EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

EXTENDING FAST TRACK AUTHORITY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, last week Kay Whitmore, president and CEO of Eastman Kodak Co. and chairman of the Business Roundtable working group on United States-Mexico trade and investment, testified before the Ways and Means Committee in favor of extending fast track authority. It was an excellent statement, and I commend it to my colleagues for their consideration.

STATEMENT OF KAY R. WHITMORE, CHAIRMAN, PRESIDENT, AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, EASTMAN KODAK CO.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I am pleased to participate in this hearing concerning President Bush's request for an extension of fast track authority to negotiate bilateral and multilateral trade agreements. I speak today on behalf of the Business Roundtable, an association of chief executive officers of 200 major U.S. corporations who examine public issues that affect the economy and develop positions which seek to reflect sound economic and social principles.

Failure by the Congress to extend fast track authority would seriously impair the ability of our government to open markets for U.S. exports of goods and services. Without expanded foreign market access and growing exports, the U.S. economy will remain mired in the economic doldrums. Over the longer term, our standard of living and ability to create new good jobs for American workers will be jeopardized.

A COMPREHENSIVE TRADE STRATEGY

When the Congress enacted the 1988 Trade Act, it recognized the need for a comprehensive and aggressive international trade strategy. The Business Roundtable worked closely with the Congress to ensure that we have the tools to pursue bilateral and multilateral initiatives to open foreign markets to U.S. goods, services and investment.

We worked together to strengthen U.S. trade laws such as section 301, and to provide fast track authority to negotiate comprehensive multilateral and bilateral agreements. We also worked to ensure that any negotiations would be a joint effort of the Congress, the Executive Branch and the private sector. The Congress also anticipated the need for a two year extension of "fast track" when it passed the 1988 Act.

Two negotiations are at the heart of President Bush's request for an extension: The GATT Uruguay Round and the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement.

THE GATT URUGUAY ROUND

Completion of the GATT Round remains a top trade priority for Business Roundtable companies. There is much to be gained in terms of added economic growth, jobs and prosperity for the United States from the successful completion of this Round. Tariff cuts by our trading partners, a comprehensive services accord and enhanced intellectual property protection will clearly be a major boon for American companies in global competition. True agricultural reform will not only play to one of our international competitive strengths, but help ease pressures on the U.S. budget deficit, as well.

It would be a grave mistake to deny President Bush the authority to complete these negotiations. The benefits for the United States from a successful Round are enormous. The cost of failure could be severe.

THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

Last June, the Business Roundtable issued a policy statement calling for comprehensive trade and investment negotiations with Mexico. At that time James Robinson of American Express testified before this Committee and outlined the reasons why Roundtable companies saw these negotiations in the overall economic interest of the United States.

Rather than repeat the Roundtable's earlier testimony, I would like to take this opportunity to set the record straight concerning the potential benefits for the United States from a comprehensive agreement. Setting the record straight is necessary because there has been an enormous amount of misinformation and misunderstanding about this important issue.

I. MYTH NUMBER ONE: MEXICO IS TOO POOR TO BUY OUR PRODUCTS

Between 1986 and 1990, U.S. exports to Mexico rose by $16 billion in response to the partial liberalization of the Mexican economy and the economic recovery. As a result, the U.S. trade balance with Mexico swung from a deficit to a surplus in non-oil trade of over $3 billion, for a swing in our net export position of nearly $5 billion. With no other country have we experienced such strong export growth. Somebody in Mexico was buying our products.

II. MYTH NUMBER TWO: EXPORTS TO MEXICO DO NOT CREATE U.S. JOBS

American workers were employed making those extra exports. Using a rule of thumb of 30 U.S. jobs created for every one million dollars in net exports, that means an extra 144,500 jobs were created in the United States during 1986-90 because of trade with Mexico. Many more American workers would be unemployed were it not for exports to Mexico. Even if the relationship between job creation and exports is less than generally assumed, there is no doubt that there has been a very positive impact for American workers from developments in Mexico over the past four years.

III. MYTH NUMBER THREE: MEXICO IS ALREADY OPEN SO THERE ARE NO EXTRA BARRIERS FOR THE U.S. TO ELIMINATE

Mexico continues to maintain considerable barriers to U.S. exports. Autos are a good example.

The U.S. has a two and one half percent tariff. Mexico has a twenty percent tariff and other barriers to access. Mexico is a market of 500,000 vehicles. If that market were truly open, and if the Mexican economy continues to grow, it is easy to imagine the U.S. selling 100,000 U.S. made vehicles there. That alone would translate into an extra $1 billion in U.S. exports to Mexico on a sustained basis.

Another example is agriculture. At present, restrictive licensing inhibits 40 percent of our agricultural exports to Mexico.

IV. MYTH NUMBER FOUR: THE BENEFITS FOR THE U.S. WILL BE THE SAME WHETHER OR NOT WE HAVE A FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

A major incentive to negotiate a Free Trade Agreement with Mexico is to achieve additional liberalization of the Mexican economy as well as lock in what has been done thus far. An agreement with the United States would go a long way to ensuring that the opening of the Mexican economy outlives the current Salinas Administration. Certainty and predictability are essential for business planning.

No doubt, President Salinas also understands the importance of predictability. Mexicans are finally regaining confidence in their own economy after the disastrous 1980's. An agreement would provide an extra boost to confidence inside Mexico, which in turn could lead to a boom in the Mexican economy. On the other hand, rejection by the Congress of fast track could trigger massive capital flight and renewed economic destabilization of the Mexican economy.

With a Free Trade Agreement, Mexico could easily experience 5 percent real growth over the next ten years. Given that 70 cents of every dollar spent on imports in Mexico is spent on U.S. goods, the potential benefit for American workers and American jobs is enormous.

If we lock in the opening of the Mexican economy with a Free Trade Agreement, what will we sell? Everything you can think of and things we cannot even conceive of now. A few examples:

Caterpillar is the main supplier of heavy equipment to build new roads in Mexico. The infrastructure of Mexico is terrible and badly in need of upgrading. President Salinas has an innovative program funded by the private sector to build major new roads in Mexico. Already, Caterpillar's sales in Mexico have doubled every year since 1988.

In 1989, General Electric's exports to Mexico totaled over $100 million. These exports included locomotives, power generation equipment and diagnostic imaging equipment. GE's exports to Mexico are projected to grow fourfold in 1991, reaching $430 million. With a Free Trade Agreement, GE expects its exports to continue to increase at a comparable pace.

Procter and Gamble's net exports of finished products, raw materials, equipment and services to Mexico supports roughly 1,500 jobs in the United States. Their best estimate is that a free trade agreement will increase this figure by about 2,000 jobs for a total of 3,500. Some of those new jobs will be Procter and Gamble, but many will be in their U.S. suppliers' businesses.

Union Pacific Railroad is already adding jobs in Texas to handle the additional trains moving across the border and is likely to add more.

These stories can be repeated over and over again by hundreds of American companies.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

One final one about my own company, Kodak.

In 1990, Kodak exports to Mexico were $126 million. We expect in the 1990s, with a free trade agreement, that Kodak's exports will at least double. As a result, in our sensitized goods operations, we expect U.S. employment which supports operations in Mexico to double, as well.

Mexico is our natural market. Let's lock it in.

V. MYTH NUMBER FIVE: A FREE TRADE AGREEMENT WITH MEXICO WILL RESULT IN MASSIVE JOB LOSS IN THE U.S. AS WE ARE FLOODED WITH MEXICAN IMPORTS.

The fact that the U.S. economy is mostly open to Mexican imports now, and we have hardly experienced a flood. The average U.S. tariff on Mexican imports is only 3.9 percent.

Nor should further liberalization between our two countries be disruptive for the U.S. economy overall. This is confirmed by each of the economic studies on the impact of a U.S.-Mexico Free Trade Agreement done thus far—from the University of Maryland study for the Department of Labor, to the ITC study to the one done by Peat Marwick. In fact, each of these studies indicates that on balance a comprehensive agreement with Mexico will be beneficial for the United States and American workers.

VI. MYTH NUMBER SIX: A FREE TRADE AGREEMENT WILL RESULT IN MASSIVE U.S. JOB LOSS AS AMERICAN MANUFACTURING MOVES SOUTH OF THE BORDER.

On many counts this is wrong. First, an important incentive for U.S. companies to invest in Mexico will disappear with an Agreement. My company, as well as many others, invested in Mexico in the 60's and 70's to get inside a closed market. It was the only way we could sell there. With the barriers down, an important reason for relocating is gone.

Second, opponents assume that the cost of labor is the key variable in investment decisions by U.S. manufacturers. Other factors are at least as important, like transportation, communications infrastructure, financial and business services, high quality, reliable suppliers, proximity to market, and above all an educated, skilled, productive workforce.

With regard to this particular matter, I would like to quote Jacques Delors, President of the European Communities, since opponents like to say that there is no analogy between our situation with Mexico and that of the Community with the accession of Spain and Portugal:

"Of course there will be investment in those countries where labor costs are lower, where social security is less and where employees—and thus also the machines—work longer hours. But on the other hand, I ask myself if the European Community did not exist, if Spain and Portugal were not members of the European Community, would the problem really be different? We should not forget that the work factor is not the only criterion governing the company's choice of location. Financial conditions, training opportunities, availability of information and speed of access to information also are crucially important. The risk that a company might choose to set up elsewhere therefore should be viewed in perspective." (1992—The Social Dimension, Feb. 1990, p. 56)

Mr. Delors made these arguments to counter opponents in the northern countries, and to urge limited European intervention because "social dumping" would not be a risk except in isolated cases.

Third, let's not forget that U.S. manufacturing production is at post-war high (23 percent of GNP). Even with substantial productivity gains, employment in manufacturing has stayed relatively constant over the last several years, although certainly the current recession is hurting. The reason is that manufacturing in this country has developed new products and new markets and new ways to maintain competitiveness. Surely, this would not be the case if our major preoccupation was cheap labor. To the contrary, the favorable trends are due in large measure to our growing export competitiveness.

Fourth, opponents forget that Mexicans are and will be the primary source of investment in the Mexican economy. Anywhere from $80 billion to $100 billion in Mexican money sits in American and foreign banks waiting to see whether there is stability and growth over a sustained period. Flight capital already is returning to Mexico in substantial amounts. More will come as confidence returns. So the biggest source of new investment in Mexico will be the Mexicans, themselves. Most investment is likely to be for infrastructure, such as transportation and communications to catch up after the very depressed levels of investment in the 1980's. We are the logical suppliers of the capital equipment and services to rebuild Mexico's infrastructure.

Furthermore, investment in Mexico, whatever the source, directly benefits the United States. For every extra dollar earned in Mexico, 20 cents is spent on U.S. goods. With no other country does the United States have such a direct, beneficial economic relationship.

Finally, why are we so afraid of investment by U.S. companies in Mexico? There has always been some and there will no doubt be more. In many instances, U.S. companies invest in some parts of production in Mexico to maximize global competitiveness, and as a result, maintain production and high value added jobs in the United States. Without some assembly in Mexico, often there would be no production in the United States at all. Rather, production would move off-shore entirely, or companies would simply stop making that particular product.

For example:

Dana Corporation, a major auto parts manufacturer currently exports two dollars of product from the United States to Mexico for every dollar it imports. With a Free Trade Agreement, Dana, the second largest auto parts manufacturer in the world, estimates that its exports will rise even further. This is contrary to the popular notion that auto parts in the United States will be damanged by free trade.

General Motors' Packard Electric Division produces powered signal distribution systems for GM and many non-GM customers. Components from Packard's U.S. operations are shipped to Mexico for labor intensive assembly. By placing subassembly in Mexico, and retaining high technology operations in the United States, Packard has been able to enhance its competitiveness and secure significant business with non-GM customers, which in turn has created new component business in the U.S. The local union leadership of the International Union of Electrical Works is supportive of this co-production and recognizes that it is essential to maintain competitiveness and jobs in the United States.

In a recent letter to the USTR requesting duty free status for ceramic magnets imported from their Mexican operation, the local union of the International Union of Electrical Workers joined with the management of another division of GM, to argue that their Mexican operation helps them to be more competitive.

AT&T has shifted repair of its cordless phones from Singapore to Mexico. The turnaround time on the repair work is now one quarter of what it was. This has allowed AT&T to become more competitive which has led to lower prices and created more sales jobs in the United States.

Another example from Kodak. In 1986, Kodak moved its harness assembly for copiers from Rochester to Mexico because the operation was not cost-competitive. The choice was to move it to Kodak Mexico or outsource to the most competitive non-US supplier. By moving it to Mexico, Kodak had the time to develop new technology which was less labor intensive for Rochester, as well as value added services such as product design, drafting, and other activities necessary to stay in the business and enhance world-wide competitiveness. By moving the assembly operation to Mexico, we saved 300 jobs in Rochester.

To say that there is no direct benefit to the United States in co-production is simply not true.

VII. MYTH NUMBER SEVEN: EVERYONE IN MEXICO MAKES 57 CENTS AN HOUR

According to the U.S. Dept. of Labor, hourly compensation in Mexico by major occupation is as follows: $1.89 for unskilled laborers, $2.38 for semi-skilled workers, $2.97 for clerical workers and $14 per hour for professional/managerial workers.

According to the Wharton Group, the average compensation of a maquiladora worker is $1.60 per hour. The Wharton group estimates that in 1989, technicians and administration personnel in the maquiladoras made up to $4.50 per hour.

It is true that the minimum wage in Mexico is very low, but workers in manufacturing are not receiving that wage, and it is these workers that opponents say we are competing against. Let's also remember that the U.S. worker is far more productive than his Mexican counterpart. The wage gap reflects the huge productivity gap.

Opponents assume that Mexico deliberately is pursuing a low wage strategy for exports. They conveniently forget that Mexico suffered a major debt crisis in the 1980's which prompted a real decline in wages, not a deliberate strategy to keep the Mexican worker down. In 1980, Mexican manufacturing compensation was $3.00 an hour. The Salinas Administration's ultimate goal is to get back to that level and exceed it, not keep wages down.

VIII. MYTH NUMBER EIGHT: WE HAVE NO COMMITMENT IN THIS COUNTRY TO HANDLE ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT.

First, The Business Roundtable strongly endorses the idea that we will need appropriate transition periods for certain sectors of the U.S. economy to ensure a smooth transition and adjustment.

Second, The Business Roundtable supports inclusion of an escape clause in the agreement in the event a surge of imports is the substantial cause of serious injury.

Third, while I would certainly be the first to say that we need to do a much better job of educating, training, and retraining our workforce to ensure rising living standards in this country in the years ahead, to say that little is being done in this area is false. U.S. companies spend $30–$50 billion in hard cash and incurred another $150–$170 billion in expenses for benefits, salaries, and lost time

every year training and retraining American workers.

There are government programs, as well, such as the Job Training and Partnership Act designed to help dislocated workers. Rather than saying that we cannot move ahead with negotiations with Mexico, the public and private sectors should consider creative ways to target programs more effectively.

Finally, The Business Roundtable has made a major 50 state commitment to improve levels and standards of education in this country. In each state, Roundtable companies are working closely with the governors to achieve important results by the year 2000. We are doing this because we are concerned that we will not have the workforce we need to maintain our competitiveness in the years ahead. Roundtable companies would not be putting this much effort into improving education in this country if we were not committed to maintain production in the United States.

IX. MYTH NUMBER NINE: MEXICO HAS NO ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND WORKERS RIGHTS.

In 1988, Mexico passed a comprehensive environmental law patterned after ours. New investments must now include a detailed assessment of their environmental impact, and the impact must meet regional environmental standards. Investment approval is tied to compliance. Criminal penalties and administrative sanctions exist for non-compliance.

Mexican laws on workers rights are codified in their constitution. They ensure the right of association, the right to organize and bargain collectively, the prohibition of forced or compulsory labor, a minimum age for employment of children, as well as set minimum wage levels and maximum hours of work. The same labor rights and standards apply throughout Mexico, including the maquiladoras. Mexican laws are at least as comprehensive and stringent as ours, and in some cases more so.

So, lack of laws providing adequate protection in the areas of the environment and workers rights is not the problem. The major problem is enforcement.

Opponents assume that companies will rush to Mexico to take advantage of lower environmental enforcement and standards. As with wage rates, they make the mistake of assuming that diverging environmental standards drive investment. Many factors are far more important. Besides, most major companies today have global environmental standards which means investments any where in the world will be made to the same high standards.

Furthermore, no intelligent businessman today would flee to Mexico for environmental reasons when investment is a ten-year project. It would be very foolish to assume that Mexican enforcement will not be substantially improved in that time period. In fact, Mexico is already showing a strong commitment to the environment. The Salinas government has promised that all new investment in Mexico must conform to it new environmental laws. With respect to existing investment, new efforts are underway. For example, they shut down a major oil refinery outside Mexico City, and altogether have closed 900 operations for non-compliance with the law.

Nevertheless, it is important that the United States and Mexico intensify their efforts to address these issues in parallel with the FTA negotiations. Achieving real progress and substantive results on the environment and workers rights must be a high priority of an enhanced U.S.-Mexican relationship in the years to come.

X. MYTH NUMBER TEN: WE CAN NEGOTIATE WITH MEXICO WITHOUT FAST TRACK

The reality is without fast track we can no more negotiate with the Mexicans than with a hundred countries in the GATT. However, if fast track works right, Congress and the private sector will be extensively consulted and involved throughout the process.

Like you, the business community is not prepared to give a blank check to the Administration. We expect a good deal solidly in our interest. To this end, The Business Roundtable has developed detailed objectives of what we hope to achieve in the negotiations. Our objectives cover tariffs, non-tariff barriers, investment, services, intellectual property, and dispute settlement. We want a deal that furthers American exports, and enhances American jobs. Otherwise, we will not support it any more than you.

Nor do we see any need to rush. It it takes six months, or if it takes six years, we expect the Administration to bring us a good agreement.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES H. WHITTIER

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great regret that I rise to inform the members of the passing away of Charles H. Whittier, a Library of Congress staff member since 1968, on March 18. He was a good friend not only to myself but to many Members of Congress, always ready to help those that did not share his prodigious intelligence and learning.

Charles had been affiliated with the Government Division of the Congressional Research Service for more than 21 years, until his retirement in January 1991. He exemplified the best our institutions can offer to help us in our job as representatives.

His total mastery of the English language was always available to Members of Congress and congressional staff alike. He provided that additional insight and wit to aid and sustain us in our service to the people. In presenting Whittier with a Superior Service Award on the occasion of his retirement, Librarian James H. Billington lauded his notable contributions to the ability of the Congressional Research Service:

> to serve Congress in it's deliberations. The impact you have had * * * is a testament to your knowledge, wisdom, and generous spirit.

I knew Charles through the authoritative expertise he brought to the instruction of writing and public speaking skills. The seminars he conducted regularly were without precedent and totally the creation of his design. However, he was a man of diverse talents. As an authority on religion and public policy, Whittier produced over 250 reports for Congress and was the frequent recipient of commendations from Members of Congress for his work. He revealed a great breadth of expertise in areas as diverse as the role of the Dalai Lama in Tibetan Buddhism, relations between the United States and the Holy See and silent prayer in world religions—a study cited in a Supreme Court decision.

In addition to Whittier's participation in numerous congressional seminars and legislative institutes, he received national recognition serving as a panelist or speaker at scores of national conferences throughout the country on the many issues relating to religion and public policy.

Government Division Chief Fred Pauls wrote to Whittier at the time of his retirement:

> Through your efforts Members were able to become better informed about all the religions and religious beliefs in the world.* * * Certainly, congressional debates on, and understanding of, the impact of the Shiite Muslim Revolutionary takeover of Iran on American foreign policy and United States relations with that regime were abetted by the work that you did.

A native New Englander, Whittier earned a bachelor of arts degree cum laude in history from Tufts University in 1954 and a bachelor of divinity degree from the same university in 1959. He also pursued course work toward a master's degree in education at the State college at Boston.

In 1959, he was ordained to the Unitarian Universalist ministry and served as the minister of Peirce Memorial Church in Dover, NH, for 4 years. While there, he also participated extensively in a number of religious, social, and civic organizations and was a chaplain at the University of New Hampshire. While living in Washington, he devoted a great deal of his time to the Church of the Ascension and St. Agnes, serving on the vestry for many years and participating in the choir.

I will always think of Charles Whittier as a very kind and obliging man, generous in his help of others. I will remember him as a good friend and a very capable colleague. Contributions in his memory may be made to the Church of the Ascension and St. Agnes for a music fund that has been established in his name.

ERIN CLEGGETT, EMBODIMENT OF AMERICAN IDEALS

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to send a special birthday wish to one of my constituents, Erin Cleggett of Braintree, who recently turned 16. A 16th birthday is a significant milestone in a young person's life, and young Erin, who you would expect to be at the front of the receiving line for gifts like any 16 year old, was herself, giving out gifts on her birthday.

With the help of her parents, Kathy and Joe Cleggett, she threw a party in which each guest was asked to bring nonperishable food like canned soup and peanut butter, so she could donate it to a local food kitchen.

Mr. Speaker, Erin Cleggett will long remember her 16th birthday for her great gift and as the Braintree Forum said, "so will a lot of people who are less hungry because of her birthday.

Erin is a complete role model for the youth of today and I would like to insert into the RECORD, the following news story reported so eloquently by Olive Laing which profiles an already accomplished Erin Cleggett:

[From the Braintree Forum, Mar. 20, 1991]

16TH BIRTHDAY PARTY GATHERS FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY

(By Olive Laing)

Erin Cleggett will long remember her 16th birthday. So will a lot of people who are less hungry because of her birthday. And with good reason.

Not only was Erin the "belle of the ball" at a gala birthday party in K of C Hall, planned by her mother and father, Kathy and Joe Cleggett, but she was surrounded by people near and dear to her—family, friends, and some 80 or so classmates at Braintree High School where she is a sophomore. Erin's father is a former selectman and present water and sewer commissioner.

Her birthday was February 10. With a lot of help from Dave and Ginny Sarney and their daughter Beth, Joe's brother Bill and sisters Nancy and Jean, Kathy and Joe prepared and served all the food for the party.

Erin's friends from school arrived quite formally dressed, the girls in party dresses and the boys in jackets and ties. The party started at 7 p.m. and ended at 10 with music by Kevin Wyatt and Mark McGrath who spun the records. The young people danced the evening away, pausing long enough to serenade Erin with "Happy Birthday."

But of all the things taking place that evening, I think the really special one was this: when Joe and Kathy sent out the invitations they included a suggestion that instead of gifts, those attending contribute food for a local food kitchen, non-perishables like canned soups, meats or fish, baby foods, peanut butter and the like. Would you believe those kids brought more than 300 cans and packages which have been given to a worthy shelter through Mayor Flynn's Hunger commission. Young people are truly great.

Among those joining in the celebration for Erin were friends who skate with her at the Pilgrim Skating Club in Hingham. Erin is an accomplished figure skater. She has been on skates since she was four and has competed since she was 11. She is a member of the Ice Skating Institute of America (ISIA) and the United States Figure Skating Association (USFSA).

When Erin was just 13 she won the level 4 free-style event for 13-year-olds at the ISIA Nationals in Dallas, Texas. She has competed at the Lake Placid Olympic Arena in New York twice and at the Bay State Games in Williamstown three times.

In her most recent competition she finished second in an artistic solo at the Bay State Games (February 2).

This talented little lady has appeared in "Cats" and as the cowardly lion in "The Wizard of Oz" in the Pilgrim ISIA yearly skating shows.

Erin works hard to sharpen her skills. During the summer she skates four hours a day five days a week. In the winter she skates three days a week for two or three hours a day. On Saturdays she teaches in the USFSA "Skate With Us" program for young children.

In the ISIA, Erin is ranked as a level 6 skater. She hopes to pass level 8, the highest ISIA level, before she graduates from high school. My guess is she will. Such is her perseverance.

And with all her outside activities. Erin is a participator and an achiever at the high school also. She is a member of the J.V. cheerleaders and of SADD. She was elected to the French National Honor Society and is an honor roll student.

THE MADELEINE A. GARDNER SCHOLARSHIP

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with the Congress my sincere pleasure at the selection of Ms. Barbara Jeanne Knab to receive this year's Madeleine A. Gardner Scholarship Award of the Long Island Center for Business and Professional Women. The award will be presented on May 9, 1991, at the center's 12th annual awards dinner.

The award is used to defray the costs of a year of undergraduate study. Ms. Knab is a student of Molloy College in Rockville Centre, NY, who began her studies in 1985.

Mr. Speaker, Barbara Knab is the embodiment of American spirit and determination. A former secretary and bookkeeper, she stopped working for a time to raise her family. She has two boys, who, at ages 11 and 8, never have a problem keeping her occupied. To this point, she has studied part time, and though her husband supports their family, she also works part time to pay her tuition.

Her major is in computer science, with a minor in math. With everything else she has to do, Ms. Knab manages to maintain an excellent 3.92 grade average, and has no intention of ever letting it slip before she graduates. At this point in her life she has decided it is time to study full time, so that she may graduate in 1992.

Barbara Knab intends to teach, and it is certainly good to know that such a talented woman wants to use her time in service to our youth. Good teachers are a critical national resource, and I am sure she will become one of them. I know my colleagues join me in saluting her, not just for receiving this prestigious award, but also for the selfless plans she has for her education. For all of Barbara Knab's hard work, dedication to her family and her future, she deserves not only our congratulations, but our respect as well.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to congratulate the Long Island Center for Business and Professional Women for this and their many other community services. They work tirelessly to make Long Island a better place to live and work. Special congratulations must go to the scholarship committee, Judith Beckman, Harriet Causin, Ellen Saltzman, and my good friend Carole Abramson. They had an extraordinarily difficult task, but have made an excellent choice.

It is an honor and a privilege to join Barbara Knab's family, friends, and colleagues in saluting her on this special occasion.

TRIBUTE TO THE MOUNT ST. URSULA SPEECH CENTER FOR COMMUNICATION AND LEARNING

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with you and my distinguished colleagues the celebration of 30 years of the Mount St. Ursula Speech Center's dedication to the children of the Bronx.

Mr. Speaker, when Sister Winifred Danwitz, administrator and founder of the Mount St. Ursula Speech Center, opened this center during the summer of 1961, she and a volunteer staff of five clinicians met 37 children for treatment in daily speech therapy sessions. The following summer 176 children were treated and the potential for further growth was assured. As new challenges arose through the sixties, seventies, and eighties, appropriate diagnoses and treatment were provided to meet the needs of the changing population of the Bronx. More than 7,000 children have attended the center in the past 30 years.

Today, many of the center's children reflect the serious effects of poverty, inadequate education, poor health care, single-parent homes, and the drug-afflicted environments in nearby neighborhoods. The center's services continue to focus on early intervention for preschool children and dropout prevention for older children identified as high risk for school failure.

Mr. Speaker, I am filled with appreciation and gratitude for Sister Winifred Danwitz and the hundreds of volunteers who have contributed their time and talent to helping our children. I would like to pay tribute to the enduring strength of leadership, vision, commitment, and faith that have made the Mount St. Ursula Speech Center an oasis of integrity and quality in our community of the Bronx. Please join me in celebration of 30 years of generous dedication.

TRIBUTE TO STEVEN N. FOREMAN

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating a young man from the 17th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

On April 28, Steven N. Foreman will join the distinct class of individuals who have obtained the highest award in the Boy Scouts of America—the Eagle Scout Award.

Steven joined the Boy Scouts in 1984. His fellow Scouts elected him to the Order of the Arrow in 1987. He has since earned his 50-Mile Hiker Award, the Historical Trails Award and the World Conservation Award. In 1989, Steve was elected Scout of the Year in Troop 419 by the adult leaders.

Steven has served as patrol leader, member of the leadership corps, senior patrol leader, was appointed junior assistant Scoutmaster and now looks forward to being a troop committee member.

For his Eagle Scout project, Steven offered to brick veneer the Selinsgrove Band Boosters Building on the football field. He supervised 11 friends and 8 fellow Scouts in this project.

Besides Scouting, Steven is a senior at Selinsgrove Area High School. He plans to attend Penn State University in the fall and major in aerospace engineering.

Mr. Speaker, as you can see, Steven N. Foreman has shown time and again that his hard work, dedication, and perseverance are fine characteristics of himself as well as the Boy Scouts of America.

I join his family and friends when I say I am very proud of Steven for the accomplishments he has made. He has worked hard to achieve this goal, and well-deserving of it.

THE NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, now that the war has ended and our troops are returning home, we will inevitably begin to reflect on the events of the gulf war and reevaluate some of the policies and beliefs that we had before it began. We have certainly learned that our Armed Forces are highly talented, skilled and have a remarkable ability to succeed. We have also observed which weapons systems and military tactics were the most successful and this knowledge will undoubtedly play a role in future defense appropriations.

It appears, however, that we have not learned one very important lesson from the gulf war. During the war, we realized how terribly vulnerable our Nation is because of our dependency on foreign oil. We became aware of how much more foreign oil we use in comparison to many of our allies and we realized that this was not an asset. Unfortunately, rather than take this opportunity to commit ourselves to lowering our energy consumption and becoming increasingly energy independent, the President has released a national energy strategy that is environmentally and economically inappropriate for the 1990's.

The new national energy strategy does not attempt to lower oil consumption by offering mandates for improving fuel efficiency standards in motor vehicles or by adding on import fee on foreign oil or increasing the gas tax. It does not encourage conserving energy or using renewable energies through tax incentives. Instead, the new energy plan proposes that the licensing procedures for nuclear power plants be eased and that the Alaskan Arctic National Wildlife Refuge be opened for oil drilling.

Implementing this energy strategy will simply continue our dependency on foreign oil and force us to remain vulnerable to the political turmoil in the Middle East. Moreover, we will be opening our country to the types of environmental tragedies that we experienced in the Prince William Sound and that we have observed in the Persian Gulf, in Chernobyl, and most recently at the Mihama nuclear power plant in Japan. I ask my colleagues that we learn from the lessons of the war so that we can improve and mature as a nation. Let's support a new energy strategy for America—one that reflects the wisdom we have gained from war and is suited for our Nation as we enter the 21st century.

WELCOME TO THE NEW CITY OF CALABASAS

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome the new city of Calabasas, CA, which formally incorporated during the recent congressional district work period after a long and successful cityhood drive.

As a former mayor, I have long been a strong supporter of local government. As many of my colleagues who have had the privilege of serving in local government will agree, there's an immense sense of satisfaction at being able to get things done, things that directly affect people's lives.

The new Calabasas City Council will have the rare opportunity of shaping the future of a city. I would like to commend council members Lesley Devine, Karyn Foley, Bob Hill, Marvin Lopata, and Dennis Washburn as they begin their duties, and to ask my colleagues to join me in wishing them and the new city of Calabasas a bright and prosperous future.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee has this year placed the Panama Canal Commission under the jurisdiction of the Coast Guard and Navigation Subcommittee. It is a pleasure to again represent the subcommittee of jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Commission as I did during the 100th Congress. I rise today to introduce the Panama Canal Commission Authorization Act for fiscal year 1992.

In 1977, President Jimmy Carter signed the Panama Canal Treaty. Congress subsequently enacted into law measures to ensure the stability of the canal prior to year 2000 when the canal will be transferred to the people of Panama. Public Law 96–70, the Panama Canal Act of 1979, established the Panama Canal Commission to ensure the continued operation of the canal and to facilitate the training of Panamanians in the canal's operation and maintenance.

The Panama Canal Commission, which oversees the operation of the canal, is self-funded, drawing on its tolls and revenues for operational and administrative expenses. The Panama Canal Authorization Act for fiscal year 1992 authorizes spending of these funds. The Panama Canal Commission has based its budget request on an estimated income for fiscal year 1992 of $505.9 million. Included in its 1992 budget request is funding for the continued maintenance, dredging, repair, and improvement of the canal, for the support of its approximate work force of 8,500 people, and for the procurement of necessary supplies and machinery.

The Panama Canal is a credit to the engineering foresight and capabilities of tens of thousands of canal employees both American and Panamanian and others of the past 77 years. The canal has operated continuously since completion in 1914 and through efforts of all involved will continue to facilitate the international transportation of goods and cargo for many decades to come.

I urge your support of the Panama Canal, the Panama Canal Commission and its Board of Directors, and the Panama Canal Authorization Act for fiscal year 1992.

SUPPORT FOR S. 534 AND S. 565

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for S. 534 and S. 565 to award gold medals to Generals Norman Schwarzkopf and Colin Powell for the leadership they displayed during Operation Desert Storm.

General Schwarzkopf demonstrated a superior level of tactical and strategic military expertise with his prosecution of the allied battle to free Kuwait from Iraqi control. His coordination and execution of the coalition operation was practically flawless, from the day the allied air bombardment commenced to the 100 critical hours of the ground offensive.

General Schwarzkopf showed keen leadership ability as head of the U.S. Central Command in the Persian Gulf, and it is only fitting that we recognize him for the greatest military victory since World War II.

General Powell, as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, provided the allies with invaluable coordinating and planning efforts, helping to assemble both our own forces and those of our coalition partners. Throughout the operation in the gulf, General Powell provided the President with advice and counsel that consistently proved to be accurate and precise.

I believe that Generals Schwarzkopf and Powell deserve to receive gold medals of honor in recognition of their exemplary performance during Operation Desert Storm, and as a show of Congress' and the Nation's appreciation for their leadership.

IRVINE RANCH WATER DISTRICT—A NATIONAL LEADER IN THE USE OF RECYCLED WATER

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to call your attention to a recent Los Angeles Times

article which addresses the tremendous strides being made at the Irvine Ranch Water District [IRWD] in Orange County, CA, in the area of reclaimed water.

As you know, California continues to suffer through its worst drought in history. However, the IRWD has become recognized throughout the State and, in fact, the Nation as one of the great leaders in the recycling of water for nondrinking purposes. Every day, the IRWD supplies users with 10 million gallons of reclaimed water of irrigation of residential and commercial landscaping, parks, school grounds, farms and orchards, and to fill a large public lake. And last month, the IRWD connected the Irvine Co.'s new 20-story office building at Jamboree Center to its reclaimed water system. This was the first time in our Nation's history that a municipal water district was able to accomplish such a feat. This innovative and far-sighted approach in the area of water recycling will not only be of great benefit to the environment, but it is also a perfect example of what can be accomplished when a strong cooperative spirit can be forged between Government and private enterprise.

As such, I take this opportunity to congratulate and commend leaders at the IRWD and the Irvine Co. who have spent the last 3½ years planning this system and working with several regulatory agencies in its implementation.

I include the Times article in its entirety in the RECORD.

PIONEER RECYCLER: WATER IS NOT OVER THE DAM AT IRVINE RANCH

(By Tom McQueeney)

IRVINE.—Gray-brown water enters the treatment plant, carrying everything from coffee grounds to cigarette butts.

Half a day later, after being strained, treated by waste-munching bacteria, filtered through charcoal and bubbled with chlorine gas, the sparkling clear water leaves the sewage treatment plant to be used again on front lawns, ballfields and crops.

This scenario of recycling water for nondrinking purposes, which is becoming more common in southern California as fresh water becomes increasingly difficult to import, is old hat to the Irvine Ranch Water District. The district has been recycling water for 24 years and is considered a statewide leader in supplying recycled water.

"They are the pioneers, I'd say," said Lynn Johnson, chief of the state's Office of Water Recycling. "If you think of leadership in using reclaimed water in the state, L.A. County, the Orange County Sanitation District and Irvine Ranch Water District comes to my mind."

The reclamation systemn allows Irvine Ranch, the seventh-largest supplier of reclaimed water in California, to import about 10,330 acre-feet less water a year. That's enough water to supply more than 10,000 large families for a year.

The district supplies 10 million gallons a day for use in irrigating residential and commercial landscaping, parks, school grounds, farms and orchards, and to fill the lake at William R. Mason Regional Park in Irvine. Health authorities prohibit the use of recycled water for drinking.

And last month, the water district hooked a 20-story office building to the recycled water system—a first in the nation for a municipal water district. Highly treated waste water is used to flush the dozens of toilets and urinals in the building.

A handful of office buildings elsewhere in the nation already use reclaimed water to flush their toilets, but their water is recycled by miniplants in the buildings' basements, not by a city water district, said Art Masse, an expert on technology for the American Waterworks Assn.'s research foundation.

"Irvine Ranch is the first to reclaim water on a municipal scale and pump it into an office building," Masse said. Los Angeles County is actually California's leader in the amount of water being reclaimed. But officials said Irvine's district has put its recycled supplies to broader use over a longer period of time.

The Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, a cooperative of 27 sanitation districts, supplies more than 60 million gallons of reclaimed water every day to users ranging from golf courses to two paper mills in Pomona.

About 75% of the water reclaimed from sewage is simply fed into the ground to recharge the county's groundwater supply, said Earle Hartling, Los Angeles County's water reuse coordinator.

Expansion plans call for Los Angeles County to be using about 110 million gallons of reclaimed water a day in about five years. "As the cost of imported water goes up—and it's going to go up dramatically in the future—it's going to be more economical and we're going to be more competitive to areas farther away from the treatment plants," Hartling said.

Meanwhile, the city of Los Angeles pumps 450 million gallons of usable water daily through four sewage-treatment plants in Los Angeles, but more than 99% of that water flows out to the ocean, said Bahman Sheikh, the city of Los Angeles' reclaimed-water chief.

Getting the reclaimed water to customers is the key to expanding its use, Sheikh said. The cost of digging up streets to install pipelines for reclaimed water has been a major impediment in the city of Los Angeles, he said.

Although about 200 water agencies in California recycle water to some extent, none compare to Irvine for its many uses or the sophisticated system in place, Sheikh said.

"What sets apart the Irvine Ranch Water District is their dedication to the [recycled water] concept," Sheikh said. "They took some risks when people weren't so sure it was a good idea. In fact, it was a fantastic idea."

Last month, after 3½ years of planning and working with regulators, engineers connected the 20-story office building in Jamboree Center to the water district's reclaimed water system, said Ronald E. Young, general manager of the water district.

Using treated water to flush toilets is expected to cut down the building's use of fresh drinking water by 70% and save enough water to supply about 35 homes in Irvine for a year, Young said.

"This represents a novel use of reclaimed water and breaks away from traditional uses, like irrigating a park or growing alfalfa," said Mark Adelson, chief of surveillance and enforcement for the Santa Ana region of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

State regulations did not cover using recycled water in rest rooms, he said, so the water district had to spend years working with local and state regulatory agencies to set standards for the public's safety.

To keep the two water systems separate, the building was constructed with separate pumps and pipes to carry reclaimed water to the toilets and urinals.

In fact, a separate system of pipes for reclaimed water criss-crosses much of Irvine's underground, carrying waste water that has been brought to sparkling purity at the water district's Michelson Water Treatment Plant.

The pipes must be separated as far from each other as possible, water connectors must be labeled in English and Spanish and every inch of pipe carrying reclaimed water must be marked with purple tape declaring, "Caution—Reclaimed Water."

The worry is that a plumber will be called years later to hook up a new drinking fountain and will mistakenly tap into a reclaimed-water pipe, said Thomas R. Holliman, an Irvine Ranch Water District engineer who has worked with the health agencies.

But water district officials say their treated waste water is as safe to drink as tap water.

With the region's drought in its fifth year, Irvine's reclaimed water system helps, but does not exempt the water district from cutting back on water use, said Peer A. Swan, president of the district's board of directors.

The beauty of the system, Swan said, is that when the Metropolitan Water District cuts back water to Southern California, Irvine has a 10-million-gallon-a-day supply of reclaimed water—"and no one can shut it off."

EXTENSION OF THE CHILD CARE FOOD PROGRAM

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I recently introduced H.R. 1714, which would amend the National School Lunch Act to extend benefits under the Child Care Food Program to children up to 15 years of age. Currently, the Child Care Food Program only serves children ages 12 and younger.

Even in the best circumstances, there are many obstacles our Nation's young people must overcome. Children not even in their teens are faced with decisions that could affect the rest of their lives. For many underprivileged children the only hope they have for a better future is through education.

One of the most important aspects of learning is a healthy mind and body. If a child is sick, he or she will not be able to learn to their full capacity. A well-balanced diet is one of the most important elements in guaranteeing a healthy child. If a child receives adequate nutrition, the chances of becoming ill are dramatically reduced. Even if a child does not become ill due to a poor diet, his or her learning capability is significantly decreased due to hunger. Studies have proven that children who are hungry do not learn as well as children who do not suffer from hunger.

The Child Care Food Program is very important to a large number of underprivileged children, but it is important to realize that hunger does not stop at the age of 12. Many children who could benefit from the present program are excluded due to their age. Children ages 13 to 15 should also receive the benefits

this program offers. In the city of Youngstown, OH, between 50 and 100 children who could benefit from the program are turned away daily because they are 13 or older.

I encourage my colleagues to give H.R. 1714 their full consideration. This bill could make the difference for a great many children.

AMERICAN HEROES: MADE IN THE U.S.A.

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, Betty Spaar, editor and owner of the Odessan, Odessa, MI, recently wrote an editorial commending the American efforts in the Persian Gulf. I share in her pride in our troops and their success. I herewith insert her editorial entitled "Made in the U.S.A."

MADE IN THE U.S.A.

The liberation of Kuwait City this week by the Allied Coalition forces hopefully will signal as end soon to the fighting in the Persian Gulf.

And while we have watched and listened, sometimes expressing dismay and disbelief by what Saddam Hussein has allowed to happen, we are also a little surprised at our own capabilities.

For some in our country, the need to take up arms and travel to a distant shore to fight a battle that at the start may be little understood, may never be understood.

It's not that we're all for war. But we're not for the bullying tactics that Saddam Hussein and his cohorts have been advocating either.

What we, and most Americans like, is a middle of the road, where we all do our own thing, with the grace of God, in a Christian manner.

With Hussein this world read like the joke of the day.

Americans, and the other countries who joined with us in this coalition thankfully took his behavior seriously, and we feel have shown the world that his aggression and inhuman tactics will not be tolerated.

Daily from our living room seats in front of our televised war we have seen the men, the equipment and the expert military strategy of the Americans and the Allied Forces.

Watching this makes us even more appreciative of the defense efforts of our own Fourth District Congressman Ike Skelton, Missouri Democrat, who has led this country in keeping our defenses strong. It is through the wisdom and diligence of people like Ike that we can flex the type of strength we have making short work of this intolerable situation.

We firmly believe in the principles of the free world which advocates democracy by defending others where freedom is at stake.

To our troops, their technology, strategy and our own leaders, nothing says it better than Made in America.

PUBLIC PENSION OFFSET

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to substantially modify the Social Security "public pension offset," a provision of the Social Security Act which unfairly penalizes low-income retirees. This legislation is similar to H.R. 3755 which I introduced in the last Congress.

Mr. Speaker, under present law, an individual receiving a Social Security benefit based on their spouse's earnings record generally receives a benefit equal to one-half of the spouse's benefit. However, if that individual is receiving a pension from noncovered employment—such as State or local government service—the Social Security benefit is reduced by $2 for every $3 of the noncovered pension.

The public pension offset may be the correct policy; it has been a feature of the Social Security Act since 1977. My concern is its mechanical application to all beneficiaries, regardless of income. Since, realistically, the public pension offset applies predominantly to women, it's safe to say that the law discriminates against low-income women. My bill changes that.

Under my legislation, the public pension offset would be phased in depending on the income of the beneficiary. If the beneficiary had less than $300 per month in Social Security benefits and a public pension, the offset would not apply. If the beneficiary's combined income was between $301 to $900, the offset would be phased in under a mechanical formula. After $900 of income, present law would continue to apply.

Mr. Speaker, my legislation adopts a fair and equitable approach to the offset, and does not unfairly penalize low and middle income retirees. As a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, to which this bill will be referred, I urge hearings and action on the bill this year.

Mr. Speaker, a detailed explanation of my legislation is attached.

PRESENT LAW

A married individual not entitled to a Social Security benefit based upon their own earnings record may generally receive a Social Security benefit equal to one-half of the spouse's benefit. if the noncovered spouse receives a pension from noncovered employment (such as from State or local government employment), the Social Security benefit is reduced (but not below zero) by $2 for every $3 of the noncovered pension.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSAL

Under the bill, the public pension offset would not apply if the total of the Social Security benefit otherwise subject to reduction and the pension from noncovered employment was $300 or less. The offset would be phased in if the total of those two amounts was between $301 and $900.

The offset would be phased in under a formula, so that the Social Security benefit payable would be equal to the sum of first, the Social Security benefit after applying the two-thirds offset and second the product of (a) 1 minus a fraction, the numerator of which is the total of the benefits and the denominator of which is $900 and (b) two-thirds of the pension from noncovered employment.

The $300 and $900 amounts are indexed for inflation.

The following chart compares present law with the formula under the bill:

If	Present law	Proposal
Social Security benefit of $125, pension of $150.	Social Security benefit of $25.	Social Security benefit of 125.
Social Security benefit of $290, pension of $400.	Social Security benefit of $23.	Social Security benefit of 85.
Social Security benefit of $250, pension of $550.	Social Security benefit of zero.	Social Security benefit of 41.
Social Security benefit of $450, pension of $150.	Social Security benefit of $350.	Social Security benefit of 383.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The legislation is effective for monthly benefits payable six months after the date of the enactment of the legislation.

WORC'S GOOD WORK

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to a very special group of constituents in my district of New York City. They are the men and women who comprise the Working Organization for Retarded Children and Adults, Inc., a nonprofit corporation based in Flushing, NY. I am honored to be listed on its distinguished board of advisers. This year, WORC is celebrating the 20th anniversary of its dedicated service to children and adults with mental retardation and severe physical disabilities. Their work deserves our attention and commendation.

The focus of WORC's good work is the introduction of mentally retarded persons into community settings. Not long ago, this was viewed as dangerous and impossible. Today, WORC supports 10 homes and apartments in Queens and Nassau Counties for its special clients. Additionally, they have a waiting list of more than 350 applicants.

WORC's clients enjoy the privileges that we often take for granted: the privacy of one's own home, freedom of choice, personal property. The WORC Program helps to foster independence and self-reliance among its clients, and heighten both understanding and compassion within the general community. Regrettably, its actions go largely unnoticed. Let's take notice, and extend our warmest thanks to the WORC for their good work.

TRIBUTE HONORING MR. ROBERTO PETINGI, NATIONAL BILINGUAL TEACHER OF THE YEAR

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a man whose dedication to our children's education is exemplary. Mr. Roberto Petingi, a bilingual science teacher at Martin

Luther King, Jr., High School in New York City, has been recognized as the Nation's Bilingual Teacher of the Year by the National Association of Bilingual Education [NABE]. This award was presented to him on January 12, 1991, at a NABE conference attended by more than 3,000 educators from across our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, Roberto Petingi is well acquainted with the dual struggle of striving to integrate into a new society, while maintaining one's own cultural identity. A native of Uruguay, he immigrated to the United States with his family in 1974. He spent his first years in New York City working as a dishwasher, a machine operator and pushing a cart in the garment industry. He now holds two MA degrees, in math and science education and in biology, from Farleigh Dickinson College in New Jersey.

Mr. Petingi decided to pursue a teaching career in the city school system in 1985. He teaches biology and chemistry in both English and Spanish, mostly to Dominican students who have been in the United States for less than 2 years. Mr. Petingi teaches the main concepts of his curriculum in Spanish, and then reinforces them in English. The students attend classes in English as a second language while learning academic subjects in both their native tongue and their new language.

The New York City Board of Education attests to Mr. Petingi's effectiveness as a bilingual educator by using a videotape of his classes as part of its teacher training curriculum. In addition 87 percent of his students passed the biology regents examination, and 75 percent passed the regents examination in chemistry, both rates above those of mainstream students. When he formed an after school science club, he expected only a few members, but was shocked when almost 80 students attended the first meeting. Some of these club members have become finalists in city science fair competitions. Truly, with his commitment and enthusiasm, Mr. Petingi is a role model for these students, as well as their teacher and friend.

Mr. Speaker, dedicated, innovative, and creative teachers such as Mr. Roberto Petingi, are essential to the success of our school systems and to the academic growth of our youth. I would like to praise his extremely successful bilingual program and his genuine and profound interest in his students. His impact on students is evident: at the Martin Luther King High School, the dropout rate among bilingual students is only 3 percent, and almost 90 percent of the graduates continue their education in college and universities.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the efforts and accomplishments of Roberto Petingi. I take great pride in Mr. Petingi's achievement, and I thank him for his dedication to our children.

TRIBUTE TO ANDREW ADAM TEMPLE

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a fine young man from the 17th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

On April 28, Andrew Adam Temple, of Sunbury, will join the ranks of those special individuals who have rceived the highest award in the Boy Scouts of America, the Eagle Scout Award.

Andrew joined troop 331 which is sponsored by the United Lutheran Church. He has earned the God and Country Award as a Cub Scout and later received Brotherhood in the Order of the Arrow.

While being a member of troop 331, Andrew has served as the scribe, patrol leader, assistant patrol leader, and senior patrol leader.

For his Eagle Scout project, Andrew painted and sealed the roof on the picnic pavilion of the Memorial Picnic Grove at Wolf's Crossroads.

Besides Scouting Andrew attends Shikellamy High School where he is a member of the forensics team and had a part in the school musical. Andrew is also involved in the 4–H Club, AYSO Soccer, and plays the piano.

Being a Boy Scout teaches today's youth to be leaders and to aspire to set high goals for themselves as well as others. I know that Andrew will pass on the fine values that he has acquired to the younger generations in his community.

I join his family and friends when I say I am proud of Andrew for the accomplishments he has made. He has worked hard to achieve this goal, and is well deserving of it.

AMERICA'S CHILDREN

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, during the last 8 months in which we prepared for, and then fought, the Gulf war, the subject of our Nation's children was addressed frequently. Newspaper articles, talk shows and TV news programs discussed with concern the effect that the war might have on America's children. I shared this concern and I continue to strongly support legislation that will address the tragic problems concerning children during wartime.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I rise to express a sincere hope and plea. As our troops return home and we move into a postwar era, I ask that our recent focus and attention on our children does not diminish or disappear. Now, more than ever, we need to dedicate our interest and resources toward improving the state of our Nation's youth.

The statistics are appalling. America has the second highest per capita gross national product in the world, yet our infant mortality rate is 10th among industrialized nations. Twenty-three percent of American children under the age of 5 years old live in poverty.

The children of America need our help. Although our concerns for their well-being during wartime is no longer needed, the need for our attention and concern for their health and care here on the homefront has never been more urgent. We must keep our children's needs in the forefront of our minds and give them the effort and resources that they deserve from this day on.

A SALUTE TO THE LOS ANGELES TIMES VALLEY EDITION

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note that the largest circulation newspaper in my district recently was honored for its service to its community.

The San Fernando Valley edition of the Los Angeles Times received the prestigious Robert E. Gibson Corp. Award of Excellence from the Valley Industry and Commerce Association.

Since establishing its separate edition for the San Fernando Valley, the Times has worked hard to be a good corporate citizen. Among its many accomplishments in 1990, the paper raised about $100,000 for the United Way, made direct grants to nonprofit groups through its Community Partnership Awards, and sent a mobile reading laboratory to locations around the valley.

Mr. Speaker, each year VICA honors a corporation that exemplifies community leadership and works to improve the quality of life for area residents. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the Times for those efforts, as well as the journalistic excellence it is known for.

FATHER JAMES McLOUGHLIN

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to introduce Father James McLoughlin, of St. Peter's Church in Geneva, IL. He is truly a man who has dedicated himself to helping others, and his work on the behalf of others is an inspiration to us all.

Father McLoughlin was a hostage on Flight 847 in Beirut in 1985, and since facing that ordeal has dedicated himself toward freeing other hostages in the Middle East. He cares about his community in Illinois, where he is working to build a new church, and about the global community at large, where he is dedicated to pursuing human rights issues.

Father McLoughlin is a man of principle and compassion, and I am glad that he could join us today.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO CHAIRMAN EVAN J. KEMP

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with the Los Angeles Basin Equal Opportunity League (LABEOL) in saluting Chairman Evan J. Kemp, Jr. on his visit to southern California. It is a privilege to have the recently appointed chairman's initial stop in the region be in my congressional district. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for Chairman Kemp's numerous contributions to the advancement of equal opportunities.

Mr. Kemp was named Chairman of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] by President Bush on March 8, 1990. He was first nominated as an EEOC Commissioner by President Reagan on March 10, 1987 and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on June 19, 1987 for a term expiring July 1, 1992.

Chairman Kemp came to EEOC as one of the Nation's leading advocates for persons with disabilities. During his first 2½ years, then Commissioner Kemp played a major role in promoting credible and effective enforcement of the rights of all individuals under the equal employment laws EEOC enforces. As a former Federal employee who had successfully sued the Federal Government for employment discrimination, Commissioner Kemp recognized the shortcomings of the existing Federal sector equal employment complaint processing system. He continues to play a leading role in EEOC's efforts to reshape the process to eliminate delay, enhance its fairness and promote effective enforcement of the law.

As the highest ranking person with a disability in the Bush administration, Chairman Kemp worked closely with the White House in its consideration and ultimate endorsement of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Chairman Kemp earned his bachelor of arts degree from Washington and Lee University in 1959 and his law degree from the University of Virginia in 1964. In 1967, he joined the Securities and Exchange Commission and became an authority on equity funded insurance products.

In 1980, Chairman Kemp was selected to head the Ralph Nader-sponsored Disability Rights Center where he was a tireless spokesperson for the civil rights of disabled people and for an end to paternalism that too often keeps disabled people dependent. In his efforts to educate national policymakers on the importance of equal opportunity and self-determination for disabled people, Chairman Kemp has worked to build coalitions with groups representing racial and ethnic minorities, women and older persons working toward similar goals.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our thanks to Chairman Kemp. He is truly a remarkable individual who has devoted his talents and energies to enriching the lives of so many other people. We wish him all the best in the years to come.

MAHONING COUNTY AREA TASK FORCE ON AIDS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Mahoning County Area Task Force on AIDS of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. The Mahoning County Task Force on AIDS will be participating in AIDS Awareness Week in Ohio from May 4 through May 10. This year's theme for the week is, "AIDS Touches Us All."

The purpose of AIDS Awareness Week is to recognize the tens of thousands of people who have died from AIDS, to educate the public about AIDS transmission, and to advocate and promote preventive measures and a personal healthy lifestyle.

Over 2,300 Ohioans have already been diagnosed with AIDS, over 1,400 have died, and 40,000 more are likely to be infected with HIV. The Ohio Department of Health predicts that an alarming 3,000 Ohioans will be diagnosed with AIDS by the end of 1991.

The Mahoning County Area Task Force on AIDS in conjunction with local and national health organizations, schools, churches, and employers have launched a massive educational campaign to motivate Ohioans to make a commitment to AIDS prevention and have become a strong source of support to the community as well.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the Mahoning County Task Force on AIDS for their hard work and dedication not only to Mahoning County and Ohio but to all the people of our Nation. They have shown that an individual need not be infected with AIDS to be affected by the disease, for as long as the number of infections continues to rise, we may all know someone who has been victimized by this tragic disease. Truly, AIDS touches us all. I am honored to represent this outstanding organization.

ALBANY TIMES-UNION EDITORIAL MOCKS ENTERTAINER INVOLVEMENT IN POLITICS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the most important newspaper in our 24th Congressional District of New York is the Albany Times-Union, and with good reason.

An example of that combination of journalistic excellence and public service was an opinion piece that appeared last weekend. It was written by Managing Editor Dan Lynch and titled "Politics and Show Biz."

I didn't agree with all of his examples, but his main point was well taken. In this day and age, "show biz" people are often sought for their opinions on everything from pesticides to population control. The farther the issue from the art of acting, the more likely the actor will be trotted before the camera to oppress with his ignorance; or her ignorance—since Jane Fonda serves as the best example of the species—a fact Mr. Lynch noted.

I include the article in today's RECORD and recommend it to all Members.

POLITICS AND SHOW BIZ

(By Dan Lynch)

You probably didn't see it, but one of the media highlights of the war in the Persian Gulf was the CNN debate between Charlton Heston and Christopher Hitchens. It was wonderful. Television ought to broadcast stuff like this all the time.

Everybody knows who Charlton Heston is. He played Moses in "The Ten Commandments." He played Andrew Jackson in "The Buccaneer." He delivered a highly sensitive performance in "Planet of the Apes."

You probably don't know who Christopher Hitchens is. He's a surly, unkempt, left-wing British writer. You can certainly accuse Hitchens of being wrong, and a lot of people do, but you can't accuse him of being uninformed.

Not surprisingly, Hitchens was opposed to the war, but his outrage over the use of American force in the Persian Gulf was nothing compared to the way he reacted when he learned the identity of the person CNN had dug up to debate him on the topic. On the air, Hitchens complained bitterly about having to discuss the crucial issue with an actor in a toupee instead of somebody who knew something about it.

Heston, authoritative and impressive, said he knew plenty about the Mideast. And he delivered his lines with such assurance that CNN viewers probably thought he did, too—right up until when Hitchens asked Heston if he knew what nations bordered Iraq. Heston said he did, and he then rattled off a list of countries that was absolutely dead wrong. Hitchens went wild.

"He doesn't even know where the country is," the writer moaned in despair.

There's a moral to this story. It's this: Show business is full of people who speak beautifully and project immense sincerity and authority. That doesn't mean, however, that these people know diddley about anything, except maybe their own business. Looking to them for political guidance is an act of monumental stupidity.

It's important to realize this because show business people are becoming increasingly political. On top of that, disturbingly large numbers of fans are deriving their own political beliefs from the views of entertainment figures whose artistic work they admire. A good many people, for example, made up their minds about Reagan administration policy toward Nicaragua because Edward Asner had opposed it. After all, Asner had played Lou Grant. He had to know what he was talking about, right?

John Wayne did the best he could to bolster public support for the war in Vietnam. I wonder if he knew what nations bordered the place. Or Jane Fonda. She probably couldn't have found Vietnam on a map.

It's even worse today. We live in a culture where pop entertainment figures have taken on the status of demigods, especially among the young, who have less working knowledge of the world around them than any other generation in modern history. When entertainers spew out political bullfeathers, few young people have the information to recognize it as such.

An example: Natalie Merchant of the band 10,000 Maniacs proclaimed in Newsweek that "I've taken upon myself the obligation of making a public plea to Central America for

what has been done to their country . . ." How many 10,000 Maniacs fans, do you suppose, realize that Central America isn't a country. Ms. Merchant certainly doesn't.

How many people realize that when Sting tells Rolling Stone how committed he is to population control that the man has fathered five children? How many people know that M.C. Hammer and Madonna, both of whom made public service announcements last fall urging people to vote, didn't bother to vote themselves?

The reality is that Sinead O'Connor, whatever her talents as a performer, probably knows as much about public policy as she knows about hair care. In this, she's not alone. Show business is filled with articulate but utterly uninformed people with strong convictions and big mouths.

And the world is filled with people who can't tell the difference between artistic talent and brains.

CONGRESS SOON TO DEBATE LEGISLATION OF VITAL INTEREST TO SMALL BUSINESS

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, it is likely that this body will soon debate several issues of vital interest to the small businesses which are the driving force behind this Nation's economy. I commend to my colleagues the following editorial statement from the April 9, 1991, edition of the Auburn, NE, Press-Tribune.

THE GRINDER

(By Sanders)

You won't believe the legislation before both the house and senate in Washington. The socialistic threats to small business include mandating parental and family leave, job guarantees for strikers, and employment discrimination rules which can't help but incur legal expenses beyond the reach of most small businesses, the backbone of American economic stability. Some of those issues passed last year, but couldn't survive a presidential veto. Opponents will have to get into gear by contacting the congressional delegation. The rural midwest would suffer greater economic injury than it can handle for survival.

RUTKOWSKI RECEIVES EAGLE SCOUT AWARD

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring a fine young man from my congressional district in Pennsylvania.

On May 5, Stephen Brady Rutkowski, of Selinsgrove, will join the ranks of those special individuals who have received the highest award in the Boy Scouts of America—the Eagle Scout Award. Before becoming a Boy Scout in 1983, Stephen served as a Cub Scout where he earned the Arrow of Light Award.

As a Boy Scout, Stephen was tapped out for Order of the Arrow. He was a member of the Susquehanna Council contingent to the National Boy Scout Jamboree. He has also received the Historical Trails Award and the Conservation Award. He has served in the positions of troop scribe, crew chief, and chaplain.

For his Eagle Scout project, Stephen organized, coordinated, and supervised the painting of the Selinsgrove area swimming pool.

Besides excelling in the Boy Scouts, Stephen is an honor roll student at Selinsgrove High School. He has also been a member of his school's baseball, football, basketball, and bowling teams.

I feel assured knowing that Stephen will pass on these fine values he has acquired to the younger generations in his community. Having a leader like Stephen, will help the youth who follow him to one day lead our Nation.

I am very proud of Stephen for the accomplishments he has made. He has worked hard to achieve this goal, and is well-deserving of it.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO H. MICHAEL WEITZMAN, O.D.

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding member of the southern California community. On Saturday, April 27, 1991, the Los Angeles Area Council Boy Scouts of America will honor Dr. Michael Weitzman by presenting him the Harbor Distinguished Citizen of the Year Award. This occasion gives me the opportunity to salute Dr. Weitzman for his service to the South Bay community and congratulate him on receiving this most appropriate distinction.

Dr. Weitzman was born and raised in Cleveland, OH, and received his B.S. degree at Western Reserve University—now called Case-Western University—in 1951. After spending 3 years as a line officer in the Navy, he entered the Ohio State University, where he received a doctorate in optometry in 1957. He has practiced in the South Shores area of San Pedro for the past 30 years, specializing in the area of developmental vision. He is a fellow of the College of Visual Development, and is a member of both the American Optometric Association and the California Optometric Association. He is a former president of the Long Beach Optometric Society, and a board member and former president of the South Bay Optometric Society.

In addition to his connection to the optometric community, Dr. Weitzman has also been tremendously active in other social organizations. He has served on numerous committees as a member of the San Pedro Chamber of Commerce over the past 30 years and is a former president. He is also a 25-year member of the San Pedro Lions Club. During his tenure in the Lions Club, Dr. Weitzman has been District 4L3 Sight Conservation chairman, a member of the board of trustees of the Lions low vision project [LOVE], and president of the Lions mobile screening unit. For his dedication to the Lions Club, Dr. Weitzman received the Southern California Lions Eye Institute Annual Award for dedicated service in 1984.

On this special and most deserving occasion, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending our heartfelt thanks and congratulations. We wish Dr. Weitzman, his wife, Phyllis, and their children, Greg, Debra Rae, and Dan all the best in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 200th anniversary of the Polish Constitution. The Polish Constitution was adopted on May 3, 1791. This date has only recently been recognized by Poland, but has been celebrated by members of the Polish community throughout the free world for many years.

In 1772, Poland was divided among the empires of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The Polish Constitution stood as a symbol of Polish unification during a time in which resistance meant almost assured annihilation. Under the influence of the liberal movements of the United States, Great Britain, and France, the Polish Constitution was finally drafted in 1791. May 3, 1991 marks the 200th anniversary of the transformation of Poland into a modern state.

The Polish American Congress has been instrumental in planning the annual May 3 celebration activities. In my 17th Congressional District of Ohio, the Youngstown chapter of the Polish American Congress will be honoring this tradition with a special Mass at St. Stanislaus Church and reception at Krakusy Hall directly following.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the strength and courage exhibited by the Polish communities of the world from 1791 through 1991. It is through their strength, courage, and contribution that our own country has become strong. I am honored to represent the Polish people of my district and extend my best wishes during their 200th anniversary celebration of the Polish Constitution.

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize George Joseph Lough for winning the Rhode Island Voice of Democracy Broadcast Scriptwriting Contest. I request that his winning essay "Democracy—The Vanguard of Freedom" be submitted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

(By George J. Lough, Rhode Island winner, 1990/91 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

Wherever there is liberty there is also democracy. Freedom is the most treasured aspect of life in the United States. Unfortunately many other people throughout the world are suppressed because they lack protection from a government that has become a jailer to free thought and action.

The United States became the first country to establish a government that had freedoms for its citizens indelibly written into it. Through the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights, as Americans, we are protected from the greatest danger of all, a strong-armed suppressive government. Our system of government was set up by the people, for the people. We can easily remove corrupt leaders from our government through our democratic process.

Democracy is indeed the vanguard of freedom. In order for citizens of the United States to fully realize this, we should note how throughout the world other countries have tried to follow our example. In 1789 the French people followed the American precedent and began the French Revolution, which would eventually bring about the downfall of the French Monarchy. As they removed their monarchy they produced the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen which protected the individual's freedoms.

Two hundred years later in the summer of 1989 many Chinese students, in a bold and valiant move, protested their government's activities and erected a great statue of Lady Liberty in Tiananmien Square before, however, their government squelched their protest in a bloody massacre. Also in 1989 communism fell in Eastern Europe—Romania, a country where a fanatic Chauchesceau turned the government against the people, Czechoslovakia, Hungary two communist strongholds, East Germany—a country that gained notoriety in the twentieth century for the Berlin Wall, a symbol of oppression for Germans everywhere, and even in the U.S.S.R. the founder of the ill-fated philosophy allowing new ideas to replace those of old. From the ashes of totalitarianism democracies began to spring up with plans of new national pride inspired by the United States.

Presently, as I speak, democracy is being challenged. In the Middle East we face a crisis as dictator Saddam Hussein applies naked aggression to its peaceful neighbor. This unwarranted action threatens the fundamental beliefs of freedom.

Without liberty and democracy, the right of the people to individualism and free thought would be crushed beneath the heels of a few. Furthermore, without the foundation of liberty and democracy that our forefathers fought and died to achieve the world would be a world of hopelessness rather than a world of promise.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1991

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1991. This legislation reflects the vision of the Coast Guard as a military organization that saves lives, regulates navigation on our waterways, protects the marine environment, enforces our drug interdiction policies, protects our fisheries resources, and performs so many other vital functions in a quietly efficient manner.

I have been chairman of the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Navigation for more than 2 years. During that time, I have developed an enormous respect for the Coast Guard and those individuals who serve therein.

The fine people in the Coast Guard and the Coast Guard Reserves are to be congratulated for their remarkable effort in the Persian Gulf. They made a significant contribution to the success of the allied military forces by enforcing the economic sanctions which helped to soften Iraqi resolve. They have insured the safe transport by sea of millions of pounds of equipment and supplies for the troops in the Persian Gulf through the port safety and security program. They have deligently secured our ports against terrorism and will continue to carry out this important function both here and abroad. Their work has only just begun. They have an enormous job of insuring the safe shipment home of our troops and materials and also of assisting the Governments of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait in their efforts to respond to the oilspill in the Persian Gulf.

This legislation requests an authorization of $3,635 million for fiscal year 1992. This is a very modest increase over last year's budget. The increase appeàrs to be balanced throughout the Coast Guard. This budget contains requests to complete several major initiatives undertaken over the last several years including the completion of the 378-foot high endurance cutter fleet rehabilitation and maintenance program, bring into operation the latest acquisition of the 110-foot island class patrol boats, and the delivery of the remaining HH-60J, (Jayhawk) helicopters.

We are requesting funding for several new initiatives including the design and construction of a new multimission buoy tender which will also have the capacity to operate as an oil skimmer. This legislation will also provide funding for support of the construction of the polar ice breaker to be constructed by the Navy and operated by the Coast Guard.

It is essential that we provide for personnel issues if we are to maintain the Coast Guard's ability to carry out its missions. This bill requests authorization of amounts necessary to provide affordable housing, medical care, training, family services, and recreational facilities for the men and women who serve this country in the Coast Guard.

The Coast Guard must now carry out the task of implementing the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 enacted by Congress last August. That law requires the Coast Guard to establish new strike forces, promulgate new regulations, prepare contingency plans, approve facility response plans, and conduct a number of important studies which will provide information necessary for this Congress to make further decisions directing the country's policy on oil pollution prevention and response.

Therefore, the Coast Guard now faces the enormous task of carrying out the many missions which it has been assigned. I know that with the support of Congress, the Coast Guard can achieve this goal.

I want to particularly thank my colleagues on the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Our esteemed Chairman WALTER JONES and our highly respected ranking minority member, BOB DAVIS, as well as Congressman GERRY STUDDS and Congressman JACK FIELDS, have worked closely with us to prepare this legislation for introduction. They and their staffs are to be congratulated for their spirit of cooperation and for their support.

THE MEDICARE UNIVERSAL COVERAGE EXPANSION ACT OF 1991

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Medicare Universal Coverage Expansion Act of 1991 to provide Medicare-type benefits for all the population of our country.

My bill would put every person, regardless of age, under Medicare. The Medicare Program would be amended to provide for some services not now included, such as pregnancy-related, well-child and other preventive services to the extent reasonable for pregnancy as well as for newborns, or the prevention of illness. It will also be amended to include coverage of routine physical checkups, if otherwise allowed as a preventive service.

My purpose is to provide a basic health care benefit package for all Americans based upon the successful Medicare Program.

The Medicare Program has been in existence for 26 years and during that time has been restricted to those 65 years of age or older. My bill removes this age restriction.

The debate on health care coverage has gone on for practically all of my life. The piecemeal system we now have is a disgrace. It costs too much, too many people receive no benefits at all, and it is a paperwork jungle. We can cure all of this by just extending Medicare to everyone. This legislation to extend the Medicare Program in the United States just makes sense.

At this point, I wish to insert in the RECORD a copy of the proposed legislation, H.R. 1777, as well as a section-by-section summary of the bill.

H.R. 1777

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Medicare Universal Coverage Expansion Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. COVERAGE OF GENERAL POPULATION UNDER MEDICARE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 226 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 426) is amended to read as follows:

"ENTITLEMENT TO HOSPITAL INSURANCE BENEFITS AND SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL INSURANCE BENEFITS

"SEC. 226. Every individual who is a citizen or national of the United States or who is an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence or otherwise lawfully residing permanently in the United States under color of

law is entitled to hospital insurance benefits under part A of title XVIII and to supplementary medical insurance benefits under part B of such title, beginning with January 1, 1993.".

(b) PART B.—Section 1836 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395o) is amended by striking all that follows "who" and inserting the following: "is entitled to hospital insurance benefits under part A for a month is entitled to benefits under the insurance program established by this part in the month.".

(c) MEDICARE AS PRIMARY PAYOR.—Section 1862 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395y) is amended by striking subsection (b).

(d) MISCELLANEOUS CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Sections 226A, 1818, 1818A, 1837, 1838, and 1843 of such Act are repealed.

SEC. 3. EXPANSION OF PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE BENEFITS.

Section 1862(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395y(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(B), by inserting "pregnancy-related services, pre-natal, post-natal, and well-child care, and other preventive health services determined by the Secretary to be reasonable with respect to pregnancy and newborns or for the prevention of illness," after "1861(s)(10),", and

(2) in paragraph (7), by inserting "(except as otherwise allowed under paragraph (1)(B))" after "physical checkups".

SEC. 4. FINANCING.

(a) ELIMINATION OF PREMIUMS.—Section 1839 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395r) is repealed.

(b) APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 1844(a) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w(a)) is amended by striking all that follows "Trust Fund" the first place it appears and inserting the following: "a Governmental contribution equal to aggregate actuarial value of the benefits payable under this part for all individuals.".

(c) MODIFICATIONS TO HOSPITAL INSURANCE PAYROLL TAX.—

(1) EXTENSION OF TAX TO ALL WAGES.—Paragraph (2) of section 3121(x) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to applicable contribution base) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking "any calendar year after 1991" and inserting "calendar year 1992", and

(B) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (A), by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting ", and", and by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(C) for any calendar year after 1992, an unlimited amount."

(2) INCREASE IN RATE OF TAX.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter C of chapter 21 of such Code (relating to FICA general provisions) is amended by redesignating section 3128 as section 3129, and by inserting after section 3127 the following new section:

"SEC. 3128. ANNUAL DETERMINATION OF APPLICABLE RATE OF HOSPITAL INSURANCE TAX.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than December 15 of 1992 and each calendar year thereafter, the Secretary shall prescribe the rates of tax which shall apply under sections 3101(b), 3111(b), and 1401(b) with respect to the succeeding calendar year.

"(b) AMOUNT OF INCREASE.—Subject to subsections (c) and (d), the rates of tax to apply with respect to any calendar year shall be prescribed under subsection (a) at levels determined by the Secretary to be sufficiently above the rates applicable with respect to 1992 to increase Federal revenues during the calendar year by an aggregate amount equal to—

"(1) the amount of the reduction in Federal revenues which the Secretary estimates will occur during the calendar year as a result of the amendments made by the Medicare Universal Coverage Expansion Act of 1991 (other than section 4(c)(2) of such Act), plus

"(2) a reserve amount which does not exceed 10 percent of the amount described in paragraph (1).

"(c) ADJUSTMENTS.—The Secretary shall make adjustments in the rates determined under subsection (b) for any calendar year to the extent that the estimate made under paragraph (1) of such subsection for the preceding calendar year was in excess of or less than the amount of the reduction described in such paragraph which occurred during such preceding calendar year.

"(d) PROPORTIONALITY OF RATES.—With respect to any calendar year for which rates are prescribed under this section—

"(1) the rate applicable under section 3101(b) shall be equal to the rate applicable under section 3111(b), and

"(2) the rate applicable under section 1401(b) shall be equal to the sum of the rates applicable under sections 3101(b) and 3111(b)."

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TAX RATE TABLES.—

(i) TAX ON EMPLOYEES.—Subsection (b) of section 3101 of such Code (relating to rate of hospital insurance tax on employees) is amended by striking paragraphs (1) through (6) and inserting the following:

In cases of wages received during:	The rate shall be:
1991 or 1992	1.45 percent
1933 or thereafter	the percentage prescribed under 3128.

(ii) TAX ON EMPLOYERS.—Subsection (b) of section 3111 of such Code (relating to rate of hospital insurance tax on employees) is amended by striking paragraphs (1) through (6) and inserting the following:

In cases of wages received during:	The rate shall be:
1991 or 1992	1.45 percent
1993 or thereafter	the percentage prescribed under 3128.

(iii) TAX ON SELF-EMPLOYED.—Subsection (b) of section 1401 of such Code (relating to rate of hospital insurance tax self-employment income) is amended by striking the item beginning with "December 31, 1985" and inserting the following:

"December 31, 1985.	January 1, 1993.	2.90
December 31, 1992.	.....	the percentage prescribed under section 3128."

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter C of chapter 21 of such Code is amended by striking the item relating to section 3128 and inserting the following:

"Sec. 3128. Annual determination of applicable rate of hospital insurance tax.

"Sec. 3129. Short title."

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply with respect to remuneration paid after December 31, 1992, and with the respect to earnings from self-employment attributable to taxable years beginning after such date.

(d) APPLICATION OF SURPLUS IN OASI TRUST FUND.—There are hereby transferred from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund such amounts as the Secretary determines not to be needed in the current of succeeding fiscal year for expenses of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.

(e) TRANSFER OF AMOUNTS FROM FEDERAL HOSPITAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND.—Section 1817(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395i(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "There shall be transferred periodically from the Trust Fund to the Medicare Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund such amounts as may be expended under the latter Fund as are attributable to the amendments made by the Medicare Universal Coverage Expansion Act of 1991.".

SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATES.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Act, this Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall first be effective on January 1, 1993, for services furnished on or after such date.

SECTION-BY-SECTION DESCRIPTION OF H.R. 1777, THE MEDICARE UNIVERSAL COVERAGE EXPANSION ACT OF 1991

Section 1: Short title (viz., the "Medicare Universal Coverage Expansion Act of 1991").

Section 2: (a) Amends section 226 of the Social Security Act ("SSA") to provide for entitlement to benefits under parts A and B of the medicare program for all citizens, permanent residents, and lawful permanent aliens in the United States. This effectively provides medicare coverage for all Americans.

(b) Conforming amendment to medicare part B to clarify that everyone entitled to benefits under medicare part A is also entitled to benefits under part B.

(c) Amends section 1862 of SSA to eliminate a provision that makes medicare payments secondary to those of employers in certain cases. This assures that medicare will be the first payor for health care for all individuals, rather than being secondary to employer health plans.

(d) Repeals various sections of SSA, relating to eligibility for medicare benefits, no longer needed as a result of the expansion of medicare eligibility to cover the entire population.

Section 3: Amends section 1862(a) of the SSA (which specifies services excluded from medicare coverage) (1) to permit coverage of pregnancy-related, pre-natal, post-natal, well-child, and other preventive services to the extent reasonable for pregnancy, newborns, or the prevention of illness, and (2) to permit coverage of routine physical checkups, if otherwise allowed as a preventive service.

Section 4: (a) Repeals section 1839 of SSA to eliminate the requirement for payment for premiums to be covered under part B of the medicare program.

(b) Amends section 1844(a) of SSA to clarify that, since there is no longer a medicare part B premium, funding for medicare part B will be fully covered by Governmental payments.

(c) Amends various provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (1) to remove the limitation on the amount of wages that are subject to the hospital insurance tax, and (2) to increase the applicable rates of the hospital insurance tax to rates sufficient to fund the new program (including a 10 percent reserve). These provisions apply to wages paid on or after January 1, 1993.

(d) Provides for the transfer, from the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) Trust Fund to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (medicare part A trust fund) of any surplus amounts not needed by the OASI

trust fund for expenses in the current and succeeding fiscal years.

(e) Amends section 1817(a) of SSA to provide for the transfer from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (medicare part A trust fund) to the Federal Supplementary Medicare Insurance Fund (medicare part B trust fund) of additional amounts needed by the part B trust fund to make payments for additional benefits that result from the enactment of this Act.

Section 5: Provides an effective date of January 1, 1993, for benefits under the Act.

REMEMBER THE HOMEFRONT

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention "Remember the Homefront Month" which is being celebrated at this time in Jackson, MI.

In recognition of the dedicated members of the Jackson community who have served in Operation Desert Storm, "Remember the Homefront" expresses the pride we all share in both those in the military, and their families back home. To express the true feelings of this pride, Jackson Community College will host a concert to put into song the patriotism felt by all.

I would like to present the following proclamation which has been made by the mayor of Jackson, Betty J. Granger, in recognition of the heartfelt support and best wishes we extend to our men and women in Desert Storm and their families:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, more than 700 men and women from the Jackson area are serving their country around the world as members of the United States Armed Forces; and

Whereas, approximately 200 soldiers from the Jackson area are currently serving in Operation Desert Storm in the Middle East; and

Whereas, we, as a community, wish to show our support and love and appreciation to the families of these soldiers because of their great sacrifice by proclaiming the month of May as, "Remember the Homefront Month"; and

Whereas, the Jackson Community College Concert Choir/Starfleet Ambassador Singers and Band Concert will commemorate "Remember the Homefront Month," and honor families of Jackson-area soldiers involved in Operation Desert Storm by performing "Together in One Song," as a special concert.

Now, therefore, I, Betty J. Granger, Mayor of the City of Jackson, Michigan, by virtue of the power vested in me under the Charter of the City, do hereby proclaim the month of May 1991, as: "Remember the Homefront Month" in the City of Jackson, and urge all citizens, community organizations, and religious groups to express their support in a positive meaningful way to the families of military personnel residing in the Jackson area.

YWCA OF GREATER HARRISBURG'S RAPE CRISIS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES SPONSOR A "TAKE BACK THE NIGHT" MARCH

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing April as Sexual Assault Awareness Month. Let us commend the hundreds of rape crisis centers throughout the country who will direct their efforts toward community outreach and prevention/education programs. On April 18, 1991, in my hometown of Harrisburg, PA, there will be a "Take Back the Night" rally to highlight statewide efforts to promote public awareness with regards to sexual assault. This rally is sponsored by the YWCA of Greater Harrisburg's Rape Crisis and Domestic Violence Services.

In commemoration of Sexual Assault Awareness Month, rape crisis centers from all over the State will gather to raise awareness of the existence of sexual violence. The "Take Back the Night" theme originated in 1977 when a group of women in England formed a march to protest the fear of violence women must face when traveling the streets at night.

Awareness of the issues relating to sexual assault is a necessity if we are going to effectively care for victims and eventually eliminate the problem. We know that every hour of the day, 16 women confront rapists; a woman is raped ever 6 minutes. Knowing that only 50 percent of rapes are ever reported, we can guess that the magnitude of this problem is far greater than anyone can imagine. Statistics like this cannot be ignored.

The YWCA of Greater Harrisburg's Rape Crisis and Domestic Violence Service has offered its care to more than 4,250 mid-State sexual-assault victims since 1981. The Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape and the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence work with the State's rape crisis centers to form one of the strongest victim assistance cores in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, we commend these organizations for their selfless dedication in confronting the heinous crimes committed against thousands of Pennsylvanians each year. We hope that these continuous efforts will increase the public awareness of the severity of sexual violence and its irreparable impact on its victims. And we hope that "Take Back the Night" becomes a clarion call to all who seek an end to sexual violence against our citizens.

DEBT-FOR-NATURE SWAPS: AN ARTICLE BY KATY MORAN

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I request to have included in the RECORD an article by Katy Moran, "Debt-for-Nature Swaps: U.S. Policy Issues and Options," which appeared in the spring issue of the Renewable Resources Journal.

Katy, my former staffer and close friend, has detailed the introduction of a concept—swapping useless, burdensome Third-World debt for the establishment of programs to protect and enhance natural resources.

She further describes the intricate economic and political proceedings involved in carrying out a debt-for-nature swap and the cultural sensitivities which directly relate to the practicality and the effectiveness of debt swaps.

It is a useful synopsis of how one creative idea has taken hold to help address the seemingly insurmountable problems facing the people of the developing world, their natural resources systems and their chances for continued political, economic, and social stability.

From its first skeptical reception in the Congress in 1987 to the Bush administration's unsolicited inclusion of debt-for-nature swaps as a policy option in the farsighted Enterprise for the Americas Initiative—Katy's time in my office and beyond has been well spent making this creative idea a winner in Washington.

I highly recommend reading the article.

DEBT-FOR-NATURE SWAPS: U.S. POLICY ISSUES AND OPTIONS

(By Katy Moran)

In 1984, Thomas E. Lovejoy, then vice-president for science at the World Wildlife Fund and deeply concerned about the accelerating rate of both debt and deforestation, first proposed that indebted developing countries be allowed to exchange their debt for protection of natural resources, particularly tropical forests.[1] Less than seven years later, this visionary concept has become reality through more than $100 million in debt-for-nature swaps. As the U.S. initiates the use of official debt to expand this concept, policy makers need to examine more thoroughly the benefits and constraints of this action and to clearly define options available for implementation.

NATURE OF THE DEBT

During the inflationary economic environment of the '70s, the Third World borrowed heavily from three types of creditors—commercial banks, multilateral development banks (MDBs) and bilateral foreign assistance programs—that were eager to encourage economic development. However, oil price shocks in 1973 and 1979 and the U.S. recession starting in 1981 altered the economic conditions that affected debt payments. Because of rising interest rates, an appreciating dollar and declining commodity prices, developing countries soon found it difficult to pay the interest on their debts.[2]

In August of 1982, the Mexican government revealed that it could not service its $80 billion debt and by the end of 1983, 42 other countries also were behind on their payments. They restored to borrowing from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which grants short-term loans to financially troubled countries if they submit to specify economic reform programs.[3]

The IMF ordered fiscal austerity and export programs to reform economic conditions in the overborrowed countries that applied for funds to service their external debt. Austerity programs made imports more expensive to debtor countries by devaluating local currency and made basic goods more expensive by eliminating subsidies. Currency

Footnotes at end of article.

devaluations increased import prices and stimulated a general inflation rate. For example, after three devaluations over a 13-month period, Philippine families paid 80 percent more for the same basket of groceries in 1984 than in 1983. Reduced government subsidies created a shortage in fertilizers and other agricultural inputs for small farmers, causing food shortages and malnutrition among the rural poor. Wages of workers were frozen and government expenditures were reduced by eliminating social welfare programs, actions, which resulted in lowered education and health services.[4]

Since loan payments must be paid in U.S. dollars or another hard currency, the IMF also required debtor countries to increase their production of export commodities and to develop non-traditional exports to trade for hard currency.[5]

Developing countries flooded export markets with coffee, cocoa, clothing, coconuts and copper. But world trade stagnated from 1980 through 1983, coinciding with IMF export programs, and prices were driven down. For example, world sugar prices remained at 5 or 6 cents a pound in early 1985, while production costs in the Philippines were at 12 to 14 cents a pound.

To promote exports, subsistence agriculture was substituted by monoculture for world markets. As a result, staple foodcrops were less available to the poor, causing an increase in malnutrition, and a diverse and relatively balanced food producing system was replaced with ecologically unstable monocrops.

IMF austerity and export programs created greater hardships for the poor and the environment in the already impoverished Third World and did nothing to increase its creditworthiness. The World Development Report of 1988[6] stated that resource transfers from industrial countries to developing countries shifted from a capital inflow of $147 million between 1977 and 1982 to a capital outflow of $85 billion between 1982 and 1988. Today, more money is going out of developing countries for debt payments than is going into them for development.

IMPACT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRY DEBT ON THE U.S. ECONOMY

Debt creates crises in many sectors, including trade, industry, banking and farming, for both creditor and borrower countries. Since about one-third of U.S. trade is with the developing world, massive job losses in U.S. export-oriented industries occurred, partly because of IMF import restriction in borrower countries. Wharton Economic Forecasting Associates testified before the Joint Economics Committee of the U.S. Congress in June of 1985 that, in one year, the U.S. lost 800,000 jobs as a result of the debt crisis in Latin America alone.

In creditor nations, commercial banks that hold large portfolios of Third World debt are at risk. U.S. taxpayers have learned from the savings and loan crisis that they pay the cost when overexposed banks fail.

U.S. farmers also are affected negatively by IMF export and import programs. While Third World imports of U.S. commodities are declining, increased Third World exports directly compete with corn, rice and soybeans produced by U.S. farmers. Markets are flooded and prices driven down, undermining the position of farmers everywhere. Farmers in the U.S. and in the Third World both suffer from the high and fluctuating interest rates generated by U.S. budget deficits and an unstable international economic system.[7]

WHO OWES WHAT TO WHOM

Seven countries account for almost half the $1.3 trillion Third World debt: Mexico; Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela in Latin America; and South Korea, Indonesia and the Philippines in Asia. Each owes more than $25 billion, mostly to commercial banks that hold short-term loans with high interest rates. The default of one of these "Big Seven" debtors would shake the international financial system; their collective default could destroy it.

Middle-range debtors consist of two dozen African nations plus Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua in Central America; and Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Chile in South America. These countries owe, to both commercial and official creditors, large debts in proportion to their capacity to repay, but their default would not trigger a worldwide financial crisis.

The very poorest African countries are the third group of debtors. They owe official creditors, both multilateral and bilateral, which grant low-interest-rate loans with long-term payment schedules. They do not have large debts because commercial banks regard them as poor credit risks, but they are seriously affected by the international financial system.[8]

Today, most of the capital of developing nations goes to pay the almost $1.3 trillion external debt owed to developed nations. There is not only no money left for growth in the Third World, but economic policies, including the required IMF export emphasis, are depleting the natural resource base upon which the future growth of the developing world ultimately depends.

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF DEBT AND DEFORESTATION

All resources are affected by the debt of developing countries, but it is tropical forests, and the poorest of the poor who depend on these forests as their only resource, that suffer first and worst from deforestation. Not only do forest peoples lose their homelands, but humanity loses the indigenous knowledge of the use of these forest resources that its inhabitants have accumulated over millenia. One-half of the world's population uses fuelwood for cooking and heating, so it is the rural poor in developing countries who are the first to suffer from deforestation. "Traced through its effects on energy supply and water resources, tropical deforestation impoverishes about a billion people."[9]

Socioeconomic pressures associated with deforestation are difficult to address and they intensify relentlessly each day. Poverty, overpopulation, inequitable land distribution, poor land use and land tenure policy and inappropriate development lead to a vicious cycle of more poverty and more pressures on resources. National and international policies to generate hard currency for debt payments promote mining, logging, cash crop monocultures and expanded cattle production. They are the leading reasons why tropical forests the size of a football field are being degraded or destroyed every second of every day. The urgency of tropical deforestation is sounded by an alarming report of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Resources Institute which states that roughly 50 percent more tropical forest is being cleared today than as little as one decade ago.[10]

Deforestation also comprises future generations. Tropical forests are the habitat of almost half of the plant and animal species of the planet; deforestation erodes the biological diversity of life itself as it accelerates the extinction of more than 100 species daily. Forests moderate climate. As they are destroyed, they not only release carbon into the atmosphere, but the forest capacity to act as sinks to absorb carbon emissions diminishes. Loss of forest cover exacerbates soil erosion and flooding, increases siltation in rivers and estuaries, impairs watersheds and disrupts the hydrological cycle of large areas.

These links between debt and deforestation demonstrate that it is impossible to isolate economic, social and environmental problems. Solutions require recognition of their relationship to each other.[11] In the past, we feared the impact of economic growth on the environment, but today we must admit to the consequences of environmental stress—deforestation, particularly—on future economic prospects worldwide.

CURRENT STATUS OF DEBT-FOR-NATURE SWAPS

1. United States Commercial Bank Debt. Of the three types of debt, the "first generation" of debt-for-nature swaps (Sale With A Purpose) used commercial bank debt.[12] Because many commercial banks are collecting neither interest nor principal payments for Third World debt, a secondary market has developed in which banks can trade or sell their foreign debt at a discounted rate to minimize their losses. Commercial debt has been sold or donated to environmental nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and swaps have been small and country-specific, but they illustrate how the debt-for-nature swap concept has developed.

In the first debt swap during July of 1987, Conservation International (CI), a U.S.-based NGO, and the government of Bolivia announced a plan to manage almost four million acres of tropical forest in the Bolivian Amazon. Six-hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of deeply discounted Bolivian debt was purchased for $100,000 on the secondary market by CI, which then cancelled the debt in return for a tropical forest protection and management plan. CI is the first to acknowledge that its pioneer debt-for-nature swap was not without problems, but the swap beat the path for other conservation NGOs that soon followed CI's lead.

One lesson learned that would have limited future swaps was the inflationary effect of a sudden increase in money supply in the host country's domestic economy. To balance this effect, swap arrangements now routinely convert most of the debt title into local currency bonds, using the interest for stable and long-term financing for conservation programs.

Local NGOs, such as Fundacion de Parques Nationales, in Costa Rica, Fundacion Natura, in Ecuador and the Haribon Foundation, in the Philippines, have facilitated nearly $100 million of U.S. debt retirement in their countries through swaps. Their U.S.-based counterparts, such as CI, World Wildlife Fund, The Nature Conservancy and others, have facilitated these swaps that finance a wide range of activities such as the training of local scientists and land managers, natural resource conservation and management of buffer zones around critical natural areas.[13]

Each swap has been country-specific, but a generic swap procedure is as follows:

The impetus for a swap originates with a local NGO that enlists the help of a U.S.-based NGO to raise funds to purchase a portion of its country's commercial bank debt.

A U.S. commercial bank either sells (through a secondary market), or donates to a U.S.-based environmental NGO, a debt instrument that would sell at a deep discount on the secondary market.

The U.S. NGO negotiates with the borrower country on the terms of settlement and on the environmental activity suggested by the local NGO.

The borrower country typically agrees to pay some or all of the value of the loan in local-currency, long-term interest-bearing bonds to a local NGO working with its U.S. counterpart.

To date, debt swaps have been narrow in scope, creating a misconception of the purpose and potential of swaps. "Ecological imperialism" has been charged, with swaps being criticized as an exchange of debt for ownership of sovereign territory. In fact, of the first generation of swaps, ownership of land has never, nor ever was intended, to change hands. Likewise, the impetus has emerged from the debtor country, and funds are managed by local organizations and structured to meet local conservation priorities.[14]

October 19, 1987, is remembered as Black Monday on the New York Stock Exchange. Coupled with the international economic instability of the time, Black Monday caused many large commercial banks to increase their loan loss reserves for developing country debt. This additional expense created an incentive for banks to donate or sell that debt for swaps. To encourage this, environmental NGOs lobbied for a measure that was adopted in the Continuing Resolution (CR) that passed in the U.S. Congress on December 22, 1987. The CR legislation requested the U.S. Treasury Department to report on initiatives to promote the ". . . purchase, at market discounts (such as the secondary market), developing country debt in exchange for domestic currency investments in conservation at the full par value of the purchased debt."

In response, the Treasury Department issued Revenue Ruling 87-124 that allows a commercial bank to take a deduction from taxable income to the full face value for a donation of debt to use in debt-for-nature swaps, even though the loan instrument would sell on the secondary market at a deep discount. Although Treasury views this as revenue neutral, to date, no commercial bank has attempted this transaction because of remaining tax and accounting uncertainties that have yet to be resolved.

2. Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) Debt Owed to Creditor Nations. Congressman John Porter (Ill.) took the first legislative action to alleviate the debt and deforestation problem. Porter's Tropical Forest Protection Act (H.R. 3010 and H.R. 1704 during the 100th and 101st Congresses, respectively) called on the U.S. executive director to the World Bank and other multilateral development banks to allow a country with MDB loans to convert part of its debt payments into local currency to use for environmental activities. The bill also carried important provisions to strengthen NGOs worldwide that are involved in grass-roots environmental protection and resource management in developing countries.[15]

The World Bank responded to Porter's bill by stating that any form of debt rescheduling or restructuring would undermine its AAA credit rating and that rescheduling is forbidden by its charter. However, under Article IV, Section 4(c) of the Bretton Woods Conference, loan contracts can be made in accordance with the following contract provisions: "If a member suffers from an acute exchange stringency," it may apply to the bank for a relaxation of the conditions of payment and the bank may accept service payments on the loan ". . . in the member's currency for periods not to exceed three years." Also the bank may ". . . modify the terms of amortization or extend the life of the loan, or both."

Many feel that debt-for-nature swaps offer an opportunity for the bank to demonstrate concrete mechanisms to improve and mitigate admitted negative environmental consequences of past bank funding. In 1988, bank president Barber Conable publicly stated a commitment to improve the environmental quality of its loans. "If the bank has been part of the (environmental) problem in the past I intend to make it a leader in finding solutions." Conable stated.[17]

During the 101st Congress, Representative Porter's bill was rolled into H.R. 2494. The bill passed and was signed into law (PL 101-240) by President Bush on December 19, 1989, as The International Development and Finance Act of 1989. Current efforts to use multilateral bank debt for swaps are being promoted by international NGOs and by executive directors to MDBs in other creditor countries.

3. Bilateral Debt Owed to the United States. The possibility of a great increase in the scale of debt swaps occurred following a February 1990 summit with President Bush and the presidents of Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. The outcome was announced by Bush on June 27, 1990, as the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI). The purpose of the EAI is to forge an "economic partnership" within the Western Hemisphere through a plan that concerns trade, investment and debt. Under the EAI, if a Latin American or Caribbean country has demonstrated actions toward economic, trade and investment reform, the U.S. will reduce the country's official bilateral debt. These countries owe a total of nearly $12 billion to the U.S. in concessional debt which includes PL-480, or Food for Peace, and USAID loans, as well as market-rate debt that includes Export-Import Bank and Commodity Credit Corporation loans. Debt-equity swaps, which are also part of the EAI, will not be discussed in this article since most of the environmental community have historically claimed that these transactions are an entirely different concept from debt-for-nature swaps.

To be eligible for the EAI debt reduction, a debtor country must have plans to satisfy four conditions:

Economic reforms through the World Bank

Economic reforms through the International Monetary Fund

Investment reforms through the Inter-American Development Bank

Debt reduction programs with commercial bank lenders

If a debtor country has complied with these conditions, its principal will be reduced by an average of 50 percent and, in some countries, by as much as 85 percent. The reduction will be determined on a case-by-case basis and the remaining principal must be paid in dollars over 20 to 30 years.

It must be emphasized that the debtor country will receive a reduction in what it owes, but not in the amount it currently pays. Its historical principal payments must continue so that the U.S. government will continue to receive the payments that the budget was constructed to receive. In this way, the process remains neutral to the U.S. budget and requires no new appropriation.

The debtor then pays a concessional interest rate of 2.5 percent on its reduced debt in its local currency, which will be placed in a local environmental fund for the country to use for environmental activities. Local currency interest payments will gradually decrease as principal diminishes.

Financial incentives that would lead a debtor country to participate in the EAI are that its principal will be substantially reduced, that interest payments can be paid in local currency, rather than dollars, and that the debtor will not continue to accumulate principal and interest arrears which lead to an ever-mounting debt burden.

However, many Latin American and U.S. environmental NGOs criticize the EAI as having cross-purposes. They recognize that the EAI brings debt-for-nature swaps up many levels in terms of financing available for environmental activities. But they are concerned that the EAI conditions for economic reform make everything else secondary, including the environment. Legitimate doubts were raised after the World Bank completed an evaluation on the impact of its economic reform programs. The report failed to include the environment as an indicator in the evaluation and highlighted the need for a better understanding of the costs and benefits of its economic reform programs.[18]

More importantly, policies of the IMF, unlike those initiated by Conable for the World Bank, lack an institutional mandate to assess the environmental and social impacts of its actions. Many question whether unevaluated conditions for economic reform are consistent with the environmental objectives of the EAI and the process of sustainable development.

Nevertheless, intense lobbying by environmental NGOs eased some of the stringent conditions of the original administration bill and resulted in passage of a part of the EAI. At the close of the 101st Congress, the Farm Bill (S. 2830, S. Rpt. 101-357, H. Rpt. 101-569, Conf. Rpt. 101-916) incorporated the PL-480 component of the EAI. It passed Congress and was signed into law by President Bush on November 28, 1990. The bill authorizes $1.7 billion of U.S. PL-480 debt in Latin America as eligible for debt reduction.

A DEBT TO NATURE

In 1988, Thomas Lovejoy, now assistant secretary for external affairs at the Smithsonian Institution, stated, "I am utterly convinced that most of the great environmental struggles will be either won or lost in the 1990s, and that by the next century, it will be too late."[19] To finance solutions to these urgent struggles, bilateral, multilateral and commercial bank debt now offers an enlarged scale of what can be called a "second generation" of debt-for-nature swaps.[20] This increase in scale more clearly defines some incentives and constraints associated with debt swaps and raises other questions that remain unanswered.

INCENTIVES

U.S. NGOs lobbied for a significant provision in the EAI that mandates that local NGOs play a key role in implementing and managing programs funded by the Environmental Trust Funds. This incentive can dovetail macro and micro economic objectives of debt reduction at the national level and employment in grass-roots environmental programs at the local level. It can decentralize funds, political power and personnel to those best placed to understand and manage local resource needs. Strengthening NGO institutions in developing countries can cause perhaps the most potent results in Latin American countries with fragile new democracies.

Since 80 percent of Latin American debt is owed to commercial banks, the EAI can be the catalyst to move those debt negotiations

forward. To help fulfill the fourth condition of the EAI and mobilize funding for swaps, the U.S. government could clarify revenue rulings and tax laws which may encourage commercial banks to donate their debt to NGOs for use in swaps.

As bilateral debt begins to play a major role in financing debt-for-nature swaps, the World Bank is recognized as the institution to even further increase the scale of future swaps. Debt restructuring in developing countries is sound policy as debt swaps offer both the long-term financial and the natural resource management benefits necessary for sustainable development.

CONSTRAINTS

Some believe swaps "legitimize" debt which was created unjustly to benefit only the dictators who negotiated the loans in the past and not the people who, today, struggle to rule democratically. They feel debt problems are so severe that debt forgiveness is the real issue and that swaps distract from it. Proponents argue that swaps never were intended to solve the debt crisis, but to free funds for much needed conservation programs.

The EAI is politically sensitive because debtor countries must liberalize trade and privatize investment to satisfy foreign interests, rather than domestic ones. Critics doubt that governments will take the political risk of imposing stringent macroeconomic and trade reforms without immediate cash flow relief in their country.

Because second generation swaps will expand dramatically the scale of debt reduction, remaining commercial bank debt will have a higher value for "free riders." These are banks that have not participated in debt reduction, but will benefit because their remaining debt will become more valuable as it becomes more likely to be paid. The secondary market for commercial bank debt will reflect this change, and NGOs may lose the advantage of the large discount that gives them leverage for their contributions.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

Unanswered Questions that arose during congressional hearings in the EAI include the following: Are eligible criteria too rigid and could the U.S. itself meet them? Could this disqualify or discourage countries that do merit help? By law, the president was given discretion to determine a country's eligibility. Does too much discretion vested in the president to waive conditions yield too much congressional control of the EAI process? How can eligibility conditions be harmonized with environmental protection? Does the EAI set unwanted precedents to forgive other debt? Have budget impacts been fully accounted for? Should the use of environmental funds be broadened to include development? Exactly what kind of environmental activities have first generation swaps accomplished and what has been their impact on local people?

CONCLUSIONS

As the scale of debt swaps increases, so does the scale of their consequences. Congress is likely to pursue further action on the EAI during the 102nd session, so a careful consideration of swap consequences is required through a balanced discussion of social needs, economic growth and the wise management of natural resources.

Two things are quite clear, however. Debt-for-nature swaps offer the critical time to secure environmental protection of the larger ecosystem for the present and future global community. Swaps also protect and promote the sustainable use of natural resources that is necessary for the economic development of the Third World.

It is unrealistic to expect developing countries to halt deforestation for environmental reasons alone. Developed countries, the U.S. in particular, cannot muster the political will to accomplish this. Today, the immediate priority of developing countries is the debt crisis. Or perhaps it should be called the "bad-lending crisis." Existence of the secondary market proves that many debts are not being serviced and will never be paid in full.[21] And debt swaps offer something in return. Is not the conservation of natural resources a fair swap?

REFERENCES

[1] Lovejoy, Thomas E., 1984 Aid Debtor Nations' Ecology, New York Times. Oct. 4, A-31.

[2] U.S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee, Subcommittee on Economic Goals and Intergovernmental Policy 1986 Managing the Debt Problem. Hearing, 99th Congress, 2nd Session. Jan. 23. Washington, DC: GPO.

[3] Hino, H., 1988 IMF-World Bank Collaboration. Finance and Development, September.

[4] Debt Crisis Network, 1985 From Debt to Development. Washington DC: Institute for Policy Studies.

[5] Bird, G.R., 1987 International Financial Policy and Economic Development; A Disaggregated Approach. New York: St. Martin Press.

[6] World Bank, 1988 World Development Report. New York: Oxford Press.

[7] Debt Crisis Network, 1985 From Debt to Development. Washington, DC: Institute for Policy Studies.

[8] Wertman, Patricia, 1986 The International Debt Problem: Options for Solution. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress.

[9] Mathews, Jessica Tuchman, 1989 Redefining Security. Foreign Affairs, Winter. p. 165.

[10] Petesch, Patty, 1990 Tropical Forests: Conservation with Development? Overseas Development Council Policy Paper No. 4.

[11] Downing, T.E. and G. Kushmer, 1988 Human Rights and Anthropology. Cultural Survival Report 24, Cambridge: Cultural Survival, Inc.

[12] Conservation International, 1989 The Debt-for-Nature Exchange: A Tool for International Conservation. Conservation International: Washington, DC.

[13] Cody, Betsy, 1990 Debt-for-Nature Swaps in Developing Countries: An Overview of Recent Conservation Efforts. Congressional Research Service Report for Congress. 88-647 ENR. Washington DC: Library of Congress.

[14] Bramble, Barbara J. and Brent H. Millikan, 1990 External Debt, Democratization, and Natural Resources in Developing Countries: The Case of Brazil. Washington, DC: National Wildlife Federation.

[15] Moran, Katy, 1991 Debt-for-Nature Swaps: A Response to Debt and Deforestation in Developing Countries? In: Development or Destruction? The Conversion of Forests to Pastures in Latin America. Theodore E. Downing, et al. (Eds.) Boulder: Westview Press.

[16] International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), 1945 Articles of Agreement of IBRD (as amended). TIAS 1503; 3 Bevans 1390; 16 U.S.T. 1942; TIAS 5929.

[17] Holden, Constance, 1988 The Greening of the World Bank. Science, June.

[18] Thomas, V. and A. Chhibber (eds.), 1988 Adjustment Lending: How it has Worked, How it can be Improved. Washington, DC: World Bank.

[19] Lovejoy, Thomas E., 1988 Nothing. Nothing at All? American Institute of Biological Sciences 39th Annual Meeting. University of California at Davis.

[20] Conservation International, 1989 The Debt-for-Nature Exchange: A Tool for International Conservation. Conservation International: Washington, DC.

[21] Eberstadt, N.N., 1988 How Creditworthy is the World Bank? New York Times, March 1. P. A23.

AMERICA'S RISING LOW BIRTHWEIGHT RATE: MORE BABIES WEIGHING LESS

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to my colleagues' attention a series of articles on the high incidence of low birthweight among American infants. These articles appeared in the health section of the Washington Post on April 2, 1991.

Low birthweight is defined as a birthweight of 2,500 grams or less, and very low birthweight is 1,500 grams or under. One in 100 infants is born weighing less than 1,500 grams. While these overall statistics are high, the birthweight disparity between white and black Americans is even more shocking: White babies are born at low birthweight at a rate of 5.6 percent, while black infants, the rate is 13.0 percent. For blacks, this rate represents a continuation of an upward swing of low birthweight that began in 1986.

Low birthweight most commonly occurs as the result of a lack of prenatal care. Some of the long-term effects include, to name a few, premature birth, deformity, mental retardation, and cardiovascular problems. The Washington Post articles correctly assert that this lack of prenatal care frequently results from the impoverished circumstances of the mother.

Shortly I will be introducing legislation entitled "The Freedom From Want Act" which will address many of the social and economic barriers that hinder high-risk women from receiving adequate prenatal care. The bill will provide for intensive outreach services, such as a home visiting. It will promote coordination and accessibility of social services, and address critical problems like substance abuse in pregnant women.

For the benefit of my colleagues, the text of three crucial and informative articles follows:

THE LEGACY OF LOW BIRTHWEIGHT—RESPIRATORY AND LEARNING PROBLEMS ARE COMMON

(By Janny Scott)

LOS ANGELES.—Naaman Poingsett is 8, a talkative second grader who bowls and has a B average in school. His health is good. But his parents remain on guard.

His mother had four miscarriages before he was conceived. Then he arrived 12 weeks early weighing 2 pounds 11 ounces and spent four months in a Los Angeles hospital.

Before they took him home his parents had to learn how to perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Naaman was rehospitalized almost immediately. Later, he needed eyeglasses to correct damage done in neonatal intensive care. He developed asthma at age 1.

These days, Carl and Katie Poingsett still keep a close watch over their son.

On their rounds as letter carriers for the postal service, they carry beepers and rely on an elaborate set of codes for communicating news about Naaman should the need arise.

Forty thousand babies die every year in the United States, many of them as a result of being born too little and too soon.

Many more survive with the help of medical technology. At least half go on to lead normal lives. But as many as one in five born as small as Naaman end up with a major disability, such as cerebral palsy. Some have lesser handicaps, such as low intelligence or other health problems.

Respiratory problems bedevil many—a consequence of weeks on a respirator. Some have vision problems, in part from high doses of oxygen. Others have trouble in school.

Experts say that one third of all underweight births could be averted if the nation addressed the medical, social and economic conditions underlying the disproportionately high U.S. rates of low birthweight and infant mortality.

About one in 14 American babies is born weighing under 5.5 pounds. One in 100 infants weighs under 3.3. Those rates of low birthweight and so-called very low birthweight are rising in many cities, especially among the poor.

Even after birth, some consequences of low birthweight could be minimized through early educational and family support. But access to appropriate programs is inadequate, especially for poor children who are the most vulnerable to the long-term risks of being born underweight.

So thousands of infants each year start life at a disadvantage. Families are disrupted, social services are taxed. Public and private health insurers, such as Medicaid, end up paying as much as $250,000 for a single baby's hospital costs.

"Our priorities are all whacked out," said Joseph Warshaw, a professor of pediatrics at the Yale School of Medicine. "Here we are, spending all this money in acute-care costs, and we really can't develop the support base to help people out of poverty."

Low birthweight is an indicator of inadequate fetal development, either because of premature birth or growth retardation in the womb. It is often impossible to pinpoint a precise cause, but many factors can put a woman at risk of having a low birthweight child.

Women under age 17 and over 34 are at high risk. So are poor, unmarried and un- educated women, those with hypertension, anemia, infections or poor nutrition. Women who smoke or use drugs or are under stress and those who receive inadequate prenatal care are also at risk.

The link between low birthweight and other health problems is less clearcut. But studies suggest that between 10 and 20 percent of babies born weighing under 3.5 pounds end up with a major disability. That is two to four times the rate among babies born at normal weight.

Some of those disabilities result from the very technology that keeps premature infants alive. Prolonged use of a respirator can produce chronic lung disease, high doses of oxygen can damage the eyes, and drugs may contribute to hearing loss.

SCENES FROM AN INTENSIVE CARE NURSERY—DEATH IS NOT THE WORST THING ON THE UNIT AT CHILDREN'S NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

(By Abigail Trafford)

The nurses make this unit run, this place where everyone whispers and the lights are muted, where the sickest babies in the Washington area—1-pound newborns with deformed hearts, exploded guts, collapsed lungs—come to get well or to die in a high-tech crib.

Yet death is not the worst thing that can happen here. Nor are all the problems strictly medical.

Consider:

A 12-day-old girl weighing 4 pounds lies on a bed warmer, her head encased in a plastic oxygen hood to help her breathe. She's not gaining weight. She just had a CT scan because a doctor suspects a possible bleed in her brain. Her mother hasn't visited because she has no transportation. The nurse has talked to the mother, who doesn't understand the extent of the problem. "Her main concern is that the baby have a haircut," the nurse says.

In the next crib is a crack baby. "The mom has no phone . . . two people are named as fathers," says a nurse. A urine test just came back positive, indicating that the newborn had been exposed to the drug shortly before birth. Nearby is an infant who is about to go home. The parents must come in to learn how to do cardiopulmonary resuscitation to revive the baby in case his heart suddenly stops. They also have to learn how to work the monitor at home. The social worker has had to help the mother get a phone installed; the staff is concerned because the parents don't live together.

The toughest moments here often come in deciding to stop treatment. The decision involves parents, doctors, nurses, ethicists, social workers. Sometimes it's even tougher not to stop.

One nurse recalls the case of a preemie who had a brain bleed. There was no hope that the baby would regain consciousness. The doctors and nurses decided it was time to turn off the respirator and let the infant die. But the mother, a drug addict, refused. Then she disappeared, leaving the nurses to care for an infant that had become an extension of the machine." After a month, she came in sober," one nurse recalls. "We were able to talk to her and she agreed to turn off the machine. The baby died in five minutes."

"The nurses know more about the babies than anyone else," says Claire Bohince, a nurse who is assistant director of the neonatal intensive care unit. "They are the hub of the wheel." A primary nurse is assigned to each baby. Nurses plan the care with doctors, work with families, coordinate with social workers.

They coo at brain-damaged, unconscious babies, change intravenous tubes stuck into veins as thin as thread. They work 12-hour shifts. They are on the front lines of this war at home, trying to save the casualties of poverty, disease, accident and deformity; they seem always—amazingly gentle and professional.

And they are very angry. They are angry because in addition to mastering the most advanced technologies, they are serving as parents and de facto guardians for a growing number of their most desperately ill patients.

It is here that the forces of poverty, lack of medical care and drug abuse converge in the form of a premature infant, born to parents who may not have a job and often can't take care of themselves, let alone a chronically ill child. Sometimes in the nursery, mothers and fathers discover new reserves of tenderness and resilience. In other cases, it's just too hard for the parents to come to the hospital and get involved with their baby. Sometimes, the parents are sick themselves.

Every year, Children's Hospital admits 600 infants to its 40-bed neonatal intensive care unit—taking the most difficult cases from other hospitals in the region. Not all babies are born to poor families. Many families are affluent and the mothers have had the best of care. Still the babies are born with a defective heart, an incomplete brain.

But the number of babies weighing 2.4 pounds or less has doubled in the last five years, and they now account for at least half of the tiny patients. The most common reason for low birthweight and premature delivery is lack of prenatal care. That's usually a result of the impoverished circumstances of the mother, who may also suffer from poor nutrition, and have used tobacco, alcohol and other drugs. The number of cocaine-affected babies at Children's has jumped just in the past four months alone.

To treat a newborn here, "it's easy to get up to $500,000," says the nursery's director, Anne Fletcher. Roughly 60 percent of the cost of care here is not reimbursed by government or private insurance. "I get angry because we are expected to give all this care, but no one wants to pay for it," she adds.

At the cribside, the nurses cope with another part of the problem. As they operate the monitors and the heart-lung machines, they participate in the hubris of medicine. They see how its spectacular power to treat can outstrip the capacity of the infant's body to heal. "I think technology has gone too far; sometimes these babies are guinea pigs," says one nurse. "Twelve years ago, we couldn't keep a [1-pound] baby going for 24 hours—now . . ."

Instead of solving medical problems, scientific miracles often raise more questions. Instead of relief for the baby and family, there is uncertainty and anguish.

One of the most difficult tasks is telling parents that despite all the innovations in medical treatment, their infant is going to die or they are going to have a damaged child. How damaged is usually not clear. "There aren't good neurological tests to make accurate predictions," says Lucienne Sanchez, the unit's associate neonatologist. "How good is good? How bad is bad? Will the baby read? Walk? We're left with a great deal of uncertainty."

Sometime miracles occur. One is Caroline George, who was born last December with severely damaged intestines. She underwent several operations and spent three months and three days in the unit. Now she is home, eating well and growing normally.

In fact, national statistics on the fate of babies hospitalized in neonatal intensive care units are encouraging. Two-thirds to three-fourths of the infants who go home have no major disabilities. At Children's, the prospects are grimmer because the babies are sicker and smaller. Only 25 percent of babies born weighing less than 3½ pounds have no lasting problems, according to Fletcher.

Caroline's mother remembers when, in her words, her baby "looked like an experiment." She remembers the despair and fear. She remembers the friendships with other mothers in the "pump room" where they expressed milk from their breasts for their newborns. And she remembers the nurses. "I don't see how they do it," says Nancy George of suburban Maryland. "I've never seen people continually confronted with tragic

cases—and they always had something positive to say."

Today in the nursery, one infant is dying. Her bowel is so destroyed, she cannot eat. She is swaddled and lies on a yellow blanket. The doctors have put her on "on code"—she is not to be resuscitated if her heart stops. A brown stuffed bear lies at the foot of her crib. The baby's heart rate is dropping . . . 124 . . . 115, a slow rate in a newborn. "A nurse will rock her tonight," says Bohince.

IN CITY WITH WORST INFANT MORTALITY RATE, MOBILE CLINIC BEGINS OPERATION

(By Cristine Russell)

NEW HAVEN.—For years, public health workers have said that one of the major reasons many poor women don't get prenatal care is more a matter of logistics than motivation: Some lack bus fare or transportation, while others can't find anyone to care for their young children.

"Project MotherCare," a mobile prenatal clinic, is one of the latest attempts to overcome such obstacles. Each week, the 48-foot van, staffed by a registered nurse, a physician's assistant, a social worker and a nutritionist, visits seven of the most impoverished neighborhoods in this working-class city of 130,000, trying to combat an infant mortality rate that is the highest in the United States.

"You don't need a high-powered system," said Wilfred Reguero, an obstetrician who founded the mobile clinic last fall. "You've got to get out in the streets and take care of people."

Mobile screening centers are not new: Vans have been used for many years to collect blood and offer mammograms or cholesterol testing. In New York City, mobile clinics are being used to provide services to homeless children who might otherwise not see a doctor.

The "MotherCare" van, which provides free prenatal care, is operated by the Hospital of St. Raphael, a 491-bed community teaching hospital founded by the Catholic Sisters of Charity. The project is also supported by staff from the Yale University School of Medicine, the city health department and other local hospitals and clinics.

In addition to providing routine prenatal care, the van offers counseling on nutrition and treatment for drug and alcohol abuse. In its first three months, it has enrolled 22 pregnant women, and more than 300 other New Haven residents have sought pregnancy tests, acupuncture treatment for drug addiction, blood tests for the AIDS virus and immunizations for their children. Because of its Roman Catholic affiliation, van staff members do not provide counseling on contraception or abortion.

Reguero, who is chairman of St. Raphael's department of obstetrics and gynecology, came to New Haven two years ago from the Lincoln Medical and Mental Health Center in the Bronx, where he held a similar position. At Lincoln, which is located in one of New York City's poorest neighborhoods, Reguero expanded the hours of the hospital's prenatal clinic to provide round-the-clock services; as a result, he said, patient visits tripled and infant mortality dropped.

"He's unorthodox. He knows what can be accomplished, and he knows how short the time is to get it done," said Frederick Naftolin, chairman of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at Yale, where Reguero is an associate clinical professor. "New Haven represents a peculiar paradox. Despite the fact that we have some of the best technology and physicians in the world in our hospitals, we're not solving the infant mortality problem."

A recent report by the Children's Defense Fund, a nonprofit children's advocacy group, ranked New Haven as having the worst infant mortality rate among 172 American cities. The city's rate of 20.2 deaths per 1,000 live births is double the national average.

New Haven is beset by a host of difficulties that put pregnant women at greater risk of prenatal problems and infant mortality: extreme poverty, high rates of drug use, a growing AIDS epidemic and lack of access to health care.

About 10 percent of women who give birth in New Haven receive no prenatal care and an additional 30 percent get inadequate care, according to Reguero.

The mobile clinic is expected to cost about $500,000 for its first year, including a one-time expense of about $140,000 to equip the customized van. Start-up money was provided by St. Raphael, although Reguero is now seeking additional financial support. In some cases, the clinic receives reimbursement from Medicaid, the government insurance program for the poor, or private insurance.

In addition to the van, Reguero has opened a prenatal clinic at St. Raphael's that operates three nights each week to treat working mothers, those who lack daytime transportation or child care as well as pregnant teenagers who are attending school. The evening clinic's first patient was a 19-year-old mother of three, six months pregnant, who had received no prenatal care.

As an added incentive, Reguero says, he would like to pay $100 to mothers who keep five prenatal and one postpartum visit, an approach that has been pioneered in several European countries including France. Last Christmas, he distributed turkeys to pregnant women who visited the van.

One recent morning, Crystal Shah, 30, and her two young children walked to the van from their nearby apartment. While Shah received prenatal advice, dietitian Robin Illing enrolled her children in a subsidized food and nutrition program.

"It's much more convenient all around," said Shah, who is unemployed. "It's right here in the neighborhood and I feel very comfortable here."

Another patient, Misty Perry, 26, a deaf cocaine addict with three children who is seven months pregnant, received a prenatal exam and acupuncture treatment. Physician's assistant Megan Thompson carefully placed in her ears three thin, one-inch needles, which are intended to help reduce the craving for drugs. "I feel relaxed," Perry said softly. She has since moved into a residential drug treatment program.

Van staff members say Project MotherCare has been accepted by the neighborhoods it serves. "Pregnant women with substance abuse problems are afraid to go the hospital," said nurse Melanese Kotey. "They come here freely."

Drug counselor Sister Cornelia Coughlin, a Roman Catholic nun, agreed. "Some have said this is the first time I have had somebody that seems to care about me. We've got time to take time."

REFORMS CONTINUE IN VIETNAM

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, last August, Senator RICHARD LUGAR and I traveled to the Far East on an economic and political mission. We visited nine countries, met with several heads of state and enlisted the support of a number of nations for President Bush's Persian Gulf policy.

However, one of the most interesting and hopeful stops during our trip was our visit to Vietnam. Having visited Vietnam several years ago, I was expecting to find a country still suffering under the economic burden of Communist totalitarianism. This, as it turned out, was simply not the case.

Instead, we discovered a country dead set on economic reform. Prices had been freed, businesses allowed to flourish, and taxes reformed. And these reforms were more than a proposal sitting on some bureaucrat's desk. We saw the dynamic business taking place on the street corners. We sensed an enthusiasm and excitement in the populace. And we learned that economic statistics were backing up the claims of the government. For instance, in only a few short years, Vietnam had turned from a net rice importer to one of the largest exporters of rice in the world.

While economic indicators have taken a turn for the better, the United States must still insist on political reforms. Vietnam should be warned that without such reforms the type of political instability that led to Tiananmen Square could easily repeat itself in Hanoi.

Senator LUGAR also points out in the attached article that Vietnam must work with the United States to resolve the POW/MIA issue. There is simply no excuse to delay a resolution any longer. In fact, I met yesterday with former South Vietnamese Ambassador Pham Hy Ty and today with Senator LUGAR. Both agree that we need to insist on resolution of the Big 3 issues. First, Vietnam must cooperate with the United Nations to resolve the Cambodian conflict. Second, political reforms must be allowed and the 30,000 or so political prisoners still being held by the Vietnamese Government must be released. And third, the POW cases must be resolved.

If these issues are addressed, then it may very well be time for the United States to move to improve relations with Vietnam. This would be good for the Vietnamese people, good for United States businessmen and good for stability in that region of the world.

IT'S TIME FOR NEW THINKING ON VIETNAM

(By Richard G. Lugar)

For more than 15 years, United States-Vietnam relations have been frozen in enmity and isolation. The scars created by the Indochina war prompted a US-led international embargo to punish Vietnam. These sanctions are still in place, even though most nations ignore tham. It is time for a change.

The US is virtually alone in prohibiting trade with Vietnam. Foreign competitors are positioning themselves for a promising Vietnam market, including development of its lucrative off-shore oil tracts. The best construction contracts, banking concessions, oil

leases, and consumer markets may go to our competitors.

Today, Vietnam has widespread poverty, a steady exodus of people, and human and environmental deprivation matched in the region only by neighboring war-torn Cambodia. These dreadful symptoms are testimony to a failed system in need of profound reform. The US can help lessen this human suffering by encouraging reform.

During my visit to Hanoi last August, I learned that market economic principles had seeped into official thinking, especially in the agricultural sector. The liberal reforms introduced in the late 1980s, for example, were responsible for moving Vietnam from a net rice importer to the world's third largest rice exporter. We should encourage these trends toward market economics through engagement with the Vietnamese reformers, instead of continued disengagement.

One of the core elements of the new world order articulated by President Bush contends that friendly economic competition among nations can be a healthy alternative to military confrontations. Trade and commerce are closely linked with traditional security concerns.

In our relations with other countries, American self-interest in the new order argues for new attitudes on increased trade. There must be new instruments of policy rooted as much in carrots as sticks. Efforts to improve relations in the late 1970s were dashed by Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Cambodia. Our policy rightly conditioned improved ties with Hanoi on its withdrawal of forces from Cambodia and on cooperation on POW/MIA issues. When Vietnam's forces were pulled out of Cambodia last year, we conditioned improved relations on Hanoi's cooperation in fostering peace in Cambodia and resolving outstanding POW/MIA matters.

There are sound foreign policy reasons for following this course. Hanoi must cooperate in the Cambodian peace process and must provide tangible progress in the POW/MIA cases. Absent real progress on both, it will be difficult to shift US policy.

But there are compelling arguments for revising US policy toward Indochina. We should build on the lessons of Eastern Europe, where Western economic and cultural presence helped hasten democratic change and accelerate the demise of centrally planned economies. Exposure to Western ideas and American capitalism, through example, can subvert communist control. Our self-imposed isolation from Vietnam—intended to extract favorable behavior—now amounts to economic and political self-denial.

It is time to modify regulations restricting American business and related activities. This should be followed by a lifting of the embargo on non-strategic trade and movement toward normalization of ties. At each step, we should judge whether these unilateral initiatives prompt reciprocal concessions by Hanoi in the areas of interest to us: POW/MIAs, human rights, Cambodia peace, and economic and political reform.

Our Vietnam war is over. It has receded further in the aftermath of the Gulf war. The new world order calls for reshaping priorities, with enhanced economic interaction that furthers our goals of spreading democracy and creating new opportunities for Americans.

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Seth Weaver of Woodstock, CT for his first place award in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. Seth's speech, entitled "Democracy—The Vanguard of Freedom," reminds all of us to freedoms provided us by our democratic system as well as blood, sweat, and tears shed by so many before us to see that system preserved.

The text follows:

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

(By Seth Weaver, Connecticut winner, 1990/91 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

The "Vanguard of Freedom" ironically sounds like a comic book hero, a vivid image of a deep-voiced, broad-chested man with rippling muscles dulled only slightly by a rather taut blue uniform comes to mind. The blue, not a plagerism of Superman's uniform, but rather signifying the blue of the sky, which, in my mind is freedom in itself. When an eagle soars bold and full of strength it is a picturesque scene. The eagle is a thing of beauty as it manipulates the raw space of the atmosphere to its fullest, cutting across lakes of blue, weaving through strong gales with a skilled dip of the wing and an intent look in the eye. There is no question that an eagle in flight is a sight to behold, but without the heavens it performs in, where would it be? The sky is the epitome of open space, room to move, freedom. The eagle, thrown in this broad expanse becomes just a symbol to focus in the picture of freedom, to help demonstrate its potential. The "Vanguard of Freedom" is, of course, not a costumed figure or an eagle, but instead, democracy.

Democracy, a word we Americans tend to take for granted, simply means a government by the people. Americans have become so used to the effects of democracy that most of them don't even know exactly what it means. That is, when they hear the word democracy, freedom comes to mind almost at impulse, for it has been bred into the minds of Americans that freedom means democracy. In this day and age that is not wholly untrue, for the choices or wants of the people that have been obtained and held are freedoms. Therefore, without our democracy we could very easily be lacking freedom. It is not through blind luck that the people's wishes have become democracy's commands. It has taken many sacrifices to get to where America is in government. Individuals and the country as a whole have both had to make sacrifices in order to support the democracy which in turn serves the people. It is in this "I'll scratch your back if you scratch mine" way that America has obtained, preserved, and built on freedom.

What seems to be forgotten every now and then is that to attain and maintain this balance it takes "blood, sweat, and tears" as Winston Churchill so firmly stated. All three of these bodily related fluids were shed merely to pull away America from the grasp of the British Empire.

Since these forefathers of ours made such sacrifices as "blood, sweat, and tears" to earn their freedom, they were not quick to forget why they worked so hard, so a government was designed to serve as a medium to hopefully forever preserve the people's wants. Through time the wants and needs of the people have changed in both a minor and rather major sense. With each large change most often come some pretty big sacrifices, less for some changes and more for others. The size of the sacrifices in total normally corresponds with how prominent the change was. For example, the amount of sacrifices to free blacks both legally and from prejudicial constraints is enormous. The Civil War, in this case, was just the beginning; but it took quite a toll on America, often pitting brother against brother, families were literally split apart. It could even be said that President Lincoln's death by assassination was an inadvertent sacrifice that President Lincoln made due to his strong radical beliefs, at that time, of the blacks being equals with the whites. Tremendous sacrifices such as these appear throughout American history, some of the more obvious sacrifices include those made during wars particularly by the men and women that fought them. The greatest sacrifice that can be made is to give your life, and knowing full well that they were risking just that, many Americans even volunteered to fight in World War I and World War II.

Democracy as a government attempts to serve the people; in America this has come to mean preserving and protecting our freedom. Like the eagle, we Americans are allowed to soar and glide in that generous space called freedom, given to us by democracy. As we roam throughout our expanse it is noticed by observing countries how hard Americans work to be number one, to reach the pinnacle of success and like the eagle's movements, this is beautiful. To a degree, Americans are the eagle, often unknowingly we serve as the vanguard of freedom.

HONORING RECIPIENTS OF THE LITTLE ITALY LODGE—ORDER SONS OF ITALY IN AMERICA, THOMAS J. D'ALESANDRO, JR. AWARD, APRIL 16, 1991

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Raymond J. Marocco, Sr., Guy Matricciani, Sr., and Joseph N. Campitelli, Sr., who are recipients of the Thomas J. D'Alesandro, Jr., Good Citizen Award. After the death of my father, a former Member of this House, Thomas J. D'Alesandro, in August 1987, the Little Italy Lodge decided to honor his memory by presenting an award to an individual of Italian heritage who best exemplified his dedication to church, the Little Italy community and the city of Baltimore.

This year, the Little Italy Lodge decided to depart from the original criteria and honor not one but three individuals who spearheaded the speedy construction to its sparkling new home.

Raymond J. Marocco, Sr., was born in the Highlandtown section of Baltimore City. He attended high school at Loyola and graduated from the Catholic University in Washington, DC in 1942. He and his wife, Anita, have 6 children and 13 grandchildren. Ray served

with the Combat Engineers in World War II and participated in the campaign to liberate Italy. In addition to the Little Italy Lodge, Mr. Marocco is an active member of various civic and business associations, including the St. Gabriel and St. Anthony Societies of St. Leo's and the Italian-American Charities.

Guy Matricciani, a native Baltimorean, attended St. Leo's School, Calvert Hall and Loyola College. He graduated from Loyola in 1936 with a degree in philosophy. He married the former Agatha Corasaniti and they have five children. His work for charitable and civic enterprises has been recognized. Loyola College has honored him with its Alumni Laureate Award in 1980. In 1983, the Associated Italian-American Charities bestowed on him its Dr. Frank C. Marino Award.

Joseph Campitelli, is a native Baltimorean and was educated at St. Ambrose Parochial and Calvert Hall. He and his wife, Rita, have been married 35 years and have been blessed with five children and 8 grandchildren. They reside in Westminster and are active in the affairs of St. John's Roman Catholic Church. Recently, the honoree was reelected to his fourth term as president of Theordore Julio Cavaliere Lodge of the OSIA. Because she could not be a member of her husband's lodge, because it is an all male organization, Joe's wife Rita, joined the Little Italy Lodge. Even though he is not a member of the lodge, Joe headed the construction crew for the new lodge home and he is justly proud of what was accomplished.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize these important people in Baltimore for their dedication and commitment to their community. They are all truly deserving of the Thomas J. D'Alesandro, Jr., Good Citizen Award.

SENATOR GEORGE MITCHELL'S COMMEMORATIVE ADDRESS AT THE 1991 DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OBSERVANCE IN THE CAPITOL ROTUNDA

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday here in the Capitol rotunda the National Civic Commemoration of the 1991 Days of Remembrance was held to pay tribute to the 6 million victims of the Holocaust and to honor our military men and women and other champions who saved the lives of countless hundreds of thousands of others who otherwise would have become victims during this dreadful period of history.

There were a number of eloquent speeches given on that occasion by distinguished public officials and private citizens. I was particularly moved by the address of Senator GEORGE MITCHELL, the majority leader of the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Senator MITCHELL's address be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give thoughtful attention to his words.

The address follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATE MAJORITY LEADER GEORGE J. MITCHELL AT THE DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE 1991: U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

Fifty years ago in Germany, under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, the Nazis took the last steps to move their nation from a policy of anti-semitism to one of genocide.

They set out to pursue a goal beyond that of making their homeland racially "pure". They determined to eradicate the whole people and culture of European Jewry.

They sought what they called the Final Solution to what they called the "Jewish problem." Even after the passage of fifty years, the monstrous idea which lies behind those words is almost beyond comprehension.

Half a century later, in America, in the nation which gave thousands of the victims of that terrible disaster sanctuary and the hope of a new life, we are preparing to erect a memorial museum to the darkest moment in European history.

Americans who wonder why must learn that the command to remember is important not only to the survivors of the death camps or to the people of Israel. It is an imperative for every civilized people on the face of the earth, indeed for every person on earth.

We cannot hope for a world in which another Holocaust is unthinkable unless we do think about the Holocaust which the world has already witnessed.

The process by which the Nazi leadership moved from a policy of harassment, legal discrimination and coerced emigration to a policy of deliberate mass murder involved a series of what seemed to be routine decisions.

Many outside occupied Europe did not believe such decisions had been made until the hideous proof was laid bare by allied troops in the closing months of the war.

Yet today, with the perspective of time, we can see how each of the early choices made by the Nazis foreshadowed the decisions they would make later.

When a nation makes the legal declaration that certain people can be denied the full rights of citizenship, what result is there but for those people to become second-class citizens?

When local and national authorities make the decision to deny certain people the protection of the laws against personal violence, what safety is left to them?

When a national government moves from encouraging emigration to selling the right to depart, what has that nation become, if not a vast prison?

Most stood silent as these and other violations of decency were pursued by Hitler's regime. The few who raised their voices to protest were unheard or unheeded.

More books have been written about the Holocaust than most of us will ever be able to read. More photographs of dead and dying victims of the Holocaust have been published than we will ever be able to see. But read and see we must.

For if we are to use human memory and human will to prevent a recurrence of such crimes, it is the duty of every human being to remember these events, lest other human beings ever again achieve the power to repeat them.

Many have never understood how it came to pass that a civilized people could acquiesce in the actions of a criminal leadership; how some of them could participate in those crimes; how some in neighboring countries could first ignore and then emulate them.

Remembrance of the Holocaust and the death of European Jewry is an obligation for every person for the sake of all peoples vulnerable to the brutalizing power of tyrants.

Today, on the barren mountainsides of northern Iraq, a mass of new refugees huddles without food or shelter in the frigid cold.

Today's victims are Kurds, not Jews. Their history is different, their culture not known to most Americans.

Their images come to us in color, on television screens, instead of the grainy black and white photos of European ghettos.

But the haunted, hollow look in the children's eyes is the same.

We must remember the Holocaust in part to remind us of our obligation to these newest victims of inhumanity and brute force.

Most of all, we must remember that the decisions which ultimately led to the gas chambers were made by human beings, people like us, people liable to the same hopes and the same fears as we are. The decisions that have left children starving and freezing on mountain slopes are the decisions of human beings making choices between painful alternatives.

The lesson of history is clear. Freedom is indivisible.

Repression begins slowly, usually with those who are few in number, without political power, or who somehow seem different. But to be sustained repression must be extended. Today it may be someone I don't know. Tomorrow someone I don't like. Then, suddenly, my neighbor. Finally, me.

That's why we must remember. Not only for their sake, but for ours.

ALLIES MUST DO MORE TO SHARE THE MILITARY BURDEN

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, the Persian Gulf conflict provided that our allies must be pressed very hard to carry their share of the military burden. Contributions have been only reluctantly given after enormous effort by the United States—and we are still collecting 6 weeks after the war has ended.

Last week, in testimony before the Ways and Means Committee, Congressman BYRON DORGAN of North Dakota did an excellent job in laying out the need for a comprehensive approach for burden sharing by our allies—not just in the Persian Gulf, but in terms of our overall defense needs as well. His call for a new financial order to accompany the new world order is very appropriate.

I urge my colleagues to read his remarks.

TESTIMONY OF HON. BYRON L. DORGAN, WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE, APRIL 9, 1991

Mr. Chairman, I have requested time to testify on the need to fairly share the mutual defense costs of alliance and other military operations. I raise this question before the committee because of its implications for the federal budget and related revenue requirements.

BURDENSHARING SUCCESS

There is an important lesson to be learned about defense burdensharing from Operation Desert Storm. Our concerned diplomatic efforts produced widely-supported United Nations' resolutions and numerous bilateral

agreements under which allies agreed to share the military requirements and financial costs of the Persian Gulf War. In other words, under the pressure of war and a universally-perceived threat to international law, we were able to get many allies to join in a military operation and to pledge billions of dollars to cover major costs of the war.

Let me not imply that I was totally satisfied with the process or with the results. Next time, I would prefer to see an operation like the Desert Storm Operation placed under the United Nations flag and command. In practical terms, the U.S. military would more than likely have run the operation. But it would have saved the U.S. from itself having to respond to some of the post-war problems—like the plight of the Kurds and the civil war in Iraq—that should be the responsibility of the entire United Nations.

Nor am I totally satisfied with the pace at which some allies are completing their contributions. Of the $53.5 billion in pledges for Gulf operations, we have now received only $32.9 billion—or about 60 percent. Nevertheless, the Japanese and Germans have paid virtually all of their commitments, the Kuwaitis are making regular payments, and the Saudis are arranging for their last payments.

FAVORABLE BUDGET IMPACT LIKELY

In contrast to our usual approach to mutual defense costs, in which the U.S. sends the troops and also picks up the tab, this campaign was different in the latter respect. The result is that the cost of the Gulf War of $45-50 billion should be covered by allied in-kind and cash contributions. (This assumes that we receive virtually all of the contributions pledged and that our costs are limited to $2 billion appropriated for FY 90 and the $42.5 billion for FY 91 plus some relatively small amount for undetermined combat losses. There also may be higher costs for the drawdown of U.S. forces.)

The bottom line, though, is that during the Persian Gulf War we have started to shape a New Financial Order to accompany the New World Order which the president has championed. We did so by undertaking intensive, comprehensive consultations with our chief allies. In effect, they participated in burdensharing or costsharing because we also stressed powersharing and decisionsharing.

In practical terms, this means a savings to the average family of nearly $1,000 in added taxes which would have been paid. It also means that our annual deficit may be closer to $350 billion than to $400 billion. These are significant, if not overwhelming, benefits to our economy. The challenge is to translate this success into wider and more regular costsharing arrangements.

COSTSHARING IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED

Until recently, the annual share of U.S. defense costs attributable to Europe and Asia was thought to be between $100 and $150 billion. Naturally, we incurred this cost because we felt that there was a mutual security benefit in doing so. Nevertheless, it amounted to a substantial expenditure when measured against our rising national debt and our growing trade imbalances with both Europe and Asia. I remind my colleagues that our national debt has tripled in the last decade and that our trade deficit has increased from $43 billion to $123 billion between 1982 and 1989.

Some would say that the end of the Cold War also means the end of the burdensharing debate. The Persian Gulf War illustrates the contrary. But even on more traditional burdensharing issues, I would contend that there is room for progress. Let me suggest several areas in which we need to exert our efforts to achieve budget savings. I'll touch upon the big picture and also make some suggestions about Europe and Asia.

Overseas bases and forces. We need to close some of the obsolete foreign bases even as we take similar steps at home. We operate 136 bases overseas and spend about $25-30 billion per year on direct overseas defense costs. I believe that we can achieve savings in overseas spending by keeping a moratorium on new construction of U.S. bases overseas. Nor should we let foreign governments hold us hostage to foreign aid contributions as the price we pay for defending their nations. If we can't reach sensible arrangements for bases and base rights, then we ought to make new deals.

I don't think it's unrealistic to seek an annual savings of $2 billion or more in these areas. That will mean that we have to convince the administration that a relentless forward deployment strategy is not our only option. I think another lesson of the Persian Gulf War is that we can rely more heavily on U.S. based National Guard and Reserve forces.

NATO infrastructure spending. Last year we spent $233 million, compared with a budget request of $460 million. The FY 92 budget request is $379 million. I would recommend that we go no higher than last year's level and work at having Europeans absorb the full cost of such expenditures. The U.S. will still have to pay for whatever troops we assign to Europe and for those troops based in the U.S. but designated for European contingencies and conflicts.

The U.S. share for NATO infrastructure is nearly 28 percent. So we continue to shoulder a significant cost of activities which our European allies could handle themselves. The U.S. share is actually .5 percent larger than it was in the early 1980's. The Europeans should do more.

We should insist, too, that Europeans pay for the cost of environmental clean up at bases. It's also fair that the U.S. receive compensation for the fair value of bases which close.

Similarly, we expect that U.S. troop levels will decline from some 300,000 to about 150,000 in the near future. Over time, that will help to reduce U.S. costs or to at least recycle much of the spending for European-oriented forces within the U.S. Even as that process goes forward, I would recommend that we ask our NATO allies to shoulder the cost of consolidating bases outside of Germany and refitting some bases as forward supply and staging areas for out-of-area NATO activities. This was done successfully in the Persian Gulf War and we ought to build upon that success for future contingencies.

Two other efforts can reinforce such a policy. One is to insist that the Soviet Union abide strictly by the terms of the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty instead of trying to hide combat units under the guise of certain naval support forces. Treaty compliance will facilitate the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Europe. The other is to encourage Germany to amend or clarify its constitution so as to permit German participation in United Nations peacemaking and peacekeeping operations. This will reduce the burden on the U.S. to carry virtually the entire manpower burden of such peacemaking operations as Desert Storm.

Host Nation Support in Asia. Japan is the other economic super power in the world. Yet we persist in making the only incremental changes in the trade and mutual defense arrangements which adversely affect our nation.

We have made some halting progress in getting Japan to shoulder a larger share of the Host Nation Support costs for stationing 50,000 U.S. forces in Japan. My amendment to the 1990 DOD authorization bill called for increased consultations among our Pacific allies and an increase in Japan's share of mutual defense costs by $2.5 billion. The provision would have boosted Japan's share to from $2.5 billion to $5 billion—or about 70 percent of the $7 billion in total costs. Japan would have covered all costs except the salaries of U.S. personnel.

A similar Bonior amendment to the FY 91 Defense bill mandated an increase of about $4 billion in Japanese support payments such that Japan would pay all costs for U.S. troops there. Under the amendment, the U.S. would be obliged to reduce its troop levels by 5,000 below the prior year's level if such an agreement were not struck.

The administration negotiated a new agreement which would increase the Japanese share from about 40 percent to 50 percent over several years. My own view is that we should keep pressing for a 70 percent or greater contribution, as in the Dorgan and Bonior amendments, right away.

South Korea has also experienced enormous economic growth in recent years—and a substantial bilateral trade surplus with the U.S.—yet we continue to station troops there under essentially the same arrangements as existed twenty years ago. Repeated attempts to cut U.S. forces in South Korea have failed in the face of arguments that North Korea continues to pose a formidable security threat to South Korea—and by extension to its allies.

However, even if we were only to make the modest U.S. force cuts of some 5,000 to 7,000 troops envisioned by Defense Secretary Cheney, why could we not expect the South Koreans to recycle some of the $4 billion trade surplus it enjoys with the U.S. in the form of increased Host Nation Support costs. The U.S. now deploys some 43,000 troops at annual cost of $2.5 billion. The South Koreans could absorb the full $1.5 billion in Host Nation support costs (not counting the $1 billion for salaries of U.S. personnel). They currently cover only $500 million, including payments for rent foregone to South Korean landowners.

This could be phased in over a few years to avoid a big impact on the South Korean budget before South Korea begins to pay for the cost of relocating our major base in 1995-96. I think that would be fair to both sides. Coupled with Korean commitments to pay for the cost of base relocation this plan, too, could produce savings of a few billion dollars. However, if negotiations to this end failed, we could then consider using the stick of additional troop withdrawals.

I would add that the American public continues to chafe at what it regards as inadequate contributions by our allies. A recent Harris Poll, for example, showed that 73 percent of the public felt that Japan got off without contributing a fair share for the Persian Gulf War. We simply can't fund the defense structure we need when lingering questions like this remain.

BURDENSHARING MEANS POWERSHARING

The bottom line here is that more appropriate cost sharing and powersharing arrangements could result in savings of tens of billions per year. This could be achieved without eroding U.S. security or without placing an undue burden on our key allies.

Over time, I believe that responsible burdensharing or costsharing arrangements can help to curb the federal deficit by substantial amounts and also help to build a domestic consensus for defense spending which we really need.

In conclusion, as we look to build a new world order, let's be sure that we also construct a new financial order, too. Let's examine the potential for applying the positive lessons of costsharing in the Persian Gulf War to the broad range of mutual defense issues. Several of us expect to do so this year and our goal is to save more than $10 billion over the next few years.

SOCIAL SECURITY APPEALS PROCESS REFORM ACT OF 1991

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Social Security Appeals Process Reform Act of 1991. Following is a summary and the text of the bill:

SOCIAL SECURITY APPEALS PROCESS REFORM ACT OF 1991 STAFF SUMMARY

The Social Security Appeals Process Reform Act of 1991 addresses the growing problem of ensuring quick and accurate decisions on applications for Social Security Disability Insurance

BACKGROUND

Disability decisions are made in state agencies called Disability Determination Services (DDSs). These agencies are fully funded by the Social Security administrative appropriation. If an applicant for benefits is denied on his or her initial application, he or she may request reconsideration of the decision. A reconsideration generally means that another doctor and disability examiner review the case file. Only 15 percent of all cases appealed to reconsideration level are overturned.

An applicant who is denied at reconsideration may appeal his claim to an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ). Over the past decade, the rate of ALJ reversals on such claims has exceeded 50 percent; and in 1990, it approached two thirds (63 percent). The reasons for high ALJ reversals are two-fold: first, the ALJ is the first SSA decision maker who meets the claimant face-to-face, and the information he gains frequently provides additional evidence of disability. Second, the quality of DDSs' case development has declined in recent years, so that crucial medical evidence is sometimes missing from the case folder—information whose presence would have resulted in a favorable decision at an earlier level. Inadequate DDS case development leads to more and more appeals, producing a large backlog at the ALJ level and creating severe hardship for disabled claimants. The bill would address this problem by making three changes:

1. REQUIREMENT FOR A FACE-TO-FACE HEARING AND ELIMINATION OF THE PROCESS OF RECONSIDERATION

First, the bill would require SSA to provide a face-to-face interview for the applicant prior to making any decision on the claim. A face-to-face interview would provide additional objective information on which to base a decision. The interview would increase the accuracy of the decision and decrease the number of persons appealing decisions to the ALJ level.

Second, rather than adding another layer of bureaucracy to the process, the bill would eliminate the reconsideration level of appeal. An initial face-to-face interview would make reconsideration redundant and unnecessary, and the elimination of reconsideration would save time for the applicant and money for the taxpayers.

2. MEDICAL INFORMATION TO BE COLLECTED AND MAINTAINED IN MAKING DISABILITY DETERMINATIONS.

It is apparent that one source of information that is underutilized is the applicant. The bill attempts to bring the applicant into the process by asking him or her to provide a statement indicating the extent of the impairment and how it affects the applicant's ability to work.

In addition, the bill requires the Social Security Administration to make every reasonable effort to collect the following documents in order to develop fully a request for disability payments: all medical records from hospitals, clinics, and health centers where the individual was treated; reports of treating physicians; all additional assessments requested by SSA such as consultative exams, any reports by nonprofessionals of service used by the applicant (such as physical therapists); and any statements from family and friends.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The Appeals Process Reform Act would apply to initial determinations relating to disability under Title II of the Social Security Act made on or after January 1, 1992.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Social Security Appeals Process Reform Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENT FOR A FACE-TO-FACE HEARING PRIOR TO INITIAL DISABILITY DECISIONS AND ELIMINATION OF THE PROCESS OF RECONSIDERATION OF SUCH DECISIONS.

(a) PROCEDURES FOR DECISIONS INVOLVING DETERMINATIONS OF DISABILITY.—Section 205(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 405(b)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

"(2) Any decision by the Secretary relating to initial entitlement of an individual to payments under this title which involves a determination of disability shall be made only after opportunity for an evidentiary hearing which is reasonably accessible to such individual. Opportunity for a subsequent hearing with respect to any such decision by the Secretary shall be available in accordance with this subsection without any requirement for intervening reconsideration.".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 205(b)(4) of such Act (as redesignated by subsection (a) of this section) is amended by striking "or an adverse determination on reconsideration of such an initial determination".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to initial decisions relating to entitlement to benefits under title II of the Social Security Act made on or after January 1, 1992.

SEC. 3. MEDICAL INFORMATION TO BE COLLECTED AND MAINTAINED IN MAKING DISABILITY DETERMINATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 221(h) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 421(h)) is amended to read as follows:

"(h) An initial determination under subsection (a), (c), (g), or (i) that an individual is not under a disability shall be made only if the Secretary has made every reasonable effort to ensure—

"(1) that the following medical information has been compiled and maintained relating to the individual's case:

"(A) a detailed description from the individual of his or her disability (including any statement made by any family member, friend, or employer of the individual describing the individual's impairments which is offered for the record by such individual);

"(B) medical records relating to such indvidual from hospitals, clinics, and health centers where the individual was treated since the alleged onset of the disability;

"(C) medical records relating to such individual from physicians treating the individual since the alleged onset of the disability;

"(D) reports of any consultative examinations, assessments of residual functional capacity, assessments of pain, and other assessments relating to the individual's case which have been performed by or under the Secretary; and

"(E) reports by social workers, therapists, community mental health workers, and other medical or vocational personnel whose services the individual utilized since the onset of the disability; and

"(2) in any case in which there is evidence which indicates the existence of a mental impairment, that a qualified psychiatrist or psychologist has completed the medical portion of the case review and any applicable residual functional capacity assessment.".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to initial determinations relating to disability under title II of the Social Security Act made on or after January 1, 1992.

TRIBUTE TO HIS HOLINESS THE XIV DALAI LAMA OF TIBET

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, in the 101st Congress, we had the unprecedented honor of welcoming to the U.S. Capitol individuals responsible for shaping world history in the 20th century. Lech Walesa, Vaclav Havel, and Nelson Mandela distinguished themselves by bringing the promise of peace to people long-oppressed by communism, dictatorship and apartheid. This week, the 102d Congess is honored to welcome to the Nation's Capital a distinguished man who offers this same promise of peace to the people of Tibet.

His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama of Tibet is one of the world's spiritual leaders and a messenger of peace. A leader brutally robbed of his homeland, the Dalai Lama has traversed the globe reminding world leaders of China's great crime against the Tibetan people and, at the same time, seeking reconciliation with his persecutors. Without malice or a desire for vengeance, His Holiness speaks of love and

compassion toward China, shaping a Nobel prize-winning peace plan which would realize the negotiated and bloodless return of Tibet to the hundreds of thousands of Tibetan refugees in exile.

Violence and oppression in Tiananmen Square, Kuwait City, and Vilnius have recently made shocking headlines provoking worldwide condemnation. Crimes against Tibet have not appeared as front-page news, but we cannot ignore the fact that the Tibetans have endured 40 years of brutal oppression by the Chinese Government. Tibet has been systematically ravaged by the Chinese Government and has suffered a virtual holocaust under Chinese rule: more than 1 million Tibetans have been massacred; more than 6,000 sacred monasteries have been destroyed; and, the traditional Tibetan society—rich with culture and history—has been virtually eliminated.

The Dalai Lama seeks freedom and justice for his own people, yet he firmly rejects war as a means of achieving it. Instead, the Dalai Lama has made a life-long commitment to the survival of his people, the conservation of their culture and a mutual understanding with the Chinese. His Holiness founded 53 large-scale agricultural settlements in India for the Tibetan refugees. He has created an autonomous Tibetan school system to raise refugee children with full knowledge of their proud history, religion, language, and culture. And he has inaugurated several cultural institutes and monasteries to keep alive Buddhist teachings and 2,000 years of Tibet's higher arts and science.

Here in the United States, the International Campaign for Tibet, Tibet House and other organizations under the auspices of the Dalai Lama have organized an impressive grassroots freedom movement for Tibet. These organizations are coordinating the commemoration in the United States of the "International Year of Tibet"—an important effort involving 32 countries to save Tibet before its people and ancient culture altogether disappear.

The Dalai Lama is internationally recognized as a man of great wisdom and vision whose teachings and example serve world leaders everywhere. As we contemplate today's most difficult questions of policy and politics—the plight of Kurdish refugees, Middle East peace prospects, the Baltic freedom movement—we would do well to remember His Holiness's counsel that our minds be led by our conscience to a "responsibility for truth and justice."

Today, I wish to remind my colleagues that the United States Congress has its own responsibility to the peole of Tibet. In every debate on United States policy toward China, we have a moral obligation to raise the issue of violence in Tibet. We must voice the commitment of each and every American to the principles of freedom and basic human rights. We must insist that these principles be applied to the plight of the Tibetan people. We must lend volume and strength to the call for peace and justice issued by of His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama of Tibet.

I leave my colleagues with the Dalai Lama's thoughts on peace as expressed in his acceptance of the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize:

Peace, in the sense of the absence of war, is of little value to someone who is dying of hunger or cold. It will not remove the pain of torture inflicted on a prisoner of conscience. It does not comfort those who have lost their loved ones in floods caused by senseless deforestation in a neighboring country. Peace can only last where human rights are respected, where the people are fed, and where individuals and nations are free.

TRIBUTE TO JESSE J. ARNOLD OF ROCKWELL INTERNATIONAL

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, every Member of this distinguished body should be as lucky as I am to have an outstanding corporate representative working with them to improve the quality of life for their constituents. Mr. Speaker, Jesse J. Arnold, manager of the Community Interface Program of Rockwell Internationals Space System Division, is such a person.

As part of his duties Mr. Arnold has developed numerous projects in comprehensive education, skill and technology, which help to develop a skilled labor pool for Rockwell as well as California industry.

So far, over 13,000 students have benefited from the programs initiated by Mr. Arnold.

Mr. Speaker, aside from the direct services that Mr. Arnold gives to program participants. He also developed a four-point plan that is currently used as a guide for government, skill-development partnerships and industry for "Work-Force 2000 and Beyond."

Mr. Speaker, as you might imagine, Mr. Arnold has been the recipient of numerous awards, among them: The Distinguished Service Award from the Jaycees; resolutions and commendations from the State of California, Los Angeles County, the White House, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, U.S. Department of Defense, and NAACP.

Mr. Arnold earned a B.A. in Urban Management from California State University, Dominguez Hills, and an M.S. in Business from Pepperdine College. His thesis was titled "Bridging the Gap between Industry, Career Education and Isolated Communities.

Mr. Speaker, when many think of urban areas, they think of despair and hopelessness. Because of Jesse Arnold's exemplary work, the perception of the Nation's urban youth is changing and so are the lives of those who come in contact with Mr. Jesse J. Arnold.

OUTSTANDING ARKANSAN NOTED

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, I ask this House to join me in recognizing and congratulating Mr. David McCollum of Stuttgart, AR, who was recently named 1 of 10 Outstanding Young Arkansans by the Arkansas Jaycees. Ordinarily I would leave this announcement to my colleague from Arkansas, but I do so because the honoree has a special connection to a member of my official family.

David is the son of my longtime assistant, friend, and current district director, Gwen Hurd, and I share her great pride in David's accomplishment. I ask that the attached article be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

JC'S NAME MCCOLLUM OUTSTANDING IN STATE

David McCollum of Stuttgart was recently named one of 10 Outstanding Young Arkansans by the Arkansas Jaycees at an awards ceremony held in Little Rock.

McCollum, the owner of NAPA Auto Parts in Stuttgart, is a member and board director of the Stuttgart Chamber of Commerce, where he has held several committee chairmanships, which include the World's Championship Duck Calling Contest and the Farm Fest Barbeque Cook-off.

"David has contributed many valuable resources to our organization and its festivals," said Stuttgart Chamber of Commerce executive vice president Linda Warren.

"David's involvement with other people is remarkable," said Stuttgart Jaycee president Victor Nutt. "When Dave takes on projects, volunteers come from everywhere to help him out."

One of McCollum's most noted contributions to Stuttgart was the creation of the city's life-sized mascot, Mal R. Duck.

"David approached the Chamber board for support of the project and in less than two weeks, he had raised the funds to cover the cost of Mal's costume," Warren said.

McCollum's input into the costume design and personality of the friendly duck has grown into a tourist attraction at local festivals and has brought publicity for the town as Mal now travels throughout the state as a goodwill ambassador for Stuttgart.

In his business capacity, McCollum has brought several new ideas to his company, writing manuals for employee training and handling manufacturer's warranties. This manuals have been adopted nationwide by NAPA.

At his store, he regularly holds free clinics to assist mechanics in keeping up with the latest technology in the automotive repair industry.

"Whether it is a community function, coaching a pee-wee football team, a church youth function, family obligations or taking care of his business, Dave seems to keep a proper perspective of everything going on," Jaycee Nutt said, in nominating McCollum for the award. "His ability to prioritize all his responsibilities and activities and still accomplish his goals is what makes Dave a winner and a successful asset to his community."

McCollum serves as a director of the Arkansas County Fair Board and is an active member of the Stuttgart Community Theater, where he has appeared in several local productions in acting and singing roles.

McCollum and his wife, Tassie, and their children, Irby, Gwendolyn and Mac, are members of the First Baptist Church where McCollum is a Sunday school director and choir member.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PROPOSALS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, on March 13, I testified before the House Budget Committee

concerning the administration's fiscal year 1992 budget proposals and offering my own budget priorities for fiscal year 1992.

Accordingly, as the House considers this week the fiscal year 1992 budget resolution, I commend my comments to the Budget Committee to the attention of our colleagues:

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

Mr. Chairman and Distinguished Members of the Committee: I appreciate this opportunity to testify before you today on President Bush's Fiscal Year 1992 budget proposal.

As a charter member of the Urban Caucus that is now being formed—under the leadership of Representative Tom Foglietta—to help address the special needs and problems of urban areas, I rise to bring before you my views on budget issues which have a direct impact on my hometown of Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky.

I mention the Urban Caucus because many of the concerns I will raise today are, no doubt, shared by other Members who represent urban, populated areas—areas which, by most counts, were left behind or left out completely when Administration priorities were set during the Reagan years. Yet, urban needs and problems have continued to grow exponentially.

First, I would like to bring to the Committee's attention my concerns about the Administration proposal to fold many worthy domestic programs into one large block grant. In spite of what the Administration says, I would expect that the states eventually would be responsible for picking up what is now the federal share of funding for these very important programs. This is especially troubling for "proven winners" like the Community Development Block Grant program.

Since the demise of the enormously successful Revenue Sharing program—a move I fought to the bitter end, I might add—community leaders in my district have repeatedly suggested that the federal government should move back toward programs like Revenue Sharing, which provided aid directly to cities and urban areas with maximum local flexibility, and away from programs where establishment of spending priorities and control of the funding allocations are vested in administrations in the federal chain-of-command or at the regional or state level.

One example is the anti-drug state and local law enforcement assistance program, which the Conference of Mayors has repeatedly brought before the House Judiciary Committee, and which I, at the request of Louisville Mayor Jerry Abramson and Jefferson County Judge/Executive David Armstrong, have worked to have transformed into a program of direct funding or direct pass-through to cities.

Many urban areas like Louisville and Jefferson County feel they are on the front lines in dealing with many of our domestic problems—such as the war on drugs—but are not directly given the resources and flexibility they need to deal with them adequately. Shifting responsibility for more such worthy programs to the states would only further complicate the large and complex tasks now facing our urban areas.

If I may, I would also like to focus for a moment on one of the "proven winners" I mentioned above which is a candidate for incorporation under the Administration's block grant proposal—a proposal I term a kind of Nixonian New Federalism—but is also targeted for funding cutback: the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program.

The Administration has proposed reducing the funding level for the CDBG program from $3.2 billion in Fiscal Year 1991 to $2.9 billion in Fiscal Year 1992.

The CDBG program has allowed communities like Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, which I am proud to represent, to conduct a variety of activities promoting revitalization, economic development and improved community facilities and services. The flexibility of the program has enabled communities to find innovative solutions to their own, unique problems.

Mr. Chairman, my next topic is the President's proposal for mass transit spending. The President is correct in putting transportation at the top of the domestic agenda. Unfortunately, the transportation budget, especially the mass transit portion of the budget is seriously flawed.

Through the past decade, with inflation taken into account, federal spending on mass transit has decreased by 50%. And, the Administration would only increase mass transit spending from $3.25 billion in Fiscal 1991 to $3.32 billion in Fiscal 1996.

In a time when new transit projects should be encouraged, the proposal to lower the 75% cap on the federal share of new starts to 50% would only serve to discourage new initiatives. Furthermore, reducing the federal share for capital projects from 80% to 60%, in a time when transit systems need more help, is a terribly misguided plan.

Urban areas depend on affordable, reliable mass transit for serving their populations. The Transit Authority of River City (TARC) in Louisville, Kentucky, which serves the people of my district and surrounding communities, is just one of those transit systems on which many depend.

Mr. Chairman, out of concern for those who rely on public transportation, and out of concern for energy conservation and reducing congestion and pollution, I respectfully request that your committee strongly consider the need for the federal government to do much more for mass transit.

Another budget topic in great need of consideration is funding for homeless and affordable housing programs.

I fully supported the adoption of last year's National Affordable Housing Act, the first major overhaul of federal housing programs since 1974. However, funds for two major new programs incorporated into the act—HOPE and HOME—have not yet been appropriated. Fortunately, the Administration's ill-conceived plan for paying for these two programs by shifting funds from public housing was rejected by the House.

HOPE, designed to help current residents of public housing buy their units, and HOME, which helps low-income people rent homes on the private housing market, deserve to be funded. I ask that the committee work towards that goal, taking a balanced approach under the restraints of the current budget.

Homelessness, which, in my view, is rooted in a number of causes including the lack of affordable housing, continues in crisis proportion. I deeply appreciate the past support that Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act programs have received from this Committee. The reauthorization of the McKinney Act created three new homeless programs and, it is my hope that everything possible will be done to provide funds to begin implementation.

Mr. Chairman, with last year's passage of the Clean Air Act amendments, my last priority I hope the Budget Committee will address is providing federal support and assistance to states and localities as these governments go about the task of complying with EPA targets. Communities across the country have a major responsibility for reaching these goals of clean air, water and land, and I believe it is only appropriate that the federal government do its part in providing financial help.

Mr. Chairman and Committee Members, thank you for your time and this opportunity to appear before you.

NO RETREAT FROM SANCTIONS

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, recently, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Herman Cohen, indicated that the Bush administration is nearing a decision on lifting the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 [CAAA] against the Republic of South Africa.

In an April 5, 1991, Washington Times article, Secretary Cohen noted that the CAAA set five conditions South Africa must meet in order to lift sanctions. Secretary Cohen and the Bush administration believe that reforms that Pretoria has imposed are irreversible and the United States can best foster further progress by easing, conditioning, or lifting sanctions.

Personally, I believe that this is not the proper posture to assume at this juncture. I believe that international sanctions and South Africa's diplomatic and economic isolation have greatly influenced the Government's decision to reform the status quo.

While I applaud the release of Nelson Mandela, the unbanning of 30-plus political organizations, and preliminary talks about a nonracial postapartheid order, I am not convinced that the reform process is anything close to being irreversible. Nor do I believe that Pretoria has created a climate for peaceful political participation and voting rights for South Africa's blacks. In short, South Africa is by no means a democracy.

Today, I along with Representative MAXINE WATERS and several of our colleagues introduced a House concurrent resolution which states that the United States Government should not lift sanctions until the South African Government repeals all racial laws and all repressive legislation that maintain the intricate system of apartheid. This legislation also calls upon the South African Government to release all political prisoners, terminate the policy of detention without trial, cease all executions of political prisoners, and grant all black South African exiles the opportunity to return home.

Additionally, my House concurrent resolution urges the President through the Secretary of State to investigate the South African Government's role in the factional fighting affecting the black townships and reports of official South African death squads; and urges the President not to ease or lift sanctions imposed under the CAAA of 1986 until all the preconditions for lifting sanctions are met and the process toward the establishment of a nonracial democracy is irreversible.

Yesterday, the European Economic Community [EEC] decided to lift sanctions as a reward for the limited reforms that South Africa has initiated. While I have heard the EEC's rationale, I do not necessarily agree with their decision or the timeliness of the decision.

Uncategorically, we must hold the Republic of South Africa to the same standards that we held Namibia, Poland, Nicaragua, and Panama. Simply, no easing of economic, cultural, or diplomatic sanctions until the country holds free and fair elections and all South Africans are allowed to participate in the political process.

We must have uniformity and consistency in American foreign policy toward nondemocratic nations. South Africa must not be an exception at this critical juncture in that country's history.

In closing, Mr Speaker, I hope that you and all of our colleagues will support the resolution and encourage substantive, irreversible reforms in South Africa.

DRUG RAIDS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I have read the articles regarding the drug raids at the University of Virginia with great interest. These drug busts have illuminated a very sensitive subject—that the drug war's boundaries don't stop at the tenement house—or the fraternity house—there is no safe haven for drug users.

The new drug czar, Gov. William Martinez, truly understands this concept. He knows that the scourge of drugs—the lost potential, the destruction of families, the loss of hope—must be stopped—and the war can't spare those whose socioeconomic status allows them to escape America's ghettos.

The lessons of modern warfare learned in the Persian Gulf must be translated into the war on drugs here at home. The drug war must not use the Vietnam war as a prototype—it must be an all-out effort on every front. And, we cannot surrender with dignity.

I would like to submit a column written by Carl Rowan regarding the war on drugs and the effect the raids at the University of Virginia have had on heightening the awareness of this effort. Mr. Rowan understands that each and every casualty of a war, whether it be in Iraq or Atlanta or the University of Virginia, is one too many. I hope that my colleagues will read this article and join in the effort to win this war at home.

UVA RAIDS SEND IMPORTANT SIGNAL ON DRUG WAR

(By Carl Rowan)

WASHINGTON.—Just when it appeared that our government had run up the flag of surrender in the war on drugs, law-enforcement authorities dropped a "bombshell" on the University of Virginia (UVA) at Charlottesville, Va.

In raids on three fraternity houses, police seized 12 sandwich bags of marijuana, three bags of hallucinogenic mushrooms, a bag of LSD tablets and scales and pipes used to smoke marijuana and other drugs.

Twelve students have been indicted on charges of selling or distributing illicit drugs.

These raids are extremely important because they tell us a lot about why we have failed so far to wipe out the drug curse.

The UVA raids highlight two truths that most Americans have not wanted to face:

Drug abuse is not merely a curse upon ghetto kids who are mostly black or Hispanic, but is a serious problem among affluent white youngsters.

There can be no solution until we start locking up the "respectable" users who really finance the drug cartels.

Some of the parents of the indicted students are complaining in ways that make it clear why this society hasn't gotten serious about drug abuse. Fred Carter, father of James, a 19-year-old UVA student who was indicted on two counts of drug distribution, says the lawmen were "using a cannon to kill a gnat."

Fred asks why the cops didn't raid "the University of Richmond or Norfolk State."

Sure. Norfolk State is predominantly black, and the University of Richmond has a far higher percentage of minority students than does UVA. Mr. Carter thinks it was "politically motivated and badly advised" to intrude upon a high-falutin' campus.

We've targeted the "drug war" on the Norfolk State Universities of America, leaving the UVAs as safe havens for users and distributors, for much too long.

Some in Charlottesville complain that the raids tarnish the whole university's reputation. Now they understand that when the drug busters were arresting mostly black kids, they were ruining the reputation of all of black America's youngsters.

The war on drugs is infinitely more important to the future of America than the desert fracas that is being so widely celebrated. A generation of our youngsters is in more peril in our frat houses than was ever the case in the sands of Arabia.

It's easier politically to fight the drug war on some ugly city street rather than on some deceivingly beautiful campus. But I applaud the drug warriors if they finally have decided to fight the drug problem wherever they find it.

KEVIN L. BENSINGER ATTAINS EAGLE SCOUT AWARD

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Kevin L. Bensinger who will be honored by Boy Scout Troop 124 of Orwigsburg on April 28, 1991, for earning the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. I would just like to take a moment to point out some of Kevin's fine achievements.

As a Boy Scout, Kevin has attained the highest award possible through his dedication and commitment to the spirit of scouting. For over 10 years, Kevin has given many hours of his day to the community, offering his time selflessly so that others may benefit. Recently, he and his fellow Scout members spent 260 hours working in the Drehersville Evangelical Cemetery restoring headstones. Kevin's extreme hard work in this and other endeavors earned him the Hometown USA Award in 1989, Arrow of Light Award, International Scouting Award. Kevin exemplifies the self-reliance, patriotism, and courage, which Scouting teaches to all Boy Scouts.

I know my colleagues will agree that Kevin Bensinger deserves our commendation on the floor of the House as he receives his Eagle Scout Award.

A SALUTE TO DAVID CAMPBELL

HON. RICK SANTORUM

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise to draw the Congress' attention to the exemplary courage exhibited by David Campbell, of Bethel Park, PA, and his family.

The Persian Gulf war may be over for us, but it is not yet over for the Campbells. David Campbell, a staff sergeant with the 14th Quartermaster Detachment, was critically injured in the Iraqi Scud missile attack on Dhahran, Saudi Arabia on February 25. Gamely fighting for his life despite a punctured lung and other serious injuries, David has recovered well enough to return to the United States and continue this fight at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. The personal courage he exhibited when I recently visited him there is an inspiration to all Americans.

David's wife, Gail, and their daughters, Jennifer and Julie, have shown incredible perseverance through this trial, which included a 10-day wait before they were able to obtain timely information on his condition. Their unfailing courage was an inspiration to me and reinforced my desire to do everything possible for them, including helping the Campbells travel to David's bedside in Bahrain. His family's faithfulness and love undoubtedly has played a major role in his recuperation.

In addition, the community of Bethel Park has been most generous in its personal and financial support of the Campbell family. Rus Howard of the Campbells' church, Bethel Park mayor Reno Virgili, and the Bethel Park School District responded with immediate assistance.

On behalf of the Congress, I wish to convey our appreciation for the Campbells' invaluable service to our country, along with our hope for David's complete and speedy recovery.

PRESERVE ORIGINAL INTENT OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, in the spirit of the bicentennial of the Bill of Rights, and as a member of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, I celebrate the adoption of this great document. I nonetheless remain concerned that some of the 10 amendments that comprise the Bill of Rights from time to time come under attack by individuals, interest groups, legislators, and courts.

With this thought in mind, I commend to my colleagues a column by Walter Williams, professor of economics at George Mason University, which appeared in the April 9, 1991, issue of the Washington Times. It is pragmatic and informed thoughts like those of Dr. Williams that will prove vital in our efforts to preserve the original intent of the Framers, and thereby the freedoms of the American people, as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

[From the Washington Times, Apr. 9, 1991]

CELEBRATION . . . OR A REQUIEM?

(By Walter Williams)

Passed in 1791, this year we celebrate the Bill of Rights bicentennial. My question is: Shouldn't it be a requiem instead? Let's see how some of the rights of the original 10 amendments have been surreptitiously repealed.

The Tenth Amendment guarantees: "Powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." That's pretty plain language. So you tell me how the federal government can constitutionally mandate speed limits, control public schools and waste-disposal sites and make hundreds of other edicts. Better yet, try to think of something you or your state can do free from federal mandates.

The Ninth Amendment provides: "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." The Ninth Amendment was written to overcome Alexander Hamilton's objections to having a Bill of Rights in the first place. Hamilton asked, "Why declare that things shall not be done (by the federal government) which there is no power to do?" That makes sense, Hamilton was simply asking why should we have a measure saying that the government cannot restrict the press when it has no authorization to do so in the first place. Hamilton's concern was since it is impossible to enumerate all liberties, such as economic liberty, politicians and judges would rule that they were not protected rights. The courts have made a mockery of the Ninth Amendment.

We retain a few protections of the Fifth Amendment, but they are disappearing. Among its protections is: A person cannot be "compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself." Try this. Ask your Internal Revenue Service agent whether the information on your tax form can be used against you in criminal proceedings. Then ask whether you are constitutionally required to give that information. Fifth Amendment provisions explain why we have the charade of "voluntary tax compliance." That way, when you appear in tax court and ask that your tax form be inadmissible as evidence under the Fifth Amendment, the judge will say, "Sorry, you voluntarily gave the information."

The Fifth Amendment also provides: "Nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." Not only have the courts made a mockery of that provision, they permit, as in a Hawaii case, taking of private property for private use. The courts deny some owners of private property the right to raze it and build another building. They deny landowners the right to chop down trees on their own land.

The Second Amendment guarantees "the right of the people to keep and bear arms." The Second Amendment is not a deer-hunting or duck-hunting amendment. It affords us some protection against wanna-be-tyrants. The people leading the attack on the Second Amendment are the very people who want to control greater portions of our lives and restrict our freedoms. Therefore, part of their agenda is to first disarm us. I don't know about you, but whenever you hear that the government has taken Williams' weapons, you'll know that Williams is dead.

Any bicentennial celebration of our Bill of Rights is almost a hoax. Almost, because we still have freedoms envied by most of the world; but they are under siege. The only rally I'll attend is one tht has a stated agenda like "Rally for Full Restoration of Our Bill of Rights."

A BRIGHT IDEA FOR CHILD CARE

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, there is a major shortage of affordable, quality day care in this country. This is a pressing problem that we all recognize, but we need more creative ideas on how to address the issue.

There is also a large, untapped labor pool with the experience, patience, and understanding that children need. That labor pool is our senior citizen population.

With this in mind, I am introducing a bill today, which will match up millions of children in need of day care with millions of senior Americans who can provide that care.

My bill, the Older Americans Child Care Employment Amendments of 1991, would authorize the Secretary of Labor to create demonstration projects to employ senior citizens in providing day care. The Secretary would offer grants to initiate these programs on a competitive basis nationwide. They would target at least 25 percent of their programs toward low-income families—the people who need this help the most.

Economic changes and changes in family work habits have boosted the number of mothers of small children in the work force. But the need for quality day care has far outpaced its availability. Children are not getting the care they need.

Many families must forego the needed income of two working parents, while others must depend on relatives to help out. Some children are even being left unattended. This is alarming and wholly unnecessary in this great Nation. And the problem will only get worse unless we act now.

Meanwhile, our growing senior citizen populace is often underutilized and ignored by society upon their retirement. That is very unfortunate, Mr. Speaker. They represent to our Nation a highly experienced resource. Most seniors have raised children of their own. They have the experience and the love. They are healthier, more educated, and are living longer than ever before. Yet, as medical bills and other expenses go through the roof, more and more seniors are turning to postretirement employment to help ease the burdens of their golden years.

My bill gives them that opportunity.

In addition, it adds the incentive of exempting from the Social Security earnings test work done by senior citizens in the field of day care. This will be good news to seniors across the land who are considering getting involved in day care services.

At the same time, it would greatly assist working families. It would also benefit the children immensely, offering them close contact with knowledgeable, caring seniors while their parents are at work.

I am proposing a timely idea to address our day care shortage. A program training senior citizens to work in day care centers is already under way in my district. By involving seniors in day care, we will tap an underused resource and provide our children with first class love and care. We will advance communications between the two generations. We will help supplement elderly income. And we will provide working families with a much-needed service. I urge my colleagues to support it and become a cosponsor.

CREDIT UNION EASES LOANS FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago, credit unions from all over the Nation gathered in Washington, DC, for their annual convention.

During my visit with the Oregon delegation, Linda L. Eaton, the general manager of the Pacific Northwest Federal Credit Union in my congressional district, brought to my attention a program her board had instituted for military personnel who had served in the Persian Gulf.

The program lowers to zero the interest due on all loans to those who were called to duty.

The Pacific Northwest board wanted to do its part to honor our men and women in the armed services who've made some tremendous sacrifices for the cause of freedom.

I hope that other credit unions will follow the example set by the Pacific Northwest Federal Credit Union.

The Oregonian described in more detail the commendable efforts of this credit union in the following article:

CREDIT UNION DOES ITS BIT FOR THE TROOPS

(By Bill MacKenzie)

Pacific Northwest Federal Credit Union has decided to go beyond the call of duty to support the troops in the Middle East.

On Wednesday, the Portland credit union's board approved lowering to zero the interest due on all loans to military personnel serving in the Persian Gulf. It also agreed to allow them to halt payments on loans until they are released from active duty.

David Armstrong, board president, said the policy affected about $46,000 in loans to six credit union members. The loans are of several types, including car and home-equity loans.

Armstrong said the credit union had adopted the policy after reviewing its obligation under federal law to reduce loan interest rates for military personnel.

Under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, reservists and members of the National Guard who are called up for active duty from civilian employment are entitled to have their interest rates for

consumer loans cut to 6 percent during the borrowers' period of active service. Career servicemen and women on active duty also qualify if their debt predated their military employment. The difference between the going rate of interest and 6 percent if forfeited by the lender.

"It just seemed to us that, given the financial hardship some of these people are facing, this was a small sacrifice for the members of the credit union to make to help with the larger sacrifice being made by these personnel," Armstrong said.

The credit union, which serves principally federal employees and their families on the east side of the Willamette River, has about 8,400 members.

Jim Eberle, senior vice president of the Oregon Credit Union League, said he was not aware of any other Oregon credit union with a special program similar to that adopted by Pacific Northwest.

REMEMBERING SENATOR JOHN G. TOWER

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, those who knew John Tower—those of us who had the privilege of working with him on behalf of our country and the State of Texas—were shocked and saddened to learn of his death earlier this month. While his family and friends will continue to mourn his passing, and that of his beloved daughter, Marian, they can take comfort from the fact that John Tower made a significant contribution to improving his country and his State for more than three decades.

John Tower accomplished many things during his 23 years in the U.S. Senate, and in the years following his retirement from that body.

As chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee during the first 4 years of the Reagan administration, John Tower helped to rebuild America's defenses that had been allowed to decline during the 1970's. It was in part as a result of his efforts that the United States was able to undertake, and win, the just-concluded Operation Desert Storm in so short a period of time and with so little loss of American lives.

He helped reduce the threat of nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union, serving as one of three United States negotiators to the strategic arms limitation talks in 1985 and 1986. It is in part as a result of his efforts that the Soviet Union and the United States today find themselves concentrating less on how to destroy one another, and more on how to work constructively together for a better and more peaceful world.

And it was John Tower, in 1961 and for a quarter century thereafter, who helped to create and presided over a Republic Party that had barely existed in Texas until his upset election to the U.S. Senate. Through his efforts, Texas today is truly a two-party State offering citizens clearer, and more abundant, political choices than they would have had before John Tower's election to the Senate.

John Tower was a man of principle who had one and only one goal throughout his distinguished Senate career: To do the best that he possibly could for his beloved state of Texas and for his country. At a time when race-baiting was still a powerful tool exercised by some political candidates in the South, John Tower resisted that tactic—preferring instead to calmly and articularly discuss his views on economic, international, and political issues of the day without rancor or bigotry. Through his hard work in the Senate and by his calm and dignified demeanor, John Tower earned the confidence and respect of all Texans—and that is just one of the reasons we returned him to the Senate in this three reelection campaigns. Perhaps that is why so many political leaders in Texas of both parties and of all ideologies joined together in saluting his accomplishments, and mourning his loss, when they learned the tragic news of his death.

He was also a man of almost unlimited energy. It was John Tower who, just months after losing a bruising senatorial campaign to Lyndon Johnson, reentered the political arena, campaigned tireless, defeated 70 other candidates in the special election, and instantly turned Texas into a two-party State. It was John Tower who, following his retirement from the Senate, lectured at Southern Methodist University, served as a presidentially-appointed international arms negotiator, chaired a commission charged with investigating the Reagan administration's handling of the Iran-Contra affair, and formed and operated a highly successful management consulting firm in Dallas.

There was much else that John Tower wanted to do for his country, and there was much more he could have done for his country had God simply given him more time on this Earth with us. But his legacy serves as an inspiration to all Texans, and all Americans. John Tower will be sorely missed by those of us who loved and respected and worked with him. As we remember his many successes and accomplishments, and as we cherish his memory, we also ask God to look after his family, giving them comfort and strength in this time of loss and sadness.

HONORING MR. AND MRS. IRVING PHILLIPS ON THEIR 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Irving Phillips of Whitestone, NY, who celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on March 29, 1991.

Irving Phillips served honorably in the U.S. Navy in World War II. For his heroic efforts in the European and Pacific theaters, he received five ribbons and two bronze stars. Irving is a man with golden hands who has used them to create, first as a carpenter and home builder, and then as a set builder and propertyman for television, movies, and the Broadway stage.

Florence Phillips has devoted her life to her family and has spent countless volunteer hours working for education, her community, and also the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League. At the age of 54, Florence attained her bachelor of science degree in order to teach health education. Together, Irving and Florence are the proud parents of three children: Stephen, Sandra, and Maria; and the grandparents of Denny and Brandon.

Now that they are both retired, they are enjoying the fruits of their lifelong labors with visits around the country to their children and grandchildren, world travels, community service, and activities in the New York City area. Also, they have the freedom to rest, relax, and enjoy the life that this country has been able to offer them. In this day and age when so many events are short-lived, it is remarkable and inspiring to hear of a couple like Irving and Florence Phillips celebrating 50 years of marriage. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in wishing the Phillips many more happy years together.

DESIGN PROTECTION

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, today we are introducing the "Design Protection Act of 1991." I am pleased to be joined by our distinguished majority and minority leaders, Mr. GEPHARDT and Mr. MICHEL. I am also pleased to have cosponsoring this legislation the ranking minority member of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. FISH. We have made several changes in the bill based on the 3 days of hearings held during the last Congress. In each instance the changes were made to further narrow the application of the bill and to clarify certain other provisions.

While there were a number of modifications, the three major changes are first, substituting the word "original" for the word "industrial," second, a clarification of the internal and/or hard parts interfit exclusion, and third, a further protection for the retailers.

During hearings of last Congress the bills were criticized as being too broad in coverage by the use of the word "industrial" to describe the type of design protected. In an attempt to clarify and somewhat narrow its scope, the word "industrial" was dropped. During those hearings the Copyright Office suggested a return to the use of the word "ornamental" as a way to narrow the application of the protection. The problem with that approach, as we see it, is it may be too narrowing and confusing to the public.

"Ornamentality" is presently defined by a body of case law relating to the patentability of certain designs under existing patent law. The difficulty in obtaining these design patents and enforcing them is one of the problems intended to be addressed by this bill. The expense and delay in securing effective design patent protection today results from the fact that the Patent Office must examine each application to determine whether it meets poorly defined and inconsistent tests one of which is ornamentality. This has discouraged most designers from seeking protection under existing patent law. Although the redraft is intended to

narrow the bill's application, the use of the term "ornamental" may be too restrictive. Therefore, the new bill drops the word "industrial" and substitutes and defines the word "original." That coupled with the exclusions contained in section 1002 narrows the scope of the bill.

The standard of originality used in the bill is similar to that presently used in copyright law. Under the bill, to be original the design must be a creative endeavor of the designer and provide a distinguishable variation over prior work which is more than merely trivial and has not been copied from another source. There are other requirements as well that actually make the standard used in the bill higher than the present copyright standard of originality. For example, an article must be useful, and it must not be staple or commonplace. The design must also be something that is not standard, common, prevalent or ordinary.

The definition of "original" coupled with the ordinary and commonplace language will exclude many items from protection. In addition, there is language in the bill that addresses other significant exclusions. The language in section 1002(4) provides that if the design of an item is dictated by its function, the design is not protected. That section also says that designs or shapes of the mechanical interface/interfit—must-fit—portion of an item is also not protectable. This language will assure that aftermarket parts manufacturers can continue to effectively compete with the original equipment manufacturer.

The third area of change relates to retailers and their concern over inadvertent liability for items sold that would infringe a design protected under the bill. A new subsection "(b)" of section 1021 was added to the bill. That new language would provide that a retailer who suffers damage by reason of injunctive relief wrongfully obtained under the bill has a cause of action against the applicant to recover damages and reasonable attorney's fees. The language used in the bill is similar to that found in the Antipiracy Act of 1984. The administration too is committed to improving the protection of intellectual property worldwide. It is important, therefore, that we adequately protect all forms of intellectual property at home. Questions about the effectiveness of our design patent law have been raised since at least as far back as the Report of the President's Commission on the Patent System in 1966. As recently as 1989, the Supreme Court noted that, "It is for Congress to determine if the present system of design [and utility] patents is ineffectual in promoting the useful arts in the context of industrial design." (*Bonito Boats* v. *Thunder Craft Boats*, 109 S. Ct. 971 (1989)).

Under the design patent law, designs must meet the ill-suited test of obviousness. Frequently they cannot be secured quickly enough to prevent piracy of short-lived popular designs; they are relatively expensive and are difficult to enforce.

The problem in obtaining design patents and enforcing them in the courts results from difficulty in applying the statutory test of obviousness. This concept, which is a basic part of the U.S. patent law, is ill-suited to designs. A recent study of cases reported from 1975 through 1986 showed that only 42 percent of the litigated design patents were held valid.

The expense of obtaining design patents today results primarily from the fact that the Patent and Trademark Office must examine each application to determine whether it is "new, original, and ornamental" in addition to being nonobvious. Because of examination proceedings, substantial legal assistance is generally required to obtain a design patent. This results in expenses far greater than required for copyright-type registration where no examination other than as to formalities is performed.

At the present time it takes about 32 months to obtain a design patent. Until the patent is granted, the designer or manufacturer markets the design at his peril, subject to its being freely copied. The alternative, withholding the design from the market until the patent issues, is impractical in many industries where styles change rapidly and may even be seasonal.

In addition, statistics indicate that the number of design patents issued in the United States is small in comparison to the number of design registrations issued in other industrially developed countries. For example, in calendar year 1989, the United States granted a total of 6,000 design patents, while Japan issued 32,000 registrations, West Germany 85,000, and France 25,000. Many feel that this illustrates the ineffectiveness of our design patent system.

Since the 1954 Supreme Court decision in *Mazer* v. *Stein* (347 U.S. 201), the Copyright Office has accepted certain registrations for designs embodied in useful articles so long as they meet the criterion of the design being separable from the useful article. Thus, copyright protection is now available for designs of such things as printed textiles and jewelry. But under the criterion, copyright protection is not available for designs of such things as furniture, office equipment, household appliances, utensils and containers, photographic machines, electrical and electronic apparatus, lighting and plumbing fixtures, gymnastic and sports equipment, and luggage, just to name a few. Moreover, some commentators have argued that the length of protection provided by the copyright law is inappropriate for some original designs. Also, innocent sellers and distributors of pirated copies of designs can be liable as infringers under the copyright law.

The proposed bill would provide a new form of protection for designs of useful articles—protection having a shorter term than copyright, tailored to protect sellers and distributors, quick, inexpensive, and more reliable than design patents. The bill would have features in common with both the patent law and the copyright law. The term of protection would be 10 years. This term would be similar in length to the 14 years of protection available under the design patent law but much shorter than the life of the author plus 50 years copyright term.

The requirements for obtaining protection are more similar to copyright law than to patent law. The relative ease of securing protection should eliminate many of the problems involved in securing design patents. The bill would provide only protection against copying of the registered design.

Protection would begin either on the date of registration or on the date the design is first made public, whichever occurs first. If the design is not registered within 1 year from the date it is first made public, protection under the bill would be lost. The bill requires that the design be original and fixed in a useful article. This is intended to deny protection to mere paper designs. Protection would also be unavailable for a design which is staple or commonplace or different from a staple or commonplace design only in insignificant details, or for a design dictated solely by a utilitarian function of the article that embodies it. The bill would also exclude protection for designs composed of three dimensional shapes and surfaces with respect to apparel.

The provisions of the bill are intended to establish procedures for obtaining protection quickly and inexpensively. The Administrator would determine whether the design "on its face" qualifies for protection. It would be unnecessary to conduct a search of existing designs since novelty is not a prerequisite to protection under the bill.

Relief against either infringement or a final refusal by the Administrator to register the design would be by civil action. In order to obtain quick relief, an applicant would have the option of securing a determination on the issues of registrability and infringement in the same action. Any aspect of an infringement dispute could be settled by arbitration.

The bill contains a number of provisions insuring protection of the public. Any person believing he would be damaged by a registration would be permitted to apply to the Administrator for cancellation of the registration on the ground that the design is not entitled to protection under the law. A design owner who omits the required design notice could not be awarded damages for infringement which occurred before the infringer received actual notice that the design is protected. Sellers and distributors of infringing articles would be exempt from liability under the bill, provided they had not induced manufacture of the infringing article or acted in collusion with the manufacturer, and providing that they disclosed the source of the articles being sold or distributed. An illustration or picture of a protected design in an advertisement, newspaper, motion picture and the like would not constitute an infringement. The bill would provide penalties for fraudulently obtaining protection, and for deceptively marking articles with the design notice.

We have requested early hearings on this bill. We are hopeful that this legislation will move quickly through the House and Senate and become law this Congress.

A TRIBUTE TO EDWIN LESLIE RAHN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 20, of this year, the community of San Mateo, CA, will honor Edwin Leslie Rahn, the retired harbormaster of Coyote Point Marina.

This occasion provides me with an opportunity to publicly state my sincere admiration for this exceptional individual. I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to him today.

Les has led an extraordinary and fruitful life. Born in Oradell, NJ, in 1927, he entered the Navy after graduating from high school in 1945. Upon finishing his 2½ year tour in 1948, he married the former Mary Frances Donohue. That same year he entered Union College and received his degree in mathematics in 1951.

During the Korean conflict, Les again served his country. He entered Officer Candidate School in New London, CT, finished second in his class and was commissioned an ensign in the Coast Guard Reserve in November 1952. After several tours in the North Atlantic aboard a 327-foot Coast Guard cutter, Les applied for aviation training. He learned to fly in the Navy PBM, a twin-engine seaplane.

When Les graduated from Advanced Flight at Corpus Christi and received his wings, he acquired one of the highest standard scores ever recorded at the training center. In recognition of this appointment, Les was awarded an Outstanding Achievement Award by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Many of Les' flying missions with the Coast Guard were extremely challenging, and there is one story in particular he enjoys telling. One night, a young Alaskan boy was run over by a truck and was barely clinging to life. The boy was not expected to survive the night if he could not get to the hospital miles away. Les was asked to fly his Grumman amphibian into an inaccessible and unlit airport to evacuate the injured youth. He came through and the boy survived. For his exceptional performance, Edwin Leslie Rahn was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

In 1973, after a distinguished 20-year flying career with the Coast Guard, Les decided to retire and settle down in California. In October 1974, Les took on the job of harbormaster at Coyote Point Marina in San Mateo County, where he could continue to do what he does best: helping people.

During the more than 14 years he served as harbormaster, Les was directly involved in the saving of many lives off Coyote Point. The marina's International Orange patrol boat could be seen out on the Bay many times during foul weather with a small disabled boat in tow. He also tended to the less dramatic responsibilities of his position, like maintaining and improving the facilities at the marina. Above all, Les was a friend of the boaters and was more than willing to lend his help when it was needed. In retrospect, he says his was a simple job and only required the "patience of Job and the wisdom of Solomon."

Shortly after marrying, Les and Mary started a family. Their first child, born in 1952, was a lovely daughter, Lisa Mary. Their son, David Leslie, was born during Les' tour of duty in San Juan, PR.

Sadly, David was killed in a tragic vehicle accident in 1978. Ten years later, Les lost his wife after a very long and difficult illness. It is said you can rightly judge the character of a man by how he faces adversity. By all accounts, Les is a man of inspiring character.

During Mary's illness, Les displayed a devotion and level of caring that few could imagine. By day, Les would meet his responsibilities as harbor master and by night, he would relieve the day nurse and care for Mary. He has often said that he learned a great deal about patience and humility during that sad time.

In 1989, Les decided it was time to retire and enjoy the fruits of his labor. He was blessed to meet a lovely lady, Dixie LeClair Anderson, and on November 1, 1989, they were married. They have been spending their summer months on Lake Tahoe in the 18-foot ski boat and the winter months on the San Francisco Bay in the 34-foot Sea Ray. I hope they are enjoying every minute of every day.

I was once told that Les never uttered a profane word in his life. Incredible as it may seem, this exemplifies the kind of man Les is. To me, he embodies the rare qualities of courage, devotion, strength, patience, and wisdom.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. statesman, journalist, and Union Gen. Carl Schurz, once said "Ideals are like stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands. But like the seafaring man on the desert of waters, you choose them as your guides, and following them you will reach your destiny." Les, the kindly seafaring man whom we honor today, chose ideals as his guides. Those beacons will not lead him astray.

EXTEND WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION TO EMPLOYEES OF EXEMPT FEDERAL CORPORATIONS

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to extend whistleblower protections to Government employees who regulate our Nation's banks and thrifts.

It's hard to believe, but many of these regulators—individuals who oversee industries like savings and loans that have been ravaged by waste, fraud, and abuse—are not covered by the Whistleblower Protection Act, the Federal law that protects so many others from retaliation for disclosing wrongdoing. They are not covered because they are employees of Federal Government corporations which are exempt from coverage of the whistleblower statute. This legislation would eliminate this Government corporation exemption. Similar legislation, S. 392, has been introduced in the Senate by Senator LEVIN.

During the 101st Congress, my Task Force on Urgent Fiscal Issues of the House Budget Committee examined aspects of the savings and loan crisis that had escaped needed attention. At a hearing on October 25, 1990, the Task Force heard from two former Government regulators who attempted to expose improper and costly activities by S&L's. What they got for their efforts were not accolades, but the back of the Government's hand—they got fired.

The two witnesses had explosive stories to tell. One was a Federal Home Loan Bank examiner who refused to go along with an attempt by her superiors to get her to change her exam report on a troubled institution in favor of that institution. For refusing to capitulate, she was fired. The other whistleblower was fired from his job at the FSLIC after attempting to focus attention on thousands of miscalculations of adjustable rate loans in S&L portfolios throughout the Nation.

S&L examiners, or any other Federal regulators should not have to face such a stark choice—truth or consequences. Anyone working for the Federal Government should be able to blow the whistle on illegality and waste without having to worry that doing so puts their job in jeopardy.

Surprisingly, though, this is not the case. The Task Force found that not only are many financial regulators discouraged from stepping forward, but that employees of the Resolution Trust Corporation, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Reserve Board are not even covered by the Whistleblower Protection Act.

This is simply unacceptable. Of all the endeavors of the Federal Government, the cleanup of the thrift crisis and the oversight of the banking industry is the one most dependent on honest, courageous regulators who can spot abuses and do something about them. If we tie their hands now, we will only be using ours to write bigger tax checks down the road.

Government corporation employees, especially those who regulate federally insured banks and thrifts, should be covered by the same whistleblower protections that apply to most of their colleagues in Government service.

TRIBUTE TO DAYLE BAILEY

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, on April 28, 1991, the United Chambers of Commerce of the San Fernando Valley is hosting a tribute to honor their current president, Ms. Dayle Bailey.

Ms. Bailey, a resident of Woodland Hills and mother of three children, has served in the United Chambers of Commerce for several years. She has held various positions, including treasurer, executive vice president, and president. Ms. Bailey is also the owner and president of her own executive management company located in the Mission Hills area.

During her term as president, Dayle worked on many legislative issues, including health care and insurance programs. She formed a health care committee to lower insurance costs to all businesses and developed a special insurance program for all United Chamber members.

Ms. Bailey's contributions to the community are numerous, as well as diverse. She created the Lucky Teal Fund in honor of the founder of the Pacoima Chamber of Commerce who was killed in a violent crime incident. She also worked closely with the Los Angeles Times and the League of Women Voters on a proposed public forum for the gubernatorial candidates.

Ms. Bailey's savvy for fundraising is evident in her activities for the Holy Cross Medical Center, the Valley Free Clinic, and the Mission

Hills Chamber. She was president of the Mission Hills Chamber of Commerce for 2 years, an active board member and past president of the Century Club, and the recipient of the Athena Award for Women of the Year for business achievements.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Dayle Bailey on this special occasion, recognizing her many contributions to our community and in wishing her and her family continued success and fulfillment in all of their endeavors.

SAN DIEGO LOSES A FINANCIAL LEADER: BILL FORD RETIRES

HON. BILL LOWERY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make note to the House that William F. Ford, a leader in the financial services industry, is stepping down after 17 years with Security Pacific Corp., the Nation's fifth largest banking company. After over 40 years in the financial services industry, he is retiring as vice chairman of Security Pacific Corp. and chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Security Pacific Financial Services System, Inc., a group of some 10 companies totaling over $14 billion in assets, all based in San Diego.

One of nine children, he learned the finance business from his father, an Irish immigrant who came to America for a better life. Born in Albany, NY, and a veteran of World War II, Ford is a shining example of America's reputation as being the land of opportunity.

Ford was hired by Security Pacific in 1974, as the first employee and president of Security Pacific Finance Corp., one of Security Pacific's first efforts to diversify its nonbanking activities and gain a national presence. Through later acquisitions and dedicated management, he helped the company accumulate $2 billion in assets, occupying almost 240 offices in 43 States, with over 1,900 employees nationwide. In 1979, he demonstrated his commitment and high regard for the San Diego community by consolidating and moving its headquarters there. In 1984, he was appointed vice chairman and member of the Office of the Chief Executive of Security Pacific Corp., which is responsible for all of its nonbanking financial services subsidiaries. Six of these are now based in San Diego, employing nearly 1,000 people in San Diego and another 4,000 elsewhere in the United States and in 11 foreign countries.

Having been a member of the board of directors and various committees of the American Financial Services Association since 1977, he served as its chairman for the 1986–87 term, and was the recipient of their Distinguished Services Award in 1989. The association's mission is to promote a financial industry with increasing product quality, diversification, and competitiveness, thereby improving the flow of benefits to the public.

His long-term contributions to the industry have helped to bring new products and delivery systems to the marketplace, improve consumer services, and uphold the integrity of the industry. In doing this, Mr. Ford has compiled a lifetime reputation of quality financial service.

But, Bill Ford has done more than provide employment opportunities for some 5,000 people. He has steered his efforts and those of his employees toward assisting the communities in which they serve. Under his leadership and through his personal commitment to helping those less fortunate, he challenged his San Diego companies to demonstrate their support for the community through personal contributions to the United Way totaling over $130,000 for the 1990 campaign.

Another example of his commitment to public work has been his chairmanship of the Advisory and Investment Committees of the San Diego branch of the Local Initiatives Support Corporation [LISC]. Administered in California as the California Equity Fund, LISC provides capital to nonprofit community development corporations by sponsoring affordable housing. Limited partner investments by private corporations are channeled to increase the supply of affordable housing for low-income residents to revitalize existing neighborhoods and to expand the resources of community development corporations for further activities. Bill Ford chairs the committee which oversees the approval of grants, loans, and assistance for projects. In working with LISC, Bill has seen not only his own company, but other California firms participate more actively in providing affordable housing to their communities.

In addition, Bill Ford has inspired increased direct involvement by Security Pacific in San Diego. Under his guidance, Security Pacific initiated the San Diego Community Action Board. As part of its ongoing commitment to the area's citizens through the Community Reinvestment Act, the Community Action Board empowers local managers of Security Pacific to take a personal role in helping to direct funds to affordable housing, minority enterprise business development, education programs, and corporate philanthropy.

This produces two beneficial results—Security Pacific managers become personally and directly involved with community based organizations, and the community benefits from their approach which is tailored to local issues. In short, this local focus ensures that Security Pacific's 10 year, $2.4-billion community involvement program in California is administered by local decision makers for a better community.

Bill Ford, the private citizen, has been an active supporter of Securiteam, Security Pacific's volunteer network of some 450 San Diego employees, who in 1990, contributed over 6,000 hours of community service to 87 nonprofit organizations. He participated in the 1990 Habitat for Humanity Project, "Miracle on the Border," and is a strong supporter of his church and its activities. In addition, he has given his personal support to the San Diego Head Injury Foundation, an organization dedicated to providing comfort to the head injured and their families.

While Bill Ford may be stepping down from his responsibilities with Security Pacific, we remain confident that San Diego will continue to benefit from Bill's ongoing contributions and commitment to our community.

REV. HENRY WYMAN RETIRES

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to rise today to honor an outstanding individual, a minister who is retiring after 22 years of distinguished service to his church and his community, Rev. Henry G. Wyman.

Dr. Wyman, a native of Bangor, ME, came to the village of Patchogue on Long Island in 1968 to serve as pastor of the Patchogue Congregational Church. As pastor of the church, a landmark built in 1893, he ministered to a congregation of about 500, leading Sunday services, counseling people, visiting the sick and officiating at weddings, baptisms and funerals.

But Dr. Wyman took his ministry outside the boundaries of his church, serving his whole community as he believed a minister should. A familiar voice on local radio, he delivered Sunday sermons on WALK Radio and frequently broadcast religious messages on WLIM Radio as well. He also provided for the spiritual needs of several of Patchogue's service organizations and is a longstanding member of the Patchogue Rotary Club and an honorary member of the Patchogue Lions Club.

A strong believer in the ecumenical spirit, Dr. Wyman has been the leader for the village's traditional Thanksgiving service, which brings together people of all faiths to celebrate the Thanksgiving season. In the same vein, he has been an active participant in the village's traditional Fourth of July celebration and other community celebrations.

Mr. Speaker, it is my personal privilege to recognize Dr. Wyman for his many accomplishments and his years of service to his church and his community. I wish he and his wife a long and happy retirement and I am sure he will continue to touch many lives as he has throughout his career. He will be sorely missed.

LET'S HELP THE WORKERS ON AMERICA'S RAILROADS

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution to provide for a temporary prohibition of strikes or lockouts with respect to the unresolved disputes referred to in Executive Order No. 12714.

This resolution provides for the restoration of the status quo through August 16, 1991, unless an agreement is reached earlier. This also establishes a five-member mediation board—Special Board—to meet with all parties to the disputes and attempt by mediation to resolve them; to investigate these disputes and submit a report to Congress by July 15, 1991, setting forth recommendations on the course of action which Congress should take. This would ensure that these disputes are resolved in a fair and equitable manner within

the limits of the collective bargaining and mediation processes contemplated by the Railway Labor Act.

The members of the Special Board are to be chosen in the same manner as the Congress has used to appoint members of the Commission on Railroad Retirement.

Unless the parties agree otherwise, this resolution provides for a 5-percent pay raise on June 15, 1991, to all employees affected by Executive Order 12714. This pay raise would be retroactive to February 15, 1991. This pay raise is vital to workers since they have not had a raise since 1987.

This Special Board would also look at the work rules recommended by the PEB which in some cases would force workers to be away from their families for long periods of time with no practical chance to return home when they are not working.

SAUDI DEROGATION OF AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, an outstanding editorial in today's Washington Post highlights the absurdity of the continuing Arab economic and political boycott against Israel.

The Saudis and Kuwaitis refusal to grant Senator LAUTENBERG a visa because his passport contained an Israeli entrance stamp is an outrage. This longstanding offensive policy enforced by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other Arab nations is not only an impediment to the Middle East peace process, but an infringement on American sovereignty.

Will Secretary Baker and his entourage on his trip to the region object to an Israeli stamp marked in their passports so that the Saudis will allow them to enter their country? As the editorial notes, Americans have put up with this humiliating policy long enough.

The Lautenberg incident is just one more item in the laundry list of rejectionist policies of the Arab States toward Israel. Once again, it has been reaffirmed that it is these rejectionist policies, not Israeli intransigence, that are the root cause of the entire Middle East conflict.

I strongly urge my colleagues to review the following editorial.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 16, 1991]

KOWTOWING TO SAUDI ARABIA

The Saudis and Kuwaitis were kind enough to receive half a million American troops to save their necks from Saddam Hussein. But they could not then see their way clear to receiving Frank Lautenberg, one among 17 U.S. Senators who sought to visit the Gulf. Typhoid? No, it was the fact that Sen. Lautenberg (D-NJ) had an Israeli stamp in his passport from an earlier trip. Twice the Saudi Embassy in Washington refused to stamp in the requisite visa. The State Department then issued Mr. Lautenberg the second passport that has come to be routinely provided to Americans caught in this bind. The visit went on.

In a letter, Sen. Lautenberg urged the secretary of state to stir a policy review by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Arab nations conducting this secondary boycott of Israel and suggested that the secretary place the matter on the agenda of regional peacemaking.

But the visa rebuff is only tangentially an offense against Israel. It is directly an offense against the United States—the more sordid and insidious for seldom being accurately recognized. The Saudis and others are saying that they and not the U.S. government will determine the validity of an American passport. They are forcing a distinction between two kinds of Americans, those who will submit to Saudi derogation of American sovereignty and those who will not. This is being done, to repeat, by a couple of family-run governments that but for the United States would be provinces of Iraq.

For decades now, this form of humiliation of the United States has been greeted with a shrug or an indulgent chuckle by many traveling Americans, journalists as well as diplomats and businessmen. It even happens that Israelis are sometimes seen as villians of the piece for conforming with the law and dignity of their own visa procedures and inconveniencing Americans as a result. Who can tell to what extent such habits of shabby complicity have nourished in Arab minds the rejection of Israel, which is a root cause of the whole Middle East dispute? Not one day longer should the American government kowtow to Saudi Arabia in this manner.

TRIBUTE TO BOBBY PHILLS, OUTSTANDING ATHLETE AND STUDENT

HON. CLYDE C. HOLLOWAY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. HOLLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to pay tribute today to a young man who has distinguished himself academically and athletically, an individual whose achievements have brought credit to himself, his family, his university, and the entire State of Louisiana.

I am speaking today of Bobby R. Phills II, who attends Southern University in Baton Rouge, LA. I am privileged to represent Southern University in the 102d Congress, and the entire university community has every reason to be proud of Bobby Phills II. This young man has maintained a grade point average of 3.21, while pursuing a degree in animal science—preveterinary medicine. He is an outstanding basketball player, a point guard who is deadly accurate when shooting from three-point range. Mr. Speaker, Bobby Phills II has been on the honor roll during seven of the eight semesters he has attended Southern University. He has been named an academic All American by the Southwestern Athletic Conference [SWAC].

Mr. Speaker, Bobby Phills II is not just an outstanding student and great athlete. He is a young man willing and able to establish priorities and balance interests. He will be a success in whatever he does in the future. Bobby Phills II is a young man of ability, character, and integrity. He should serve as an example to students, and men and women, everywhere.

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its ladies auxiliary sponsor the Voice of Democracy Broadcast Scriptwriting Program. This year the program required high school students to write and record a 3- to 5-minute script entitled "Democracy—The Vanguard of Freedom," and over 138,000 students participated nationwide.

The winning contestant from Tennessee this year is Amy McBroom of Cookeville, and I congratulate her on preparing such a timely and thoughtful script. I respectfully request that Amy's script be inserted in the RECORD immediately following my remarks. I know it will be inspirational to all those who read it.

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

(By Amy D. McBroom, Tennessee winner, 1990-91 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

1775, "The shot heard around the world" launched the 13 American Colonies into a war to free themselves of oppressive rule by England. 1812, the United States again entered a war with England to rid this nation of continuing English interference. 1861, the battle began, which would guarantee freedom to all people living in this nation. 1898, United States troops entered the Spanish-American War which extended freedom to Cuba and the Philippine Islands. 1917, the United States declared war on Germany in an effort to protect freedom, not only in this country, but in Europe as well. 1941, the United States was forced into another global war in order to preserve freedom at home and abroad. 1950, this country took a stand against the spread of oppression in Asia. The 1960's, the United States forces again stood to defend freedom in Asia.

The United States, the leader of democracy in the world, has been the vanguard of freedom since this nation was founded in 1776, and before. No nation on the face of the earth has ever been a greater force for freedom, more ready to defend, preserve or encourage freedom in all corners of the globe. The United States, and the democratic ideals for which it stands, truly deserves the title of vanguard of freedom. The brave men and women of this nation have never been afraid, ashamed, or reluctant to stand tall in defense of freedom anywhere in the world that freedom has been threatened. Since that first great battle in 1775, the citizens of the United States have taken their stand for freedom, not just in the wars I have mentioned but in many quieter and more subtle ways, as well. When freedom and the ideals of democracy have been threatened in any part of the world, the United States citizens have been outraged. Herbert Spencer said, "No one can be perfectly free till all are free." In many respects this statement is true. It is our duty as human beings to preserve freedom in the world. As long as there are those who are oppressed, those who suffer in bondage, we are not truly free. That is why this nation cannot turn a deaf ear on the cry of suffering people and feel secure and happy with the blessings of freedom we enjoy in this country. We could not look the other way when the people of Poland or East Germany cried for help, any more than we could

ignore the suffering and oppression in Southeast Asia or the threat to democracy in Europe during World Wars I and II. Because we cannot ignore aggression and tyranny, United States soldiers are at this moment intrenched in the sands of the Middle East. Some might ask, why are we there, why get involved in the problems of others? Because, I answer, we are a nation with a sense of caring and respect for others. Respect for human life and human rights that cannot be ignored. Also, history has shown us that aggression will not stop of its own accord. It will stop only when someone takes a stand against it. That is why the people of this nation have been willing to sacrifice, suffer and die on foreign soil to preserve freedom for ourselves and others. That is why this nation is, has been and will continue to be the vanguard of freedom.

What new challenges will the United States of America face in the future? We cannot predict. But, one prediction I will make is that the next generation of Americans will be as strong and as willing to carry the banner of freedom as the previous generations. Some people would say that Americans are growing soft and no longer possess the strength of character or ideals necessary to take a stand on important issues. I disagree. My generation has inherited a legacy that we cannot and will not abandon. A legacy of strength and dedication to the ideals of democracy. A legacy which many made the supreme sacrifice to obtain and hand down to us. I make my pledge to uphold that legacy and I believe that my generation and the generations that follow will continue to carry the banner of freedom as courageously as past generations. The example that has been set for us and the heritage left to us by our fathers and our grandfathers is a part of us. We will not desert the cause of freedom. The United States of America has been and is now the vanguard of freedom. I am determined to do all that I can to see that this nation remains the leading force for freedom in the world. I believe that others of my generation are just as determined to preserve freedom for ourselves and others. We must and will both individually and collectively meet the challenge of the future. And the United States of America will continue to be the Vanguard of Freedom.

CONCERN ON CLOSING SMALL POST OFFICES

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, I am concerned about the closing of this Nation's smaller post offices.

The U.S. Postal Service has for some time been shrinking the number of post offices in its inventory. Unfortunately, most of the post offices targeted for closing are in rural areas, areas that continually must struggle just to stay even with urban areas.

Several small communities in my district have been fighting for months simply to keep their post offices open. Trio and Fork are both small towns with hard working people who simply want basic postal services kept at their post offices. The alternative is not just driving miles and miles to get to the nearest post office, it is something much more serious—a town losing its identity and slowly dying off.

In most small towns across the United States the sense of community is strong and proud. Hard work and determination keep the people and the towns alive and thriving. There are really only two places in a rural community for people to come together—at church and the local post office. Both serve as more than just their obvious functions—they also provide the people of the community with a common meeting ground for all types of forums.

I am concerned that by closing the small post offices in rural communities the U.S. Postal Service is doing much more harm than it realizes. The decision to close a post office must not be one dictated by whether a post office is convenient to operate or not. If inconvenience had dictated the attitude 200 years ago, no one would have settled the West or fought the War of Independence. I urge the Postal Service to use restraint in closing our small post offices and I urge the Postal Service to review its criteria for making such decisions.

FAIRNESS FOR ADOPTING FAMILIES ACT

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, unfair financial barriers continue to prevent many caring families from adopting children in need. The Fairness for Adopting Families Act (H.R. 1515) which I have recently introduced, together with Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. SCHROEDER, and Mr. WOLF, can help correct this problem. Our bill provides a modest tax break for American families who wish to adopt but cannot easily afford the initial adoption-related expenses. It corrects an inequity of giving adoptive families treatment similar to that provided biological families. Senator HATCH, together with Senators COCHRAN, CRAIG, HELMS, LEVIN, LOTT, LUGAR, MCCONNELL, PRESSLER, SHELBY, SIMON, SYMMS and THURMOND, has introduced a companion bill (S. 709), in the Senate.

The idea of helping both children in need and would-be parents has broad bipartisan appeal; its enactment is long overdue. President Bush himself has noted the urgency of the problem and promised, in his State of the Union Address, to help create a tax deduction for adoption expenses. Our legislation serves this need, allowing adoptive families a limited deduction for reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in a legal adoption.

The most important impact of this legislation quite properly is on the deserving children and hopeful parents whom it will help knit into a loving family unit. In addition, while at first glance a tax deduction may appear costly in budgetary terms, it actually can save the Government money. Rather than expending public funds for much-needed children's services such as foster care and Medicaid, this small tax break can help eliminate such dependency.

The envisioned deduction would not exceed $5,000–$7,000 for international adoptions. To be of greatest benefit to those most in need, the deduction would be disallowed for most families with a net annual income above $60,000. It also excludes expenses related to spousal adoption of stepchildren. To encourage private companies to assist their employees in this regard, adoption expenses reimbursed by employers would not be included in an employee's gross income.

Children without a permanent home deserve the stable, caring environment which adoptive families can provide. Our society would benefit from the resulting developmental advantages brought to these children. Government policy, then, should encourage people who are eager to become parents but face the initial financial obstacles associated with adoption. This legislation would do just that.

The text of H.R. 1515, the Fairness for Adopting Families Act follows:

H.R. 1515

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Fairness for Adopting Families Act".

SEC. 2. DEDUCTION FOR ADOPTION EXPENSES.

(a) DEDUCTION FOR ADOPTION EXPENSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Part VII of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to additional itemized deductions for individuals) is amended by redesignating section 220 as section 221 and by inserting after section 219 the following new section:

"SEC. 220. ADOPTION EXPENSES.

"(a) ALLOWANCE OF DEDUCTION.—In the case of an individual, there shall be allowed as a deduction for the taxable year the amount of the qualified adoption expenses paid or incurred by the taxpayer during such taxable year.

"(b) LIMITATIONS.—

"(1) DOLLAR LIMITATION.—The amount allowable as a deduction under subsection (a) with respect to the legal adoption of any child by the taxpayer shall not exceed $5,000 ($7,000 in the case of an international adoption).

"(2) INCOME LIMITATION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The amount allowable as a deduction under subsection (a) for any taxable year shall be reduced (but not below zero) by an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount so allowable (determined without regard to this paragraph but with regard to paragraph (1)) as—

"(i) the amount (if any) by which the taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds $60,000, bears to

"(ii) $10,000.

"(B) ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.—For purposes of this paragraph, the adjusted gross income of the taxpayer for the taxable year shall be determined without regard to this section and—

"(i) after the application of sections 86, 135, 219, and 469, and

"(ii) for purposes of such sections, without regard to this section.

"(3) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—No deduction shall be allowed under subsection (a) for any expense for which a deduction or credit is allowable under any other provision of this chapter.

"(B) GRANTS.—No deduction shall be allowed under subsection (a) for any expenses paid from any funds received under any Federal, State, and local program.

"(c) QUALIFIED ADOPTION EXPENSES.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified adoption expenses' means reasonable and necessary adoption fees (including agency fees), court costs, attorney fees, and other expenses which—

"(A) are directly related to the legal adoption of a child by the taxpayer but only if such adoption has been arranged—

"(i) by a State or local agency with responsibility under State or local law for child placement through adoption,

"(ii) by a non-profit, voluntary adoption agency which is authorized by State or local law to place children for adoption, or

"(iii) through a private placement, and

"(B) are not incurred in violation of State or Federal law.

"(2) ADOPTION EXPENSES NOT TO INCLUDE CERTAIN AMOUNTS.—The term 'qualified adoption expenses' shall not include any expenses in connection with—

"(A) the adoption by an individual of a child who is the child of such individual's spouse, or

"(B) travel outside the United States, unless such travel is required—

"(i) as a condition of a legal adoption by the country of the child's origin,

"(ii) to assess the health and status of the child to be adopted, or

"(iii) to escort the child to be adopted to the United States.

"(3) CHILD.—the term 'child' means any individual who, at the time of adoption, has not attained age 18."

(2) DEDUCTION ALLOWED FROM GROSS INCOME.—Subsection (a) of section 62 of such Code (defining adjusted gross income) is amended by inserting after paragraph (13) the following new paragraph:

"(14) ADOPTION EXPENSES.—The deduction allowed by section 220 (relating to adoption expenses)."

(3) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for such part VII is amended by striking the last item and inserting the following:

"Sec. 220. Adoption expenses.
"Sec. 221. Cross reference."

(b) ADOPTION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 of such Code (relating to items specifically excluded from gross income) is amended by redesignating section 136 as section 137 and by inserting after section 135 the following new section:

"SEC. 136. ADOPTION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Gross income of an employee does not include amounts paid or expenses incurred by the employer for qualified adoption expenses in connection with the adoption of a child by an employee if such amounts are furnished pursuant to an adoption assistance program.

"(b) LIMITATIONS.—

"(1) DOLLAR LIMITATION.—The amount excludable from goss income under subsection (a) with respect to the legal adoption of any child by the taxpayer shall not exceed the excess (if any) of $5,000 ($7,000 in the case of an international adoption) over the amount allowable as a deduction under secton 220 with respect to such adoption.

"(2) INCOME LIMITATION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The amount excludable from gross income under subsection (a) for any taxable year shall be reduced (but not below zero) by an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount so excludable (determined without regard to this paragraph but with regard to paragraph (1)) as—

"(i) the amount (if any) by which the taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds $60,000, bears to

"(ii) $10,000.

"(B) ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.—For purposes of this paragraph, the adjusted gross income of the taxpayer for the taxable year shall be determined without regard to this section and—

"(i) after the application of sections 86, 135, 219, 220, and 469, and

"(ii) for purposes of such sections, without regard to this section.

"(c) ADOPTION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—For purposes of this section, an adoption assistance program is a plan of an employer under which the employer provides employees with adoption assistance if—

"(1) such plan is in writing,

"(2) the employee's rights under such plan are legally enforceable,

"(3) employees are provided reasonable notification of benefits available in the plan,

"(4) such plan is maintained for the exclusive benefit of employees,

"(5) such plan was established with the intention of being maintained for an indefinite period of time, and

"(6) such plan meets requirements similar to the requirements of paragraphs (2), (3), and (5) of section 127(b).

"(d) QUALIFIED ADOPTION EXPENSES.—For purposes of this section, the term 'qualified adoption expenses' has the meaning given such term by section 220(c)."

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by striking out the last item and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 136. Adoption assistance programs.
"Sec. 137. Cross reference to other Acts."

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1990.

A TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH ABRAHAM

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to recognize the accomplishments of a young gentleman from Cobb County, GA named Joseph Abraham. Joseph recently won the Georgia State Spelling Bee and will representing his State at the Scripps-Howard National Spelling Bee in Washington, DC.

Joseph won the State title only after a hard-fought battle against several of the State's top spellers. He is the son of Robert and Judy Abraham, and currently an eighth grader at Dickerson Middle School in Cobb County.

On behalf of the people of the Seventh District of State of Georgia, I would like to express to Joseph that we are all very proud of him. We wish him the best of luck in the national competition.

THE NATIONAL CIVIC COMMEMORATION OF THE 1991 DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, of last week here in the rotunda of our Nation's Capitol, a number of our distinguished colleagues, hundreds of Americans and foreign guests participated with the U.S. Holocaust Commission in the National Civic Commemoration of the 1991 Days of Remembrance to pay tribute to the 6 million victims of the Nazi Holocaust.

This was my first opportunity to paticipate in that ceremony, and I was particularly moved by the solemnity of that occasion. For me it takes on a special meaning since my wife's parents are both survivors of the Holocaust. It was most appropriate to remember and honor the 6 million victims of the Nazi "final solution" and to pay tribute to those brave heroes from the United States and other countries who fought for the liberation of others during the period of horror and inhumanity. In the words of Holocaust survivor, Nobel Prize laureate, and American professor, Elie Wiesel, which have been adopted for the seal of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, "For the dead and the living we must bear witness."

Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, one of the principal tasks of the Holocaust Commission is the construction and operation of the Holocaust Memorial Museum on the Mall here in our Nation's Capital. As an architect, I find this a most fitting means to commemorate and symbolize this tragic event. Buildings are a permanent symbol and a permanent reminder, and particularly here in our Nation's Capital we use stone and glass and architectural forms to remind us of the values that all Americans share. Long after we are gone, this building will stand as a reminder for our children and our children's children.

It is most fitting and appropriate that our Nation honor those 6 million martyrs as well as pay tribute to the hundreds of thousands more who were able to escape the brutality and tyranny of Nazism and final safe haven here in the United States. These survivors of the Holocaust have enriched our Nation's business and commerce, our culture, and all areas of our Nation's life. We are blessed by what they have contributed, and it is proper for us to pay tribute to them as well.

I would like to pay tribute to those who made the 1991 Days of Remembrance National Civic Commemoration such a special event: Harvey Meyerhoff, the chairman of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council; Bill Lowenberg, vice chairman of the council; Benjamin Meed, a Holocaust survivor who chaired the Days of Remembrance Committee; and Abraham H. Foxman, vice chairman of the Days of Remembrance Committee.

Mr. Speaker, there were a number of eloquent speeches given on this occasion by distinguished public officials and private citizens who participate in the national civic observance. I was particularly moved by the words of

Benjamin Meed, a member of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Commission and the chairman of the Days of Remembrance Committee.

He spoke on this occasion with particular moral authority. Like his wife, Benjamin Meed is a survivor of the Holocaust, of the Warsaw ghetto. He has devoted himself to remembering the Holocaust, not simply to dwell on the morbid, dark events of the past, but in order to commit us all to live for the future in such a way that we make it impossible for such a despicable and horrendous event ever to take place again.

Mr. Speaker, I insert Benjamin Meed's remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give them careful and thoughtful attention:

REMARKS BY BENJAMIN MEED

We are drawn together each year under this great dome of freedom to Remember: to remember the members of our families; to remember our friends; indeed, to remember the members of the Family of Man who were murdered by the Nazis in the Holocaust and through their policy of genocide. And we also remember a world which stood by silently while the killers killed.

We are here to remember the victims—husbands separated from their wives, children torn from their parents, joined again only in death. Lovingly we recall their lives, their suffering and their courage in the face of the brutal conditions of the ghettos, the forests and the Nazi death camps.

We meet again to tell the world that we have not forgotten how we were betrayed and abandoned by a world of indifference, that we shall we never forget Auschwitz, Treblinka, Majdanek, Buchenwald, Sobibor. That we shall never forget the Warsaw Ghetto and all the ghettoes and camps saturated with human blood.

Be we also come together each year to express our appreciation to those gallant men and women of the Allied Forces who liberated the few, desperate survivors of the Nazi death camps. The flags that surround us now are the flags of the United States Army Divisions that came to our rescue. And there are with us today only a few of those good men. To our liberators, we say: thank you and God bless you!

We also express our appreciation today to our President who understands the moral significance of those events only fifty years ago. When he faced evil in the Persian Gulf, he denounced it before the world, he stood firm, and he prevailed. To President George Bush, we say: thank you and God bless America!

As Survivors, we have pledged never again. We never meant ourselves only. We know that hatred is not confined to Jews alone. Once prejudice and racism lift their ugly heads, they spread, infecting others. We who have emerged from the pit of hell know the consequence of silence and indifference.

We are concerned about the fate of the Kurds and the Shi'ites of Iraq. Victims of a comtemporary slaughter by their own murderous rule, Saddam Hussein, they should not be victimized a second time by our indifference.

Just as we, under this dome, are bound together by our experiences, so too, are we bound together by our commitment to teach that hatred, prejudice and indifference to evil must not be tolerated; that life and liberty are the rights of all people, everywhere; and that we must stand ready to protect and defend these precious rights with unceasing alertness and eternal remembrance.

Thank you.

At the conclusion of the ceremony in the Capitol rotunda, Rabbi Irving Greenberg of the National Jewish Center for Learning and Leadership in New York City pronounced the benediction. Mr. Speaker, his prayer was particularly moving. I insert it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

BENEDICTION

El Mareh Rachamim:
Mighty God, full of mercy and forgiveness.
Lord who needs the fullness of mercy and forgiveness.

Hamtzay Menuchah Nechonah:
Help us discover a proper final rest for the souls of the six million
In the midst of the ranks of the sacred and pure martyrs,
Whose light shines as blindingly as the heavens.
Find a proper rest for the men, women and children who were murdered, burned, slaughtered, gassed, shot, buried alive,
Starved, beaten made sick, tortured, hounded to their death.
For more than 45 years, they have found no peace.
Nor have we.
The earth has not covered their blood, nor is their cry silenced—
In their lifetime so very few heard their anguish,
But we, here, hear them now.
In their death, even the forces of democracy barely raised a hand to object.
Now, here, in the seats of power, 45 years late, we raise our hands.
45 years late, but, still, perhaps we hope some years before some next time.
Lord, we do not want revenge.
We do not seek a feeling of moral superiority or of "holier than thou."
We want to remember so that never again
Will a democracy and its people sit six thousand miles away
And say that the bell tolls for them but not for us.
We want to remember, so that never again
Will a gospel of love allow itself
To spread hatred, stereotype of the others,
And indifference to the fate of innocent victims.
We want to remember, so that never again
Will American Jews enjoy their own blessings
While allowing their brothers and sisters across the sea
To be isolated and destroyed.
Help us, O Lord;
Help us, you who seek to help the Lord.
We stumble from year to year,
From ceremony to ceremony, ritual to ritual.
We strive to deny the final triumph to death and oblivion.
Book by book, brick by brick, memory by memory,
We try to give memory and morality the final victory.
Then, in a year like this,
We see genocide and abandonment.
We see refugees in cold, open mountains.
And the gates and borders are closed, again.
And we are devastated.
Lord, Help us—
Let our labor not be in vain.
Let our transmission to the children not be for nought.
Hold us up if we falter;
Goad us if we hesitate;
Hold out hope if we despair;
Give us your light, if the darkness encompasses us;
Throw us a line, if the waters reach too high
And the soul ebbs away.
This is our oath, here, today:
If we forget you, O Six Million,
May our right hand wither,
May our tongues be tied
If we fail to speak up, out of memory.
Lord, May we be forgotten by you
And may you be forgotten by us
If we fail to rise higher, to strive harder
To save all those, everywhere, who can still be saved,
In memory and love of those who were not saved.
And may our future actions say for us, "Amen."

STATEMENT TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE PEOPLE OF AFGHANISTAN

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, despite 12 years of fighting, the agony of the Afghan war continues. The Soviet Government continues its attempt to keep its own favorite, Najib, in power in Kabul. This is wasting enormous Soviet resources including food, fuel, and other consumer goods, in addition to billions of dollars in weapons and ammunition, including Scud missiles, in keeping this illegitimate Afghan in Kabul. In March, the Kabul regime fired over 40 Scud missiles into just one area of southern Afghanistan causing great damage. But to date, the United States has given no Patriot missiles to the Afghans to shoot down the Scuds and protect themselves.

In the eyes of the Afghan people, Najib's regime is associated with the horrors of the Soviet occupation and the deaths of 1.5 million Afghans, equivalent to about 29 million citizens of the USSR losing their lives, or 50 percent more than the terrible losses of the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet occupation has also resulted in the displacement of 67 percent of the Afghan population and the exile of one-third of the population as refugees in neighboring countries. Seventy percent of Afghanistan was destroyed.

In 1990, Moscow delivered 3.5 billion dollars' worth of military assistance to keep the Najib faction in Kabul. Moscow also delivered $700 million in economic assistance, including food and fuel sorely needed by the Soviet people. Because Moscow, in order to prop up the Najib faction, must supply not only the army but an entire regime, the cost of this support will go higher and higher in the months and years ahead.

In contrast, the supporters of the Afghan resistance give less than 10 percent of what the Soviet Union gives. The resistance requires no salaries, no other costs. The resistance fights only for their freedom, and the freedom of Afghanistan. And they control 80 percent of Afghanistan, most recently capturing the city of Khost.

There is no prospect that Najib and his associates will expand their control in Afghanistan. As of now, his faction can only cling to

Kabul and several other cities. He is viewed by the vast majority of Afghans as a brutal dictator imposed from abroad which, in fact, he was. He was brought in by the Soviet Army in 1979 and made head of KHAD—the Afghan secret police. In 1985 he was elevated to President by the Soviet military and secret police. No Afghan in history that was imposed and protected from abroad has ever survived. The Soviets, keen analysts of history, should know that their huge investment in Najib is wasted, yet they continue to prop up this criminal. If the peoples of the Soviet Union were allowed to choose whether their government should cut off their assistance to a bloody tyrant, I think they would do so immediately.

A better way for the Soviet Union to ensure the security of its southern border—if that is its goal—is to permit the Afghans to resolve the conflict in Afghanistan by choosing their own leadership.

In a country with such strong nationalist tendencies and a history of resistance to outside aggression and interference, it is useless to try to play favorites among the warring Afghan factions. An elimination of weapons shipments to all factions at once will compel the Afghans to work with each other to resolve their problems and find their own (Afghan) solution to the conflict.

Soviet insistence on maintaining Najib in power in Kabul will destroy any settlement process before it begins. Afghans do not consider him a legitimate or credible Afghan leader. His only legitimacy is Soviet military and economic assistance. Without this support, he would quickly be discarded by Afghans.

So, in this post-cold-war period, let us work together to end weapons shipments into Afghanistan and let the Afghan people revert to their traditional political, economic, and social lifestyle. They are not a threat to their neighbors—and they will not be in the future.

Furthermore, in this time of economic crisis in the Soviet Union, the drain on Soviet resources that Najib's Kabul regime causes is a wasteful use of scarce commodities and hard currency that could be put to better use in the Soviet Union itself, for while the Soviet people wait in line for food and fuel, food and fuel are shipped to Afghanistan.

It is my sincere hope that the Soviet citizenry and Government will realize that the best guarantor of Soviet security on its southern flank is a demilitarized and peaceful Afghanistan. Let us give the Afghans a chance to achieve this by not imposing leaders on the Afghan people and by collectively halting the flow of weapons into the country and allowing free and fair internationally supervised elections. After 12 years of warfare, the Afghan people deserve this chance for peace. The Afghans should be allowed to select their own leaders and government. The Soviet Union has permitted this in many Eastern European nations and it should allow the same right of self-determination in Afghanistan—not continue to prop up a Stalinist dictator in Kabul with guns and precious resources.

Regrettably, on March 26 the Soviet Ambassador in Kabul gave a press conference in which he stated that, "* * * the Soviet Union, despite all its economic difficulties, has not and will not reduce its assistance to Afghanistan. For example, wheat, petroleum, kerosene, diesel and other goods as assistance will be handed over to the Republic of Afghanistan * * *"

The Soviet Government must stop the wasting of precious resources on Afghanistan that could instead be used to help the Soviet people. The only just solution is to stop the shipment of assistance to the bloody hands of Najib and his discredited regime and let the Afghans choose their own leadership.

HONORING THE SELECTION OF DICK McKIBBEN AS THE VILLAGE OF DELTA'S CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to join with the Delta Chamber of Commerce in congratulating Dick McKibben for his selection as Delta's Citizen of the Year. Few people in our community have made such a difference in the lives of others as has Dick McKibben—so people affectionately call him "The Father or Our Village."

I have had the honor and personal privilege of knowing Dick McKibben for many years. In fact, in 1984, I asked him to serve as a member of my academy selection committee, which selects young men and women for appointment to our Nation's prestigious service academies. As with everything he does, he brought enthusiasm and leadership to the committee. I remain grateful for his service and for imbuing the proceedings with his character and insight.

During his 12 years as mayor of the village of Delta, Dick McKibben left a mark on the village that will live on for many years to come. One of his most significant accomplishments was the construction of the 400,000,000-gallon reservoir. To build the reservoir, Dick had to ask the citizens of the village to pass a levy to pay for the reservoir. As we all know in the world of politics, asking the leaders and residents of a community to levy new taxes is not a pleasant pasttime. But Dick, true to form, got the job done. That reservoir—a sign of a community on the move—is a tangible example of his leadership skills and his ability to get the job done.

Dick's accomplishments as mayor of the village of Delta certainly didn't lessen his commitment to other causes. He has brought energy and enthusiasm to numerous other ventures including: the Delta Industrial Development Association; the 911 Emergency Advisory Committee; the Fulton County Police Association; the Delta Tax Board of Appeals; the Pike-Delta-York School Advisory Committee; the Delta Improvement Committee; the Fulton County Planning Committee; the Delta Chamber of Commerce; the Delta Recreation Council; the Fulton County Health Planning Commission; and a result of all his hard work he was selected in 1976 to "Who's Who in Ohio."

One accomplishment that I have not yet mentioned and that I have always been curious about, regarding Dick McKibben's musical talents. I am told that early in his marriage, he and his wife Julie took music lessons and started a combo band which played for round and square dances. As the old saying goes: "the family that plays together stays together"—maybe that's the recipe for the success of his 43-year marriage that has produced four children and six grandchildren.

When I think of Dick, I think most of all of the love he shows toward his family—and the special look he gets in his eye when he talks about them.

It is an honor to stand in this historic chamber as the representatives of the fine people of Delta, OH, and recognize a man who is so honorable and worthy of the public trust. A man whose counsel and wisdom and I will continue to value in the years to come. He's one of a kind and the world would be a far kinder place with more people of Dick McKibben's stature.

I know my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives join me today in congratulating Dick McKibben on this very important honor.

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP RAYMOND EUGENE RANGER ON HIS DIAMOND JUBILEE

HON. PETE GEREN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. GEREN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, we Americans have been blessed by the service of many leaders. One such leader we should honor is Bishop Raymond Eugene Ranger, a father of our country's electronic ministry and a living testimony to the qualities of stewardship and faith that made this country great.

Bishop Ranger celebrates his diamond jubilee this year, a quarter-century as a gospel minister, and a quarter-century of service to God, country, and community. I rise today, Mr. Speaker, to honor this American and his lifetime of faith and steadfast leadership.

A TRIBUTE TO BETH WATERS AND FORT KID

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Beth Waters has gone above and beyond the call of duty in her outstanding work on Fort Kid, a huge, new playground, in Knoxville.

This young woman could envision another use for the dormant World's Fair Park in downtown Knoxville. She coordinated the effort to transform the plot of land into a child's dream. Many people have had great ideas, but Beth Waters translated that vision into reality.

Beth Waters proposed the idea of building Fort Kid about a year ago. The mother of two preschoolers, Beth proposed the project as part of the city's bicentennial festivities.

The 12,000-square-foot playground will accommodate about 250 children at one time.

This is an outstanding way to use this site and make a contribution to the community.

Fort Kid was constructed totally by volunteers. Nearly 3,000 volunteers from all over the Knoxville area worked to erect the playground. This was the biggest volunteer construction effort in the city's history and a testimony to the great Tennessee spirit.

Volunteers worked 4½-hour shifts, 3 shifts each day for 5 days from April 3 through April 7, in order to build the playground structure.

Fort Kid was officially opened on Sunday, April 7.

The fort has many attractive and unusual playthings, such as tunnels, mazes, swings, slides, and bridges. It is well constructed of large posts, automobile tires, and the like. It is built to last and provide enjoyment for many children for years to come.

Beth Waters coordinated the building of Fort Kid, overseeing a number of committees that took care of the many details. This included raising money from private donors, area businesses, and civic groups.

The single largest donation came from school children who literally saved their pennies. They contributed $12,260.19 of the $100,000 budget.

Without all the volunteer help, it could have cost up to $250,000 to build Fort Kid.

Businesses loaned tools and skilled labor to the Fort Kid project. Some even helped to transport 291 tons of pea gravel from Louisville, KY, to Knoxville.

School children and University of Tennessee students worked along side the adult volunteers. Even a businessman visiting from Chicago helped out.

Willard Scott brought his greetings from the Fort Kid site on NBC's Today Show.

Fort Kid will no doubt be a wonderful place for kids of all ages to play for a long time to come. However, the sense of community pride and community spirit that this project brought forth is likely to make an even greater impact on Knoxville.

I commend Beth Waters for her vision and all her hard work to see this through completion. It is the people like Beth Waters across this country who make America so great.

Mr. Speaker, you may be assured that whenever I take my children to Fort Kid, I will remember Beth Waters and the people of east Tennessee who gave of themselves to make Fort Kid possible.

LETTER FROM VIOLA HOVDENES

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, recently I received a letter from Viola Hovdenes from Tolna, ND.

Viola, along with her husband, owns a 640-acre farm in North Dakota. She, in a four-page letter, described the enormous frustration that she was feeling about the Federal Government. Her concerns range from a complicated Internal Revenue Service system to the S&L bailout, and many concerns in between.

I share many of the concerns expressed by Viola, and I thought her complaints were so eloquently stated that I would like to share them with my colleagues.

With Viola's permission, I am setting out the letter she recently wrote to me, and I hope it will charge all of us in Congress with the responsibility to start trying to make some improvements in these areas. The American people understand the need for a government, but they demand a government that works, not wastes. They want a government whose policies are fair to middle income Americans who work hard, and expect fair treatment from government policies.

TOLNA, ND,
March 5, 1991.

DEAR BYRON DORGAN: Are we all supposed to go go crazy over rules, regulations and bookwork? Income tax time is the time my husband and I come the closest to having a divorce.

I am the bookkeeper. I try to keep up monthly. I try to read what the laws are but I can't understand them anyway. All I do understand is that the IRS is after me and that there is a penalty for this and a penalty for that. And is it fair that the farm income tax is due February 15th and the ASCS doesn't get their statements out until the end of January? Our poor tax accountants work night and day and are so tired that they make mistakes. The tax accountants don't have time to take the time to talk over items. It's pressure, pressure, pressure. It's not fair! We may as well be Communists, take everything and give us back enough to buy food with. At least we could do more living instead of bookwork and be free from IRS worry over rules.

We have been to three different tax people over the last three years. Our regular guy is in Saudi Arabia. Anyway they shake their heads and almost cry too. They can't keep up with the IRS rules and that's their business. Those tax laws are so complicated, there is no way we can do our own taxes—page after page, and then we get charged $150 to $200 to send our money to the government who can give it away to every Tom, Dick and Harry. On top of that I just read the rule that we cannot deduct our tax filing bill because it's a personal expense. Whoopee Goldberg to that.

We are supposed to raise our kids for $2,050. Which month is that for? We have a college-age son who helps out on the farm in the summer. Our tax man tells us there is a new rule. Every paycheck, and he needs money every week, I'm supposed to send the Feds income tax withholding, the state-income tax withholding, and take out for social security. Well to hell—excuse me (it's not a much-used word in my vocabulary) with the IRS. I am not sitting at my desk once a week filling out any more forms. We will just have to give our son the money as a gift and not count his work as an expense. And yet you guys can bail out the S&L's and let the bigwigs go scot free. You can forgive our farm neighbors who bid away land from us that we had farmed for years—but we knew what we could pay for it and remain solvent. Oh yes, that farmer can buy his kids cars and four-wheelers, remodel his house, take trips to Las Vegas and Florida because they don't have to pay their bills. They are forgiven!

They can even be forgiven their debts and go out and buy surrounding farm land. Where is the justice in this? But will the IRS forgive the honest farmer if his income taxes are a few day late or if there is an under estimate or if there is an error in which the tax accountant wasn't even sure of the rules?

Between the IRS and the insurance companies, how can the ordinary person figure our what's going on? And I think there are a lot less intelligent people than me. Mr. Dorgan, I've had it! Even the war news was a relief compared to the news we hear about the crooks that are running this country and they better start straightening out things on the homefront!

If you want the credential of just who is writing this letter here is some information.

My husband is 61, I am 59. We now have a 680 acre farm. We have always made enough money from this farm to pay income tax altho my husband and I have worked off the farm occasionally. We have never borrowed money to put in a crop. We have never borrowed money to buy a piece of machinery. We have never borrowed money to build our house or quonsets or garage. We have never borrowed money to buy a car. We came into our marriage with no assets and we did borrow money to buy our first 160 acres. We paid the entire bill plus interest in 9 years. I think we have a nice comfortable farm, we have lived according to our means. The question is, if we could do it, why can't others?

I know it's hard for the young people. They've got to go slow. They might have to hang bathtowels on the windows for curtains like we did, or use bookshelves for kitchen cabinets like we did or herd cattle along the ditches. I will admit, prices for all the wonderful abundant food we raise are too low, machinery and taxes are too high and insurance, especially health insurance and health bills are out of this world. We are scared to live, scared to get sick and scared to die Mr. Dorgan. The rich get richer and the poor get poorer. Does anyone in Congress mention the WPA days? In Roosevelts' time a lot of good things were done, new bridges, parks etc. and people worked for their money?

This letter is too long—I have so much to get off my mind. I'll write again if I'm not doing bookwork, cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, gardening, yard work, church work, and giving my husband a hand with driving truck or combining. I work cheap. Maybe you won't want to hear from me again anyway.

A WEE BIT DISGUSTED,
VRILA HOVDENES.

NIH GRANTS RESEARCH INTEGRITY AMENDMENTS OF 1991

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the NIH Grants Research Integrity Amendments of 1991.

Throughout my years in Congress, I have been a strong proponent of increased Federal funding for biomedical research. However, it has become increasingly apparent that other strategies are also necessary to improve the quality and objectivity of federally funded research.

During the last 3 years, the Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, which I am privileged to chair, has conducted investigations and three hearings regarding scientific misconduct and conflicts of interest. Last fall, the Government Operations

Committee issued a report based on those activities, entitled "Are Scientific Misconduct and conflicts of Interest Hazardous to Our Health?"

The report concluded that universities are often reluctant to find their own faculty guilty of misconduct, that several major institutional grantees have conducted inadequate investigations that resulted in retaliation against whistleblowers, that the National Institutes of Health have been reluctant to question the findings of university misconduct investigations, and that NIH has ignored potential conflicts of interest among grantees during the more than 2 years that they have attempted to develop guidelines or regulations to address those problems. The report also concluded that the public may be misled and endangered by scientific misconduct and conflicts of interest.

In our report, we expressed serious concerns about current policies and procedures intended to safeguard the objectivity of PHS-funded research. The committee report therefore recommended statutory changes or regulations to restrict conflicts of interest, require data sharing, and protect whistleblowers.

Scientists tell us that there are many kinds of conflicts of interest that could bias biomedical research. Financial conflicts may not be the most important, but they are the easiest to address. Our committee report therefore recommended that PHS regulations clearly restrict financial ties for researchers who conduct evaluations of a product or treatment in which they have a vested interest.

The NIH Grants Research Integrity Act directs the Secretary to promulgate regulations that would help minimize conflicts of interest among PHS grantees in the near future. The regulations would enable grantee institutions to develop their own policies and procedures to deal with conflicts of interest, but the Secretary of Health and Human Services would specify the types of potential conflicts of interest that are unacceptable for federally funded investigators, as well as those that are acceptable under certain circumstances. At the very least, public disclosure of financial ties would be required every time the research results are presented orally or in writing.

I think that many events of the last few years have shown us that conflict of interest policies for Federal grantees should be as clear and uniform as possible. The recent testimony of Stanford University officials is but one example of how safeguards that are outside the university and outside NIH are needed to protect NIH funds.

These conflict of interest regulations would apply to all grantees involved in the evaluation of products and treatments that have been developed or are under the final stages of development. The regulations would therefore not apply to what is generally considered to be basic research. In order to protect public health, the regulations would include but not be limited to clinical trials and epidemiological research.

The NIH grants research integrity amendments also include a requirement regarding data sharing, by which I mean making research data available to other scientists after the grantee scientist has published his or her results. The National Academy of Sciences and the National Science Foundation have already made it clear that Federal grantees should be expected to make their research data available to other scientists at a reasonable cost. This policy helps maximize the impact of Federal moneys, since other researchers may make unique contributions based on their own analyses. Data-sharing policies also help ensure the accuracy of the grantee's interpretations of research results, by providing other researchers with the opportunity to examine whether the written results are consistent with the data.

It is obvious that the public would benefit from a strong NIH data-sharing policy, especially as biomedical research becomes more and more expensive.

This legislation also includes a provision aimed at minimizing delays in the reporting and publication of research results that have public health implications. In the last few months, there has been controversy generated by the delay in reporting the results of important research on the treatment of AIDS and other potentially devastating diseases and injuries. In those publicized cases, the delay was often caused by publication lags, sometimes related to conflicting values: The scientist's desire to be published in a prestigious journal versus the desire to save lives. In the hearings our subcommittee held on scientific conflicts of interest, we heard testimony regarding the possible delay in publishing results that could have a negative financial impact on the researcher. Whatever the cause, the American public stands to benefit from the timely reporting of biomedical research findings. The bill requires the Secretary of HHS to make recommendations to address that issue.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This act may be cited as the "NIH Grants Research Integrity Amendments of 1991".

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENT OF REGULATIONS REGARDING PROTECTION AGAINST FINANCIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST IN CERTAIN PROJECTS OF RESEARCH.

Part G of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 289 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 493 the following new section:

"PROTECTION AGAINST FINANCIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST IN CERTAIN PROJECTS OF RESEARCH

"SEC. 493A. (a) ISSUANCE OF REGULATIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any entity receiving assistance from the Secretary for a project of research described in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall by regulations establish criteria for preventing, and for responding to the existence of, any financial interest in the project on the part of the entity that—

"(A) will create a bias in favor of obtaining results in the project that are consistent with the financial interest; or

"(B) may be reasonably expected to create such a bias.

"(2) Relevant projects.—A project of research referred to in paragraph (1) is a project of research whose purpose is to evaluate the safety of effectiveness of a drug, medical device, treatment, or other product or substance.

"(b) UNIFORM APPLICABILITY OF REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall ensure that the criteria described in subsection (a) are uniformly applicable to each entity that is an entity described in such subsection, and may permit individual variation in the manner in which the criteria are implemented by such an entity. The Secretary may not provide that each such entity is to develop individual criteria regarding the circumstances that constitute a financial interest described in such subsection.

"(c) PROCESS FOR IDENTIFYING AND REPORTING CONFLICTS.—

"(1) EXISTENCE OF PROCESS AS CONDITION OF FUNDING.—The Secretary shall ensure that the criteria established under subsection (a) specify that, as a condition of receiving assistance from the Secretary for the project involved, an entity described in such subsection is required—

"(A) to have in effect, at the time the entity applies for the assistance and throughout the period in which the assistance is received, a process for identifying any financial interest that exists regarding the project; and

"(B) to report to the Secretary any such interest identified by the entity, including any such interest in existence at the time the entity applies for the assistance.

"(2) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall ensure that the criteria established under subsection (a) specify criteria for the process described in paragraph (1).

"(d) MONITORING OF PROCESS.—The Secretary shall monitor the process established by an entity pursuant to paragraph (1) of subsection (c) for the purpose of determining whether the process has been established, and is being conducted, in accordance with the criteria established under paragraph (2) of such subsection.

"(e) RESPONSE TO CONFLICTS.—In any case in which the Secretary finds that a financial interest exists regarding a project of research described in subsection (a) that is conducted or proposed to be conducted with assistance from the Secretary, the Secretary—

"(1) may disapprove the application for such assistance on the basis that the financial interest exists;

"(2) shall require that, as a condition of receiving the assistance, the entity disclose the existence of the financial interest in each public presentation of the results of the research;

"(3) may require that, as such a condition, the entity carry out such additional activities as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to protect the interest of the public regarding the project;

"(4) may terminate the assistance being received by the entity for conducting the project; and

"(5) may recover from the entity any portion of the assistance that is obligated for the project during the period in which the financial interest exists.

"(f) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

"(1) The term 'assistance', with respect to conducting a project of research, means a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement.

"(2) The term 'financial interest' means a financial interest described in subsection (a).

"(g) FINAL RULE FOR REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall issue a final rule for the regulations required in subsection (a) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the NIH Grants Research Integrity Amendments of 1991.

"(h) AGREEMENT REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS.—For any fiscal year beginning after the date on which the regulations required in subsection (a) are issued,

the Secretary may not provide a grant, cooperative agreement, or contract for biomedical or behavioral research unless the entity seeking such financial assistance agrees that the entity—

"(1) will maintain the procedures described in the regulations; and

"(2) will otherwise be subject to the regulations.".

SEC. 3. REQUIREMENTS REGARDING AVAILABILITY IN RESEARCH COMMUNITY OF MATERIALS CREATED OR GATHERED IN PROJECTS OF BIOMEDICAL OR BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH.

Part G of title IV of the Public Health Service Act, as amended by section 2 of this Act, is amended by inserting after section 493A the following new section:

"POSTPROJECT AVAILABILITY OF RESEARCH MATERIALS

"SEC. 493B. (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may not provide financial assistance to any entity for the purpose of conducting a project of biomedical or behavioral research unless the entity agrees, subject to subsection (b), that—

"(1) after the completion of the project, the entity will make available to other researchers all data and other materials relevant to the results of the project that have been created or gathered in the course of the project, except to the extent that—

"(A) providing the research materials to a researcher would constitute a violation of a statute or regulation that provides for the confidentiality of the materials; or

"(B) it is not practicable to make the research materials available in the manner described in paragraph (2);

"(2) the manner in which the research materials will be made available is through the provision of reproductions of the materials, including (as appropriate to the research materials involved) photocopies, recordings, and diagrams, and copies made for use in computers; and

"(3) the entity will make the research materials available to a researcher within a reasonable period of time after the researcher makes a request for the provision of the materials.

"(b) DURATION OF PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—

"(1) MINIMUM PERIOD.—The Secretary may not provide financial assistance for the purpose described in subsection (a) unless the entity involved agrees, subject to paragraph (2), that research materials will be made available in accordance with such subsection during the 5-year period beginning on the earlier of—

"(A) the date on which the results of the project of research involved are published in a scientific journal; and

"(B) the date that is 3 years after the date on which the period of financial assistance provided by the Secretary for the project ends.

"(2) PERIOD OF POSSESSION.—The Secretary may not provide financial assistance for the purpose described in subsection (a) unless, with respect to the project of research involved, the entity involved agrees that if research materials remain the possession of the entity after the expiration of the 5-year period described in paragraph (1), the entity will continue to make the research materials available in accordance with subsection (a) until the materials are destroyed or otherwise leave the possession of the entity.

"(c) IMPOSITION OF CHARGES.—The Secretary may not provide financial assistance for the purpose described in subsection (a) unless, with respect to the project of research involved, the entity involved agrees that if the entity imposes a charge for providing research materials in accordance with such subsection, the amount of the charge imposed on a researcher making a request for the materials will be reasonably related to the direct costs incurred by the entity in providing the materials.

"(d) COMPLIANCE WITH AGREEMENTS.—In any case in which the Secretary finds that an entity has failed to comply with an agreement under this section regarding a project of research, the Secretary may recover from the entity any or all of the amounts provided to the entity by the Secretary as financial assistance for conducting the project.

"(e) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

"(1) The term 'financial assistance' means a grant, cooperative agreement, or contract.

"(2) The term 'research materials', with respect to a project of biomedical or behavioral research, means the data and other materials described in subsection (a)(1).

"(f) ISSUANCE OF CRITERIA BY SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall by regulation issue criteria for carrying out this section.".

SEC. 4. TIMELY DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS OF CERTAIN PROJECTS OF RESEARCH.

Part G of title IV of the Public Health Service Act, as amended by section 3 of this Act, is amended by inserting after section 493B the following new section:

"RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING TIMELY DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS OF CERTAIN PROJECTS OF RESEARCH

"SEC. 493C. With respect to the results of projects of biomedical or behavioral research, the Secretary shall establish recommendations regarding the timely dissemination of any results that have any clinical application to a disease or disorder that poses a significant threat to the public health. Such recommendations shall include recommendations regarding the publication of such results in scientific journals.".

SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall take effect October 1, 1991, or upon the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever occurs later.

RECOGNITION AND TRIBUTE TO LOIS V. CARTER, ON HER RETIREMENT

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of this Congress an exemplary American who has served this Nation with distinction, dedication, and compassion for over 25 years. Simply stated, Ms. Lois Carter, is one of the few women employed by the U.S. Government who rose from the lower ranks of the civil service and became the senior official of HHS's Office for Civil Rights, through sheer hard work, dedication to duty, and a compelling mission to bring about equality of legal and economic opportunities for all Americans in need. By her exemplary performance as both a specialist and field manager, she has become a model and inspiration for many young employees who have joined our career service and, who also can aspire to the top career position.

Born in Fayette, MO, Ms. Carter attended both Penn Valley Community College, Kansas City, MO, and the University of Kansas.

Prior to entering Federal Government service, Ms. Carter spent a number of years working in Missouri State agencies, including the Missouri Department of Agriculture, the Missouri Department of Revenue, the Attorney General's Office, and the Governor's Office. Additionally, she worked in the Missouri House of Representatives and in the City Counselor's Office in Kansas City. Therefore, Ms. Carter was well prepared for her work at the former Office of Economic Opportunity and the Department of Health and Human Service [HHS], the latter to which she has achieved a distinguished record after 17 years of service.

As the regional manager, Lois Carter, carried out the major responsibility for ensuring that programs and activities receiving Federal financial assistance from HHS in the four State region are in compliance to the civil rights laws passed by Congress; these include the title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975.

Mr. Speaker, as many of my colleagues are aware, these modern civil rights laws, deal with our public policy of nondiscrimination with regard to race, national origin, to the handicapped and disabled, and to both the old and the young. But enforcement requires steadfast devotion to duty, and Lois Carter has provided the catalyst and the leadership to carry out her agency's mission so that both HHS and this Congress can rightfully say that she has been an exemplary model for us to emulate. It is because we have dedicated civil servants, like Lois Carter, that the laws of this Nation are in good hands; and as she takes leave after 25 years of public service, we in the Congress can only applaud the work and performance of these dedicated public servants.

Mr. Speaker, I trust this House joins me in wishing Lois Carter many more years of happiness and contentment for a job well done. For in the end, it is the American people who are beneficiaries of our laws and our public servants who execute them.

TRIBUTE TO GERALD DERUITER

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize a truly outstanding individual in this country, Mr. Gerald DeRuiter of Falmouth, MI. Gerald has diligently served on the Missaukee County Board of Commissioners as the representative of Ninth District for over 15 years. As he retires this year, I wish to take a moment to honor his work on behalf of the people of Missaukee County.

Born in Falmouth, MI, his family includes his wife, Ida Mae and seven children, all who are very proud of him. They all live in Michigan, and all but one lives within minutes of his home. He is the grandfather to 17 grandchildren.

For the last 16 years, Mr. DeRuiter has served faithfully on the Missaukee County Board of Commissioners and is credited with accomplishing many helpful improvements to Lake City, MI, including a new library and the remodeling of the Lake City court room.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you will join me in thanking and commending this truly exceptional man for all of his years of service to the people of Missaukee County. We all wish Mr. DeRuiter well, and hope for his continued success in all future endeavors.

NORTH GEORGIA COLLEGE TOP ROTC PROGRAM IN NATION

HON. ED JENKINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I do not ask for this privilege often, but today I request the indulgence of the House in recognizing a group of young men and women and a college administration who have distinguished themselves in earning the top Army Reserve Officers Training Corps [ROTC] award in the country.

This year, the Douglas MacArthur Award was presented to the ROTC program at North Georgia College in Dahlonega for the second time. The president of the college, Dr. John H. Owen, Commandant of Cadets Col. Robert Barclay, Sgt. Maj. Robert Hand, Cadet Col. Jimmy Blackmon, Cadet Lt. Col. Jerald Page, and Cadet Lt. Col. Dawn Wood represented the college at the Pentagon ceremony when Gen. Colin Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, presented the award.

To be chosen from among 315 programs in the large unit category competition signifies the quality of the overall military program at North Georgia College. Cadets in this competition are judged on academic, military, and leadership performance for the year. And the cadets train and study all during the year to meet these standards.

Further testimony to the effectiveness of the college's military program is the Nation's "Top Trainer" award which North Georgia College won earlier this year. This award is based on the performance of senior cadets at the Army's 6-week ROTC Advanced Camp.

North Georgia College is the only senior military college in the university system of Georgia. The college's focus on the military program has produced many leaders in and out of the military.

Winning top honors and producing leaders year after year requires a dedicated faculty and administration and the cooperation of the community. North Georgia College's formula includes all of these. The young men and women who bring talent, intelligence, and perseverance to this formula emerge as our leaders.

This group of young leaders and their sponsors and teachers deserve our highest praise and deepest respect. We should take note of their commitment to duty, honor, and excellence. We should learn from their long hours of training. We should emulate their focus on the highest of goals and the steps needed to accomplish them.

After having seen our military perform brilliantly in Operation Desert Storm, we can only believe that all of our military training programs are producing a higher quality of graduates. In this time of intensified training, the competition for the best grows stiffer. The best are better. That is why this honor at this time is so significant.

We salute you—the men and women of North Georgia College ROTC.

THRIFT MART—A MILWAUKEE SUCCESS STORY

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues attention an article published in the recent edition of Veteran magazine.

The article features the achievement of three Milwaukee area residents, Jack Dyke, Larry Ziarek, and Tim Menges. These Vietnam veterans own and operate Thrift Mart, a business in West Allis, WI, which sells discarded household goods to residents of southeastern Wisconsin.

These devoted individuals returned from Vietnam to face another battle—a recession. Despite the economic odds, they purchased an abandoned store and converted it into a successful business.

Thrift Mart sells clothing, appliances, stereos, and books. A portion of the proceeds from the sale of these items—nearly one-quarter of a million dollars each year—goes to local Vietnam Veterans of America [VVA] chapters and State councils.

I am proud to honor Mr. Dyke, Mr. Ziarek, and Mr. Menges. Their hard work and dedication transformed a good idea into a large-scale operation which not only makes a profit, but benefits the Milwaukee community as well as all Wisconsin veterans.

The article follows:

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS

Jack Dyke, an unassuming and soft spoken Vietnam veteran from West Allis, Wisconsin, might well be the quintessential businessman. That's not to say that he wears a three-piece suit with all its accoutrements (red striped tie, a flash of handkerchief, and wingtips), but only that he works 12 hours to 15 hours a day—"that's normal," as he says—at a thrift store in the heart of a blue-collar neighborhood, just southwest of downtown Milwaukee.

The store that Dyke and his two partners own and operate sells discarded household goods (the vast majority of the donations are used clothing).

VVA has hired a Milwaukee telephone-solicitation firm to obtain the goods. In other words, Dyke and his partners operate the retail outlet which sells the goods purchased from VVA, a portion of the proceeds of which then goes to local chapters and state councils in the store's area. Nearly one-quarter of a million dollars is disbursed to local VVA groups using this method each year. Still, nearly 40 percent of the merchandise solicited by VVA is unusable, and Dyke and his partners are responsible for cleaning, sorting, marketing, and selling the rest—an enormous undertaking that takes a great deal of expertise.

"This isn't as easy as it looks," Dyke says, his hand sweeping across the interior of the store. "It takes some kind of creativity and a little guts to do it. You have to monitor what you're doing all the time. Just because you have money in the cash register doesn't mean you're doing well."

That's especially true in the thrift-store business, where appearance is not often reality and where the complexities of operating a business that has like Dyke's, 14,750 square feet of sales area and serves "a four-county area" can overcome even the most highly motivated and well-meaning free enterpriser. In fact, the sales area, featuring a wide range of clothing, appliances, stereos, and books, is only one part of the business. Underneath the 14,000-plus feet of store space is the same amount of storage space for the goods to be sorted, folded, cleaned, and priced. During our visit to the store, before this last Christmas, there must have been forty sleds that were to be put out in time for the holidays. "We do a good business at Christmas," Larry Ziarek, Dyke's enthusiastic, good-humored partner, notes. "It's really one of our busiest seasons."

But it wasn't always that way for Dyke and Ziarek, who grew up in the Milwaukee area, served in the Air Force in Vietnam, and ended up returning home to a recession that soon had them looking for other work. They found the thrift-store business by accident, after Milwaukee's blue-collar community was eviscerated by the energy crisis of the mid-1970s and the recession that followed.

"In order to be successful, you have to know how to operate a store like this one from top to bottom," Ziarek says. "You have to be able to do everything that you ask your employees to do. That's the only way to really make it. And we've done everything."

Everything includes paving the abandoned store's parking lot (part of Wisconsin's Kohl's Food Store chain) that had, until Dyke and Ziarek came along, seen better days. In fact, when they decided to rent the space and set up business, the store was in such disrepair that they had to spend nearly every waking moment refurbishing it. "It was a wing and a prayer," Dyke says now. "We had to do it all by our little lonesome. When we walked in here, we just looked at each other in amazement. We knew it was going to be nothing but work, work, work."

Inside, there were wires hanging randomly from the ceiling, and water stood in puddles on the floor. They approached a third partner, Milwaukean Tim Menges, to do the carpentry and wiring work in his spare time.

Menges is also a Vietnam veteran. Both he and Dyke, in fact, signed up for the Air Force on the same day. Dyke smiles remembering that time: "I had a low number in the lottery, Number 13 as I recall, and so did Tim. So we went down and signed up for the Air Force."

It was a complicated business from the very beginning. The three had to file for building and electrical permits, pass inspections, and set up shop, all before their own money, sunk into an enterprise that hadn't yet opened its doors, ran out. "We were real close to just throwing it in, I think," Ziarek says. "We wanted to be successful, but there were no guarantees. We were just working at it to make it work. We never really took a break."

Getting the store in shape for business was a difficult task. "We had our own interiors,

and everything needed to be redone," Dyke says. "There was no heat in the building when we were doing this, so it was freezing half the time. And the lighting was poor, even after we opened the store."

That problem—the poor lighting—had to wait to be solved. In all, when the lighting fixtures were replaced and the store was fully lit, it cost the three partners $20,000 to have it done. "Operating a business, especially this kind of business, is very costly—you don't just take in money."

The work went ahead on schedule. Even Dyke and Ziarek's wives worked to get ready for the opening, unplugging the downstairs drains and toilets, which were overflowing with refuse. The two laugh about it now: "They never forgave us," Dyke says.

But even with this done, the store itself seemed a long shot, at best. "Both of us had five years experience in the thrift-store business and were willing to do it. We had both learned the trade," Dyke says. "But it's a lot different when you have to do it on your own hook. Even though we had that experience and we thought we could do the job better than we'd seen it done by others, we needed what every businessman needs, Capital."

Experience, once again, was the key, but both Dyke and Ziarek had it. Dyke started in the thrift-store business by serving five years as the manager of another store, while Ziarek was assistant manager. "That's just about how long it takes to learn the business," Dyke says, "and there's just no other way to do it." Still, Dyke adds, "without money to get started, we just weren't going to go anywhere.

And money, at least in non-recession-proof Milwaukee, was very hard to come by.

Getting the money to run the store however, wasn't the first order of business. That came later. First, the three had to establish themselves as credible businessmen. "It's not like you can go to a bank with an idea and just have them say 'fine, how much do you want,'" Ziarek says. "You have to have experience and credibility in the business. You have to be able to convince them that you know what you're doing. That's essential. Without that believability factor, you're just not going to win their trust."

What followed was a series of meetings between the store owners—for they were now fully in business and ready to open their doors—and the bank to work out the details of financial support.

The comparatively modest—but, nonetheless, essential—amount of money the store needed to begin operation and stay in operation eventually came through ("just in the nick of time, really," Dyke remembered and suddenly the Vietnam veterans-turned-businessmen were in business.

The first days were among the most nerve shattering, according to the owners, because there was no guarantee of success. "There never is," Jack Dyke says. The store grew—while the space requirements remain the same, the actual investment in time and hours increased. "We started out with three employees and one cashier," Dyke explained "and since that time, our overhead has tripled. Right now, we have twenty-five store employees, two truck drivers, two women in the office, and two managers. It's a large-scale operation."

The growth of Thrift Mart is not unprecedented—other thrift stores located around the country have done as well and better. But one of the facts of the business that fully 75 percent of all those who become involved in the business go belly-up within the first year, either from lack of experience or because they do not understand the economics of scale involved in running a thrift-store operation.

One consultant with a breadth of experience in the thrift-store business testifies as to the difficulty of "making a go of it in this industry."

"Thrift stores violate every principle of business I've ever known," he says. "The labor costs for the stores that make a profit are enormous—and the 'mom and pop' stores for that reason, just don't stay in business that long. Despite this, your sales potential is only limited by your ability to purchase goods. So experience is the key—unless you have that, you're not going to succeed. It's not like you can take a correspondence course on how to do this."

Dyke notes, "We do $500 to $600 in men's clothing every day, and we do $800 to $900 in women's clothing. But we have to monitor everything we do to see whether our price structure will attract customers. And we have to provide quality merchandise."

"We have to clean and package the material make them presentable, and we make sure to turn our stock over every two weeks—which is exactly what it takes to keep our customers coming in."

The store's customer base encompasses a four-county area in southeastern Wisconsin. "There are people who come down here from a couple hundred miles away," Larry Ziarek says. "We have repeat customers, even people who do most of their shopping here. We don't underestimate our customers' needs—we're here to make sure that there are things on the floor that they will want to buy."

There are really two customers to serve, according to Dyke—not just those who come through the door but also those whose discards form the store's merchandising base. "They want to have good service," Dyke says, "just like any other customer." The store currently has two trucks on the street every day picking up merchandise, according to the owners—material that, as usual, must be sorted and put out on the floor. It's a constant challenge to be able to present the material, as it is in any store.

"We just don't throw it out there in piles," Dyke says. "We have different sections of the store for different merchandise."

Nor will the store "just take anything," to use Dyke's words. "We used to be into furniture—couches and things like that. But we were taking too many things to the dump, making too many trips. So we just don't take them now. Our customers aren't that interested. Instead, we expanded our clothing side of the business."

With Christmas coming on, Dyke and Ziarek were busy planning for the types of merchandise the store needed to carry to keep their customer base as large as it is—but the two were also thinking ahead to the spring. "We not only have to turn our merchandise over every two weeks," Dyke says, "we have to stay current. We can't have winter clothing out there when people aren't interested in winter clothing." Planning and doing are, obviously, two different things. "Right now we've got our winter things out on the floor," Dyke says, "so we're storing our spring merchandise. It's a big project."

There are, of course, the undefined parts of the business that are the most difficult to assess, like community relations. The owners are very mindful of their place in the neighborhood, of the kind of business that they need to be. "This was a real eyesore when we first got here," Ziarek says, gesturing onto the floor. "We've made this a better place to live just by rehabilitating this building."

"We're not a dumpy store, and that's our community relations," Jack Dyke says simply.

But perhaps the most undefined part of the business, and any business for that matter, is what it takes to be successful. "We can't even be in business for 400k," Dyke says. "Our overhead for a store of this kind, for any store of this kind, is enormous. We've each done every part of this business, from cleaning floors, to waiting on customers, to running the cash register, to solicitation, to picking up the merchandise. That's the only way that we would ever know how to make a profit, to help our customers, and to do something for veterans. There's no other way. You're always here, it's 'location, location, location,' but really, without experience, there's just very little chance for success."

SALT LAKE CITY SEEKS PERMISSION FOR GOLF FACILITY

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, my golf game has a terrible slice. Unfortunately for all golfers in Utah who need to practice, we have a relatively small number of golf facilities. We have only a handful of golf courses in the city, and people have to drive many miles to avoid crowds.

In the heart of Salt Lake City is a large vacant lot that the Federal Government has deeded to the Mount Olivet Cemetery Association. The association will not use the land for 70 years. A group of golf supporters would like to turn this vacant lot into a golf facility. The cemetery association supports this proposal, but they need permission from the Federal Government for a temporary variance of property use.

Although my legislation is simple, the benefits are many. The golf facility will be a major recreational asset to our community—ideal for golf teams, junior golfers, and clinics. It will replace a large weeded vacant lot with trees, shrubs, grass, and flowers and will ultimately reduce costs of development for the cemetery.

Today I am launching a drive to help create this golfing center. We are not pitching for money, we simply want permission to productively use this vacant lands before the cemetery needs the land.

A GOOD FRIEND OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay my respects and bid farewell to a good friend of Members of this House.

For 11 years, Jason Yuan has worked in the Washington office of the Coordination Council

for North American Affairs, which is the unofficial mechanism by which Taiwan conducts its relations with the United States. Over that period he has worked diligently to broaden and deepen the ties between people on Taiwan and people in America—particularly through his contacts with Members of Congress. Where there was misunderstanding on both sides, he sought to remove it. Where mutual interests were not being realized to their fullest, he endeavored to develop them further. In all cases, Jason cheerfully and energetically represented the interests of his Government and kept at the forefront those values and principles that bind the United States and Taiwan.

Recently, Jason was appointed director of the Office of North American Affairs of Taiwan's Foreign Ministry. His many friends in Washington will miss him. We are pleased, however, that in his new job he will continue to devote his talents to the friendship of Taiwan and the United States, and confident that we shall see him often in the future.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO LIMIT THE PENALTY FOR LATE ENROLLMENT IN THE MEDICARE PROGRAM TO 10 PERCENT AND TWICE THE PERIOD OF NO ENROLLMENT

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, recently I introduced legislation, H.R. 1335, which is designed to limit Medicare premium penalties for late enrollment to 10 percent and limit the number of years penalties must be paid.

Presently, any worker who does not enroll in part B at the time they turned 65 is accessed a penalty of 10 percent for each year they delayed. For an example, someone who waited 5 years to enroll would have to pay a 50-percent penalty on top of their regular premium costs for as long as they continue coverage. Since there is no limit to the penalties, many beneficiaries pay two to three times the normal premiums. While the original idea was to discourage seniors from delaying election of part B until they anticipated extensive health costs, it now appears that the excessive penalty might deter purchase of much needed benefits.

Under my legislation, the penalties accessed individuals who delay coverage would last for a period equal to twice the number of years they were not enrolled in part B. For example, someone who waited 4 years to enroll would pay a 10-percent penalty for 8 years and then return to paying basic premium costs. This would reduce the number of beneficiaries paying premiums by 600,000. Some of those paying penalties are paying between 10 and 210 percent more than the basic premiums.

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to reflect on the annual Days of Remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

During my years as a public office holder in Nassau County, NY, I have had the honor of meeting many Holocaust survivors. Most survivors had relatives who did not return from the Nazi concentration camps. The stories I have heard are the most gut-wrenching and horrible accounts I could ever imagine. Yet, all descriptions of life in these camps express heroism and valor. The gallant struggle of the millions of Jews that were herded like cattle to eventually die in the bleakest of conditions is a tribute to the ability of man to overcome all that is terribly wrong with dictatorship regimes and totalitarian rule.

In recent years, we have seen a movement by some fanatical groups in this country claiming that the Holocaust did not even happen, that this dark segment in world history did not even take place. As ludicrous as this initially sounds, it is a reflection of the degree of anti-Semitism that still exists today. That is another reason we observe these Days of Remembrance. To simply let the Holocaust slip in to history will only serve the interests of these hate groups.

Additionally, this year's observance comes shortly after we have turned back the aggressions of another expansionist dictator, Saddam Hussein. Like Hitler, Saddam tried to exterminate innocent Jews and turn world feeling against all Zionists. And, like Hitler, Saddam failed in this quest. What Saddam did not understand was that he could not dissolve the alliance and he could not break the resolve of Israel. He was grasping at straws, looking for solutions to a problem that he had perpetrated and had no chance to win. By sending Scuds into populated areas, he had shaken a giant, made a proud people even more determined to rid the world of a ruthless dictator.

The Days of Remembrance, observed this year from April 7 through April 14 and April 26 through May 3, are designated each year by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council. Periodically, I pass the Holocaust Memorial on the Mall and it sparks bittersweet feelings. With most museums, we can't wait for them to open their doors. However, the Holocaust Memorial is different. The Holocaust Memorial will be a shrine to the 6 million who perished while at the same time be a learning center. Guests will be invited to participate and learn of the stories of individual Holocaust victims. The memorial will be a moving place, indeed.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to please remember the short two word verse repeated by Jews worldwide: "Never Again!" Never again will anyone strike the terror endured by the Jews during the Holocaust. By observing the Days of Remembrance, we educate our youth of the horror of only 50 years ago and honor the victims, both living and dead, of the grim exhibit of man's inhumanity to man.

H.R. 1774, A NEW HEALTH BENEFITS PROGRAM FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND RETIREES

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced comprehensive legislation to reform the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program [FEHBP]. This legislation is a revised version of the Federal Employees Health Benefits Reform Act of 1990, which I introduced in the 101st Congress. The revisions are the result of hearings conducted by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee's Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits. In addition, changes were based on recommendations made by enrollee organizations, insurance carriers, and providers groups, as well as analysis provided by the Congressional Research Service and the General Accounting Office.

The reform proposal will replace the 30-year-old FEHBP, which has strayed from the principle of group insurance and is no longer meeting the needs of its 10 million beneficiaries. In 1989, a report by the CRS highlighted the deficiency in the FEHBP by showing that the Government is getting by cheaply when it comes to insuring its workers. For example, the typical Federal worker receives about $1,100 a year less in employer-paid health benefits than the typical private sector employee. The CRS report also demonstrated that benefits provided by private employers were often more generous than FEHBP benefits.

The FEHBP reform proposal would replace the current 19 fee-for-service options with a single two-option plan which would be managed by the Office of Personnel Management [OPM] in consultation with a newly created FEHB Board. The plan would consist of a standard option and a high option, for either self or family coverage. Enrollees who elect to participate in the high option would pay less out-of-pocket expenses if they choose to receive health care through providers who have negotiated agreements with the plan.

Federal enrollees could continue to enroll in health maintenance organizations [HMO's] as an alternative to the fee-for-service options. Under the new FEHBP, HMO's would be required to offer the same health services as provided under the standard option.

The Governmentwide fee-for-service options would be administered on a regional basis. The regions may be underwritten by insurance carriers, or self-insured by the Government. The regions would be competitively awarded. In the case where no prospective contractor in a specific region submits an acceptable bid, the Government would self-insure that region. In addition, the new FEHBP would permit employee-organization-sponsored health plans which currently self-insure to continue to provide benefits for members of their respective collective-bargaining units. The primary responsibilities of the carriers would include the processing of health insurance claims and the implementation of cost-control programs.

Annuitants could elect from among any of the health plans which, together with Medicare, would pay for virtually all reasonable and customary charges for services.

One of the major deficiencies of the current FEHBP is that an enrollee's premium is not related to the value of coverage. Current FEHBP plan premiums differ significantly because of the varying health care costs of the population enrolled in each plan. For example, the CRS found that there is only a 41-percent variation in the value of benefits among FEHBP plans, but a 246-percent variation in their premiums. To address this problem, the Ackerman bill specifies that the price difference between the standard option and the high option would represent solely the amount by which the actuarial value of the high option's benefits exceed the benefits for the standard option. Initially, the standard option premium would be set at $10 per pay period for self only coverage and $22 for family coverage. The enrollee's contribution for the high option would be established at $20 per pay period for self only coverage and $44 for family coverage. The enrollee premium increases would be limited to a rate equal to the lesser of the increase in the medical care component of the Consumer Price Index, or the increase in total FEHBP costs.

The new program would offer to Federal employees flexible spending plans [FSP's], which are now available to many workers in the private sector. Each worker may set aside in the plan a part of salary on a pretax basis to be used to pay his or her out-of-pocket health care expenses and insurance premium. Unused balances would be used to finance wellness programs for employees.

The new program would offer lower salaried employees an enhanced benefit by indexing their maximum out-of-pocket expenses to their wages.

The new program, if it were in place this year, would have increased Federal costs by an estimated $1.1 billion, plus $500 million in tax expenditures attributable to the FSP's. At the same time, it would save Federal enrollees an estimated $700 million.

SUMMARY OF BENEFITS

	Standard option	High option	High option (provider agreement)
Deductible	$250/500		$150/300
Maximum out-of-pocket	$2,000/4,000		$1,000/2,000
Hospital benefits (percent)	80	90	100
Surgical-medical benefits (percent)	80	85	100
X-rays and laboratory tests (percent)	80	85	100
Emergency and accidental benefits (percent)	100	100	100
Prescribed drugs (percent)	75	80	85
Mail order option copayment	$10	$5	$5
Well-baby benefits (percent)	80	85	100
Prosthetic devices (percent)	80	85	85
Mammography (percent)	80	85	100
Mental health and substance abuse:			
Inpatient (percent)	75		80
Outpatient (percent)	[1] 75		[2] 75

[1] Maximum 30 visits.
[2] Maximum 50 visits; an additional 50 if certified necessary.

HUNTINGTON'S DISEASE DESTROYS THE MIND AND BODY

HON. TIMOTHY J. ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring your attention to Huntington's disease, now thought to be one of the more common hereditary diseases in the world.

It is estimated that 1 in 10,000 people in the United States have Huntington's disease. These statistics are bad enough, but the true effect of Huntington's is more serious because of the ripple effect created by the disease. Multiple generations in the same family and many relatives in the extended family are likely to experience the disease and its consequences.

Huntington's disease causes the loss of both mental capability and physical control. Early symptoms—involuntary movements of the body and limbs, depression, withdrawal or euphoria, and forgetfulness—appear slowly.

As the disease progresses, speech becomes slurred, swallowing difficult and gait unsteady. Reasoning and judgment become imparied. The weakened individual succumbs to pneumonia, heart failure, or other complications.

Huntington's disease affects men and women and boys and girls of all races and ethnic groups throughout the world. Although symptoms usually appear between the ages of 30 and 50, children as young as 2 and adults as old as 80 have developed Huntington's disease. Children of afflicted parents have a 50-percent chance of inheriting the disorder.

Sadly, no effective treatment or cure for Huntington's disease exists. Medications provide limited relief, but no drug can stop the disease's steady progression.

Research has provided hope for the future. Although the gene has not yet been located, in 1983 scientists discovered a genetic flag known as a marker, indicating the approximate gene site responsible for Huntington's disease. This genetic breakthrough resulted in a test that can predict with almost 100-percent accuracy the onset of Huntington's disease before the symptoms occur.

Scientists expect to find the Huntington's disease gene within the next few years. It is my hope that this discovery will lead to effective treatment and an eventual cure.

I have become a cosponsor of House Joint Resolution 56, legislation to designate May 1991 as "National Huntington's Disease Awareness Month." I urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to become cosponsors of this important commemorative. The designation of a National Huntington's Disease Awareness Month will generate the momentum we need to combat this disease of the mind and body.

A BILL TO RESTRICT OPENING OF THE WOODROW WILSON BRIDGE

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to restrict openings of the Woodrow Wilson Bridge to the hours between midnight and 4 a.m. The purpose of this bill is to address the serious traffic congestion caused by openings of the bridge for marine traffic. This legislation is identical to that introduced by Senators SARBANES, ROBB, WARNER, and MIKULSKI on February 6, 1991.

The Woodrow Wilson Bridge, a vital link in the Washington region's transportation system, is one of the 15 movable bridges in the Interstate Highway System. It is also one of the worst bottlenecks in the I–95 corridor. Originally designed to carry 75,000 vehicles per day, the bridge now serves well over 160,000 vehicles per day and traffic projections indicate that over 200,000 vehicles per day will cross the bridge by the year 2010—far exceeding the bridge's capacity. The congestion caused by this excess of vehicles is worsened by the opening of the drawspan during times of heavy traffic flow.

On September 14, 1990 the U.S. Coast Guard and Federal Highway Administration held a public hearing on the drawbridge operating schedule. At that hearing a dozen groups testified as to the negative impacts that the existing opening schedule has on the regional economy and emergency services. Both the Maryland and Virginia Secretaries of Transportation, the Maryland congressional delegation, the Director of Public Works for the District of Columbia, and some members of the Virginia congressional delegation have united in urging the U.S. Coast Guard, which has jurisdiction over drawspan operation, to increase restrictions on the opening schedule. Despite these efforts, a broad window for vessel passage is still permitted. For this reason, I see no course but to pursue a legislative remedy to this problem.

The Woodrow Wilson Bridge is 50 feet high and it is estimated that the drawspan needs to be opened 400 times a year to accommodate approximately 75 boats, many of which are recreational vessels. To place the needs of a few boaters over the needs of 160,000 individuals commuting to work and transporting goods across the country, in my opinion, is ill conceived.

Currently, delays due to raising of the bridge are exacerbated by mechanical malfunctions. On June 26, 1990 the bridge was opened to allow for the passage of a sailboat. The bridge, due to an electrical short, could not be closed for an hour and a half. As there is no viable alternative to this Maryland-Virginia connector, motorists were forced to wait for the malfunction to be corrected, with traffic piling up in both directions for several miles. Other, similar events, have also been documented.

While I commend the Secretary of Transportation for providing the District of Columbia with funding to repair the bridge's electrical system, such repairs cannot guarantee that mishaps will not happen in the future. Nor

does this action by the Secretary address the overriding issue of daily delays caused by routine openings of the drawspan.

Mr. Speaker, clearly something must be done to ensure the orderly movement of motorists over the bridge during periods of heavy traffic flow. Each time the drawspan is raised it places the thousands of individuals who are dependent upon this interstate route in gridlock. It is simply foolhardy not to implement regulations to prevent a clearly avoidable situation. This legislation would restrict openings of the drawspan to between midnight and 4 a.m., when traffic is lightest. In addition, it allows for openings during periods of emergency as designated by the Secretary of Transportation. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

BYRON HONORS SENIOR COLOR GUARD

HON. BEVERLY B. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding efforts and dedication of the Senior Color Guard of the Morris Frock American Legion Post 42, Hagerstown, MD.

This veteran Senior Color Guard is composed of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine veterans of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. They have just completed one decade of service, with dedication, pride, and patriotism. Their many honors include: 1989 national champions, 1989 and 1990 Maryland State champions, participation in Arlington National Cemetery Memorial Day services with the President, Maryland Special Olympics, Baltimore Orioles games, Fort McHenry, apple and cherry blossom parades, numerous veterans ceremonies, and countless parades in the tri-State area. They led the national convention parade held in Indianapolis, which included nearly 14,000 participants from the 50 States and eight foreign nations. As competitive participants in both the American Legion and VFW—William D. Byron Post 1936—National Conventions, they placed second in each instance.

The list of honors and accomplishments certainly does not end here. I wish to commend these outstanding individuals and organizations for their efforts to date, and extend my best wishes for their continued success.

THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC FATALITY AND INJURY REDUCTION ACT OF 1991

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a much needed piece of legislation. This bill will save lives and money: two goals which no one could be against. It simply asks that automobile passengers buckle up their seat belts and that motorcycle riders wear safety helmets.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress should be concerned about the leading cause of death among Americans between 1 and 44 years of age. Traffic accidents result in an injury every 8 seconds and claim one life every 12 minutes. They are a major cause of epilepsy and cerebral palsy. Every year about 45,000 citizens die in vehicular accidents on our roads, an annual casualty rate almost as high as the entire Vietnam war.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [NHTSA] says that seat belts could cut this fatality rate by a third. State seat belt laws have already saved more than 10,000 lives over a 5-year period. We must encourage States to pass laws: Before the first State law passed in 1984, nationwide seat belt use rates were around 13 percent, but with laws on the books in the majority of States, rates rose to a national average of 47 percent at the end of 1988. With this legislation we can move toward President Bush's goal of 70 percent usage by 1992.

The laws have been effective. For example, after Michigan passed its seat belt law, it experienced a 25-percent drop in fatal and severe injuries. Washington State projected that its law prevented more than 2,500 injuries over a 2-year period. Passage of a belt law in the remaining States would almost immediately reduce fatalities another 7 percent nationwide—that's more than 3,000 people saved every year—and 3,000 who will unnecessarily die if we delay passing this legislation.

Similarly, nationwide adoption of helmet laws could dramatically reduce deaths in motorcycle crashes. In States with such a requirement, more than 98 percent of riders wear helmets. The very first year after Louisiana adopted its helmet law, fatalities fell by almost a third—and that's a State with one of the less impressive results. NHTSA reports that between 1982 and 1987, helmets saved 4,600 lives, but another 9,000 people died unnecessarily because they didn't wear helmets.

We've had strong Federal requirements before. The safety standards in the 1966 Highway Safety Act led all but three States to pass tough motorcycle helmet laws. However, when Congress prohibited the enforcement of sanctions for the helmet standards in 1976, 28 States weakened or repealed their laws. In these States, just half of drivers and a third of passengers wore helmets. This led to a 61 percent increase in motorcyle fatalities in a 4-year period.

When our constituents are needlessly injured and killed in traffic accidents, taxpayers are often forced to pay their medical bills. The State of Texas reported paying an extra $32 million for the treatment of unhelmeted motorcylists in just over a year. A startling study of a Seattle trauma center's injured riders found that tax money paid for nearly two-thirds of their medical costs. Insurance companies paid for a fifth. But victims and their families paid less than 1 percent of the medical bills. None of the victims was receiving government assistance before their accident. Yet, for each of the most severely injured victims, the public paid an average of $113,307 in medical costs. Studies in other parts of the country have had similar findings.

Costs for unbelted automobile riders are also substantially higher. A University of Tennessee study of its trauma center patients reported that hospital charges of unrestrained crash victims were nearly triple that of restrained victims. The study concluded that each 1 percent increase in seat belt usage would save approximately $5 million in hospital charges in Tennessee alone.

The legislation I am introducing provides strong incentives to encourage all States to adopt laws requiring motorcycle helmet and automobile seat belt use.

The first incentive is a $95 million grant program paid out of the highway trust fund. Grants will be made available to States which have in place the laws, and are to be spent for safety education, monitoring, and law enforcement. States may receive additional grants for up to 2 more years if they meet certain standards of helmet and seat belt use.

The second incentive begins in the third year after the bill is enacted. At that time, States which do not have both helmet and seat belt laws will be required to spend 1.5 percent of their highway funds on safety programs. In years after that, States which do not have both laws will be required to spend 3 percent of highway funds for enhanced safety programs.

Mr. Speaker, many States have done the right thing to protect the lives and health and pocketbooks of their citizens. The rest of the States need strong encouragement to do the same. We should not let the few who complain that seat belts and helmets are cumbersome force us to bury another generation of our young.

A TRIBUTE TO REVEREND JOHN J. McVEIGH

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 16, 1991

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding member of the Las Vegas community. Father John J. McVeigh is currently the pastor of St. Anne's Catholic Church and is being honored by Bishop Gorman High School for his many years of service to Gorman and to the entire community. This honor is bestowed upon him not only for his work in the Las Vegas community but also for the incredible career he has led both here and abroad.

Father McVeigh was raised in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1944 to 1949 and was discharged with the rating of yeoman first class. In 1949, he began studies in philosophy and theology at the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels at Niagara University in western New York.

His long career of service to Nevada began when he was ordained at the diocese of Reno on March 1, 1958. His assignments as an assistant pastor took him to St. Thomas Aquinas Cathedral in Reno, St. Anne in Las Vegas, and Little Flower in Reno.

He continued his educations at Catholic University in Washington, DC and, in 1965, was conferred the master of social work degree.

Returning to Nevada, he served as the director of the Nevada Catholic Welfare Bureau in Reno from 1965 to 1970.

Father McVeigh may be best known, however, for his work in Vietnam with Catholic Relief Services from 1970 to 1975. During the final days of the United States presence in Vietnam, the entire Nation heard of Father McVeigh's refusal to be evacuated to safety and leave his staff behind. Later, Time Magazine wrote about Father McVeigh and one of the last Amercan embassy messages from Ambassador Graham Martin to the White House.

It read:

Saigon flash to relief services, who will not leave without his Vietnamese staff, who he knows will be persecuted . . . how will the President explain to Bishop Swanstrom, U.S. head of CRS, or Father McVeigh's great and good friend Cardinal Cooke, why I left him? I repeat I need 30 sorties tonight. Please get them for me. Warm regards, Martin. Secret.

Needless to say he brought his staff safely out of Vietnam to the cheers of an admiring Nation.

Following the evacuation from Vietnam, his service with Catholic Relief Services continued as regional director for Asia and the Pacific until he was recalled to diocesan service as pastor of St. Anne, Las Vegas, in 1978.

Father McVeigh has been a whirlwind of activity and involvement in southern Nevada and in the world. His service to our world community is unquestionable. It is fitting that one who has done so much is honored for his work with that which is most important to all of us—our children. It is our children for whom Father McVeigh has been a shining example as he has lent his guiding hand, at Gorman High School.

I urge my fellow Members of Congress to join me in honoring this fine man for the contributions he has made throughout a lifetime of service. We look forward to his continued service.