water from the Central Valley Project, California.  
 SD-366

MAY 9

9:00 a.m.  
**Veterans' Affairs**  
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation providing for veterans education and reemployment rights.  
 SR-418

9:30 a.m.  
**Commerce, Science, and Transportation**  
 To resume hearings to examine insurance company insolvency.  
 SR-253

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

2:00 p.m.  
**Energy and Natural Resources**  
**Energy Research and Development Subcommittee**  
 To hold hearings on S. 395, to establish the Department of Energy's Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF) in the State of Washington as a research and development center to be known as the Research Reactor User Complex.  
 SD-366

MAY 13

10:00 a.m.  
**Energy and Natural Resources**  
 To hold hearings on S. 570, to implement a national energy strategy, focusing on subtitle B of Title V, provisions relating to nuclear waste management.  
 SD-366

MAY 14

10:00 a.m.  
**Appropriations**  
**Interior Subcommittee**  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for fossil energy and clean coal technology programs.  
 S-128, 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 U.S. trade.  
 SD-138

MAY 15

10:00 a.m.  
**Appropriations**  
**Interior Subcommittee**  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Smithsonian Institution and the National Gallery of Art.  
 SD-116

**Judiciary**  
 To resume hearings on legislative proposals to strengthen crime control, focusing on the views of officials in the law enforcement field.  
 SD-226

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

**Commerce, Science, and Transportation**  
**Surface Transportation Subcommittee**  
 To hold oversight hearings on pipeline safety.  
 SR-253

MAY 16

9:00 a.m.  
**Veterans' Affairs**  
 To hold hearings on S. 775, to increase the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain disabled veterans, H.R. 153, to repeal certain provisions of the Veterans Judicial Review Act relating to veterans benefits, and sections 111 through 113 of S. 127, relating to radiation compensation.  
 SR-418

10:00 a.m.  
**Appropriations**  
**Interior Subcommittee**  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, and the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.  
 SD-116

**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

**Rules and Administration**  
 Business meeting, to receive a report from the Architect of the Capitol on current projects, and to consider other pending administrative business.  
 SR-301

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

9:30 a.m.  
 Governmental Affairs  
 Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee  
 To hold oversight hearings on enforcement of antidumping and countervailing duties.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Interior Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for activities of the Secretary of Energy.  
 S-128, 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 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 22

2:00 p.m.  
 Armed Services  
 Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee  
 To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for national defense programs, focusing on Department of Energy environmental restoration and waste management programs.

SR-222

MAY 23

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

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

JUNE 5

9:30 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Interior Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for activities of the Secretary of the Interior, and Members of Congress.  
 S-128, Capitol

JUNE 6

9:00 a.m.  
 Veterans' Affairs  
 Business meeting, to mark up pending legislation.

SR-418

JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 Surface Transportation Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for rail safety programs.

SR-253

## CANCELLATIONS

APRIL 24

2:00 p.m.  
 Environment and Public Works  
 To continue joint hearings with the Committee on Labor and Human Resources' Subcommittee on Labor to examine the environmental and economic implications of a free trade agreement with Mexico.

SD-430

Labor and Human Resources  
 Labor Subcommittee  
 To continue joint hearings with the Committee on Environment and Public Works to examine the environmental and economic implications of a free trade agreement with Mexico.

SD-430

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