

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

GIVE FAMILIES A BREAK

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, the American family has been put at risk by many forces attacking it. Unfortunately, the Federal Government has contributed more than its share in this attack.

The policies of the Federal Government have become so unfriendly toward the family, they reward those who destroy the family instead of those who work to preserve the family structure in American society.

The family serves as the basis for a sound and prosperous civilized society. It always has, and it always will. The Federal Government and America's future have tremendous stakes in strengthening the Nation's families. We all benefit from such a family-based civilization.

One particularly inequitable area that adversely affects the family is the tax burden. Soon after being elected to Congress, I introduced legislation to increase the personal exemption for dependents. In this Congress, I am cosponsoring the Tax Fairness for Families Act, which was introduced by my colleague, FRANK WOLF of Virginia.

This legislation will raise the personal exemption to \$3,500 for dependents under 18 years old from the current \$2,150. This is a modest increase. It would be about \$7,800 today if it were to be put at the same level as in 1948.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we must consider the impact on the family when we discuss and debate policy proposals. The time is now to make our laws and policies family-friendly.

I ask that two articles from today's Washington Times commentary section, one by Suzanne Fields and another by Gary Bauer, be printed in the RECORD. These excellent articles illustrate exactly the problem I have been discussing, and they present changes the Congress should act on immediately.

FAMILY BILL COMES DUE

(By Suzanne Fields)

The bill run up by militant feminists now is coming due, and we're telling the waiter to give the check to the kids. If the kids don't have valid plastic, send the check to the family at the next table.

After two decades of militant feminism, the conclusion is inescapable. The American family has radically declined.

"The family is under great cultural and fiscal attack today," says Rep. Frank R. Wolf, Virginia Republican. "Nearly every statistic on family well-being, from teen suicide rates to teen pregnancy, indicates that the family is in a downward spiral. Yet while children are more at risk, parents are pushed by financial pressures to spend less time with their children."

Not all of these dismal statistics can be laid at the feet of militant feminists, of course, but the conclusion is also inescapable that it was their rhetoric and influence over public policy, which has terrorized men who know better, that hastened the deterioration of family life.

The good news is that the silly rhetoric of the early days of the movement—"a woman needs a man like a fish needs a bicycle"—is becoming passe. Many feminists are embarrassed that such zaniness was once the defining feminist philosophy. They're no longer defining man as the enemy, nor is he irrelevant.

In fact, some feminists are joining conservatives in propounding a new rhetoric to influence public policy in a different way. They want to encourage a mother and a father to raise young children together—a cultural given in the 1950s, before divorce was "creative" and nobody's fault and before motherhood was, to use a few other descriptions, to make early feminist warriors blush, a "problem that has no name" and before home was considered a "comfortable concentration camp."

Phyllis Schlafly, the conservative activist, and Rep. Pat Schroeder, the liberal Democrat from Colorado, are certainly an odd couple, but they've joined hands to push for a major overhaul of the federal tax deductions for children. They're supporting tax incentives to make it easier for parents to hang on to the resources to properly raise their children.

The Tax Fairness for Families Act, sponsored by Mr. Wolf and Sen. Dan Coats, Indiana Republican, would increase the dependent exemption to \$3,500 or \$4,000 per child, up from the current \$2,150.

It's not a lot of money, but it's a beginning in the reorganization of priorities that have become badly skewed. Measured in real dollars as a proportion of family income, the \$600 tax exemption of 1948 would be worth \$7,800 per dependent child in 1991.

Almost every poll tells us that mothers of young children would like to spend more time at home with them. Liberal feminists, who have until now stressed individual rights of women over the collective needs of the family, are getting that message, too. We're hearing less about women who work because they want to, more about women who work because they have to.

More money in their pockets would alleviate some of the stress on families, a leading cause for divorce, and enable mothers of young children to work less and have more family time.

Not long ago researchers asked 1,500 schoolchildren, "What do you think makes a happy family?" There were no hints about designer sneakers, record albums, television sets or Mommy's work. Most of them had a simple answer: "Doing things together."

Maybe even teaching a fish to ride a bicycle.

BUILT-IN TAX BIAS AGAINST CHILDREN

(By Gary Bauer)

The federal tax code is riddled with all sorts of anti-family biases, inequities and quirks. Some of these favor rich kids. Others

favor poor kids. Almost all disadvantage middle-income children, especially those with parents who strike a good balance between meeting work and family responsibilities.

As a consequence, it is possible for some low-income mothers with out-of-wedlock children to receive \$5 in tax-related cash transfers for every \$1 in tax benefits claimed by some median-income married couples with children. (And this does not even take into consideration food stamps, welfare payments, nutrition benefits, day-care assistance, Pell grants and other government services for low-income families.) Likewise, it is possible for some couples earning \$100,000 a year to receive more than \$8 in child-based tax savings for every \$1 claimed by some median-income families.

Despite all of the talk these days about tax "fairness," official Washington has given little attention to five serious inequities in the tax treatment of families.

The bias against children. The tax code views children today more as a consumption item (like, say, a speedboat, a Persian rug or a case of Chardonnay) than a socially beneficial private investment (like, say, an individual retirement account of the United Negro College Fund). This has not always been so.

In fact, the income-tax burden on a median-income family of four has risen 150 percent since the mid-'50s, while remaining fairly constant for childless couples and single taxpayers. The erosion in the value of the tax exemption for dependents is the primary reason for this increase. The exemption, which adjusts tax liability to account for differences in family size, is the tax code's way of acknowledging that raising children is both socially desirable and expensive.

If the exemption shielded from taxation the same proportion of annual income in 1991 as it did in 1948, a median-income family today would be able to exempt roughly \$7,800 per dependent child. Instead, it can shield only \$2,150.

The bias against middle-income families. Since families with different incomes are taxed at different rates under a progressive income-tax system, the actual value of a \$2,150 exemption (which lowers taxable income) varies by tax bracket. A \$2,150 exemption generates \$667 in actual tax savings to upper-middle-income families in the 31-percent tax bracket, \$602 in tax savings to upper-middle-income families in the 28-percent tax bracket, and \$323 to middle- and lower-income families in the 15-percent tax bracket.

To offset this disparity, Congress has, in recent years, provided tax benefits to low-income families with children through the Earned Income Tax Credit. These benefits, which in 1991 offer families as much as \$1,600 for the first child, are limited to families with incomes well below \$22,000.

Thus, a child born to a middle-income family has a significantly lower "tax value" than one born to richer or poorer parents.

The bias against child-rearing. Crazy as it may seem, the tax code penalizes parents for spending time with their children by narrowly linking certain tax benefits to day-

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

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

care expenses. In fact, the Dependent Care Tax Credit and Dependent Care Assistance Plans are constructed in such a way that the more time a child spends in day care (and therefore, the higher the family's day-care expenses), the greater the tax benefits.

Although growing economic and cultural pressures make it difficult for some parents to spend as much time with children as they would like, tying tax benefits to day-care expenses makes matters worse. It penalizes parental efforts to maximize the amount of care they provide their children. This "parenting penalty" is especially egregious in view of the fact that families earning \$100,000 a year can claim tax benefits worth up to \$1,925 for day-care expenses, while families earning \$30,000 a year that care for their own children receive no comparable benefit. Zero.

Ultimately, linking tax benefits to day-care expenses would be legitimate only if paid day care were indisputably better for young children than unpaid care by a family member. But the current debate among child-development experts is not over whether day care has an overall positive effect on child development; it is instead over whether, or to what degree, substitute care has an overall negative effect on children's physical health, social development and psychological well-being. Accordingly, tax benefits that favor day care over parental care should be replaced by benefits available to all families with young children.

The bias against low-income two-parent families. Under current law, the wage supplement offered to low-income families with children through the earned income-tax credit does not distinguish between married-couple and single-parent households. Consequently, a two-parent, one-child family with no tax liability receives no greater benefit than a one-parent, one-child family. This policy fails to recognize that marriage is the No. 1 escape route out of poverty and welfare dependency.

The bias against simplicity. Not only has the value of pro-child tax benefits eroded in recent years, but the increasing complexity of the tax code deters some families from claiming all of the tax benefits to which they are entitled. This is particularly true for low-income families, who are often unaware of pro-child benefits like the earned income-tax credit.

To correct these five anti-family tax biases, Congress could overhaul the income tax treatment of families with children and consolidate all existing tax mechanisms into a tax credit worth \$1,800 for preschool children and \$1,200 for children ages 6 and up.

Or it could work within the existing tax structure and make piece-meal changes. For example, Rep. Frank Wolf, Virginia Republican, and Sen. Daniel Coats, Indiana Republican, have introduced legislation to combat the bias against children by increasing the dependent tax exemption to \$3,500. Other members of Congress are putting together an expansion of the Young Child Tax Credit, which would address the biases against child-rearing, middle-income taxpayers and simplicity.

Whatever strategy Congress adopts, tax fairness for families is long overdue. Rather than concocting new ways to raid the family pocketbook, it is time for members of Congress to find ways to let parents keep more of the money they earn. Fairer tax laws—and stronger families—are apt to be the result.

WE IN NEW MEXICO CAN SHOW BUSH HOW TO CONSERVE ENERGY

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, in a recent article in the Albuquerque Tribune Mr. V.B. Price of New Mexico proposed that, rather than a topdown approach in the realm of energy policy, the issue should be tackled at the local level first. Decentralization would promote a rational energy strategy and pragmatic environmentalism, where the president centralized structure is prey to bureaucratic turf wars and solutions which might look good on paper, but are not tailored to the needs of individual areas. In addition, local energy policies give average citizens the chance to participate in designing the desired programs and in implementing the consensual result. I urge my colleagues to consider Mr. Price's observations and to make available to their constituents this strategy which empowers and challenges individuals to take charge of their own slice of the environment.

WE IN NEW MEXICO CAN SHOW BUSH HOW TO CONSERVE ENERGY
(By V.B. Price)

A politician and a political scientist in Vermont are proposing that their state experiment in creating a radically decentralized form of democracy. They believe American politics needs to be revitalized. A rebirth in citizenship, they hold, can only happen at the local level.

Perhaps a rebirth of pragmatic environmentalism and a rational energy strategy can only happen at a local level, too. And perhaps New Mexico is the state to do it.

In the light of President Bush's proposed National Energy Strategy—designed more for the 1950s than the 1990's—states and local governments seem to be the only entities with enough imagination to revive American's traditional values of conservation and environmental stewardship.

National energy policy, like national politics, seems ill equipped to deal with reality, so devoted has Washington become to its own cynical tricks of campaign propaganda, bureaucratic secrecy and optimistic lying.

The major virtue of political and environmental decentralization is that average citizens have a greater chance to intervene in the decisionmaking process. In fact, it is possible for them to take it over.

In Vermont, the Utne Reader reports, a Republican state representative, John McClaughry, and a political science professor, Frank Bryan, are calling for the creation of semi-independent political units called shires.

Smaller than counties and operated by a direct form of democracy, shires bring politics back to a human scale. The majority of state programs would be controlled by the shires. Vermont state government would concern itself largely with environmental and economic development matters.

A shire concept might not work in New Mexico. But when it comes to environmental and energy decentralization, I think the people of New Mexico know more about conservation and stewardship than the Bush administration ever will.

New Mexico is the state to bring energy policy back to a human scale.

We are a state of citizen environmentalists. Most of us here truly love the New Mexican land. We are pained by dirty air and water, by waste and conspicuous energy consumption. We understand the relationship between pollution and energy extravagance.

The failure of Bush's National Energy Strategy to conceive of much more than increased oil and gas production leaves the way open for New Mexico to offer an alternative policy of its own—a model for the nation which it could put into practice within its own borders first.

If there has ever been a politically right moment for a state to devise a model energy and environmental protection policy, now's the time in New Mexico.

The Legislature has a potential environmental majority Attorney General Tom Udall is an avowed environmental progressive, as is Land Commissioner Jim Baca. And Gov. Bruce King has the savvy and the conservation-oriented values to supply the political energy and willpower for such an endeavor.

Moreover, when Gov. King nominated Judy Espinosa for state environmental secretary, he gave New Mexico a competent, hard-nosed administrator with a fine track record as manager of the vehicle-emissions program in Albuquerque and Bernalillo County.

Everything's in place for the King administration to give New Mexico and the nation a true legacy of environmental innovation and common sense.

In my view, a New Mexico Energy Strategy should replace the Bush proposal. It should be based on revenue-producing conservation practices and environmental husbandry.

Such a strategy would be grounded in three simple operational principles:

First, conservation should always be linked to incentives of price and rebate—be it conservation of water, recyclable materials, energy or habitat. Conservation must not be the token gesture of the well-to-do. It should contribute to the financial stability of all New Mexicans.

Second, reclamation of polluted natural resources should be seen as an integral part of an energy conservation strategy, not as an unrelated sideline. The less one wastes, the less one pollutes and the more natural resources one has to conserve and judiciously put to use.

Third, conservation and resource husbandry must be seen as an ongoing revenue-producing opportunity. Conservation should not cost taxpayers money in the long run. It should save money and generate income by creating assets in quality of life, alternative energy resources, tourism and recyclables.

The spirit needed for a New Mexico Energy Strategy is seen clearly in the multitude of environmental and conservation bills proposed during the Legislature's 60-day session.

The New Mexico Conservation Voters Alliance lists the key issues before this session as including the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, radioactive waste transport, air quality, hazardous wastes, underground storage tanks, water quality, recycling, conservation education, conservation easements for wildlife habitats and a rapid rail proposal.

Two bills in particular—S72, the Environmental Protection Act, and S73, a "Truth-tellers' Protection Act"—could be useful for new citizen-based New Mexico conservation strategy.

S72 is a "citizen suit," bill, permitting citizens to legally confront polluters when local government does not. S73 protects whistleblowers who report environmental violations.

There are so many environmental bills before the Legislature that I think the governor should call a special session in the late spring and use the bills as the foundation from which to build a conservation strategy that every other state in the union could look to and put to use.

A TRIBUTE TO SHANE MEREDITH

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Shane Meredith, a brave young man from my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. I would like to take a moment to describe the incredible event for which this young man is so highly praised.

March 23, 1991, began as a typical Saturday for Shane Meredith and his father, John Meredith. Mr. Meredith and his son were on their usual father-son fishing outing on Pymatuning Lake when a great storm arose. Before they were able to reach land, their tiny fishing boat was capsized by the force of a great wind and heavy rain. It is estimated that the Merediths were struggling to retrieve their boat in the 40-degree water for approximately 35 minutes. During this time their body temperatures dropped 10 degrees and their muscles began to stiffen. John had been swept away from the boat and as his son tried to drag him back, John's life jacket became untied and he went under. Shane dove after his father and managed not only to pull him up, but strapped his life jacket back on and carried him back to the boat. Approximately one-half hour later, two fishermen spotted the capsized boat and rescued the men.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Shane Meredith for his quick thinking and his ability to stay calm during a life threatening situation. It is due to the courage and bravery of this exceptional young man that John Meredith is alive today. I would like to commend Shane for his heroism and express my gratitude on behalf of the entire community. It is truly an honor to represent this remarkable young man.

PUBLIC SERVANTS SHOULD SERVE THE PUBLIC

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, as I have said many times, we are fast becoming a government of, by, and for the bureaucrats instead of one that is of, by, and for the people.

While there are many good people in Government today, there are also many who seem to forget that it is Government service—that they are in office to serve and help the people, and not there just to show how much authority they have or how powerful they are.

There are many bureaucrats today who seem to be out to get people rather than to help them. There is a real antibusiness atti-

tude in Government today which will ultimately do great damage to this Nation if it is not changed.

Also, there are very real problems caused by our civil service system—a system that does nothing for good, dedicated employees, but serves to protect lazy, incompetent ones.

At any rate, the abuses that can occur when Government employees become too powerful is pointed out in an article by Paul Craig Roberts, a columnist for the Washington Times, in an article entitled "Brass Ring of Public Service." I hope all my colleagues and others will read this very informative column.

BRASS RING OF PUBLIC SERVICE

Twentieth-century Americans have been propagandized into the naive view, contrary to our founders, that government serves the people's interest.

When we hear about the privileges of our rulers—such as the congressman who takes his woman friend on an 11-day, taxpayer-funded junket to the Middle East or the White House official who charges taxpayers \$27,000 flight expenses for a weekend of golf or skiing—we see them as examples of personal corruption and departure from the democratic norm. Perhaps the best way for Americans to dispel their naive trust is to observe democracy's new aristocrats in full-fledged action.

Despite the country's democracy, Brazilian government employees have become a true aristocracy. Once well-connected Brazilians grab the brass ring of public service, their material welfare knows no limits. Politicians and officials at all levels enjoy aristocratic prerogatives that would make a feudal lord blush. In addition to their regular salaries, Brazil's rulers receive bonuses and extra compensation that can more than double their pay. They are able to rent government mansions, complete with marble floors and heated swimming pools, for less than the poor pay to rent slum housing. State-run country clubs cater to their every whim, and luxurious official cars are at their disposal. President Fernando Collor de Mello's efforts to curb the privileges are stymied, because the ruling class has had the foresight to entrench its privileges into the law, obtaining "acquired rights" that are difficult to overturn.

The Brazilian press rages against the "maharajahs"—bureaucrats and politicians who carve out special privileges for themselves and enjoy phenomenal incomes at the expense of society. The Sao Paulo newspaper, *Jornal da Tarde*, recently reported that several hundred former government employees receive the equivalent of more than \$3,700 per month in retirement benefits, a huge sum in Brazil, with some receiving princely sums reaching \$56,000 per month—a king's fortune.

Jose Arnaldo Rossi, president of the Brazilian National Social Security Institute, told the newspaper that he is obliged to pay the fantastic pensions because the powerful bureaucrats have obtained judicial decisions enjoining their privileges in law. In his view, the only way to extinguish the privileged caste is to persuade the Congress to amend the Brazilian Constitution.

It seems unlikely that the Brazilian legislators, themselves members of the aristocracy, will act to eliminate privileges when the senators and representatives treat the federal budget like their own bank account. For example, in a country where public education is so bad that 25 percent of the population is illiterate, Brazilian legislators di-

vert government funds to pay for exclusive private schooling for their children.

According to newspaper reports, almost a fifth of the budget of the National Social Service Council, a welfare agency created to aid the poor, is spent to pay the tuition expenses of the children of congressmen and their friends and relatives at elite schools. Most of the rest supports a plethora of non-profit organizations run by members of Congress themselves or by their relatives and friends. For example, the Eva Candido Institute for Political and Social Development, named for the daughter of Delegate Raquel Candido of Rondonia state, reportedly functions as the congresswoman's campaign headquarters. The president of the National Social Service Council lamented that Congress renders him powerless even to account for the expenditures of the organization supposedly under his control.

In Brazil, members of the ruling class do not even have to work to obtain a hefty salary. Last month, the news magazine *Veja* reported that maharajah Antonio Rogerio Magri, minister of labor and social welfare, receives in addition to his regular monthly salary of \$4,000 another \$4,000 monthly from the Sao Paulo state electric company, Electropaulo. Although he left employ there 14 years ago, his career at Electropaulo has advanced five grades!

The difference between the rapacity of Brazil's rulers and our own is a matter of diminishing degree. The audacity of the U.S. Congress to vote itself six-figure salaries—four times higher than the median American income—and the right to convert campaign funds ranging upward of \$1 million into their personal wealth—shows an attitude similar to that of Brazil's democratic aristocrats, such as Luiz Gonzaga Mendes de Barros, procurator-general of the Legislative Assembly of Alagoas state, who told the news magazine *Veja*, "There is nothing wrong with a public official who wants to live well. . . . To be a maharajah is a way of life."

INTERIM REPORT ON ELECTIONS IN EL SALVADOR

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, the lawyers' exchange for justice is a joint project of the nongovernmental Human Rights Commission of El Salvador and the Central American Refugee Center in Washington, DC. In early March a team of LEX lawyers traveled to El Salvador to act as international observers during the elections. The LEX group were able to travel freely throughout the country, met with representatives of the five largest parties, with U.S. Embassy officials, representatives of popular organizations, and members of the repopulated communities in Chalatenango and Morazan. I urge my colleagues to read the LEX preliminary report, as the number of social, political and economic difficulties which will require attention for truly free and fair elections in the future will need to be considered by the United States Congress before more aid to El Salvador is authorized:

INTERIM REPORT ON THE 1991 GENERAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS IN EL SALVADOR

On March 1st 1991, a delegation from Lawyers' Exchange for Justice travelled to El

Salvador to observe the General Assembly elections. The objective of the delegation was to determine whether existing conditions in El Salvador were adequate to permit free and fair elections which could contribute to a negotiated peace in that country. For sixteen days members of the delegation travelled throughout the country to meet with representatives of the five main political parties, U.S. Embassy officials, representatives of a number of popular organizations, and members of "repopulated" communities in Chalatenango and Morazán. While this round of elections was particularly important for a number of reasons including the seriousness of the current negotiation process, the electoral reforms instituted by the Interparty Commission, and the landmark FMLN decision not to boycott or disrupt the voting, the findings of the delegation raise serious questions concerning electoral freedom under the current administration. The following is a preliminary report highlighting problems which should be remedied to ensure truly democratic elections in the future. The report addresses three major areas of concern: (1) Pre-Election Violence and Intimidation; (2) Systematic Irregularities on Election Day; (3) Post-Electoral Fraud.

(1) PRE-ELECTION VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION

Each of the party representatives we spoke to, with the exception of the ARENA party and the Party of National Conciliation (PCN),¹ expressed concern about the tense political climate and its effect on the voting. The party representatives were also joined by the popular organizations and members of the repopulated communities in accusing the ARENA government of a deliberate policy of intimidation and repression orchestrated to limit the support for the opposition. While the Christian Democratic Party also complained of harassment from the FMLN and intimidation of its supporters in Eastern El Salvador, such instances were not recognized as problematic to the extent of the government party policy.

Among the examples of intimidation attributed to the ARENA party are the following:

The brutal murder of UDN candidate Ignacio Heriberto Aristedes Robles Garcia and his wife, Vilma del Rosario Palacios de Robles on February 21st, shortly after giving a critical TV interview;

The shooting of UDN activist Blanca Mirna Benavides Mendoza while hanging propaganda on March 6th; eye witness accounts say the shooting was perpetrated by ARENA party members;

The burning of the newspaper El Diario Latino, the only paper giving coverage to the opposition parties; previously the paper had been accused of FMLN affiliation;

The destruction by grenade of Usulután office of the opposition party Convergencia Democrata on January 31, 1991;

The February 3rd ransacking of the Santa Ana office of the MNR (one of the three parties belonging to the Convergencia Democrata) by paramilitary groups who accused the activists of being FMLN supporters;

¹The PCN is the party which, after losing the elections to a broad opposition coalition (UNO) in the 1970's, rejected the election results and named a military leader as President. Their complete disrespect for the electoral process caused widespread frustration and ultimately led to the civil war which began in 1979. Not of small importance is the fact that the civilian faction of this military party later formed a new party with many of the same values; the new party is known as ARENA.

Military intervention in campaigning including door to door pressure against voting for opposition parties in Usulután and the use of military vehicles for the purpose of displaying ARENA emblems at a party rally in Mejicanos;

Military harassment of suspected opposition supporters including an incident in Chalatenango where some of the peasants were told that some warned that the Atlacatl Battalion would know who they voted for;

Large scale military operations in Chalatenango and Morazán in which both Guarjila and San Jose las Flores communities were subjected to mortar fire, injuring at least four residents on March 7th; and

Threats of unemployment for workers in state ministries who failed to support the ARENA party.

(2) SYSTEMATIC IRREGULARITIES OF ELECTION DAY

Although the ominous events preceding the election left in question the openness of the political climate reflected by a poll showing nearly three-quarters of Salvadorans questioned were afraid to express their political preferences,² the opposition parties nonetheless participated and the FMLN did not disrupt the elections. Unfortunately for the opposition parties however, the election day itself was rife with anomalies and evidence of fraud. Below is a partial list of our findings:

Polling booths were often placed in front of the reception table and offered little or no privacy for the voter. In Suchitoto, Cuscatlán Department, when a member of our delegation suggested that the polls be moved against the wall to insure privacy, the official in charge (an ARENA party member) decided such a move was unnecessary because he himself would not be intimidated to vote for the party of his choice;

Also in Suchitoto, the closing act in which the vote count is listed had been signed by the members of one of the polling tables prior to the counting of the votes; when the question was raised as to how it could be signed before knowing the final tally, the response was that it didn't matter because the ARENA party official had to review them all anyway;

In Ilobasco, Cabañas Department, poll watchers of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) informed us that various people who arrived to vote had been told that their names had already been stamped as having voted;

Also in Ilobasco, voting at one of the tables was suspended because it was discovered that there were two ARENA party members administering the process;

In Tenancingo, Cuscatlán Department, an observer of the Nationalist Democratic Union (UDN) informed us that ARENA party members from other municipalities were voting in that jurisdiction with the help of the ARENA party members in charge of the polling tables; while he was speaking to us he was interrupted by a well dressed man in dark sunglasses who accused him of lying. Shortly after, an observer from the Convergencia Democrata confirmed the UDN accusation, but said that they feared the possible consequences of alerting us to the fraud;

In San Pedro, Cuscatlán Department, the ARENA poll watchers were actively involved in the final counting of the ballots and were

²Instituto Universitario de Opinión Pública, Universidad Católica, poll of January 12-26, 1991.

participating in preparing the final closing act of the polling table;

Also in San Pedro, a number of extra ballots had been signed and stamped by the President of one of the polling tables; when questioned about the ballots the observers were told that it would be taken care of later and that the members of the table were too busy to talk;

In San Francisco Gotera, Morazán Department, ARENA party members reportedly let party members vote twice and would not allow the Convergencia delegate to participate in the counting of the ballots;

Members of Segundo Montes city told us that in San Francisco Gotera Colonel Ochoa Perez arrived and declared that people who had registered but had not received their carnets could not vote even if they had their receipt, despite the fact that one day earlier a decision had been made to allow such people to vote;

Also in San Francisco Gotera, a Convencia Democrata vigilante from the Segundo Montes Community was captured by the 4th Military Department upon leaving the polling place; he was interrogated and humiliated for voting for the Convergencia and was set free about 8:30 p.m. after the intervention of the OAS;

In Villa Dolores, one of the polling stations was inexplicably moved without notice and when the members of the Christian Democratic party arrived to take their place at the polling tables, they were told that their seats had already been filled; and

All polling places we attended there were reports of people with carnets being unable to find their names on the lists—a phenomena which members of the opposition parties said was technical fraud intended to keep their supporters from voting.

(3) POST-ELECTORAL FRAUD

Since the elections, evidence of fraud has increased and the credibility of the results have decreased. Dr. Ruben Zamora of the Convergencia Democrata appeared at a press conference with a number of ballots that had been marked for the Convergencia but discarded in San Salvador, and representatives of the Christian Democratic party showed us discarded ballots they had found in San Miguel. They also reported that in a number of the Junta Departamentales, the boxes containing the counted results had been opened and were recounted and altered, and that in San Gerardo, San Miguel Department, the Municipal Electoral Directorate was comprised only of ARENA members. Also in San Miguel, one of the polling places had been moved without notice from Villa Dolores to Sensuntepeque and when the members of the Christian Democratic Party arrived to be accredited to work at the polling booths, they were told by ARENA party officials that other people had already been accredited. Finally, the representatives we met with from the UDN also claimed that the PCN had prepared a number of marked ballots with the intention of substituting them for CD votes in order to place third in the voting. The tallying of the votes was also prolonged to such an extent that the credibility of the final results have become have been significantly diminished.

CONCLUSIONS

The increased climate of repression prior to the elections, coupled with violations of the electoral code, problems with voter registration, and the overwhelming evidence of fraud bring into question the validity of the elections and the desire of the ARENA government to bring an end to the armed con-

flict in El Salvador. Based on our findings, it seems apparent that the ARENA government is as yet intransigent to serious participation of opposition parties and therefore the elections are not likely to be considered a viable alternative to armed conflict. While the opposition parties were able to win a few seats in the Legislative Assembly, the support they received in spite of the bad faith efforts of the ARENA party should be considered a manifestation of the overwhelming desire for peace rather than a reflection of a legitimate democratic election. The General Assembly elections raise serious questions regarding the value of continued support for the government of El Salvador and highlight the need for serious debate among members of the U.S. Congress regarding additional aid.

A TRIBUTE TO DAVID DEILY

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to David Deily of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. I would like to commend David for his new found interest in environmental cleanup.

David Deily, age 13, is a student at Mineral Ridge Middle School in Middle Ridge, OH. David is involved in a number of organizations, including the local Boy Scout chapter, troop No. 85, in which he has earned the rank of first class scout. Troop No. 85 holds its weekly meeting at the Lady of Lebanon National Shrine in North Jackson, OH. To earn the Boy Scout star rank, David must fulfill the requirements of a service project of his choice. Aware of the many environmental problems facing our Nation today, David Deily believes that cleaning up the environment would be an ideal community service project.

David began picking up trash along side Salt Springs Road near his home in Mineral Ridge. He has collected 13 bags of refuse to date and has sorted out the recyclable materials such as glass for separate pick up. Of the 13 bags of refuse, 440 pounds were glass materials which were sent for recycling at the local plant in Niles, OH.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize David Deily for his outstanding service and contribution to the local community. It is an honor to represent this dedicated, hard working young man.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST PROZAC

HON. JAMES A. McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, humanity's struggle with mental illness has taken many forms. Centuries ago, mental disorders were regarded as witchcraft or demonic possession. Later they were considered untreatable handicaps whose victims had to be separated from society. Still later, psychotherapy and inpatient treatment brought real help to many people.

More recently, as we have learned more about the organic and chemical aspects of mental illness, we have developed effective medications that allow more people to live in the community as they get well.

Psychotropic drugs have brought major advances in the treatment of mental illness. Their use has permitted the treatment of many conditions outside institutions. But they have also brought unintended consequences, like massive deinstitutionalization without adequate community services, and the side-effects of some of the drugs themselves on some patients.

We still have much to learn about providing treatment and services to the mentally ill. Psychotropic drugs are not a cure-all, and they are not right for everyone at all times. Researchers, manufacturers, and physicians must always be cautious in their expectations, and in the way they communicate those expectations. But we cannot let irrational fear keep beneficial treatment from those who need it.

That is why the campaign by the so-called "Church of Scientology, against Prozac" and other psychiatric treatments, is so disturbing. Prozac, a medication used by 3.5 million Americans, has been proven effective in treating depression, in clinical trials conducted at the University of Washington and elsewhere. Like any drug, it must be prescribed with caution, and only in appropriate cases. I am inserting in the RECORD an article by Thomas M. Burton, from the Wall Street Journal of April 19, 1991, describing the effects of this attack on Prozac.

Mr. Speaker, there was a time when mental illness was defined in religious terms. We call that period the Dark Ages. Today, religious leaders of all faiths recognize mental illness for what it is, and call for compassion, understanding, and service to those who suffer from it. It would be cruel if the false claims of a pretended religion were to deprive thousands of beneficial treatment:

MEDICAL FLAP—ANTI-DEPRESSION DRUG OF ELI LILLY LOSES SALES AFTER ATTACK BY SECT

(By Thomas M. Burton)

INDIANAPOLIS.—L. Ron Hubbard, the late founder of the Church of Scientology, long harbored a profound and obsessive hatred for psychiatrists, who, he declared, were "chosen as a vehicle to undermine and destroy the West."

Five years after Mr. Hubbard's death, Scientologists are still waging war on psychiatry. The quasi-religious/business/paramilitary organization's latest target is Prozac, the nation's top-selling medicine for severe depression. The group is calling it a "killer drug" that drives people to murder or suicide. Its tactics include scores of condemnatory mailings and press releases, going on the talk-show circuit and lobbying with Congress and the Food and Drug Administration to ban Prozac.

To the dismay of some doctors and the drug's manufacturer, Indianapolis-based Eli Lilly & Co., the campaign has had some success. Although Prozac's sales are huge, its share of the antidepressant market has slipped to 21% from 25% last July.

PUBLIC-HEALTH PROBLEM

"The public's fear of Prozac as a result of this campaign has itself become a poten-

tially serious public health problem as people stay away from treatment," says Jerrold Rosenbaum, a Harvard psychiatry professor.

Moreover, the Scientologists' arguments are being repeated in courts of law. In about a dozen cases pending around the nation, defense lawyers are arguing that their clients shouldn't be held responsible for any crimes because they were taking the drug. In five criminal cases already decided, however, the defendants were convicted. In addition, more than 50 civil suits related to violence allegedly induced by Prozac are pending against Eli Lilly; none have been resolved.

Lilly says it hasn't any evidence that the drug can turn patients either murderous or suicidal, but Prozac, like all antidepressants, does have side effects, including nervousness and sleeplessness. For many people, it is by far the easiest antidepressant to tolerate and doesn't leave the user feeling drugged or sleepy, as other antidepressants tend to do. And it has been known to dramatically relieve depression and improve the lives of some patients.

GOING OFF THE MEDICINE

Yet at the St. Vincent Stress Center in Indianapolis, severely depressed patients were frightened enough by one Scientology official's remarks on television to stop taking the medication, only to deteriorate rapidly. "I have people coming off Prozac, and some of them are ending up in the hospital," says Paul Riley, the medical director. "I'm very angry about this. Somebody's going to end up dead from coming off the medicine," Dr. Riley says.

For Lilly, the Scientologists' campaign poses special problems. The company is very conservative. Lilly rarely seeks publicity and, with most of its drugs sold by prescription, it isn't used to marketing to the public.

Lilly also is vulnerable because of problems with two earlier products. It was one of several companies that sold DES, a drug blamed for an abnormal incidence of cancer in women whose mothers took it to avoid miscarriage. And in 1985, it pleaded guilty to 25 misdemeanor charges for failing to inform federal officials of four deaths and six illnesses after patients took Oraflex, an anti-arthritis medication.

COMPANY'S POSITION

Nevertheless, Lilly feels strongly that Prozac is safe. Leigh Thompson, the company's top medical official, says: "It's a demoralizing revelation to watch 20 years of solid research by doctors and scientists shouted down in 20-second sound bites by Scientologists and lawyers."

Lilly researchers first synthesized Prozac, known medically as fluoxetine hydrochloride in 1972. The drug didn't hit the U.S. market until 1988, partly because Lilly had never made an antidepressant before and management didn't push its development. Now, Prozac has become crucial to the company: its sales, despite the late 1990 dropoff, were up 116% to \$777 million last year. It is Lilly's No. 2 product, trailing only the antibiotic Ceclor, and many analysts predict that this year Prozac will top \$1 billion. Pfizer, Inc. and SmithKline Beecham PLC have chemically comparable antidepressants that are on sale in Britain but not yet in the U.S.

The attack on Prozac is only the latest battle in Scientology's war against psychiatry. Mr. Hubbard was a Nebraska-born science-fiction writer who, after a stint in the Navy, took to calling himself "commodore." His best-selling book, "Dianetics," led to creation of the group.

Mr. Hubbard's hatred of psychiatry may have sprung in part from the fact that "the

mental-health community early on rejected" his ideas, suggests Cynthia Kisser, executive director of the Cult Awareness Network. He also realized, she contends, that "the best recruits were people whose problems were not being solved by the mental-health profession. These people might buy into Scientology." Church officials didn't respond to phone calls seeking comment.

Scientists' central belief is that human beings have a soul-like entity called a "thetan" that is perfect and travels from galaxy to galaxy. Their goal is to help their thetans get rid of something called engrams—essentially, bad memories.

To this end, Scientology developed a lie-detector-like device called an E-meter, which is used to treat mental problems often at hundreds of dollars per session. Psychiatrists consider these "treatments" quackery. In 1984, the Internal Revenue Service successfully challenged the tax-exempt status of the Church of Scientology of California, then the mother church, arguing that it was more business than church. Scientology boasts of having millions of members, but the Cult Awareness Network and former Scientologists put the number closer to 12,000.

In recent years, the Citizens Commission on Human Rights, a Scientology-founded group, lambasted Ritalin, a Ciba-Geigy Corp. drug for hyperactive children. Last year the group, many of whose members have "Psychiatry Kills" stickers on their cars, alerted church members that some favorable press coverage of Prozac was "a declaration of war" that "cannot go unanswered."

"Psychiatrists are in their way," asserts Dennis Erlich, a former Scientologist minister. "Scientology is a serious conspiracy to derail psychiatry, pharmaceutical companies, and so on." He notes the group's paramilitary nature: Some members have military ranks, wear Navy-style uniforms and can be judged for offenses against the church by military-style tribunals.

A MINISTER'S OBSERVATIONS

Sanford Block, a college dropout and Scientologist minister who serves as executive director of the Citizens Commission, says his group isn't run by the church but is mostly staffed by church members. He says he became convinced that psychiatry kills after noticing that "there's an enormously high rate of suicide for people who leave mental institutions" and that "a large portion of mass murderers had been psychiatric failures first."

In attacking Prozac, Scientologists often cite a 1989 mass murder at the Standard Grave printing plant in Louisville, Ky. They say Joseph Wesbecker, who killed eight co-workers, wounded 12 and then shot himself to death, was "turned psychotic" by Prozac. On a recent Phil Donahue Show on NBC, Dennis Clarke, president of the Citizens Commission, characterized Mr. Wesbecker as a man who before Prozac "had no history of violence" and "didn't have an argument on the job for 32 years." Mr. Block, the Scientology minister, adds in an interview, "There was no evidence about any threats" made by Mr. Wesbecker against co-workers or bosses before taking Prozac.

That is far from the truth. In fact, Mr. Wesbecker was for years a tragically tormented man who tried to commit suicide at least 12 times. During a period when he wasn't taking Prozac, he was diagnosed as a borderline personality, regularly talked about killing his bosses (according to nine separate witnesses who talked to the police), bought the guns he eventually used—includ-

ing an AK-47 assault rifle—and went to a gun range to practice. He even bragged about his plans to kill his bosses to a man who came to his house regarding some tile work.

The Scientologists' anti-Prozac material often assumes that any criminal who takes the drug must have committed his crimes because of it. "The numbers of persons who have been driven or are being driven suicidal or homicidal by Prozac is astronomical," one press release says.

SOME SUICIDES INEVITABLE

But the number of people on Prozac exceeds 3.5 million, more than the population of Chicago, where hundreds of people commit murder or suicide every year. And Frederick K. Goodwin, the U.S. government's top psychiatrist and an authority on depression, says it wouldn't be surprising over time to see thousands of suicides among more than three million depressive patients. "For many," Dr. Goodwin says, "Prozac has truly been a miracle, the first medication to rescue them from the living hell we call depression."

Often, the Scientologists' campaign has involved taking a seed of truth and then stretching it. In February 1990, Martin Telcher, a psychiatry professor at Harvard medical school, wrote that six of his mental patients had "serious" suicidal thoughts while on Prozac. Five had previous suicidal tendencies, but Dr. Telcher said these new "obsessive and violent" notions had strengthened. He estimated that the side effect occurred in 3.5% of his patients on Prozac.

However, he adds in an interview that he doesn't think it fair to extrapolate that percentage to all patients using the drug. Harvard's Dr. Rosenbaum and colleagues surveyed records of more than 1,000 patients on Prozac and found no tendencies such as those described by Dr. Telcher. Yet the Scientology group extrapolated from Dr. Telcher's limited report to conclude that "up to 140,000 people in the United States have become violent and suicidal by Prozac" and "can explode any moment without provocation."

Dr. Telcher says the Scientologists' use of his paper is "absolutely irresponsible." He says they are twisting his research "to advance their purpose, which is to destroy psychiatry." He considers Prozac, used properly, safe and helpful.

Despite their credibility problems, the Scientologists have little trouble obtaining publicity for their cause. For instance, last year, numerous newspapers ran articles saying Scientologists had petitioned the FDA to ban Prozac on the ground that it prompts thoughts of suicide. One such article quoted Mr. Block of the Citizens Commission as saying, "Persons who were never depressed in their lives are going onto Prozac and suddenly wanting to kill themselves."

Likewise, the Smyth County News in Marion, Va., ran an article that appeared to come straight from a Scientologist press release. "A nationwide warning has been issued on the psychiatric antidepressant drug Prozac cautioning that the drug can generate intense, violent suicidal thoughts and can push unsuspecting users of the drug to commit murder," the article said. It contained no response from Lilly or any psychiatrists.

Linda White, the Virginia paper's editor, says such press releases often get printed because small newspapers, including hers, "don't have the resources to check out all press releases."

Psychiatrists say they can't rule out the possibility of a few dangerous side effects

with Prozac or any drug. A Yale-New Haven Hospital study in 1990 found some suicidal thoughts among obsessive-compulsive adolescents taking Prozac. But many psychiatrists prescribe it for hundreds of patients without problems, and scattered incidents hardly bear out Scientologists' allegations that "psychiatrists have destroyed thousands of lives" with Prozac.

Far more common are experiences such as those of Jill Silver, a 56-year-old artist and grandmother from Wynnewood, Pa. In the past five years, panic attacks associated with moderate depression forced her to run out of restaurants—and out of her job. In January, she "bottomed out," crying incessantly and constantly needing her husband or a relative with her. "I'd become a baby again," she says.

Her doctor prescribed Prozac. Gradually, over four weeks, with therapy and the support of her family, she improved substantially. Now she is counseling the mentally ill at a crisis hot-line center.

CLINICAL TRIALS RESULTS

To fight the Scientologists, Lilly is taking the unusual step of publishing results from clinical trials conducted before Prozac entered the U.S. market. The results, compiled by doctors unaffiliated with Lilly on 3,065 depressed patients, show a lower tendency toward suicidal thinking with Prozac than with other antidepressants, or with the starch capsules given to a control group. Neither doctors nor patients were told what was in the capsules.

After the Scientologists' attack began, David Wheadon, a Lilly psychiatrist, met with European suicide experts to explore whether the company missed something significant in these tests. Dr. Thompson, Lilly's chief physician, also met with four psychiatrists who scrutinized its findings. Inside and outside the company, psychiatrists concluded that nothing in the clinical trials linked suicidal thinking—common in depression patients—to Prozac.

Lilly also sent out "Dear Doctor" letters about all this. And last January, the company convened its 1,700 U.S. salespeople and urged them to tell any concerned doctors about the clinical-trial results and discuss the Scientologists' campaign.

But that campaign has been effective in frightening Prozac patients. Watching a recent Donahue talk show on which Mr. Clarke and others blamed the Louisville killings on Prozac were 21 severely depressed patients at Oakville-Trafalgar Memorial Hospital near Toronto. Some had been hospitalized after trying to slit their wrists; some were then put on Prozac.

As they heard Mr. Wesbecker described as "your average nice Joe" turned killer by Prozac, the patients became distraught, some hysterically so. Doctors and nurses had to lead them out of the hospital's day room. It took three days for Robbie Thompson, the chief of psychiatry, and his staff to calm many of them.

"I'm all for looking at both sides of the coin," Dr. Thompson says, "but this just isn't right. How this has been allowed to go this far is beyond me."

STUDENTS OPINIONS ON HOW TO
REDUCE OUR DEPENDENCE ON
FOREIGN OIL

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege every year to sponsor jointly with schools in the Sixth Congressional District an essay contest featuring the works of numerous young people.

This year's contest elicited more than 130 entries directed to the question of what we might do, both as individuals and as a nation, to reduce our dependence on foreign oil.

In reading some of the winning essays, two of which are featured here, I was very heartened by the time and thought that was invested in these projects.

Bensenville, IL, resident Rubina Hadi-Tabassum, a senior at Fenton High School placed first among high school seniors with her essay, which described how the United States could rapidly develop and market methanol as an alternative to gasoline.

In her winning junior division essay, eighth-grader Mary Sessa of Addison, IL, suggested more diligent conservation practices, including use of more fuel-efficient automobiles, further development of atomic energy sources, development of electric automobiles, and more widespread use of propane gas autos. Mary attends St. Joseph School in Addison.

Please permit me to add my heartfelt congratulations to these and the other participants who took the time to research, write, and edit their papers. A special note of thanks also to Mrs. Vivian Turner, former principal of Blackhawk Junior High School, who coordinates this event.

I commend the following two well-written essays to my colleagues for their consideration:

HOW CAN THE UNITED STATES BECOME LESS
DEPENDENT ON FOREIGN OIL?

(By Mary Sessa)

In order for the United States to reduce its dependence on foreign oil, it must improve in the following areas: 1. It must do more to conserve energy. 2. It must develop alternate sources of energy. 3. It must further develop its existing energy sources.

There are many ways that the United States could conserve energy. We could have stricter laws mandating more fuel efficient automobiles. If the average auto in the United States got only three miles more per gallon of gasoline, the country would save over 10 percent of all gasoline used. In the northeast area of the United States many people have old, inefficient, oil burning furnaces. Replacing these furnaces with fuel efficient devices that burn natural gas would save millions of barrels of oil daily in the winter season. Air conditioning use could be curtailed in public buildings. Airlines could analyze their flights and eliminate those flights that serve few passengers. Those few passengers could be handled by other airlines or by other flights on the same airline. These few suggestions alone would help reduce our dependence on foreign oil.

In the area of alternative energy sources there are many available. Some are being worked on today. For example, engineers at Ford, Chrysler and General Motors are devel-

oping electric automobiles. These automobiles would not only save gasoline but they would be pollution free. Since electric autos can only go about 100 miles between battery charges, engineers are developing hybrid autos that use electric power when driving in the city, and gasoline power when driving on the highway. Geothermal power should also be developed in the United States. France and Italy have been using geothermal power for many years. Geothermal power is generated by drawing heat from the Earth and using it to boil water, creating steam which drives generators to produce electricity. Solar power can be used to heat homes. Ethanol and methanol can be mixed with gasoline to generate power for cars, trucks, and buses. Propane gas powered autos and trucks are widely used in the United States, if more propane "gas stations" were available we could have more propane powered vehicles.

The United States must develop its existing oil reserves. Oil companies must be given incentives to invest in exploration for oil and natural gas. New technologies must be developed to extract oil that remains deep in existing wells. Environmentally safe methods must be devised to produce oil from offshore wells. This country has a tremendous quantity of oil locked in shale rock in the west. If technology could be developed to free this oil cheaply, America would be totally energy independent. The United States also has large reserves of coal. In World War II Germany produced gasoline from coal by a process called coal gasification. If we could find efficient ways to produce gasoline from coal we could greatly reduce our dependence on foreign oil. This country could also produce far more power from atomic energy than it does now. If ways can be found to safely dispose of the nuclear waste products produced in a reactor, nuclear power would greatly help reduce our dependence on foreign oil.

Through a combination of conservation, alternative fuels, and development of new technologies, America could become energy independent in the next twenty years.

IF YOU WERE THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY,
WHICH PROGRAMS WOULD YOU RECOMMEND
TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS TO LESS-
EN OUR DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTED OIL

(By Rubina Hadi-Tabassum)

THE NEW ALTERNATIVE

The future is forever questionable and inevitable. What the human race decides to do today shapes all futures, good or bad, tomorrow. In order to build a stable future for the hopes of tomorrow, society must resolve the pressing problems of today. Homelessness, poverty, racism, and drugs are all but a few of the problems facing this nation. The United States of America must overcome these obstacles or else it will slowly perish to a memory, washed away by the tide of the future. There lies, however, a graver crisis that I have not yet mentioned. This problem I address affects every individual of this nation, day after day, year after year. It is buried beneath the arid desert, shaped by severing heat and extreme pressures. This organic threat has metamorphosized from various forms of ocean plant life to black gold: petroleum.

Petroleum is often known as crude oil as it comes to the surface, either by fissures naturally gouged in the earth, or by the steel drills of oil barons. The U.S. is the number one world consumer of crude oil averaging 6,323.6 million barrels, used in 1989 alone. About 12.3 percent of that oil comes from in-

dividual Arab nations, 23.8 percent from OPEC, and 41.6 percent from other international countries. The rest of the oil budget, about 22.3 percent was provided by the U.S.'s own oil reserves. All in all there is a 77.7 percent dependency upon foreign oil, a 7 percent rise from 1988. The United States is economically and socially dependent upon foreign oil. Oil in the U.S. is mostly converted into gasoline, diesel fuel, and kerosene. These fuels are all used for transportation purposes. The rate at which the percentage of oil used for transportation is growing is quite alarming. Each time you start your car or truck, and each time you voyage on a plane or ship, you are contributing to the 62.9 percent of oil consumed by transportation alone. The other 37.1 percent of oil is used for either heating fuels, industrial usage, or for electrical utilities. The large quantity of oil consumed by this nation must be either drastically reduced or eliminated by other alternatives.

"There is no longer much argument with the conclusion that U.S. resources of conventional oil will be depleted by the year 2000 * * *", Earl T. Hayes, former chief scientist at the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

The United States' dependency on foreign oil is a dilemma. Vital steps toward solving this crisis must be taken. The American society must both recognize and react to this grave realization. We must put money, tradition, and differences aside in order to enter this twenty-first century free from the shackles of foreign oil.

Of the oil produced internationally, 45 percent of it is refined into forms of gasoline. Of that 45 percent, 7 percent is used for diesel fuel and another 7 percent into kerosene aircraft fuel. The rest is consumed by the standard automobile. Cars provide both mobility and convenience, not to mention personal

freedom. The automotive industry is also very lucrative. It accounts for more than 10 percent of the gross national product and 20 percent of all consumer expenditures. There is, however, a bad side to all this. The automobile is the single major contributor to the U.S.'s dependency on foreign oil. The U.S. employs nearly two thirds of its entire crude oil budget to the automobile. Automobiles also threaten the quality of life by contaminating urban air and the global atmosphere. More than 100 cities in the United States have high levels of carbon monoxide that exceed the levels established by the Environmental Protection Agency to protect public health. In the next decade the air quality will worsen unless vehicles can be developed that are much cleaner than those on the roads today. In order to achieve this goal, I believe the United States should make a transition to a new automotive fuel.

Currently, scientists are proposing many alternatives to the standard petroleum-based automotive fuel of today. All, however, agree upon this conclusion: change must come, and soon. Today's automotive fuel, gasoline, is composed of many double-carbon chemical bonds. This "complex" molecular structure makes combustion a more complicated process. It increases the probability of incomplete combustion, which emits unburned carbon-carbon bonds. A threat to the environment. The ideal future fuel would then have to be a simple hydrocarbon, such as one in the alcohol family. Ethanol and methanol are the two most promising alternatives. They burn more cleanly than gasoline because they have no (or few) carbon-carbon bonds, and the hydrocarbons they do emit are less likely to generate ozone. However,

ethanol carries a price tag twice that of methanol because of the relatively low abundance of ethanol. This leaves us with methanol, the most practical and expedient of the energy alternatives.

Methanol may quite possibly be the fuel of the future. To the environmentalists methanol means a sigh of relief from the strained atmosphere and ecology of the United States. Tests have shown that emissions from a methanol fueled car contain one fifth as much carbon dioxide and one tenth as much of various types of hydrocarbons. Toxic compounds and the release of airborne particulates would be almost nonexistent in the proposed methanol powered car of the future. Another key element in methanol's relatively environmentally safe aspects is its low vapor pressure, about half as much as gasoline. The leading source of hydrocarbon pollution comes from motor vehicle emissions of evaporated gasoline trapped within a car's tank and fuel lines. Methanol can reduce by 90 percent the vehicle emissions that form ground level ozone, the most serious urban air pollutant. The properties of methanol make it possible to design a far more efficient automobile than those on the road while still maintaining very low emission levels.

The methanol fueled car would integrate various features to attain higher efficiency and generate fewer emissions than a conventional gasoline fueled car. Methanol has a high octane value which would mean an increase in the energy output of the car. The low heat loss of methanol combustion makes possible an efficient small engine, reducing the size of the fuel tank, exhaust pipe, and the transmission as well. The cooling system could be made smaller by replacing the radiator and fan with thermal insulation and a hotter coolant. This change would decrease the size and aerodynamic drag of the front end of the car. A flywheel start-stop system could shut down the engine whenever the car slowed down. A hydraulic pump-motor could store energy during braking. Also, one gallon of methanol is equivalent to two gallons of gasoline. Now, combining all the efficiencies of the methanol automobile together, you would end up with a car that looks much like today's gasoline fueled car, but one that is 30 percent more efficient. If the new frontier of methanol cars is pushed forward today by American manufacturers, a new era of creative innovation will be sparked. A new era of automotive technology born in the U.S.A., made in the U.S.A. will emerge from the years of stagnation by American automobile manufacturers, outdone once by their Japanese counterparts. Our nation will once again introduce the world to new ideas in the automotive industry, while still achieving its goal to lessen its dependence on imported oil.

Methanol is an abundant natural resource. Coal could be synthesized to produce methanol. Once synthesized this coal could provide all the methanol needed by the U.S. for decades to come. Methanol can also be tapped from different types of trees and plants. This should supply us with an infinite amount of methanol if ever our coal reserves should falter. The U.S. would no longer have to rely so heavily on foreign countries for petroleum for our transportation system. Powerplants may once again be run on coal reserves in the Southeast and West, eliminating the need for oil. Heating utilities could be converted to electricity or natural gas. Our nation's oil addiction would be stopped with these changes. Our environment and ecology would also benefit. The

country Brazil has yielded to the amazing possibilities of methanol. It has switched its transportation system over to alcoholic fuels and has done so with success. The United States government spends billions of dollars to protect its foreign oil investments. It makes complete sense to set aside some of that money for government subsidies, for the development of methanol. Methanol lies just over the horizon and the time is now to reflect these illusions into our own present. If we do not develop methanol fueled cars, we will vividly feel the grip of foreign oil closing in upon us. Lives will be lost as this nation sets up more battlefronts to protect its foreign oil investments. Oil prices will continue to rise, but human life will always be priceless.

GOVERNMENT IS OFTEN THE PROBLEM

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, we make a serious mistake in this Nation when we think that there has to be action by some type of Government agency every time there is any type of problem.

In fact, it is becoming increasingly obvious that Government is more often part of the problem rather than part of the solution.

Many of the problems this Nation faces today have been made worse by governmental action of some sort.

Another example of this was reported by the Wall Street Journal on May 7. I hope my colleagues will read this interesting article by Rael Jean Isaac:

PROTECT THE MENTALLY ILL FROM THEIR ADVOCATES

(By Rael Jean Isaac)

Congress has an unusual opportunity to contribute to the welfare of the mentally ill by saving taxpayer money: It can refuse to reauthorize the Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals program. That program is fostering the very abuse and neglect of the mentally ill it was designed to prevent. Hearings are scheduled for May 16 by the House Subcommittee on Health and Environment and will be held shortly thereafter by the Senate Subcommittee on Disability Policy.

In 1984, a Senate staff report found widespread abuse and neglect of mentally ill people in institutions. This led to Senate hearings in 1985 and the signing of the Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Act in 1986. The act provided funds, to be administered by the National Institute for Mental Health, for programs in each state to "investigate incidents of abuse and neglect of mentally ill individuals" residing in institutions providing "care and treatment" and to "protect and advocate the rights of such individuals."

There is no mystery about what Congress intended the primary focus of these programs to be. The law gives as examples of abuse "rape or sexual assault," "striking of a mentally ill individual," or "the use of excessive force" and in defining neglect speaks of failure to carry out "a treatment plan for a mentally ill individual" or failure to provide "adequate nutrition, clothing or health care."

In practice, however, protection and advocacy agencies for the mentally ill, with few exceptions, have become playgrounds for civil libertarian attorneys who view all involuntary treatment for mental illness as abuse. In the view of many of the attorneys and other "advocates" who staff the P&As, as they are familiarly called, those suffering from major mental illness do not suffer from disease, but simply pursue alternative life styles that they are entitled to pursue without oppression from (mentally) straight society.

Much of the thrust of P&A activity has been to obstruct any effective treatment of the mentally ill. In many states, P&As have made their top priority the right to refuse treatment with anti-psychotic medication (even for those mentally ill committed to hospitals because they are dangerous to themselves or others).

Several P&As have selected legal staff on the basis of their prior success in such right-to-refuse-treatment lawsuits. (At one institution studied in upstate New York, the additional cost simply of keeping a patient untreated in the hospital awaiting legal procedures necessary to override his or her refusal averaged more than \$10,500—and this did not include clinical, attorney or court expenses.)

P&As also lobby in state legislatures to prevent needed reforms of civil commitment laws that would make it possible to hospitalize patients before they have deteriorated to the point of "dangerousness." (In some places, courts insist the patient must be on the point of death to qualify for involuntary commitment.)

P&As are permitted to use 10 percent of their funds for education and training. Much of this money goes to promote an antiquated anti-psychiatric ideology, rooted in the 1960s counterculture, that denies that existence of mental illness. Since 1986, under the rubric of "training," P&As have been sponsoring, organizing, funding and sending staffers to the annual conferences of the National Association for Rights Protection and Advocacy (NARPA), a private organization established in 1980 to bring together members of the mental health bar and other "advocates."

At the annual conferences a handful of maverick psychiatrists and psychiatric "survivors" (i.e., ex-patients) declaim on the alleged evils of psychiatry. Sample from a psychiatrist at the 1989 meeting: "Psychiatry is the most abusive institution in the United States today." And from a "survivor": "Psychiatry is a bitter joke on humanity. It's like Nazism or Communism." At these conferences "advocates" also plan how best to use P&A funds in the "war on treatment." For example, at both NARPA's 1988 and 1989 conferences, plans were unveiled for P&As to bring large numbers of liability suits against the makers of anti-psychotic drugs. As one attorney put it at the 1988 conference (co-sponsored by Oregon P&A): "And if it puts the manufacturers and all of them out of business so be it."

Every one of the 50 state P&As has opposed reclassification of ECT devices by the FDA, as part of a broader game plan to outlaw electro-convulsive therapy.

But as legal scholar Samuel Jan Brakel and psychopharmacologist John Davis point out in a forthcoming article, "for patients suffering from one of the major mental illnesses there is no alternate, 'less restrictive' treatment to drugs or ECT. The alternative is no treatment."

The organization of families, the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI), which helped create the P&A program, has been

horrified—and helpless. In many states they have found P&As unwilling to investigate cases of neglect or abuse brought to them by family members, refusing to take any complaint not initiated by the patient himself. As Carol Rees, a member of the NAMI board, observes: "This effectively eliminates any protection for the more severely disabled (like my own son) because they are unable or too intimidated to complain." Moreover, because P&As take pride in representing the "expressed wishes" of their mentally ill clients (often based on delusional thinking), they often act contrary to their clients' best interests.

Incredibly, NAMI is nonetheless urging that P&A activities be expanded to include the mentally ill in VA hospitals, prisons and the general community. Reluctant to admit it has created a Frankenstein's monster, NAMI hopes to salvage the program by persuading Congress to change the composition of P&A boards and to institute grievance procedures. But such efforts are doomed to failure.

P&As are essentially federally funded legal services programs with all the built-in problems of clientless lawyering—paid by the government, staff members are free to select their own clients and cases, even search for clients for preconceived cases. The problem, endemic to such programs, is compounded because of the vulnerability of the mentally ill. Moreover, P&As are attracted to "impact litigation" in accordance with their ideological preferences. Those preferences lead them to act in effect as the litigation arm of the radically anti-psychiatric NARPA.

Nor can boards—or the filing of grievances—do anything about this. Attorneys in the programs loftily invoke canons of professional conduct that emphasize the attorney's responsibility to exercise his independent judgment on how best to advance the client's interests. The end result is to leave P&A attorneys free to do exactly as they please.

Congress is deeply, and rightly, concerned about the growing population of homeless mentally ill. It makes no sense to fund a program that can only increase the numbers abandoned on our streets.

FALSE HOPE

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, last week the President and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development visited a public housing project in St. Louis. The purpose of their visit was to promote the sales of public housing projects to tenant management corporations. Unfortunately, this ill-conceived program threatens to undermine the Federal Government's support for all public housing programs. The following editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch—May 3, 1991—highlights the problems with the HOPE 1 Public Housing Sale Program. I urge my colleagues to give serious scrutiny to this proposal:

FALSE HOPE

President Bush is scheduled to visit St. Louis today partly to promote a program called Homeownership Opportunities for People Everywhere (HOPE), which would permit the sale of public housing to tenants. The poor don't need HOPE—not this kind,

anyway. They need relief from the unmerciful cuts in low-income rental housing programs during the past decade.

Mr. Bush is scheduled to visit Cochran Gardens on the near North Side and is certain to praise Bertha Gilkey's tenant management program. This innovative concept, which began in St. Louis, is laudable because it gives residents control.

The president also is likely to argue that HOPE would build on the successful experience with tenant management to allow tenant ownership of some public housing, including nearby Carr Square Village. This plan is rightly being opposed by U.S. Rep. William L. Clay of St. Louis and others.

Though there is no denying that public housing has largely been a failure, the answer is not HOPE, which is an excuse for the federal government to walk away from its 50-year-old commitment to decent housing for the needy. The answer is for the government to make as strong a commitment to public housing as it does to housing for middle-income and affluent Americans.

As Rep. Clay notes, it might cost as much as \$81,000 a unit, or \$39 million, to renovate the 485 units in Carr Square for tenant ownership. For the same money, the government could build 780 new units of minimum standard public housing at \$50,000 a unit. In addition, there is no assurance that tenants will be able to buy the units, since the average cost of home ownership would be \$300 a month while the average income of public housing tenants is only \$600 a month. HOPE, then, could mean less housing for the needy. Moreover, people who by definition are too poor to buy homes cannot be expected to assume the responsibilities of home ownership.

For Mr. Bush to imply that the answer to urban problems lies in tenant ownership of low-income housing is to downplay the federal responsibility to tackle the enormous social and economic ills that poor people didn't create by themselves and will never solve alone. These ills have worsened since the 1980s, when the Reagan administration cut domestic spending. It reduced HUD's budget by more than 75 percent between 1981 and 1989.

Because the Bush administration has never sought to restore the Reagan cuts, it is no wonder that the number of Americans who are either homeless, living in substandard housing or on the waiting list for public housing continues to grow. In place of funds to respond to their plight, President Bush offers a cost-ineffective home-ownership plan that would deny housing to many in order to help relatively few. This drawback speaks to the need for a national housing policy that emphasizes more rental units for those lacking basic shelter.

CITIBANK'S MR. WORLD SETS AN EXAMPLE

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, in these times of tight Federal budgets, it is encouraging to see examples of private sector initiatives that seek to help solve some of the Nation's problems, particularly in the field of education.

As a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, I was pleased to read re-

cently that Citibank has initiated a major program to improve geography education by providing a grant to the National Geographic Society for its "Mr. World" project.

David Finn, chairman and CEO of Ruder Finn, Inc., wrote about the project in the January 21, 1991, issue of Marketing News. Mr. Finn's public relations firm worked with Citibank in developing the initiative, now in its second year.

The program includes distribution of a school kit developed as part of National Geography Awareness Week as well as a tour by "Mr. World" of schools across the country to help teach geography.

I commend Citibank for this initiative and submit the entire article for the benefit of my colleagues:

SCHOOL-BASED MARKETING PROGRAM MAKES A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE

Ever since the 1983 landmark publication of a Nation at Risk by the National Commission on Excellence in Education—which pointed out that the U.S. was facing a major crisis in its schools—more companies have devoted funds to constructive and creative local and national educational programs.

Some have been focused on employees: to overcome illiteracy and achieve greater quality performance at the workplace, to broaden personal horizons as a step toward advancement, and to make it possible for sons and daughters of employees to seek higher education.

Other efforts have concentrated on communities in which there are company facilities; these take the form of adopt-a-school programs, grants for innovative projects, and working with political leaders to gain support for expanded educational appropriations. Still others have provided prizes for excellence in subjects such as science studies and writing.

Recently, some companies have discovered that their contributions to education not only help society but also gain visibility for their products and services. Some school-based marketing programs are winning kudos from the educational community because of their imaginative approach to teaching. And, although they are often conducted on a noncommercial, public-service basis, they are proving to be extraordinarily effective in projecting the character and commitment of the sponsoring company to key audiences.

One such program, sponsored by Citibank MasterCard and Visa, is aimed at encouraging the study of geography education in grade schools throughout the country. American children are woefully ignorant of geography; 42 percent of American high school seniors can't name three countries in Africa. This shocking problem carries over to the adult population as well; one out of seven Americans is unable to locate the U.S. on a map!

The Citibank MasterCard and Visa Division of Citicorp decided to do something about it by developing a program that began with a major grant to the National Geographic Society to help sponsor a school kit developed in conjunction with National Geography Awareness Week.

A new dimension was created when Citibank hired "Mr. World" to visit schools and teach geography in a new and creative way. Mr. World, a former teacher and professional storyteller named William Fritzsche, showed how the teaching of geography can be brought alive for school-age children. He wore a colorful cape embroidered with a

world map and put on a show about geography which incorporated humor and drama.

"Many students think of geography as memorizing state capitals," Mr. World said in describing his approach. "I try to stress that I'm not an encyclopedia. Rather they must learn how to find information and to use their own experience about their own geography and the way it changes and impacts on their world."

In each classroom he visited, he left over-size pages from his "I Love Geography" book, and students were invited to add "geonews" stories about events in their area for inclusion in the book. The results were displayed in a dramatic multimedia presentation at Citibank's New York headquarters.

In 1990, the second year of his travels around the country Mr. World made whirlwind tours to Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Denver, San Francisco, Atlanta, Washington, D.C., Dallas, Phoenix, Chicago, and New York. In the course of his class visits, he worked with approximately 300 teachers and principals, taught an estimated 8,000 students, and gave out take-home materials for an estimated 12,000 parents.

Each student received a world map and a button highlighting Citibank's sponsorship role. Each classroom received the National Geographic School Kit: an inflatable globe with a Citibank imprint, a laminated world map with Mr. World's tour logo, and a Mr. World poster highlighting tour dates, cities, and Citibank sponsorship.

Mr. World proved to be an extraordinary subject for press interviews. In every city he visited, there was extensive print and broadcast media coverage. These included pre-event publicity, calendar listings for his appearances, PSAs, and extensive newspaper, radio, and TV features based on personal interviews.

In some cities, exhibitions were arranged to coincide with Mr. World's visit and, wherever possible, there were tie-ins with local Citibank facilities. A total of 60,000 National Geographic Society kits were distributed.

Citibank MasterCard and Visa was credited as the sponsor in all of the publicity as well as in the school appearances. And to top it all, the company described the program in an insert that went out to its 26 million cardholders with their monthly statements.

Thus, the cardholders as well as employees and shareholders could feel a part of a remarkably creative and successful program sponsored by the company to bring geography home to the children of America.

ONE OF A VERY SPECIAL KIND—
EUNICE K. BAREHAM

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, as the year 1990 drew to a close Eunice K. Bareham, treasurer of Ottawa County, MI, in the Ninth Congressional District completed 20 years of service as the elected chief financial officer of the county. It is worth recognizing this record of service since she was reelected and serves as the first and only woman to hold that job in the county. Eunice Bareham is an outstanding example of a dedicated public servant and involved member of her community.

As a public servant, Eunice Bareham has served the public on the county board of commissioners, rising to the position of vice chairman, and finance chairman. She served on the county allocation board, the mental health board, and the jury board. Her community service includes participation in PTA school activities, leadership of millage and bond efforts for the Spring Lake Board of Education, and involvement in the Spring Lake Education Foundation.

The Michigan and Ninth District Republican Party has also benefited from Eunice's public spiritedness. For nearly 40 years she has dedicated herself to the support of Republican efforts and has served at all levels of party activities, including the county and State executive committees and as a delegate to a national convention. I am fortunate to count her as a dear friend.

At the State level, Eunice currently serves on the Mackinac Bridge Authority, responsible for the administration and operation of the vital physical link between the upper and lower peninsulas of the great State of Michigan. Since 1989 she has distinguished herself in her service on the authority.

A while ago, in the Grand Haven Tribune, an article outlined Eunice's story—and her dedication to public service. As the article ends, Eunice notes that "I want to be involved." Eunice is involved, and I offer her story as an example to my colleagues of a public-spirited, involved, and dedicated woman:

MILLIONS PASS THROUGH HER HANDS—EUNICE K. BAREHAM, OTTAWA COUNTY TREASURER
(By Martin Visser)

Whether it's buying a new dog license or making a connection to the top members of the state Republican Party, Ottawa County Treasurer Eunice Bareham is the person to see.

And despite the fact that she has been one of the most influential people in county politics for the past 20 years, be assured this small, gaily talkative woman will treat your matter with the same level of courtesy and importance as any other.

"As I say to the people in my office, we do not sell widgets or produce anything," Bareham said. "We're a service organization, and it's our job to serve the people of this county. We can't afford to put anyone down."

Bareham, 62, has held the elected position of county treasurer since 1980, and yes, she does intend to seek re-election in November to her third term for the job. In her position, she is responsible for collecting more than \$195 million per year (1987 figures) in taxes, grants and other revenues. She also oversees the daily investment of those funds and last year brought in more than \$2.5 million for the county.

But Bareham, who was the first woman to ever hold the treasurer job, is much more than the county numbers cruncher. Indeed, for the past 25 years, she has either been in the spotlight of Republican Party politics or has been a key Republican player behind the scenes. Those partisan activities have included everything from ringing doorbells for candidates to serving as the Republican County chairman during the years Gerald R. Ford was president.

"During the 1970s, there were a lot of calls from the White House," she said.

Locally, Bareham is probably best remembered as the former Ottawa County commis-

sioner, a position she held from 1972-78. During that time, she served as vice-chairman and chairman of the county's Influential Finance Committee and served as county representative on Mental Health and Child and Family services among other positions. She is also an active member of St. John's Episcopal Church in Grand Haven and has served as the president of the church vestry.

But while some may see Bareham as a pioneering female, especially in the world of politics, this mother of four and widow talks about it only as an interesting aside. She acknowledges she was the first woman to take on some of the jobs she has had, but she noted being a woman has seldom kept her from moving ahead with the task at hand.

"I think it's harder for women to (work effectively) because they are the new kids on the block. But it has never bothered me," she said. "I have been in politics since high school."

"I don't feel I'm in a man's role," she added. "I'm in a role I'm qualified for."

However, Bareham does admit to at least one time in her life when she took a back seat to a man. Following World War II—having left her job at the Pentagon working in the signal corps under Gen. Dwight Eisenhower—she dropped out of the nursing program at the University of Michigan to help her husband Robert complete his education at William & Mary College.

Robert eventually got a job as an engineer at Keller Tool (later Gardner-Denver) in Grand Haven. During that time, Eunice had twin boys, Robert and Bruce, and while raising those two, also kept active in the Republican party by campaigning for local Republican politicians. Most of the work available for women in those days she said, was ringing doorbells in the local neighborhood.

"We did a lot of volunteer work for the party, but it was unheard of for a woman to work full-time," she said. "We did most of the door to door work."

One of the candidates she helped get elected was Congressman Ford, who represented the Tri-Cities among other areas then.

"When I came on board in 1951, one of the first people I met was Jerry Ford," she said. "We have been good friends ever since then."

One of the turning points in Bareham's career, and some ways the impetus behind her seeking public office, was the death of her husband Robert Bareham in 1971. After he died, Eunice, who had always been involved in politics, jumped into the fray nearly full-time.

When Bob died, I got involved in the area I loved the most: "Government and politics," Bareham said. "Would I have done that if my husband hadn't died? probably not," she added, "but it was a natural thing to do at the time."

The list of activities where Bareham has been involved goes on, including Spring Lake and Grand Haven politics. But Bareham does not quickly trumpet her own accomplishments, nor is it her style to use her elected position as a platform for airing other issues. Aside from an occasional comment at a county board of commission meeting, Bareham maintains a low profile on public policy, something which is often difficult to do in the often fractious environment of county and state politics.

"I have tried to be low key as a treasurer," she said. "I think you can catch more flies with honey than with vinegar, and I don't mean that as a mean statement. You can go about doing something in different ways."

Bareham, who has lived in Ottawa County for more than 35 years, said she will continue

to be active in local politics or, turning from that, will take on a new project. Not being involved with people at some level does not seem to be an option.

"Could I go back to coffee klatches? I doubt it" Bareham said. "I don't think I could feel comfortable just sitting. I would want to be involved."

CUT TAXES TO STIMULATE ECONOMIC GROWTH

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, last year this Congress passed the largest tax increase in history. However, this year's budget deficit is estimated to be even higher.

Now, we are in the midst of a recession that is straining the economy and casting shadows on the coming months' prospects for growth and recovery.

We make a serious mistake when we think that a tax increase will solve our budgetary woes or stimulate the economy.

During the 1980's, our Nation experienced a strong, steady economic expansion. The key to this growth was a much needed and healthy cut in income tax rates and in capital gains taxes.

The Wall Street Journal on May 7 reported on this phenomenon. I urge my colleagues to read this interesting article by Alan Reynolds:

REAGAN'S AWESOME ECONOMIC BOOM

(By Alan Reynolds)

The 92-month economic expansion that began in November 1982 and ended July 1990 was 3½ times as long as the average peacetime expansion since 1991, and second only to the record of 106 months in 1961-69. Such an exceptionally long period of rising output and employment left the country with enormous cumulative gains that will be barely dented by what appears to be a mild downturn.

From trough to peak, real GNP rose 32 percent, or 4.2 percent per year. That means the entire U.S. economy, including government, grew by nearly one-third in fewer than nine years. The output of nonfinancial corporations grew even faster, by 38.6 percent over nine years—an annual rate of 5 percent.

NO DEINDUSTRIALIZATION

The Federal Reserve's index of manufacturing production grew faster still—by 6.3 percent a year—yielding an awesome total increase of 48.3 percent. All the talk about the "deindustrialization of America" turns out to have been not only false but ludicrous. The near-doubling of exports, in real terms, over those nine years is equally at odds with conventional unwisdom about an alleged loss of "competitiveness." Indeed, it is quite unlikely that exports have peaked, even now.

What happened to investment is more controversial. Total private investment was up more than 71 percent, despite early cutbacks in housing and nonresidential construction. Producers' durable equipment, which studies by Larry Summers and others have shown to be particularly vital to economic growth, was up 76.3 percent.

To make such a big number look small, some economists would have us believe that most of the increased investment was eaten

away by depreciation, leaving little improvement in the "net" capital stock. There are complex conceptual and measurement problems with that argument. The quality of capital equipment, for example, cannot be measured by the number of dollars spent. Replacing a depreciated electric typewriter with a similarly priced computer may not add a dollar to "net investment," but it certainly generates more valuable goods and services.

The evidence contradicts the pessimistic claim that the investment boom yielded little "net" improvement in the nation's capital stock. Since manufacturing output rose by more than 48 percent, and exports by nearly 93 percent, there must have been substantial investments in added capacity to generate all that added production. U.S. production of business equipment last September was nearly 76 percent higher than it had been in 1983, and imports of capital goods have exceeded imports of consumer goods since 1987. It surpasses credibility to believe that most of the new machinery that was produced or imported in recent years is now all worn out, or "depreciated," leaving little "net" improvement.

Farm income is not included in the graph, because farming does not simply follow the overall ups and downs of the overall economy. The trough for farmers was 1983, not 1982, and the most recent peak appears to have been in the first quarter of last year, dipping slightly since then. In the first quarter of 1990, real net farm income was up 188 percent from the deeply depressed average of 1983, but also up 125 percent from 1980.

Government certainly grew too. However, like farming, the timing of government activities does not quite match the overall cycle. Measured in constant 1982 dollars, federal tax receipts soared by 36.8 percent between fiscal 1983 and fiscal 1989. So much for the canard that lower tax rates starved the central government. Purchases by state and local governments grew by 30.2 percent. Before last year's increases in federal and state taxes, real after-tax income per person (which had risen only 7.5 percent from 1973 through 1980) had risen by 19.2 percent from 1980 through the first quarter of 1990.

Another statistic that tracks a different cycle is labor productivity. Indeed, productivity rose during 1981-82, as it did in previous recessions and will again this year. When productivity in nonfinancial corporate business reached its characteristically early cycle peak, at the end of 1988, it was up 14.1 percent from 1980. When considered alongside the huge and important increase in employment of millions of less-skilled new workers, the combination of a 25 percent increase in hours of work, plus more output per hour, was really quite an achievement.

A unique feature of this expansion was the enormous growth of small entrepreneurial ventures, indicated by an increase of nearly two-thirds in the real income of nonfarm proprietors. It is difficult to imagine this burst of individual creativity and enterprise occurring were it not for the sharp reduction in marginal tax rates on individual income and, until 1987, on capital gains.

The unusually rapid increase in the number of people seeking and finding jobs is likewise surely attributable to the improvement in after-tax rewards. The percentage of the working-age population with jobs had hovered around 58 percent—59 percent from 1966 to 1983. It soared to 63.4 percent by early 1990. Back in 1980, the Labor Department's intermediate projection was that the civilian labor force would be 119.3 million in 1990. The actual labor force turned out to be 124.8 mil-

lion, 4.6 percent higher than expected. Despite this unexpected surge in the number of eager job seekers, the unemployment rate is lower today—in the middle of a recession—than it was in all but two of the years from 1975 through 1986.

There were 19.3 million more people working at the peak of the job cycle than at the end of 1982, an increase of 19.5 percent. And nearly all of these added workers are still working, despite the recession. Hours of work rose even more than the number of jobs, by 25.3 percent, as more people became willing to work overtime, or as self-employed proprietors, or at second jobs.

Those who spent the past decade telling us that "Reaganomics" could not possibly succeed are still mystified by what happened, so they employ remarkable ingenuity and self-deception in trying to deny that it happened at all. Even now, we still hear such critics leaning on such elementary fallacies as complaining about the increase in household debts, while ignoring altogether the larger increase in both real and financial assets.

There are several statistical tricks favored by those who search in vain for ways to denigrate what was obviously the second longest and strongest expansion on record. The most common device is to compare 1980-89 with 1970-79, since the 1980s (unlike the 1970s) began with three tough years, as we wrestled with runaway inflation and brutal taxation. Even if we switch to 1980 as a base for comparison, though, real GNP had nonetheless increased 30.8 percent by the third quarter of 1990, and manufacturing output was still up by 41 percent. No amount of statistical gamesmanship can make gains of that magnitude disappear.

MORE REAL OUTPUT

Another common trick is compare annual rates of change with previous, much shorter, cycles—as though the durability of an expansion makes no difference whatsoever. The inflationary 36-month 1971-73 expansion, and the similar 58-month 1975-80 expansion, did indeed show rapid annual rates of increase in certain data—especially prices and inventories. But a 4.2 percent rate of economic growth over 92 months adds up to a lot more real output, income and accumulated wealth than any conceivable rate of growth over 36 or 58 months.

Facts are often politically inconvenient, but the facts about this expansion just won't go away. Call it dumb luck or smart policies, the prolonged U.S.-led expansion of 1983-90 must go down in the history books as one of the most impressive economic performances on record.

Trough to Peak

Increases in real U.S. economic activity from the fourth quarter of 1982 to July 1990:		Percent
Exports		92.6
Business equipment		76.4
Nonfarm proprietors		65.4
Manufacturing output		48.3
Nonfinancial GDP		38.6
GNP		32.0
Employment		19.5
Per-Capita net income		18.8

Source: Hudson Institute.

RESOLUTION TO PROTECT THE
AMAZON RAIN FOREST

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing a foreign policy joint resolution calling for the United States to support and encourage conservation efforts in the Amazon Rain Forest. This legislation was passed with overwhelming bipartisan support in the 101st Congress, attracting 123 cosponsors, including 27 members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

This legislation also has the support of the U.S. State Department, and the endorsement of two leading environmental groups, the World Wildlife Fund and Conservation International.

I would also like to recognize Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman DANTE FASCELL and ranking Republican WILLIAM BROOMFIELD for their support on the legislation last year, and for joining again this Congress as original cosponsors of the resolution.

Recently, you may have seen reports in the news which indicate that rain forest destruction has sharply declined in the Brazilian Amazon. The New York Times reported that Brazilian farmers and ranchers burned 27 percent less forest in 1990 than in 1989, according to a study by the National Space Research Institute. This decline spared an expanse of rain forest the size of Delaware.

Brazil has taken positive steps to help reduce rain forest destruction in the Amazon, and it is vitally important that the United States now look for ways to help our friend Brazil save the precious Amazon rain forest. Nowhere on Earth is the abundance of plant and animal life more vividly displayed than in the Amazon. Home to more types of fish than in all the European rivers, more bird species than in all the forests of North America, and plant life which has produced startling advances in medical science, the Amazon Rain Forest has a unique and critical role in the Earth's environmental stability.

I urge all my colleagues to lend support to this legislation, and send a clear signal throughout our country, to our friend Brazil, and to the entire world, that the United States stands ready to build on and continue the encouraging conservation efforts in the Amazon Rain Forest:

H.J. RES. —

Whereas the Federal Republic of Brazil is a longstanding friend of the United States, being our most populous neighbor in the Western Hemisphere, and a trading partner with whom we have conducted over \$10,000,000,000 of trade per year;

Whereas Brazil possesses within its borders over six hundred million acres of one of the greatest natural resources on Earth, the vast forest of the Amazon, comprising 30 percent of the world's tropical forests, 18 percent of the world's fresh river water, and the habitat of approximately 30 percent of all life species, including more species of primates, flowering plants, and psittacine birds than are found in any other nation;

Whereas this great resource is indisputably under the sovereign authority of Brazil, and

any suggestion to subject the Amazon to international control or in any way diminish Brazil's sovereign authority over it should be condemned as inappropriate;

Whereas the conservation and preservation of its Amazon forest is ultimately the responsibility of Brazil and it is developing a body of environmental law and has included in its new constitution a strong commitment to environment protection;

Whereas the increasingly large and accurate body of scientific knowledge regarding the greenhouse effect has demonstrated that the environmental degradation of Amazonia makes a significant contribution to the greenhouse effect;

Whereas the environmental degradation of Amazonia results in a loss of genetic resources found in its rich biological diversity, degradation of soil quality, erosion, and accelerated siltation of waterways;

Whereas such environmental degradation jeopardizes the renewable nature of Amazonia natural resources;

Whereas the United States supports the sustainable economic development of all tropical nations, including Brazil, for humanitarian, political, economic, and environmental reasons, and, to a great extent, the development of these nations depends on increasing production from their potentially renewable soil, forest, and water resources in an environmentally sound manner; and

Whereas the United States has historically faced, and continues to face, many environmental problems of its own, resulting in a wealth of technology and experience useful to sustainable development and environmental protection: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That—

(1) it is the policy of the United States to unequivocally recognize Brazil's sovereign authority in the Amazon, rejecting any suggestion of international control or foreign domination over the area;

(2) where appropriate, the United States should adopt a policy to encourage and support conservation efforts initiated by Brazil to protect the Amazon forest and should be open and willing to respond positively, through means such as technical assistance, international financing coupled with environmental assessments, and various mechanisms to reduce unsound development of the Amazon forest which is a result of economic and social factors; and

(3) the United States should redouble its efforts to address development within its own borders in an environmentally sound and sustainable manner.

EXPANDING INDIVIDUAL
RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, May 8, 1991 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

EXPANDING INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT
ACCOUNTS

The Congress is giving increased attention to plans to expand Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs). These tax-deductible savings accounts were popular in the early 1980s, with more than 15 million Americans con-

tributing to them annually, but the 1986 Tax Reform Act sharply reduced the appeal of IRAs. New efforts to expand them are picking up steam on Capitol Hill, with more than three-fourths of the Senate signed on as cosponsors of a recent IRA bill.

HISTORY OF IRAS

IRAs were first authorized by the Congress in the mid-1970s for employees not covered by pension plans, and were expanded to all working Americans in 1982. Earners were allowed to make tax deductible IRA contributions of up to \$2,000 per year. The IRA funds would grow tax-free, though they would be subject to taxation when withdrawn during retirement years. In 1986 the law was changed to allow full IRA deductibility only for individuals not covered by employer pension plans or for individuals with adjusted gross income less than \$25,000 and married couples with income less than \$40,000. Over the next \$10,000 of income the deduction is totally phased out. Others could contribute to their IRAs and the funds would still be allowed to accumulate tax free, but the initial contribution would no longer be tax deductible. These changes, made as part of the tax reform package lowering overall tax rates, sharply reduced taxpayer interest in IRAs. The number of people contributing to IRAs fell from 16.4 million in 1985 to 7.4 million in 1987, and the money flowing in dropped from \$38 billion to \$14 billion.

One of the main ideas behind IRAs is that the federal government should encourage individuals to save more in order to boost our national savings rate. National savings, made up of government, business, and individual savings, creates the pools of capital available for productive investment and economic growth. Americans save far less than their German and Japanese counterparts—saving less than 5 cents of every dollar they earned in 1990 compared to 16 cents by the Japanese and 11 cents by the Germans. The U.S. net national savings rate dropped 25 percent in the 1980s. Economists say that our low savings rate is one of the major problems facing the American economy. It needs to be addressed.

NEW PROPOSAL

The latest plan to expand IRAs would again allow all taxpayers to have deductible IRAs (up to \$2000 per year). It would allow contributors the option of putting their money into a new type of IRA, called a Super IRA, in which initial contributions would be taxed, interest and dividends would accumulate tax-free over the years (as before), but the funds held in the IRA for at least five years could be withdrawn tax-free. A problem with past IRA plans is that many people were finding that they were paying heavy taxes on the IRA money they were withdrawing upon retirement. The plan would also waive the early withdrawal penalty from IRAs if the funds are used to purchase a first home, pay higher education expenses, or pay major medical expenses. Currently there is usually a 10 percent penalty if IRA funds are withdrawn for any purpose before age 59½, which has helped keep down participation in the program.

ASSESSMENT

The new IRA plan has the benefit of being familiar to most Americans, and it should prove popular with those saving for college or other major expenses. The Super IRA should provide a greater return on investment at retirement than the traditional IRA. The plan overall would likely give a much needed boost to the personal savings rate.

At the same time, various concerns have been expressed about the new proposal. First, much of the benefit goes to those in higher income brackets. Second, some IRA contributions would no doubt be shifted from other savings accounts, rather than be new savings. Third, the U.S. savings rate might improve somewhat on its own through demographic factors—as the babyboomers move from their prime consumption years (when they buy their homes, for example) into their prime saving years (when they save for their children's education and for their own retirement). Fourth, some question allowing IRAs to be used to pay for college, new homes, and medical expenses. It is not clear that IRAs are the most efficient way of doing this, since the greatest tax benefit goes to the wealthy, with little or no benefit to low-income people; moreover, allowing IRAs to be used for other purposes will mean less funds left for retirement, the original purpose of the accounts. Finally, the quickest way for the federal government to boost national savings is to cut the federal deficit, but given the record of recent years we should not be overly optimistic about that prospect.

Yet the main question is how to pay for the new IRA plan. Under the 1990 deficit reduction law, any new tax break must be revenue neutral and financed on a pay-as-you-go basis; the revenue it would lose over five years would have to be offset by increased revenue elsewhere. Critics claim the new IRA plan could cost the U.S. Treasury up to \$25 billion over five years. The large possible cost is the main reason President Bush has not supported the new plan.

The projected costs could be offset somewhat, for example by allowing people to shift their old IRA money into Super IRAs by paying a tax on it. Moreover, if the IRAs work as planned, producing a significant jump in new savings, that should help spur new productive investment, which in turn should eventually boost economic growth and generate more federal revenues. However, most observers expect the new plan to be a revenue-loser, so the major challenge facing proponents is to find reasonable offsetting cuts. The tax code certainly subsidizes less productive things than individual savings, so some acceptable trade-offs might be found.

I intend to support efforts to expand IRAs that find reasonable trade-offs—changes in the tax code that fully offset the cost of the expanded IRAs, spread out the cost burden as much as possible, and do not have the net effect of giving additional tax breaks to better-off Americans at the expense of everyone else.

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK

HON. ELIZABETH J. PATTERSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mrs. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to join many of my colleagues in observing "National Library Week."

As we all know, one of the most serious problems facing this country today is illiteracy. The most recent statistics show that one out of five Americans has inadequate reading, writing, and mathematics skills.

In my own State of South Carolina, it has been estimated that 25 percent of the population is considered functionally illiterate. This

percentage is higher than the national average.

With the help of Library Services and Construction Act [LSCA] funding, libraries in South Carolina have been actively involved in the fight against illiteracy. In my district, the Spartanburg County Library has developed a model program using LSCA funds to train volunteer tutors at the library and to use the library to publicize literacy-related services in the community. Another library in my district, the Greenville County Library, recently received a LSCA grant to assist with the development of a collection of close captioned videos which will aid illiterate adults in learning to read.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have an opportunity to join the gentleman from New York in recognizing the contributions of our Nation's libraries to eradicate illiteracy and the Library Services and Construction Act funds which are vital to the continuation of these efforts.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

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

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

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

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

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

Yet, sadly, Mr. Speaker, the work of the ASPCA is far from finished. As we in Con-

gress well know, animals continue to suffer abuses at human hands. In response, the ASPCA and other American animal protection organizations have issued a series of resolutions on animal care for the next decade. I submit these joint resolutions for the careful consideration of the House.

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

JOINT RESOLUTIONS FOR THE 1990s BY AMERICAN ANIMAL PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS
INTRODUCTION

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

NONVIOLENCE

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

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

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

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

LABORATORY ANIMALS

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

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

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

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

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

FARM ANIMALS

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

Whereas the conditions under which farm animals are raised frequently do not meet

the animals' basic physical and behavioral needs; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Whereas commercial and recreational trapping results in cruel and brutal destruction or injury to millions of pets and other non-target animals each year; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Resolved that we shall work together to ensure that species are appropriately designated as threatened or endangered and re-

ceive the protection afforded under federal laws and international treaties.

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

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

EXHIBITION/WORK ANIMALS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF RICHARD M. DALEY, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, May 6, 1991, I had both the honor and the pleasure to be present at the second inaugural of my good friend Mayor Richard M. Daley at the Navy Pier in Chicago.

Mayor Daley, over the past 2 years has brought to the city of Chicago a sense of stability and direction. If any one accomplishment stands out is the sense of community and cooperation that he has generated in these 2 years.

Now, as he embarks upon a full 4-year term as mayor, he has put forth a program that is both comprehensive and innovative. No other local official has been more forthcoming in his commitment to improving education, law enforcement, and public service—and to utilize every available resource to the benefit of the people of Chicago.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the remainder of Mayor Daley's address at his Monday, May 6, 1991, inaugural:

INAUGURATION SPEECH BY MAYOR RICHARD M. DALEY

It's customary, at occasions like this, to emphasize the positive. And no one feels more strongly than I about Chicago and the special character of its people. Since the beginning of our history, Chicago has weathered trials and setbacks that would have overwhelmed lesser communities. And in the past two years, we've demonstrated our strength again by overcoming the divisiveness that stood in the way of progress. Working together, we have moved forward.

Today, Chicago remains strong and viable at a time when other cities are threatened with bankruptcy, cuts in basic services and endless strife. But this should not simply be a day of back-patting and congratulations, nor a time to rest on our laurels. This should be a day of renewed commitment. Because we're still facing serious challenges that seem to grow in number with each passing day.

From crime and drugs on our streets, to failure in our schools, to economic decay, cities everywhere are under siege. And Chicago is not immune. But my greatest concern is not the problems we face. It's our willingness to confront them. The most powerful force in government is inertia, and it's the one thing Chicago can least afford. Because to stand still today, with all the challenges we face—is to fall behind. Our problems are more complex, and our financial resources more limited, than at any time in recent history.

We will continue to fight in Washington, D.C. and Springfield for every available dollar. And we will send a strong message to the federal and state governments that they cannot solve their fiscal problems by shifting their responsibilities to the people of Chicago and other cities. Still, it's clear that there is no pot of gold at the end of the rainbow to solve all of our problems. Chicago's future depends on our ability to find new and efficient ways to get things done. This process won't please everyone. Change never does. But we should never forget that our mission is to serve people, not to perpetuate needless bureaucracy.

That lesson is important, not just for city government, but for the local agencies beyond our direct control who, too often, seem unaccountable. We've scored dozens of victories over waste and inefficiency in city government over the past two years. And we're just beginning. My goal in the next four years is to mold a government that is smaller in size, but greater in performance. And those who manage our schools, our parks and our transit system must do the same, or these vital services will collapse under the weight of their financial problems.

As for the city departments—which are under my control—I'll continue to search for every available avenue to save money and improve services. What works, we will keep. What doesn't work, we will scrap. That process will soon begin in the police department, where a panel of outside experts will evaluate operations to see how we might save both money and lives. But with drugs and guns overwhelming the system, a bureaucratic overhaul alone will not solve the current crime epidemic. And here, we do need help from Washington and Springfield.

I've said it before and I'll say it again: Drugs are a national plague. They breed crime. They destroy lives and communities.

The seeds of violence are being distributed on our streets each day. Huge sums of money are rewarding the drug traders and, too often, corrupting the system. And we can not truly attack the problem unless and until the federal government cuts off the drug pipeline at America's borders. Now that we've freed Kuwait, it's time we bring the same level of commitment to the liberation of Lawndale and Pilsen and every community that today held hostage to drug-related crime. And we also have to liberate ourselves from the power of the national gun lobby.

I strongly support the Brady bill, the seven-day waiting period for the purchase of handguns. We have our own bills in Springfield to increase penalties for gun crimes. But these are modest steps. With blood running in America's streets, it's time to seriously consider a total ban on the manufacture and sale of handguns in this country. It's a drastic measure. But with handguns becoming a leading cause of death in our communities, we need drastic action.

Whatever steps we take, we must be prepared for a long and difficult battle to reclaim our streets and our children from the gangs and the drug dealers. The battle for our children also extends to another front, and that is the continuing crisis in our public schools. The creation of local school councils was a step in the right direction, and many of these councils are waging a valiant struggle to redeem education in their communities. But there are miles to go. And with each passing year, thousands more young Chicagoans are doomed to a life of ignorance and failure.

Many are not being equipped with the skills and training they need to win and hold the jobs of the future. They are being warehoused and forgotten, often in schools that are crumbling. So the call for new money to sustain what many see as the same, old system simply will not fly.

The people of Chicago are frustrated. The General Assembly is skeptical. The pace of real reform has been too slow. The school bureaucracy still stands in the way of change, rather than leading it. And the current financial crisis threatens to trigger another round of doubt and fingerpointing, in which the real mission of our schools, and the welfare of our children, are lost. I will not pre-judge the debate that is about to unfold in Springfield. But I do know this: Bandaid solutions will not solve the critical problems of Chicago's school system, nor will a quick infusion of cash.

Faced with similar problems, some cities are experimenting with even more dramatic ideas, such as voucher programs, to upgrade their schools. And if we can't break the strangle-hold of bureaucracy and school board politics in Chicago, we may have to take that next step. Because the key to hope for a whole generation of Chicagoans is our ability to improve the quality of education. We want our children prepared for the jobs of the future. And we want to insure that they don't have to move to California to find them. That's why I've been so outspoken on behalf of a second international airport and other projects vital to our future.

There are no quick fix solutions to the economic challenges we face. But the airport would mean 200,000 new jobs for the Chicago-area and the economic revival of a section of our city that badly needs help. I know that this proposal has been controversial. Any proposal of this magnitude ought to provoke discussion. But it would be tragic if, in debating among ourselves, we squandered the opportunity to take this important step for our children.

We will continue to work with the people of the Southeast Side to address their concerns fairly and compassionately. And I urge all political leaders to play a constructive role in that process, instead of jeopardizing the region's future for their own political gain. Another issue that has bogged down in politics is the McCormick Place expansion. Chicago's prominence as a convention center is vital to the entire state of Illinois. But other cities across the nation have caught on to the benefits of the convention trade, and they are hard on our heels.

We must expand McCormick Place or lose our competitive edge in the battle for convention and tourism dollars. We also remain committed to the development of small businesses in our neighborhoods. And it's my hope that in the years to come, we move beyond the false struggle between downtown development and neighborhood development.

We need both. Without thriving communities, Chicago will lose its heart. Without a thriving and prospering downtown, Chicago's economy will wither and die. So let's unite as a city behind essential building blocks such as the new airport, the McCormick Place expansion, and downtown circulator. At the same time, let's continue to build our neighborhoods.

There is much work to be done—work to maintain and enhance all that is right in Chicago. And work to address what is wrong. And in this tough environment, progress most often comes in small but meaningful victories. Two years ago, a pregnant woman in Lawndale would wait up to four-and-a-half months for her first appointment at a city clinic.

Today, thanks to our efforts to cut through red tape and delays, that wait has been reduced to a matter of weeks, and more babies will be born healthy because of it. Two years ago, many of our police were shuffling paper behind desks.

Today, civilians are handling more of the paperwork, freeing the police for duty on our streets. Two years ago, the city lacked a strong commitment to tackle the problems of the homeless.

Today, a one-cent cigarette tax for the homeless is in place, available bed space is up eight percent, and homeless Chicagoans are being referred to private programs that offer help and rehabilitation. Two years ago, abandoned cars littered our communities.

Today, thanks to an innovative partnership with private towing companies, we're removing thousands more cars and earning millions in revenue for the city. Two years ago, the gangs and drug dealers roamed freely in our schools.

Today, there are two uniformed police in every high school, regular meetings between the police commanders and school principals, and spot-checks for weapons. We can't solve every problem overnight, or even in four years. But we can make a difference. And the struggle is not just the responsibility of government. Each and every one of us can make a difference. It's time we acknowledge that government simply can't find or finance all the answers, nor solve every problem. But we can work to promote solutions, in partnership with business and labor, civic and community organizations; religious leaders, foundations and universities. And each of us, as individuals, can help build a better Chicago.

The person who helps a senior citizen across a busy street makes this a better community.

The caller who turns in the local drug dealer makes this a better community.

The men and women who volunteer their time to tutor disadvantaged children make this a better community.

The employer who hires a disabled worker makes this a better community. To preserve what is best about Chicago and improve what is not, we all have to stretch our energies, talents and commitment, as past generations did, in response to the challenges of their day. More than a century ago, Chicagoans rebuilt this city from ashes and rubble. Faced with disaster, Chicago emerged stronger than ever, thanks to a determined people.

Today, the danger is not a great fire, but indifference and conventional thinking in the face of changing times. We either rise to the challenge of these times, or be engulfed—not by flames, but by decay, despair and defeat. I love this city. I love it enough to make the difficult decisions that are right for Chicago's future, not just for the political moment.

Chicago's problems are large, but so is our heart. If you doubt it, consider the history of the pier on which we stand. Left for years to rust and rot, this great resource is undergoing a stunning rebirth many thought would never come. After a decade of discouragement and delay, a renovation has begun that will transform this pier into yet another jewel on Chicago's shining lakefront.

Because we refused to give in . . . because we had a dream and saw it through . . . we will, on this site, leave our children one more lasting asset. Our larger dream is to hand our children at Chicago that has a bright future as well as a glorious past. The truth is that it won't be easy. Results are not guaranteed.

But if we pull together, committed to the goal of a better Chicago rather than simply business-as-usual, we can and will make a difference. And that difference may make it possible for future mayors to stand at this very place, on a refurbished pier, as proud and hopeful as I am today.

Thank you very much.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE MIAMI CHORAL SOCIETY ON THEIR 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the Miami Choral Society, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year.

Twenty-five years ago, a small group of people gathered in a Miami home to share a love of choral music. From this small beginning, the now nationally recognized Miami Choral Society was formed. Divisions of the choral society have performed for countless civic, convention, and television audiences, including appearances with the Greater Miami Opera, the Philharmonic Orchestra of Florida, Disney World, the NBC Today Show, and the Papal Mass.

The choral society is the umbrella organization for the Miami Girl Choir, which was founded in 1977; the Miami Children's Choir, founded in 1980; and the Miami Youth Choir, founded this year. Under the direction of Music Director Timothy A. Sharp and Associate Music

Director Vanessa Pinto, the staff includes six professional musician/teachers and offers a musical experience for children ages 8 through 16.

Dedicated to excellence in the performance of choral music, the purposes of the society are to provide an opportunity for talented singers to study and perform a variety of choral literature, to bring together people of diverse backgrounds who are unified in the purpose of making music, and to enhance the cultural life of the community through the public performance of choral music. The result is a music organization of high quality that reflects the multiethnic composition of the Greater Miami area with choristers from more than 50 different public, private, and parochial schools.

The society will be celebrating its 25th anniversary by holding a Mozart Festival Spring Concert on May 18, at the Lincoln Theatre on Miami Beach. The honorary chairman for this event is Roberta Rymer Balfe, who has fostered music education for children for 50 years, and the chairman of this important event is Mary Bergman.

I would like to take this opportunity to salute the Miami Choral Society and the many individuals who have kept this important cultural group going, including Executive Director Elizabeth H. Beach, Accompanist Millicent Calobre, President Lucrecia Loumiet, First Vice President Mary Bergman, Second Vice President Pat Parker, Corresponding Secretary Silvia Winitzky, Recording Secretary Vicki Wyman, Treasurer Joelle Cerge, Director Kathleen Abrahams, Director Aruna Airan, Director Suzanne Bogner, Director Marta Fernandez, Director Pilar Forman, Director Dr. Kenneth Knopf, Director Betty Loth, Director Joyce Pippo, Director Carole Polstein, Director Phyllis Stoller, and Director Lourdes Weider.

HONORING QUEENS COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY JOHN J. SANTUCCI

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, May 9, 1991, Queens County District Attorney John J. Santucci will be honored at the Queens County Democratic Organization's annual dinner. On June 1, John Santucci will retire after serving more than 15 years as Queens District Attorney.

Mr. Speaker, John has enjoyed a long and distinguished career in public service. In 1968, John was elected to the New York Council where he served until 1968 when he was elected to the New York State Senate. He served in the New York State Senate until 1977 when he became the Queens District Attorney. Queens County will sorely miss this dedicated and hard-working law enforcement officer when he retires next month.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to read the following proclamation which will be presented to John Santucci by the Queens County Democratic Organization tomorrow night. I insert the proclamation at this point in the RECORD.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, John J. Santucci was born on April 2, 1931, in the County of Queens, city and State of New York; and

Whereas, he attended public school in the city of New York, John Adams High School, St. John's College, St. John's University Law School; and

Whereas, he was admitted to practice before the bar of the State of New York, on December 16, 1953, and before the United States Supreme Court on May 27, 1957; and

Whereas, he married the former Edna Ann Hayes on August 28, 1954, and they have six children, Mary L. Scantlebury, Thomas J. Santucci, Esq., John J. Santucci, M.D., Carol A. Santucci, Robert F. Santucci, and Edna A. Masone, and four grandchildren, Gregory and Matthew Masone, John Santucci, and Nicole Santucci; and

Whereas, he entered public service on April 7, 1958 as an assistant district attorney in and for the County of Queens, where he conducted major organized crime investigations and rose to the rank of bureau chief; and

Whereas, he thereafter served with distinction as a member of the New York City Council from 1964 to 1968, where he authored a number of local laws for the benefit of the people of the city of New York; and

Whereas, he served as a member of the New York State Senate, from 1968 to 1977, during which time he sponsored various laws designed to protect the consumer, to provide job opportunities for young people, and to ensure speedy health care for individuals without regard to insurance coverage; and

Whereas, he was appointed district attorney of Queens County by the Governor of the State of New York on January 1, 1977, and was thereafter elected and re-elected to that post in 1977, 1981, 1985 and 1989 with ever-increasing majorities; and

Whereas, in more than fourteen years of service as district attorney, and more than thirty-three years of public service, he served the people of the State of New York with dedication, integrity and innovative and aggressive planning; and

Whereas, as district attorney, he has established outstanding programs for the benefit of the community, to rehabilitate young offenders and to ensure equal-handed justice.

Whereas, he established a "second chance program" for young first offenders, a 24-hour hotline to provide public access, a special victims bureau to deal with domestic and elderly violence, child abuse, rape victims, school teachers and elderly victims of crime. He created a forfeiture bureau to recover the profits of crime from criminals, some of which money was used for addict treatment and rehabilitation, an anti-bias bureau to fight racism and bigotry, a 24-hour homicide bureau to investigate and videotape evidence, an integrity bureau to ensure against public corruption, a forensic bureau to evaluate and prosecute cases against individuals suffering or alleging mental defects, and a "CAPS" program to speed up arraignments of accused individuals and to save valuable police time. He established outstanding relationships with Federal agencies which resulted in the recovery of millions of dollars from various offenders; and

Whereas, during his tenure, the office of the district attorney of Queens County established outstanding records in terms of prosecutions and appropriate sentencing of violent criminals; and

Whereas, he has been honored throughout the years by various civic, business, labor, police and professional organizations, including the bestowal upon him of an honorary

doctor of laws degree by St. John's University, the Prime Minister's Medal from the State of Israel, the mayor of New York City's Activist Award, the Distinguished Public Service Award from the Catholic War Veterans, the Meritorious Service Award from the Ministerial Council on Race Relations, and recognition from the National Organization for Victims' Assistance for his meritorious service to the cause of victims' rights.

Whereas, he has otherwise committed himself to public service as a director of the Boy Scouts of America, legislative advisor to the Muscular Dystrophy Association, honorary director of the Multiple Sclerosis Society, and the board of trustees of Jamaica Hospital, and now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That on the occasion of his retirement from the office of district attorney of Queens County, John J. Santucci shall be recognized as having earned the esteem and profound respect of his colleagues and shall hereafter be held in the highest regard by his fellow citizens.

COMMEMORATING NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

HON. BILL SARPALUIS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. SARPALUIS. Mr. Speaker, small business has always been an integral and viable force in the makeup of the U.S. economy. As we commemorate National Small Business Week, we realize what an important job generator that small business provides in the United States.

Over the last 20 years, small businesses in the United States produced a disproportionately large share of the Nation's net new jobs since 1970. Of the 4 million enterprises that employ people other than their owners, only 15,500 are large, compared to the 3 1/4 million that employ fewer than 10 people.

Small business provides other significant benefits for our economy. For instance, by producing a large number of goods and services, small business helps to create wealth, competition, and provide consumers with a wide selection of products and services. The creation of new technologies and innovative methods of production, are many times the result of the work of small business.

Small business also creates a cushion for our economy, this is because of the ability it has to shift resources rapidly from one use to another. Furthermore, small business can provide a sense of identity as well as economic stability, for any individuals willing to put their resources into a small business.

Knowing these incredible benefits of such a valuable component of our economy, it makes sense for Congress to do all in its power to help promote and work for the survival of a strong small business community. In part, the future of a strong U.S. economy depends upon small business.

THE FREEDOM FROM WANT ACT

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Select Committee on Hunger, I am today introducing the Freedom From Want Act, landmark omnibus antihunger legislation. I am pleased to be joined in this endeavor by my colleague BILL EMERSON, ranking Republican on the Select Committee.

The Freedom From Want Act is omnibus legislation which combats hunger not only in its immediate symptoms by expanding domestic and international food assistance programs, but at its root causes through innovative domestic antipoverty programs, international human rights policy and U.N. reform. The bill takes its name from President Roosevelt's historic four freedom speech, delivered to a joint session of Congress half a century ago.

Thus far, provisions of the bill are supported by organizations as diverse as Bread for the World, the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, the National Council for International Health, RESULTS, the Food Research and Action Center, InterAction, World Vision, CARE, the International Eye Foundation, the Salvation Army, the U.S. Committee for Refugees, Save the Children, the Friends Committee on National Legislation, the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, Helen Keller International, the Community Nutrition Institute, the Committee on Sustainable Agriculture, and National Association of WIC Directors, and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Grassroots support for the bill is growing. I am confident that the Freedom From Want Act will become the rallying point for a national constituency for solving hunger.

For the benefit of my colleagues, a summary of the Freedom From Want Act follows:

SUMMARY OF THE FREEDOM FROM WANT ACT

TITLE I—DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Part A—Nutrition, Education and Health Care

The bill establishes a five-year program for achieving full participation in the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) by FY '96, specifying increases of: \$256 million above the current services level in FY '92; \$306 million above the current services level in FY '93; \$304 million above the current services level in FY '94; \$399 million above the current services level in FY '95; and \$397 million above the current services level in FY '96.

The bill proposes funding the Head Start Program at levels adequate to assure the participation of 60 percent of the eligible children in FY '92; 80 percent in FY '93; and 100 percent in FY '94.

The bill increases the existing 56.76 cents per meal reimbursement provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for congregate and home-delivered meals under the Older American's Act to 65.66 cents in FY '92. In FY '93 and FY '94, the reimbursement would be adjusted for inflation in accordance with the increase in the Consumer Price Index.

In recognition of the fact that immunization against preventable childhood diseases significantly increases the rate of child survival, the bill requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to work in con-

sultation with the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund to establish a Children's Vaccine Initiative. The bill proposes \$30 million in FY '92 and \$40 million in FY '93 for the purpose of researching, developing, testing, producing and delivering vaccines to prevent infectious diseases among children.

The bill requires that food labeling standards imposed on meat and food products for sale to the general public apply to meat and meat food products distributed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture through domestic commodity food assistance programs.

Part B—Individual Development Account Demonstration

To help low-income persons achieve economic self-sufficiency through home-ownership, higher education, self-employment, or savings for retirement, the bill authorizes the Department of the Treasury to establish Individual Development Accounts (IDAs). An IDA, which is similar to an IRA, is a tax-benefitted savings account in the name of one person that can be used without penalty for only the aforementioned purposes. To stimulate savings among the poor, deposits into an IDA would be matched with Federal, State, and private contributions, and amounts in an IDA would not reduce or terminate one's public benefits (e.g., Food Stamps, AFDC, and Medicaid). These accounts would be administered on a demonstration basis by private organizations which would work closely with the holder of the IDA.

Part C—Microenterprise Programs

To promote economic development and economic self-sufficiency for low-income persons through microenterprise (commercial enterprises employing five or fewer employees, one of whom is the owner), the bill sets up community-based, public-private partnerships which will provide small loans and business assistance to persons who wish to develop a microenterprise. Specifically, the bill: (1) encourages a one percent set-aside of funds from Community Development Block Grants, the Rural Development Administration, and the Small Business Administration to be used for microenterprise development; (2) ensures that microenterprise training is included in Federal job training programs like AFDC-JOBS and JTPA; (3) modifies the AFDC rules that impede or prohibit microenterprise development; and (4) sets up, through the Department of Labor, one million dollar competitive grants for ten States to develop microenterprise programs for low-income persons.

Part D—Increasing the Food Purchasing Power of Low-Income Households

The bill authorizes a total of \$2 million in each of FY '92, FY '93 and FY '94 for grants to non-profit community-based organizations for the purpose of developing and implementing strategies for increasing the availability of affordable, nutritious foods in areas underserved by supermarkets. Approved activities under the grants would also include strengthening the operation of existing food retail stores in underserved communities by providing them with services that lower their food costs and increase the nutritional value of their food inventories.

The bill authorizes \$450,000 for each of FY '92, FY '93, and FY '94 for grants to community-based organizations to identify and implement strategies for promoting the use of low-cost food outlets. Grantees would initiate programs of education and outreach for expanding Food Stamp Program participants' use of farmers markets and other direct marketing outlets and for encouraging

agricultural producers and direct marketers to become certified to redeem food stamp vouchers.

The bill increases from ten to twenty the number of States authorized to provide WIC participants with coupons to purchase fresh fruits and vegetables from farmers markets. Grants to States, awarded on a competitive basis, would total \$5 million in FY '92, \$6.5 million in FY '93, \$8 million in FY '94, and \$9.5 million in FY '95. This program is designed to encourage WIC participants to purchase and consume fresh fruits and vegetables and to establish new markets for small farmers.

Part E—Assessing Food Security Within Communities

There is currently no standardized system for assessing food security problems at the community level (food security is defined as "access by all people at all times to a consistent nutritious food supply from conventional sources). The accuracy of past research efforts have been challenged on grounds of their scientific validity. The bill proposes the establishment of food security centers at seven land-grant colleges and universities (selected on a competitive basis by the Cooperative Extension Service) which would assist community-based organizations and local government agencies in developing scientifically sound surveys for assessing community food insecurity and in analyzing the data collected through these surveys.

Part F—Communities Making the Transition to Hunger-Free Status

The bill establishes criteria communities can use to initiate programs and activities for assuring that low-income residents have access to food.

Part G—Infant Mortality Reduction

The bill proposes the establishment of demonstration projects designed to reduce the high incidence of low birthweight and infant mortality in high-risk rural and urban populations. The demonstration projects will provide comprehensive maternal child health services to high-risk pregnant women and infants, with an emphasis on addressing the variety of socioeconomic and demographic factors which affect birth outcomes for these populations. Criteria for the projects' design seek to encourage early identification and follow-up of high-risk pregnant women and infants via intensive outreach services, and seeks to promote grass-roots project participation by establishing local Infant Mortality Advisory Panels in each project location. The bill proposes that \$6 million be used each fiscal year beginning in FY '92 through FY '94.

The bill proposes that a study be conducted by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to assess the impact of breastfeeding on infant morbidity and mortality among high-risk populations, with an emphasis on minorities. The bill proposes that \$500,000 be used per fiscal year beginning in 1992 until such time as the study is completed.

Part H—Amendments to the Food Stamp Act

The bill removes eligibility restrictions in the Food Stamp Program which are based on outdated assumptions about the amount of resources low-income households have available to expend on food and increases basic benefit rates by: (a) providing incremental increases in the Thrifty Food Plan from 103 percent in FY '91 to 104 percent in FY '96; (b) excluding from income the first \$50 in child support payments received monthly by a food stamp household; (c) excluding from

income all child support paid by a member of a food stamp household; (d) revising the household definition so that relatives who reside together, but purchase and prepare food apart, would be considered separate households; (e) annually adjusting the current allowable \$4,500 fair market value of a car to reflect inflation; (f) allowing food stamp participants full benefits for the month in which their eligibility is recertified; (g) increasing the dependent care deduction from \$160 per month to \$200 per month for a child under two years of age and \$175 per month for other dependents; (g) raising the limit for reimbursements for work-related expenses from \$25 per month to \$75 per month; (h) providing incremental increases in the excess shelter deduction from \$186 per month in FY '92 to \$335 per month in FY '96; (i) excluding from income vendor payments that are defined as transitional housing for the homeless; and (j) increasing the Nutrition Assistance Program in Puerto Rico to make benefits more comparable to those provided under the Food Stamp Program.

TITLE II—INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Part A—Food as a Human Right

As part of an international effort to strengthen the ability of the U.N. to respond to disasters, the bill proposes that the United States lead the effort to strengthen the right to food in international law. To accomplish this, the U.S. should present a proposal for the drafting and consideration of a Convention on the Right to Food to the General Assembly of the United Nations. Such a convention, similar to international conventions on torture and other human rights abuses, would provide an effective tool for the U.N. to force governments to respect the right to food and to permit humanitarian interventions.

The bill proposes that no assistance be provided to the government of any country which engages in gross, intentional violations of the right to food and medical care. This provision would add gross abuses of the right to food to the list of human rights abuses already in law which are intended to trigger a cessation of U.S. non-emergency, government-to-government assistance.

Since the United Nations plays a critical role in preserving the right to food, it is critical that it have adequate systems for responding to disasters which threaten this right. The bill proposes the appointment of a high level United Nations official responsible for emergencies, as well as other structural reforms, to strengthen the United Nations response to international disasters and other humanitarian emergencies.

Part B—Democratic Empowerment

The bill proposes a \$200 million no-year fund (to be replenished as necessary) available only to poor countries (less than \$1000 in per capita income or an under 5 mortality rate higher than 100 per 1,000 births) that are making a transition—including a free and fair election or referendum—from an undemocratic system to a democratic one. The Fund would be administered by the head of AID. Money under the Fund would be provided in 4 ways:

- (1) directly from AID to local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) which work with poor people at the local level;
- (2) from AID to PVOs to strengthen the work of these local NGOs;
- (3) from AID to the government's health ministry, but only for direct support of child survival, nutrition, or basic education activities; and

(4) to international organizations, like UNICEF, in cases where these new democracies also are emerging from civil wars.

Part C—Children

The bill proposes increasing the U.S. contribution to UNICEF from \$75 million in FY '91 to \$85 million in FY '92 and \$100 million in FY '93.

The bill proposes increasing the Agency for International Development (AID) child survival activities from the President's request for FY '92 of \$211 million to \$275 million in FY '92 and \$335 million in FY '93. Within this total, the Child Survival Fund would be increased from \$100 million in FY '91 to \$150 million in FY '92 and \$210 million in FY '93.

The bill proposes creating an "International AIDS Prevention and Control Program" as part of AID's health activities.

Vitamin A deficiency is a major cause of childhood illness and death. Iodine deficiency is the major preventable cause of mental retardation in the world. The bill proposes a \$35 million earmark for AID's programs to reduce vitamin A and iodine deficiency. Within the \$35 million total, the bill proposes increasing AID's Vitamin A Deficiency Program from \$10 million in FY '91 to \$13 million in FY '92 and \$17 million in FY '93.

The bill proposes increasing AID's basic education funding from an estimated \$100 million in FY '91 to \$135 million in FY '92 and \$175 million in FY '93.

In order that the Congress and the American people may be fully informed of efforts undertaken by the President to improve the health and well-being of children, the bill requires the President to transmit to the Congress, no later than February 1 of each year, a report detailing United States contributions to the achievement of goals and strategies to end unnecessary child suffering and death. This would formalize AID's present practice of submitting a child survival report to the Congress every year.

Part D—Women in Development

The bill proposes that AID's Office of Women in Development be strengthened by increasing the funds available each year from \$3 million to \$7 million, beginning in FY '92, to be used as matching funds to support activities designed to better integrate women into AID's projects. The bill also proposes that funding to support hiring of staff, as well as training, monitoring, and evaluation needs of the Women in Development office be increased from \$2 million to \$5 million each fiscal year beginning in FY '92.

Part E—Refugees

The bill proposes increasing the overall Migration and Refugee Assistance Account from its present level of \$485 million to \$600 million for FY '92 and \$650 million for FY '93. These increases are accompanied by an earmark in the same account for U.S. support for refugees overseas, increasing this activity from \$214 million in FY '91 to \$300 million in FY '92 and \$350 million in FY '93.

The bill states the Sense of the Congress that other donors need to join with the U.S. in ensuring that refugee relief and rehabilitation efforts are adequately funded and otherwise supported.

Part F—Agriculture and the Environment

The bill proposes that AID develop guidelines and standards of environmental sustainability to apply to both bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance for agricultural development programs. Aimed at establishing a management system for renewable natural resources, these principles

should be incorporated into project design, implementation, and evaluation. In addition, the bill states that bilateral support for agricultural research efforts should include long-term commitments to research on the ecological and socio-economic components of sustainable development.

In order to inform the Congress on the progress in implementing this effort, the bill requires that AID prepare a report on how AID programs and projects have incorporated the sustainability guidelines.

Part G—World Bank and International Monetary Fund Purposes and the Right to Food

The bill proposes that by June 30, 1993 at least 50 percent of the International Development Association's loans must go to countries which have developed their own national development and poverty alleviation strategies.

The bill proposes that the U.S. urge the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that the joint Bank-Fund Policy Framework Papers, which establish the lending programs and conditionalities of the World Bank and IMF policy, be done for all borrowers, and that these papers should include mandatory sections on environmental goals and objectives.

The bill proposes that the World Bank give greater programmatic and budgetary support to child survival, and to devote 5 percent or more of its annual lending to projects in primary health and 5 percent to basic education. The bill also proposes that the Bank promote environmental sustainability as a guiding principle in its agricultural projects, emphasize "food-based" policies, and target women in agricultural lending.

The bill proposes that the International Monetary Fund adopt a policy of avoiding any actions which would contribute to a deterioration of basic human needs in borrower countries or to an unsustainable use of the environment.

The bill proposes that the Treasury Department report to Congress by March 1992 on the progress the World Bank has made in implementing its poverty alleviation strategy. In particular, the report should assess how the Bank's increased emphasis on poverty effort has affected the Bank's lending patterns, and the significance of various factors in alleviating poverty.

Part H—Debt Relief

The bill proposes providing the President with additional flexibility to extend debt relief to developing countries which are pursuing national economic policy reforms that promote democratic, environmentally sustainable, market-oriented, and long term economic development.

Part I—Private and Voluntary Organizations

The bill increases the required level of AID support for the activities of private voluntary organizations (PVOs) from 13.5% to 18%, and increases the target level for such support from 16% to 20%.

THE CITY OF HIALEAH SAYS "NO" TO CUTS IN EDUCATION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the mayor and city council of the city of Hialeah, FL approved resolution number 91-31 on

March 26, 1991, to request Gov. Lawton Chiles to reconsider cuts being exacted upon Miami-Dade Community College and all community colleges in the State of Florida. As education issues receive greater attention nationally, it is admirable that the city leaders of Hialeah draw attention to important education needs at home. That resolution follows:

Whereas, Miami-Dade Community College is the only opportunity many of our students have to pursue a college education; and

Whereas, Miami-Dade Community College is the only affordable institution of higher learning in Dade County; and

Whereas, eighty percent (80%) of Miami-Dade Community College students must work to help pay for their tuition and books or go to college part time; and

Whereas, the \$10 million in cuts includes eliminating athletic programs, community youth sports programs and financial aid, thus leaving the students stranded in their educational pursuits; and

Whereas, one area high school magnet program at Miami-Dade Community College was cut, thus cutting short the advancement of our academic achievers; and

Whereas, many of our students work at Miami-Dade Community College as student assistants and in work-study programs, and rely on these funds to attend Miami-Dade Community College; and

Whereas, the Hialeah Center has been reduced by 25%, thus affecting residents of the City of Hialeah and Hialeah Gardens.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Mayor and the City Council of the City of Hialeah, Florida, that:

Section 1: The Mayor and City Council of the City of Hialeah, Florida, urgently request that Governor Lawton Chiles and the State Legislature reconsider the cuts being exacted upon Miami-Dade Community College, said cuts having a severe impact upon the students and their families.

Section 2: The Mayor and City Council of the City of Hialeah, Florida, request that Governor Lawton Chiles and the legislative leaders give consideration to, and understand the positive impact that Miami-Dade Community College, and all community colleges in Florida, have upon their respective counties, and realize that the community colleges in the State of Florida serve hundreds of thousands of students who would not otherwise have the opportunity to pursue higher education and the opportunity to share in the American Dream through education.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that the community leaders in south Florida are in many ways taking the lead to ensure the quality and future of education in their area. In particular I commend the leadership of: Mayor, Julio J. Martinez; president of council, Herman Echevarria; council vice president, Natacha S. Millan; and council members, Salvatore D'Angelo, Evelio Medina, Alex Morales, Paulino A. Nunez and Roberto Ruiz.

WAITING PERIOD NEEDED TO PREVENT HANDGUN VIOLENCE

HON. CRAIG T. JAMES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert for the RECORD the following editorial by

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

the Daytona Beach News-Journal. The editorial appeared in the May 6, 1991, edition, and is titled "National Waiting Period Needed To Prevent Handgun Violence."

[From the Daytona Beach News-Journal, May 6, 1991]

NATIONAL WAITING PERIOD NEEDED TO PREVENT HANDGUN VIOLENCE

When Congress began its work this year, the Brady Bill was dismissed by many as a well-intentioned piece of legislation that would go nowhere. Yet support has grown for a nationwide seven-day waiting period for the purchase of handguns and even former President Ronald Reagan has endorsed it. This Wednesday, the measure is set for a vote by the full House of Representatives.

It does not make sense that in most states any felon or crazed person can buy a handgun over the counter without inconvenience and immediately walk out armed and dangerous.

The effects of this policy are witnessed every day, particularly in America's urban centers. According to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 90 percent of the guns used in crimes in New York City were bought in states without waiting periods or background checks. Florida is a major exporter of guns used for criminal activities in the Northeast.

Texas, too, is a major exporter of handguns and handgun violence. In that state, a disturbed youth named John Hinckley bought a gun in a pawn shop on a murderous whim. He used it to shoot former President Reagan and cripple James Brady, for whom the bill is named.

Under the provisions of the bill, a prospective handgun owner would be required to fill out a form which would be forwarded to the local police. The gun sale would go ahead seven days after the prospective buyer signs the form. Unless, of course, the local law enforcement agency notifies the dealer that the would-be buyer is a felon or otherwise not allowed to carry a weapon.

States with more stringent requirements would keep them. And if a local police department believes someone who wants a gun is under some kind of threat to his life, the waiting period may be waived.

It's hard to oppose such a commonsense procedure for preventing crime.

And, in fact, many opponents of the legislation are not attacking it directly. Instead they are proposing an amendment which they know will render the bill ineffective and kill it in Congress.

The Staggers amendment named for Rep. Harley Staggers, D-W.Va., would substitute an instant national computer check in place of a cooling-off period. It's an idea that sounds fine in theory but stands no chance of being implemented any time soon. Since state laws and record-keeping vary widely, setting up a computerized national system would be a huge and expensive undertaking. Forty states do not have fully computerized criminal record files.

Furthermore, an instant point-of-sale computer system would not work to deter someone with no criminal record who is arming himself while distraught, in the heat of passion, or under the influence of drugs.

The Staggers Amendment needs to be defeated; it is unworkable and full of loopholes. The Brady Bill stands a real chance of saving lives but only if Congress will act responsibly and approve it.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 16TH DISTRICT STUDENT CONGRESSIONAL COUNCIL

HON. RALPH REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, every year I sponsor a student congressional council in the 16th District of Ohio. High school students are selected to participate and are assigned a problem of national importance to research and debate.

They spend many weeks researching and discussing the annual topic and conclude the project by making recommendations as to possible policy options.

I am proud of the program and of the many bright students who participate in it. Mr. Speaker, I insert their recommendations for U.S. policy to solve the Middle East conflict at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT, 1990-91—16TH DISTRICT STUDENT CONGRESSIONAL COUNCIL (Participating high schools: Massillon Washington High School, Fairless High School, Tuslaw High School, and R.G. Drage Career Center. Officers: Amy Andrews, Chairperson; Dean Van Dress, Vice-Chairperson; and Angie Utterback, Secretary)

Committee One of the Ralph Regula's Student Congressional Council respectfully submits the following suggestions on the topics of Middle East conflicts. On the 22nd day of April, 1991, Committee One recommends the following:

KUWAITI GOVERNMENT

1. The U.S. use its new influence in the country of Kuwait to encourage a transition from its current feudal monarchy to a democratic system.

ENERGY POLICY

1. Congress provides incentives through taxes for alternative fuels.

2. Congress provides incentives for auto manufacturers to eventually phase out the use of unleaded fuel with alternatives such as natural gas.

3. Congress opens ANWR (Alaskan National Wildlife Reserve) for tabled oil testing and possible drilling in order to decrease dependence on foreign oil imports.

ARMS SALES

1. The U.S. push for the enforcement of current legislation to control arms sales. This legislation could be accomplished through an international organization with the authority to monitor arms sales, issue export guidelines, and punish violators. This organization, composed of as many nations as are willing to join, would require unanimous approval from members for certain arms sales on export licenses. The U.S. could demand the violators be punished, perhaps through embargoes. Under terms of the organization, all potential arms buyers would be treated equally.

ARAB-ISRAELI RELATIONS

1. The U.S. put pressure of an economic nature on Israel to at least negotiate about the occupied territories of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Golan Heights. The U.S. could withhold a portion of Israel's foreign aid or cancel its "major non-NATO ally" status until some documented process is made.

2. The U.S. end all dialogue with the Palestinian Liberation Organization; in particu-

lar, Yasser Arafat, due to his past actions and open show of support for Saddam Hussein in the Persian Gulf War. In future talks with the Palestinians, a new, moderate representative could speak on behalf of the Palestinians.

RALPH REGULA'S STUDENT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, FINAL REPORT, APRIL 1991

(Heidi Zeller, Chairperson; Mike Thoman, Assistant Chairperson; and Lindy Powell, Secretary)

Our objective in the 1991 Student Congressional Committee was to deal with all aspects of the Persian Gulf war. We now respectfully submit the following proposals to Congressman Regula:

1. It is proposed that a United Nations peacekeeping force made up of Arab states remain in the area. Also, a naval force will remain, made up of coalition forces with prepositioned military supplies in the area in case they are needed to maintain the balance of power.

2. It is proposed that Iraq should be monitored so that no mass destruction facilities, such as nuclear missile plants, enter into production. The United Nations should reserve the right to use force against such production.

3. It is proposed that a formal treaty be established by the United Nations between Iraq and Kuwait. This treaty should include the following:

- a. Weapon sanctions against Iraq,
- b. U.N. peacekeeping forces placed to monitor Iraq,
- c. Food and medical supplies sent to the people of Iraq and Kuwait.

4. It is proposed that Saddam Hussein should be punished for war crimes. Punishment should not affect Iraq, only him personally. Trials should take place in a neutral country, such as Switzerland.

5. It is proposed that land boundaries of the country remain intact, as the Iraqi people as a whole were only following their chief executive's orders.

6. It is proposed that the United Nations investigate reports that Saddam Hussein and his family took money from Iraq and put it into private accounts. If any moneys are found, they should be used toward repaying Iraq's war debts.

7. It is proposed that the Secretary of State encourage Israel to meet with individual Arab states. The second phase would be to hold a regional conference of the Middle Eastern countries. The last step in this proposal would be to have a meeting between the five permanent members of the United Nations and the PLO representatives as well as representatives from each Arab state and Israel.

8. It is proposed that, in regards to Palestine and Israel:

a. USA act as a mediator in talks between Israel, Palestine, and the Arab states in order to solve the Palestinian problem;

b. Arab countries be encouraged to acknowledge Israel's right to exist and vice versa;

c. USA promise an increase in non-military foreign aid to Israel upon completion of the Palestinian issue which is satisfactory to all parties;

d. All hostilities between Palestine and Israel cease while talks are formally in session.

9. It is proposed that the United States review and revise its policy on military arms sales to Middle East countries from Western nations as well as the Middle East countries.

10. It is proposed that a comprehensive energy policy should be implemented to reduce dependence on foreign oil.

Section I: All passenger vehicles must improve fuel efficiency to 40 miles per gallon by the year 2010, including foreign automobiles.

Section II: Funding will be increased for the development of alternative fuels for heating, electricity, and automobiles.

Section III: Tax incentives will be implemented to encourage the use of energy-efficient building materials.

Section IV: Low-pressure sodium lighting shall be installed in all federal buildings and shall be properly shielded.

Section V: Corporate tax evaders shall be more rigorously pursued for funding.

RALPH REGULA'S CONGRESSIONAL COUNCIL
1991 COMMITTEE THREE FINAL REPORT

(Officers: Colleen Garton, Chairperson; Mike Lofgren, Vice-Chairperson; and Jennifer DeVille, Secretary)

The Ralph Regula Student Congressional Council Committee Three hereby respectfully submits the following proposals to be presented to Congressman Regula regarding the post-war conditions affecting the entire region of the Middle East.

1. In dealing with United States-Israeli relations, it is proposed that the U.S. implements a gradual reduction in non-military aid to Israel over a period of five years.

a. reduce in \$3 billion per year until a level of \$1.5 billion is reached at the end of the fifth year.

b. diplomatic persuasion towards using funds for positive environmental research to be audited by a Congressional committee.

c. no aid given in the form of military equipment.

2. With regard to the Israeli-Palestinian situation, it is proposed that the U.S. takes immediate action to peacefully resolve the volatility which currently exists, and with whatever means are needed.

3. It is proposed that Iraq be forced to pay reparations to Kuwait, which shall begin in seven years.

4. Concerning Iraqi War Criminals, it is proposed that the United Nations proceeds with prosecution immediately.

5. Regarding military occupation in the Persian Gulf region, it is proposed that:

a. the U.S. maintains troops in the region, with particular concentration around Baghdad, for one year, or until a resolution is made.

b. the U.N. sets up a security zone in the region, with particular concentration in southern Iraq and Kuwait, until stability is established.

6. It is proposed that the U.S. enforces an arms embargo on Iraq for a minimum of five years.

a. encourage allies to follow suit with the embargo.

b. levy sanctions against Iraq.

7. With regard to the U.S.'s need for an alternative to oil as an energy source, it is proposed that the U.S. form a defined energy policy in the next year.

a. take action to implement alternative energy source in the next ten years.

b. set aside at least \$1.5 billion per year for research.

c. decrease by 25 percent the funds used to locate U.S. oil, and redirect it toward alternative research as well.

THE MIDDLE EAST CRISIS PROPOSAL, 1991—
16TH DISTRICT STUDENT CONGRESSIONAL
COMMITTEE

(Officers: Jason Riley, Chairperson; Jen Spittler, Vice President; and Jody Hoffman, Secretary)

The Student Congressional Committee introduces the following proposals to be presented to Congressman Regula on the Friday, April 26, 1991:

1. The United States should not provide funding for the rebuilding of the country of Iraq.

2. There will be a complete economic sanction with Iraq until Saddam Hussein relinquishes control of the country.

3. Economic sanctions will continue until Saddam Hussein gives up his power and free elections are held to elect a new leader.

4. The United States should not financially help the country of Kuwait in the rebuilding of the country.

5. United States Congress should replace monetary aid for Kuwait with food, building supplies, medical aid, and education.

6. American businesses are to use American labor in the rebuilding of Kuwait.

7. Ten-thousand troops are to remain stationed in middle east bases.

8. These troops will be responsible for halting further hostilities between nations in the region.

9. The troops will remain in the middle east until Iraq has met all United States proposals.

10. Excess fighting equipment should be removed to other bases.

11. Excess equipment that the United States does not need should be sold to countries with good foreign relations with the U.S. The result, less money would be spent for defense and the money could be put back into the economy.

12. The United Nations should continue to pressure Iraq to accept the new "cease fire" resolutions.

13. The United States should make increased efforts to decrease reliance on fossil fuels. We should search for alternative energy sources such as solar or wind powers, that do not deplete the environment. This excludes the use of harmful options such as nuclear power.

INTRODUCTION OF THE U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1991

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the U.S. Marshals Service Amendments Act of 1991. This bill is in two parts, and I believe will resolve two pressing problems for the U.S. Marshals Service. The first part deals with the consequences of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Demarest v. Manspeaker, et al.* (No. 89-5916), decided January 8, 1991. In that decision, a unanimous Court rules that section 1821 of title 18 requires the Marshals to pay a witness attendance fee to a convicted State prisoner who testifies at a Federal trial pursuant to a writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum.

I have reviewed the Supreme Court's decision and believe that this opinion would cover incarcerated witnesses from Federal, State

and local jails. I have also contacted the U.S. Marshals Service and they estimate this decision could cost the U.S. Government an extra \$8 to \$11 million a year.

Persons who are incarcerated incur no personal expenses when they testify in court, and suffer no loss of wages or other economic detriment. It was never our intention that prisoners be compensated on the same basis as persons who do suffer these losses.

In these difficult budget times, I believe that we should correct this legislative oversight as soon as possible. The House has already taken action to prevent the use of fiscal year 1991 funds for this purpose in H.R. 1281, the recent supplemental appropriations bill, and this bill will permanently fix this loophole in the law.

The second part of the bill will add a new flexibility to the Marshals' Witness Protection Program involving potential alien witnesses who could help us convict terrorists, drug traffickers and money launderers. Foreign witnesses who have knowledge of crucial events involving major criminal activities are often fearful for their lives if they testify in U.S. courts and then have to return to their homelands. Under current immigration law, foreign witnesses can be paroled into the United States to testify; and, while on parole can continue in the United States as long as a reasonable danger to their lives remains. However, the witnesses and their families do not have permanent immigration status.

Many witnesses who presently will not testify would be willing to testify if they could be guaranteed permanent status in the United States.

In addition, permanent resident status confers benefits that would enable prospective witnesses to live more normal lives. Employment is nearly impossible to obtain for these alien witnesses; few employers are willing to hire foreigners lacking the status of resident aliens. Without permanent resident status, the job seeker attracts unwanted attention and adds risk to himself and his family.

This bill will allow the Attorney General to waive admission requirements for 2 years. After the 2-year probationary period, permanent residence status could be granted. The number of aliens and their immediate families eligible for this program is limited to 100 persons in any 1 fiscal year.

It is my belief that the provisions of this bill will significantly facilitate the administration of justice in this country, and it deserves your support.

THE SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE IMPROVEMENTS ACT

HON. GERRY SIKORSKI

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Senior Executive Service was designed to be an elite corps of top Federal managers and administrators—the best and the brightest—to run the Federal Government. The Service encompasses approximately 8,000 people with over 90 percent career Federal employees and less

than 10 percent political appointees. Supporters envisioned this elite corps as people who would be highly compensated, highly accountable, and with a strongly developed sense of mission to run the Federal Government effectively.

Senior executives run the programs that are vital to our Nation's health and American's lives. They conduct and analyze AIDS research at NIH; they provide expertise in space exploration; and in the past months they have been charged with the civilian implementation of Operation Desert Storm. In other words, we count on senior executives each and every day to ensure that the programs and laws passed by Congress are properly implemented throughout the Federal Government.

Since the creation of the Senior Executive Service, the General Accounting Office (GAO), the Merit Systems Protection Board [MSPB], the Grace Commission, President Reagan's Commission on Career Executives Compensation, and the Volcker Commission have all recommended changes that need to be implemented in order to meet the original goals of the Civil Service Reform Act. The legislation that I am introducing today, the Senior Executive Service Improvements Act of 1991, is intended to remedy some of the problems which have been raised in these reports.

In brief, the bill aims to reinforce the rank-in-person concept, the idea that an SES member's rank is related directly to their experience, capabilities, and performance, rather than the specific position they hold. The legislation will prohibit Federal agencies from forcing SES members to accept a reduced grade or pay level in order to fill a different position or to participate in sabbaticals.

The legislation requires that general schedule employees, when promoted to the SES, be placed in a pay level that is at least equivalent to the pay they were receiving before promotion to the SES. The legislation also encourages the use of sabbaticals, professional development, and requires a minimum number of hours of executive training for career members of the SES. The bill gives the Merit Systems Protection Board jurisdiction to mitigate penalties in conduct cases involving members of the SES just as they have for actions against other Federal employees in the civil service. The bill also includes other provisions which are designed to match the needs of the Senior Executive Service in the 1990's.

As we rapidly approach the 21st century, the demands placed on senior executives will become greater and greater. The S&L bailout, the war on drugs, the aftermath of Operation Desert Storm, EC '92 and Hong Kong '97, reducing the budget deficit—all create a demand for an American Senior Executive Service that is increasingly flexible, talented, and knowledgeable.

Americans rightfully demand and expect a dedicated, talented, and competent corps of senior executives who will faithfully discharge the responsibilities of our democratic society. However, it is absolutely critical that we provide our Nation's senior executives with the tools necessary to achieve this goal. As we have seen and heard in reports and committee hearings, task forces and conferences, the original goals of the Civil Service Reform Act have not been met. The Senior Executives

Service Improvements Act is intended to provide the Government with the tools necessary to make the original promises of the Senior Executive Service a reality.

IN CELEBRATION OF SISTER JEANNE FELION'S 15 YEARS OF SERVICE TO STANFORD SETTLE- MENT, INC.

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Sister Jeanne Felion upon her celebration of 15 years of commitment and service to the Stanford Settlement, Inc. Sister Jeanne has served as executive director of Stanford Settlement, and has led this community service group to become a central pillar for outreach and caring in the Sacramento metropolitan area.

Sister Jeanne was born in Chico, CA, and spent her formative years in the Del Paso Heights area of Sacramento. She graduated from Grant Union High School and joined the Sisters of Social Service.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to note that this will be Sister Jeanne's silver jubilee with the Sisters of Social Service. Their inspiring mission includes: having a positive view of life; valuing work and prayer; and sharing hospitality. These sisters have a social concern for the plight of women, children, and families. Additionally, this community lives as a family, promoting peace and justice.

Upon completing her religious training, Sister Jeanne went to Kansas City, MO, where she worked at the Settlement House, a neighborhood center. Her accomplishments included the establishment of Girl Scout troops for disadvantaged girls. Moreover, with wisdom and foresight, she started Girl Scouts leadership training for area residents so that low-income girls would always have access to the positive influence of Scouting.

Sister Jeanne then went to San Diego. While there, she was instrumental in creating a county-wide Campership Council. Sister Jeanne was also named the executive director of a major neighborhood center where she worked to improve the life of community residents. This work included extensive expansion and refurbishment of the center. Sister Jeanne left San Diego in 1975 to continue her education so she could further fulfill the goals of her order.

Sister Jeanne returned to Sacramento in 1975 to attend California State University, Sacramento. She completed her degree requirements while continuing her social work as an intern at the Stanford Settlement, where she has carried out her inspiring work for the last 15 years.

The Stanford Settlement is the reflection of Sister Jeanne and the Sisters of Social Service. The settlement's mission is to build moral and spiritual awareness in the individual and to strengthen the family. The Stanford Settlement, guided by Sister Jeanne, encourages participation in community activities and pro-

vides opportunities for people so they can reach their fullest potential.

Under the leadership of Sister Jeanne, the Stanford Settlement has grown to become an essential part of the Sacramento community. As executive director, she achieved many accomplishments. Under her direction, a local hospital set up a clinic on settlement land, and other direct service providers also use the facilities to help serve the community. In an effort to bring understanding to the community, many different religious organizations are able to hold and facilitate meetings at the settlement. Additionally, American River Community College holds outreach courses at Stanford in their effort to help educate the community. Sister Jeanne directed the building of a facility specifically for senior citizen activities.

Sister Jeanne's achievements and devotion to the Sacramento community extend beyond her role as executive director of the Stanford Settlement. She is a strong advocate for low-income housing. Additionally, she is working to expand programs for children and seniors. Sister Jeanne hopes to find future funds to build a new senior center activities building and a surrounding park setting.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me today in expressing our sincere appreciation and praise to Sister Jeanne Felion. Her devotion, skills, and extraordinary contributions to the community are shining examples of what all of us should strive for in our lives. I would personally like to extend my sincere best wishes to Sister Jeanne Felion in the years to come.

SUMMARY OF 1990 TAX RETURN DATA

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I am once again making a summary of my income tax return public because I believe that Federal officeholders should be forthcoming about the sources of their income. Therefore, I ask that the following summary be printed in the official record of the day's proceedings.

Hon. Thomas J. Downey, Summary of 1990 Tax Return

Salary—U.S. House of Representatives	\$95,417
Less: Contributions to section 401(k) plan	-4,771
Salary—U.S. House of Representatives, Mrs. Downey	10,616
Salary—U.S. Senate Disbursing Office, Mrs. Downey	14,380
Interest income	3,336
New York State tax refund	430
Rental and partnership losses (after application of passive loss limitations)	-985
Business income—Honoraria (gross)	33,300
Less: Contributions to Keogh retirement plan	-4,344
Adjusted gross income	147,379
Itemized deductions:	
Taxes	8,902

Interest expense (after 10 percent phase-out for personal interest)	20,021
Contributions	9,498
Miscellaneous deductions (after 2 percent AGI limitation)	5,172
Total itemized deductions	43,593
Subtotal	103,786
Less: Personal exemptions	8,200
1990 taxable income	95,586
Federal income tax	23,405
New York State income tax	7,660
Virginia income tax	27
Louisiana income tax	20
New Jersey income tax	39

LENDERS AND THEIR SUPERFUND DUTIES

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, a recent issue of Roll Call contained a Guest Observer article, which I feel, merits your attention and the attention of my colleagues. The article deals with the issue of lender liability as it pertains to Superfund. This topic is especially timely since we recently have witnessed the reintroduction of the LaFalce lender liability legislation and much consideration and debate is sure to ensue.

The author of the piece, David Rosenberg, is the executive vice president of Environmental Compliance Services, Inc. [ECS]. Mr. Rosenberg has been an active voice on Capitol Hill on issues relating to protecting the environment and guaranteeing the cost of cleanup.

I hope you find Mr. Rosenberg's article informative:

[From Roll Call, Mar. 28, 1991]

DON'T LET LENDERS OFF HOOK IN THEIR SUPERFUND DUTIES (By David Rosenberg)

Rarely do Capitol Hill observers find a bill that attracts support from dozens of Members, other than National Motherhood Week, that is.

During the last Congress however, Rep. John LaFalce (D-NY) introduced legislation that saw a majority of Members of the House sign on.

That bill, H.R. 4494, sought to protect mortgage lenders, not-for-profits, and even the Small Business Administration from the environmental liability established by the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), a.k.a. Superfund.

Corporate fiduciaries which hold title to property for purposes of administering an estate or trust would have been exempted. LaFalce recently reintroduced the bill (as H.R. 1450) with a few changes and more than 120 co-sponsors.

Superfund was passed in 1980 by a lame-duck Congress in the wake of Love Canal. It authorized the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to recover pollution cleanup costs from potentially responsible parties. This includes past or present owners of property. This cost has, as a result of federal court decisions, often been laid at the doorstep of the "deepest pockets," which in-

Most recently, the Federal Court of Appeals in Atlanta's 11th Circuit held in *US v. Fleet Factors* that if a lender has "the capacity to influence the corporation's treatment of hazardous waste," they can be held liable for cleanup costs under Superfund.

The LaFalce proposal seeks to exempt lenders from this liability. But if they do not pick up the cleanup tab, who will? The remaining segments of American commerce will be stuck with the cost. The very basis of Superfund, cleaning up the nation's most dangerous toxic-waste sites, would be undermined.

One group of advocates for this measure is the American banking community. Much of their lobbying effort has involved local bank presidents calling their Members.

This campaign has resulted in a lengthy list of backers to the LaFalce bill. "The banking industry has gone all out in terms of public relations and lobbying for this legislation," an angry Rep. Frank Pallone (D-NJ) told the House Energy and Commerce subcommittee on transportation and hazardous materials last year, "and I am concerned that many Members of Congress co-sponsored it before environmental and public interest groups had an opportunity to present the other side of the argument—that it could have severe environmental ramifications."

There are inequities in Superfund. But to exempt one segment of the business community to the eventual expense of someone else is wrong.

Perhaps in the reauthorization of Superfund, Congress should closely examine the procedures for determining liability and the many inequities created by several aspects of American business who only have a peripheral involvement in causing contamination.

Virtually every American buys financial protection from costly contingencies in the form of insurance. We buy insurance to demonstrate financial responsibility and protect assets from the catastrophic financial casualties of claims against us.

An environmental insurance policy would pay for cleanup costs of the site the policy was written on. As in all actuarial matters, the chances of claims being paid out and their size must be factored into the cost of the policy.

If lenders would require all commercial mortgage applicants to perform a comprehensive audit and obtain environmental insurance, lenders wouldn't have to seek the redress manifested in the LaFalce bill.

With the Persian Gulf crisis easing and the new Congress hard at work, there will be time for ample reflection on all the ramifications of exempting lenders from liability.

Instead of tinkering with parts of the issues surrounding pollution liability and cleanup, as the LaFalce proposal suggests.

Congress should think "big picture."

Members of Congress, we hope, would be more reticent about signing on to a bill like LaFalce's, which addresses but one view of the complicated problems surrounding Superfund. These are signals from Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ) and Rep. Al Swift (D-Wash), the chairs of the subcommittees with appropriate jurisdictions, that they will be taking fresh looks at pollution liability.

A broad view will more likely achieve more equitable results.

Last Congress, the committee system worked well to prevent a rush to judgment on the LaFalce bill, preventing final passage until all appropriate and interested committees had their say. The result was equitable.

After all, is it fair for the lenders to shirk its corporate responsibility and transfer the

cost of cleanup to the taxpayer? The same strong scrutiny should be instituted the second time around for the bill.

Instead of being taken off the hook, banks can insist on having borrowers demonstrate the financial responsibility of handling cleanup costs through the purchase of environmental insurance, and if problems became evident down the line, the sites in question would be cleaned up without cost to the federal government.

THE BELEAGUERED JEWISH COMMUNITY OF SYRIA

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Persian Gulf war has renewed attempts to find a lasting peace in the Middle East. It has therefore brought a number of important issues to the forefront. As we grapple with alleviating the tragedy of the millions of Kurdish refugees made homeless by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's savagery, as well as the many thousands who endured the terror of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, postwar discussions are being held by Secretary of State James Baker among the nations of the region. As these discussions progress, I want to alert my colleagues to the continued plight of the small Jewish community in Syria, held hostage by Syrian President Hafez el-Assad. Their free and open emigration must be one of our highest priorities.

This community, consisting of only 4,000 individuals, remains confined to a ghetto area in old Damascus, under constant surveillance by the Mukhabarat, the Syrian secret police. Their activities, mail, and phone calls are monitored. Emigration is forbidden. Any attempt to do so results in arrest, torture, and arbitrary detention without trial. Currently, four men are in prison—the Swed brothers, who were arrested in 1987, and two men arrested this past fall. Of two women arrested at the same time, one gave birth while in prison. They were subsequently released in December 1990.

The congressional caucus for Syrian Jewry, of which I am a cochairman, urged Secretary Baker prior to his visit, to ensure that the emigration of Syria's Jewish community be one of our Government's highest priorities. A few days later, President Assad stated that any improvement in the situation of Syrian Jews must be linked with Israel's relinquishing the Golan Heights. Clearly, we cannot allow innocent men, women, and children, already hostage to a dictator, to be used as geopolitical pawns.

One result of the world's focus on the Middle East was a congressional human rights caucus briefing last week about human rights abuses in Syria. We heard testimony from a number of expert witnesses, including Amnesty International and the Council for the Rescue of Syrian Jews. Also involved in efforts on behalf of the Syrian Jewish community is the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, which distributed copies of the "Chronicle of the Jews of Syria" at the briefing.

Though it is too lengthy to reprint in its entirety, I want to share with our colleagues the

front page article entitled "Let My People Go!", and to urge their membership in our congressional caucus for Syrian Jews. It is only by heightening our advocacy on behalf of the Syrian Jewish community that we will be successful. Syrian President Assad must understand that ours is a humanitarian concern of the highest order, and that we will not rest until every Syrian Jew has been freed.

LET MY PEOPLE GO!

While all Syrians face some restrictions on emigration and travel, Jews are the only group to be universally barred from emigration.

Jews cannot easily obtain permission to travel abroad. In most cases, it is granted only to seek medical treatment or to visit relatives. Every traveler abroad must leave a substantial—and sometimes unaffordable—monetary deposit. This deposit is typically \$5,000-10,000 dollars (annual per capita income in 1987 was \$2,880). A traveler must also leave some members of his family behind as hostages, with the result that many families have become tragically divided across continents—husbands from wives, and children from siblings.

Jews as a group are the only Syrians forbidden to emigrate freely.

If caught trying to escape the country, Jews are imprisoned and tortured.

Relatives of Jews who have attempted to escape, or have succeeded in escaping, are subject to harassment and intimidation by the Mukhabarat, the secret police.

The internal passports of Jews bear the designation "Musawi" (meaning of the "Mosaic" faith). No other Syrians are identified by religion on their passports.

The Mukhabarat keeps tight watch over the lives of Syrian Jews. It patrols the Jewish Quarter, where most Damascus Jews live, around the clock. No non-resident is allowed to enter without permission.

No foreigner can meet with a Syrian Jew without permission of the Mukhabarat. Such permission is not usually granted.

All letters, phone calls and other forms of communication with correspondents abroad are monitored and subject to censorship by the government.

Jews must inform the Mukhabarat about any foreign money they receive.

Jews require special permission to sell a car or a house and have difficulty in selling other property. These regulations are selectively and arbitrarily enforced.

Property, employment and travel restrictions against Jews do not, as a rule, apply to other minority groups within Syria.

Jews are subject to frequent verbal harassment from Palestinian Arabs whose families left Israel in 1948 and were settled in the Jewish neighborhoods of Damascus and Aleppo. (They were given the homes of Jews who had fled Syria because of mob violence against them at that time.)

Jews are forbidden to teach modern Hebrew. Hebrew can only be taught as a language of prayer, Bible and Jewish law. Zionist activities are illegal, and teaching about Israel and many aspects of Jewish history is forbidden. The directors of the Jewish schools are Muslim, and they report regularly to the Mukhabarat.

There are currently more young Jewish women in Syria than young Jewish men, because many of the latter have escaped. Marriage prospects for the women thus remain uncertain.

The Syrian government is one of the world's most oppressive; it routinely jails and tortures thousands of its citizens with-

out formal accusation or trial. Yet Syria's Jews must also suffer the animosity of many of their Syrian Arab neighbors towards them as Jews. This animosity is fueled by the Syrian government's unremitting hostility towards Israel and the barrage of anti-Zionist and anti-Semitic propaganda in the Syrian news media and popular literature.

SMALL BUSINESSES IN THE FOREFRONT

HON. JIM OLIN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. OLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the backbone of our Nation's economy, America's small businesses.

When I first came to Congress, I was assigned to the Small Business Committee. I came from a business background, but my experience was in big business. I didn't know a lot about small businesses. In my work on the Small Business Committee, I've seen first hand the incredible contribution made by small businesses.

Not only are small businesses involved in every aspect of the economy, they are in the forefront. Let me give a few examples.

When U.S. troops were deployed to the Persian Gulf, small businesses stood behind them—and with them.

During the build-up, the Pentagon needed additional equipment—rations, desert uniforms, chemical protection gear. Small businesses provided it. They retooled their factories, hired more workers, and worked around the clock to produce the needed equipment. They accomplished this task because they were small, and could quickly adapt to new demands.

When the war began, many reservists, who in civilian life are the owners and employees of small businesses, stood beside active duty personnel. As these reservists come home, it is to small businesses that many return.

Small businesses are in the forefront of new business initiatives. Recently, the Subcommittee on Environment and Employment, which I chair, held a hearing on the problem of solid waste disposal as it relates to small businesses. We found that the experts on innovative methods recycling were small business people. They were in the business of recycling—recycling all kinds of things—and they continue to look for ways to recycle more.

During the hearing, I was amazed to learn that many of the things we throw away can be made into fertilizer by composting. I didn't know that, but a small businessman in Virginia knows a lot about it. He owns and operates a successful organic agriculture supply firm, and he knows how to make this fertilizer and how to market it.

These are just a few examples, but they indicate the importance of Small Businesses to the American economy. They are innovative, they are resourceful, and they are flexible. And as we move forward to solve our Nation's problems—problems with the economy, the environment, international trade, and other problems—I am certain that small businesses will be in the forefront.

**BIKEWAYS AND WALKWAYS: THE
TIME HAS COME**

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to introduce today legislation to increase the number of bicycle paths and trails, and pedestrian walkways, along our streets and highways.

It is time, and past time, to bring the bicycle—and the human foot—into their rightful roles as means of commuting to work.

This bill would require each Federal-aid highway project to include bicycle and pedestrian facilities unless DOT determines that such an addition would not be feasible or safe; that there are alternate, substantially direct and equally safe, routes; or that these facilities would provide no substantial transportation or recreational benefits.

Bike and pedestrian facilities would include pedestrian walkways, and bike lanes, trails, paved shoulders or wide curb lanes on which bikes may be operated safely. Bikeways and pedestrian walkways could be built along the side of the highway project, or on land adjacent to the highway. The definition of pedestrian and bicyclist facilities includes shelters and parking for bicycles where necessary to enhance bicycle usage, and traffic control devices where necessary to protect the safety of pedestrians and bicyclists using the facilities. In Munich, Germany, and other German cities, traffic control provides a second set of lights at cyclists' eye level, to help make street crossings safer for bicyclists and automobiles.

The bill also establishes the office of bicycle and pedestrian coordinator in each State, to promote and facilitate the increased use of bike and walkways, and to develop public education, promotional and safety programs.

The benefits of increased bicycle and pedestrian commuting are considerable to the biker, the walker, and to those who drive to work as well.

My State of Minnesota has a major bicycle program, and has developed an extensive tally of benefits. According to the Minnesota Department of Transportation's Bicycle Plan, bicycling for transportation, as opposed to recreation, saved Minnesota citizens more than \$24 million in out-of-pocket costs. The general public reaped an additional \$7 to \$30 million in reduced oil imports, air pollution, and congestion, and in lower trade deficits, in 1989 alone. Benefits from noise reduction, decreased emissions of greenhouse gasses, and increased health and fitness, may not be quantifiable, but are certainly present as well.

Mr. Speaker, the environmental benefits of bicycling and walking to work as alternatives to automobile transportation are evident to all. Every mile traveled by bike instead of by car keeps .042 pounds of carbon monoxide, .003 pounds of hydrocarbons, .004 pounds of nitrogen oxides, and .94 pounds of carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere. This benefits drivers as well as bicyclists and all those who depend on air to live.

No one needs to be told of the benefits of decreased congestion, which accrue also to those who resolutely remain in their cars.

No one should need to be told that bicycle travel benefits the Nation in reduced use of imported petroleum, and consequently lower balance of payment problems.

An important question is: Will increased expenditures generate increased benefits? Can we really get more people to take the bike or walk to work?

A recent Louis Harris poll of 1,254 adults representing a cross-section of Americans found a resounding yes: 23 million Americans, or 20 percent of all U.S. adults, said they would sometimes commute to work by bicycle if there were safe bike lanes on roads and highways.

Will people really take the bike to work, or are they only telling a poll what the pollster might want to hear?

Worldwatch Institute conducted a landmark study over the past decade, comparing cities around the world which were similar in characteristics.

In Los Angeles, with a less-strong public probike policy, 1 percent of all trips are taken by bike. In Davis, CA, where bikes are encouraged, 23 percent of trips are by bike. Similarly, in Minneapolis, MN, where, despite positive State efforts, the local public policy is not strong, 1 percent of trips are by bike, while in more probike Madison, WS, 9 percent of trips are by bike. Looking at other countries, Beijing, China, has not encouraged bikes, while Tiahjin, China, has, with the result that 48 percent and 77 percent respectively of trips are by bike.

Public policy does make a difference. This bill will clearly direct public policy toward the bike, providing bike lanes and trails, traffic control devices where safety requires, and shelters and parking where warranted.

Some people may object that a bike/pedestrian provision should not be mandatory, that States should have the discretion to decide whether or not to add these facilities to highway projects. But they have had this option for many years under section 217 of the Federal-Aid Highway Program. Bicyclists and pedestrians are still woefully underserved.

People will also say that, by bicycling or walking to work, bikers and pedestrians are not paying their own way, as motorists do through the fuel tax. To this I would respond that most bikers and pedestrians are also motorists at times, and thereby do contribute to the Highway Trust Fund. I would also point out that the motorists stuck in traffic, spewing fumes that the bicyclist breathes on his or her way to work, should be grateful to that bicyclist for removing at least one car from between them and their destinations. Motorists benefit as much from bike trails as do bikers.

Finally, some people may claim that our infrastructure needs are so great that we cannot spare scarce resources for bike and pedestrian walkways.

To this I would respond that the Nation has spent \$129 billion on the Interstate alone, now totally closed to bikers and walkers. Highways will be getting an enormous amount of money over the next 5 years: \$87.7 billion under the administration's proposal; \$119 billion under

the Public Works and Transportation Committee's proposal.

Mr. Speaker, I fully appreciate the need for infrastructure repair. I have led the fight to increase funding for infrastructure, going back to 1983 when my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLINGER] and I introduced, and got enacted, legislation creating the National Council on Public Works Improvement. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Economic Development I held numerous hearings which carefully documented the lamentable state of the Nation's infrastructure. The findings and conclusions of those hearings prompted me to develop a series of legislative proposals to improve the Nation's infrastructure, create jobs, and spur economic development. As chairman of the Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee, I held a series of hearings on the desperate condition of the Nation's bridges. I can assure everyone that I am fully cognizant of the funding needs of our highways, streets, roads, and bridges.

But I also believe there are other needs to be served, other benefits to be reaped, in terms of environmental protection, public health and fitness, dependence on imported oil, and our balance of payments.

This very modest bicycle and pedestrian bill will serve those needs, even as we devote massive new resources to repairing and rehabilitating our highways.

I hope to include it in the surface transportation legislation now being drafted by my colleagues on the Public Works and Transportation Committee.

IN MEMORY OF LOUIS GUZMAN

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I rise today in honor of the late city councilman and former mayor of the City of La Puente, Louis Guzman, who passed away on Monday, March 23, 1991.

Mr. Guzman served on the La Puente City Council from 1978 to 1990. He is survived by his wife, Dora Guzman of La Puente; his son Arthur Guzman; daughter Loretta Yorba; two brothers, Ruben and Alex Guzman; two sisters, Sally Estrada and Amparo Chavez; five granddaughters; and one great-grandson.

Louis Guzman was an active force in labor and minority education communities. He organized the Chicano School Board Member Association and was a member of the committee on minority education for the California School Board Association. As a retired sheet metal worker, he served as the president of the Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 222 for 6 years. His other community involvements were with the Optimist Club, the Welfare Council, and the La Puente Democratic Club.

Louis was a respected member of the community who went out of his way to help old and young alike. He will be sorely missed by the citizens of La Puente and his many friends and family members.

Mr. Speaker, it is with a sad, but proud heart that I ask my colleagues to rise and join

me in a moment of silence to pay tribute to the memory of a great American, and my good friend, Louis Guzman.

SALUTE TO CAPT. ROBERT GUSTAVE HEURICH

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Robert Gustave "Gus" Heurich, a man whose life was a celebration of the goodness of the human heart. His was the type of example we in public service point to when we encourage our young people to aspire to greatness.

Gus' passing has left a large void in this small universe we call home; in the hearts of his lovely wife Myra and their six children; among those of us lucky enough to call him friend; but also in the lives of the thousands of people Gus touched directly and indirectly with the long reach of his infinite kindness, tremendous energy, and indomitable optimism.

Gus served his country with honor and distinction for 35 years as a naval officer, retiring as a captain in 1979. Fortunately, he and Myra chose beautiful west Florida to make their home.

Gus' service to his country in Korea and Vietnam surely earned him the right to spend his retirement years at the beach and on the golf course. But that wasn't Gus' way. For him, retirement was just the beginning of another kind of service—to his community.

Scanning the list of organizations and projects Gus immersed himself in, you begin to suspect he somehow managed to squeeze more than 24 hours into 1 day.

He understood that the health of a community depends on a thriving business sector, so he served on the board of directors of the Greater Palm Harbor Chamber of Commerce.

Gus was the only two-time president of the Mid-Florida Gulf Coast Retired Officers Association and launched a scholarship program for dependents of military families.

Because Gus cared deeply about the caliber of young men entering our military service academies, he agreed to serve on the 9th Congressional District Interviews Committee for the Naval Academy.

Gus was a great judge of talent and character and I'm certain those young men he recommended to me will go on to achieve greatness and be part of Gus Heurich's enduring legacy. Maybe more than his business sense or his keen insight, Gus enjoyed a special relationship with God and looked for opportunities to honor his spirit.

Gus volunteered his time generously at his church, Our Lady of Lourdes in Dunedin, as well as at the Samaritan Center and the Episcopal Counseling Service. Gus collected food for the hungry and helped people shed the frustration of homelessness.

Yes, Gus did all of these things while being a good husband and father.

On Wednesday, we will lay Capt. Robert Gustave Heurich to rest in Arlington National Cemetery. He deserves the highest honor a

grateful country can bestow. But while he rests among his fellow service men and women, we will continue to celebrate his spirit, his compassion, and his humor, and pushing ourselves to emulate his commitment, we will thank him many times in the future for being the example of a lifetime.

WHY THE BRADY BILL IS THE ONLY CHOICE

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, we meet today to consider the question of gun control, surely one of the most contentious issues we will face this session. I rise today to explain why I will be supporting H.R. 7, the Brady bill, and opposing H.R. 1412.

These two bills aim to accomplish the same goal: to get handguns out of the hands of the criminals and the mentally unstable. H.R. 7, the Brady Handgun Protection Act, introduced by Congressman FEIGHAN would require a 7-day waiting period before a handgun is transferred from the gun dealer to the buyer. H.R. 1412, the Felon Handgun Purchase Prevention Act, introduced by Congressman STAGGERS requires an instant background check into a prospective buyer's criminal records to verify the legality of the purchase.

The difference between these two bills is simple. The Brady bill is practical, while H.R. 1412 is merely wishful thinking. Waiting periods have proven to be effective in preventing illegal handgun sales and, therefore, effective in combating the gun violence plaguing our Nation. H.R. 1412 is simply a ploy designed to defeat the Brady bill. I will cast my vote for the bill that will make a difference, the Brady bill.

H.R. 1412 mandates the Attorney General to establish, within 6 months, a national instant check into a handgun buyers criminal records. Theoretically, gun dealers would conduct a background check on every handgun sale by calling a toll free 800 number. The overriding problem with this system is that it can not be implemented on a national level within 6 months. According to the Attorney General, criminal records would have to be improved, automated, and accessible nationwide before Congressman STAGGERS' bill would be operational. How long would this take? The Office of Technology Assessment has estimated that it will take 5 to 10 years to computerize criminal records to conduct an instant check on handgun purchasers to prevent illegal handgun transfers. It would take the FBI 5 years to automate their 8.8 million records from manual to computerized form. The FBI further estimates that 40 percent to 60 percent of all felony convictions are currently unavailable in automated form.

Few States have the adequate resources or records to comply with H.R. 1412. 40 States have not fully automated their criminal records. Of the 10 States that have automated criminal records, only six can utilize these records to stop unlawful purchases. Some States, including Congressman Staggers'

home State of West Virginia, have no computerized records at all!

Although I would like to see an instant check system, I know that it is not possible today. Furthermore, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 already mandates the computerized system H.R. 1412 proposes. The McCollum amendment, part of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, a bill that I supported, directed the FBI and the Department of Justice to update and computerize criminal records in order to develop and implement an instant check system. The Department of Justice has already spent \$40 million to computerize criminal records. When an instant check becomes operational, waiting periods for handguns would be automatically phased out. The Brady bill will limit illegal handgun purchases only until a national instantaneous check is possible. The Staggers bill, on the other hand, is not feasible now, and will be unnecessary later.

The purpose of the Brady bill's seven-day waiting period is twofold. First, it would provide a cooling off period for people who buy guns in a moment of passion. Second, it would give the police the option to conduct a background check on a prospective handgun buyer. The Brady bill could be implemented immediately and inexpensively. The Congressional Budget Office [CBO] estimates that the Brady bill would cost only \$5 to \$10 million a year to operate.

More importantly, statistics indicate that waiting periods limit illegal gun transactions. In California, a 15-day waiting period prohibited 1,793 illegal handgun sales in 1989, and 2,182 in 1990. Indiana's 7-day wait stopped 939 illegal sales in 1990, and 11,150 from 1980-88. Considering that every illegal sale prevented might have deterred a crime or saved a life, these numbers assume an added significance.

The National Rifle Association [NRA] claims that the Brady bill will not stop criminals, because they will not attempt to buy handguns when a check is in effect. They are right. Criminals now purchase their handguns in States that do not require instant checks or waiting periods. Of the handguns used in violent crime in Detroit, only 8 percent were bought in Michigan. In New York, only 4 percent of handguns used in crimes were purchased in the State. Dallas, whose State has no waiting period, found that 87 percent of crime-related handguns were bought in Texas. A national waiting period will prevent this importation of handguns, as criminals find that every state makes you wait.

Where will these people turn for handguns? Even today, only one in six criminals buy a gun over the counter, and this percentage is sure to decline if the Brady bill is passed. The black market will undoubtedly supply guns to those who want them, just as it supplies drugs to those who use them. The availability of drugs on the black market, though, is not a justification for legalizing drugs. In the same respect, the black market supply of guns should not diminish our efforts to stop illegal, over-the-counter handgun sales. If only these transactions are limited, the Brady bill will be successful. Preventing one in six deaths by handgun is better than preventing none.

Why is the NRA supporting Congressman Staggers' bill? Because they know that it cannot work. The arguments have changed, but the goal remains the same, to prevent the Brady bill from becoming law. This is despite the fact that the Brady bill enjoys the support of virtually every law enforcement organization in the country. 95 percent of Americans support this legislation. A waiting period was overwhelmingly approved by California voters, and it deserves to be extended to the entire Nation. The time has come for Congress to see through the NRA's transparent positions to the facts of the matter. The Brady bill will help keep handguns out of the hands of felons. H.R. 1412 will not accomplish this goal. I have thus decided to support the Brady bill because it is not only the best choice, it is the only choice.

NORTHEAST MIAMI TASK FORCE COMMON VISION REPORT

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Northeast Task Force has released its recommendations for revitalizing Miami's upper eastside. The task force's Common Vision Report is based on 18 months of work by the representatives of 15 civic and business groups in the area. The Northeast Task Force is a good example of the many grassroots citizen groups around the Nation that are working to revitalize our Nation's urban neighborhoods.

The upper eastside section of the city of Miami extends 5 miles along Biscayne Bay, and still has many of the city's most beautiful residential areas. Within the area neighborhoods are found numerous historic homes, including Miami's first historic district. Like many older neighborhoods, this area has become under-utilized in terms of its full potential in recent years.

As the first step in implementing this report, the task force will be presenting its report to the Miami City Commission on May 9. Among the recommendations proposed by the Common Vision Report include increasing the police presence in the area, enacting a nuisance abatement ordinance to eliminate drug sales and prostitution, stricter enforcement of zoning regulations, joint public-private efforts to promote economic development and upgrading the appearance of Biscayne Boulevard, the area's main right of way.

Among the northeast neighborhoods and community groups who participated in this effort were the Shorecrest, Belle Meade Island, Belle Meade, Bayside, Lemon City, Morningside, Brentwood, Buena Vista East, Bay Point, Magnolia Park, and Edgewater neighborhoods, the Greater Biscayne Boulevard Chamber of Commerce, the Northeast Subcouncil for Crime Prevention, the Northeast Improvement Association, the Northeast Umbrella Group and the Miami Design District. Among the individuals serving on the task force were Douglas Broeker, Judy Clark, Liz Kristin, Juan Crespi, Janet Grigsby, Bob Grill, Elena Dapena, Neil Robertson, Armando Rod-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

riguez, Steward Merkin, Vi Jacobsen, Dr. Macy Sezzin, David D'Anthony, Maureen Joseph, and Mary Wade.

I wish to thank the many good citizens and organizations who through their hard work have contributed to this important grassroots effort.

ANOTHER GREAT ACCOMPLISHMENT BY DR. JACK E. HOLMES

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, Jack E. Holmes, professor and chairperson of the Political Science Department at Hope College, my alma mater, was recently honored as an initial inductee in the Michigan Model United Nations Hall of Fame. It is an honor richly deserved and I am delighted to have an opportunity to bring Jack Holmes and his achievements to the attention of my colleagues.

As early as his undergraduate years Jack Holmes was recognized for his interest in, and excellence pursuing, the field of political science by the award of membership in Pi Sigma Alpha Honorary Fraternity. He received Ford and Carnegie Foundation grants for graduate studies and scholarship and fellowships as he pursued his graduate degree at the University of Colorado. His academic success led to an appointment, for a period of military service, as a research assistant in the Politico-Military Division of the International and Civil Affairs Directorate of the office of the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army at the Pentagon from 1967 to 1969.

In 1969 he accepted a teaching appointment at Hope College, and has risen to the leadership of the department in the years since. From 1973 to 1975 he interrupted his academic career for some practical experience "in the field" as the district assistant in Denver to my good friend and our former colleague, Don Brotzman.

Jack's years at Hope have been marked by professional recognition among his colleagues in the Michigan Conference of Political Scientists, and by the acceptance and publication of numerous professional writings, including an article entitled "Our Best and Worst Presidents" co-authored with his Hope College colleague, Professor Robert Elder, and published in the summer 1989 issue of *Presidential Studies Quarterly*. Professor Holmes is currently working on a study entitled "Ambivalent America: Cyclical Responses to World Trends" scheduled for publication by the University of South Carolina Press in 1993.

But the work for which Jack Holmes may be most remembered, and for which he was recently recognized, is his involvement in the Hope College Model U.N. Program which was founded in 1971 and which annually involves more than one thousand high school students from 30 to 40 Michigan high schools. As we know, the Model U.N. Program gives high school students the opportunity to assume the roles of professional diplomats and fosters an understanding of international governments, societies, and the problems they face. As his

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students assist in the operation of the program at the collegiate level, they are provided with an opportunity to not only share in this exposure to international issues, but to develop administrative and management skills in coordinating so significant an event.

As an initial inductee in the Michigan Model U.N. Hall of Fame, Jack Holmes' contributions to student growth and international understanding stand as an example to those who will follow. His continued contributions to the academic life and growth of students at all levels in our State are deeply appreciated and, as an alumnus of Hope College, I applaud his work and the academic community's support.

VIRGIN ISLANDERS AND JOB CORPS

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my appreciation on behalf of the people of the Virgin Islands for the Job Corps Program and for the efforts that are being made at the South Bronx Job Corps Center.

We do not have a Job Corps Center in the Virgin Islands, and so applicants from the territory travel to several centers throughout the Eastern United States.

Job Corps has been particularly important to the Virgin Islands. We have no vocational education and training programs targeted at the unemployed and the undereducated. Job Corps has filled an important need. And, as relatively isolated island communities, the program has allowed young men and women to gain a broader experience by traveling to the U.S. mainland for Job Corps training.

At the South Bronx Center, former Director Lee Mathews is enthusiastic about the development he has seen by young Virgin Islanders. He recently cited three individuals who are representative of what Virgin Islanders can achieve through Job Corps.

Jackie Freeman of St. Thomas, once a client of the Job Corps South Bronx Center, is now the Work Experience Coordinator there. She is also in her third year at Bronx Community College. She has progressed so well that next month she will join Mathews on a trip to the Virgin Islands to help train local Department of Labor staff on job service recruitment.

Glenn Slater from St. Croix is also studying at Bronx Community College and is now in charge of property at the South Bronx Job Corps Center. He held his first job in maintenance at the center, and moved up rapidly once given the direction and the opportunity to excel.

Jeff Registe came to the South Bronx Center unable to read and had to obtain a special waiver to come to the center because he had such little schooling. But faith in him paid off. He now has been employed by the center's maintenance staff for 4 years. He is reading at the sixth-grade level.

These young Virgin Islanders are making the most of a great opportunity in the Job Corps. They are inspired to achieve, to learn, and to grow. Once jewels in the rough, they

are honing their knowledge and skills and fulfilling their potential. All they needed was the opportunity the Job Corps South Bronx Center gave them.

These success stories are not unique. There are many. But there could be many more. As the need for education constantly increases in our ever more technological world, as opportunities for failure appear to grow more plentiful, it is crucial that we support programs with track records such as that shown by Job Corps. The 50-50 plan, which targets providing service to 50 percent more youths in years to come, is an excellent next step toward meeting the needs of so many in the Virgin Islands and across our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly endorse Job Corps, for the job it has done and will continue to do for my constituents and for thousands of others throughout the country. I commend the young people who realize the opportunity Job Corps has given them and have taken advantage of it to better themselves and to better their community. I thank Lee Mathews and the many like him who have made the program what it is today.

RESTORE AMERICANS' RIGHT TO WORK

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation along with my colleague from Florida, Mr. MCCOLLUM, which is designed to protect the rights and freedoms of all American workers. Specifically, the goal of this bill is to preserve the right of the American worker to freely decide whether to join a labor organization.

The original intent of Federal labor law as embodied in the National Labor Relations Act [NLRA] was to guarantee employees the right to form or join labor organizations. It would seem to be intuitive that the granting of such a guarantee would assume the converse—the right not to join. Although the Taft-Hartley amendments to the National Labor Relations Act specifically prohibited the closed shop union agreement whereby only union members may be hired by an employer, current law allows a number of similar agreements which have the same effect—if you take the job you must join the union. Such situations are patently unfair and these agreements should not be sanctioned by Federal law.

In short, forced union membership is violative of basic individual rights. The legislation we introduce today would address this issue by prohibiting all agreements between unions and employers that essentially force those employees who do not want to join a union from having to pay union dues. This legislation would prohibit union shop agreements between unions and employers which state that employees must join the union within a specified number of days after they are hired. This legislation would also prohibit agency shops whereby the employee may not be required to join a union; however, if they choose not to join, they may be required to pay the equiva-

lent of union dues and fees to the union—the so called agency fee. Such arrangements have no role in a society that prides itself on the freedom to choose.

Samuel Gompers, who founded the American Federation of Labor declared "There may be here and there a worker who for certain reasons * * * does not join a union of labor. That is his right." Mr. Speaker, in this year of the celebration of the bicentennial of the Bill of Rights and the celebration of all the rights and liberties we enjoy as citizens of these United States, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor and support this legislation, and I look forward to working with my colleagues toward its passage.

PROTECT THE TOWERING REDWOODS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am joined today by 15 of my colleagues from across the Nation and throughout California to protect some of the most spectacular trees in America, the old growth coastal redwood. Less than 5 percent of these towering giants remain. A significant portion of the surviving old growth redwood faces chain-sawing to make interest payments on junk bond debt. This must not be allowed to continue.

The legislation being introduced does two important things. The bill designates approximately 200,000 acres of land in Humboldt County as Six Rivers National Forest and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to submit an acquisition plan. Second, within the new Six Rivers Forest boundary, it extends national forest wilderness designation to an area known as the Headwaters Forest.

The Headwaters Forest is approximately 3,000 acres of pristine, virgin, old growth redwood. Trees often soar, straight up, over 300 feet with an average height in the neighborhood of 250 feet. Streams run 15 feet under the forest floor, hidden by huge, slow-decaying redwoods that have fallen over the centuries. The rare seabird, the marbled murrelet, nests in Headwaters Forest. Headwaters Grove is home to a wide variety of species found only in old growth forests, species threatened by the disappearance of ancient forests.

This tranquility ended when Pacific Lumber was taken over by Maxxam Corp. Maxxam bought Pacific Lumber in a highly leveraged transaction with junk bonds. Even in the go-go 1980's of financial gimmicks, Maxxam was one of the most highly leveraged companies in the country. Maxxam immediately significantly increased the redwood timber cut to pay off its massive debt. Maxxam has repeatedly filed timber harvest proposals to log the Headwaters Forest area.

The bill puts 200,000 acres of Maxxam-Pacific Lumber land under Federal designation for inclusion in the Six Rivers National Forest. Currently, the only protection offered significant areas of old growth is the State of California's Board of Forestry. The mandate of the Board of Forestry is generally to facilitate the

cutting of trees. Multiple-use activities are not considered. The value of leaving the trees or some stands standing is not considered. By having the Forest Service in control of land, values other than timbering can be considered. However, logging is not excluded by the legislation.

There is a myth that Pacific Lumber is concerned about jobs, its employees and pensioners. While this may have been true in the old Pacific Lumber, since the takeover by Maxxam, actions have clearly demonstrated otherwise. First, Maxxam sold the annuity which protects the savings of a lifetime of work for several thousand employees, to a high flying life insurance company named First Executive which is now under conservatorship by the State of California. What will happen to the pensions of people who worked their whole life for Pacific Lumber is very uncertain. Interestingly, part of First Executive's portfolio to protect the pensions are Pacific Lumber junk bonds.

The next uncaring action of Pacific Lumber was to greatly accelerate the cutting of old growth redwood. Estimates range from a doubling to tripling of the amount of trees cut. In doing so, a timber supply that could have provided a steady flow of jobs for up to two decades was razed in a few years. No thought is given to sustainable yield cuts which would provide a constant supply of jobs but rather Pacific Lumber has become a mining operation working people out of their jobs.

I believe it is time we stopped cutting down 1,000-year old trees to make monthly interest payments on junk bonds. It is time we stopped the mining of old growth redwoods which are both an important symbol to the State of California and to the United States. Everyday we wait, ancient redwood trees that have been growing since the Vikings were fearsome raiders, are being buzz-sawed for interest payments for a corporate raider. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

SALUTE TO MANAGEMENT WEEK IN AMERICA

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to help recognize the men and women who keep America in business—the Nation's managers.

This year marks the 13th observance of Management Week in America. Sponsored by the National Management Association, the week of June 3-9 is being set aside to develop and recognize management as a profession and to promote our American competitive enterprise system.

Since its inception in 1978 by the National Management Association, Management Week in America has grown in recognition and activities each succeeding year, and deservedly so. For just as we need people with vision to develop the ideas that keep America moving forward and people with the skills to produce the goods and services that result from those

ideas, so too do we need the people to ensure that those ideas are carried out.

The National Management Association, with more than 75,000 members covering the spectrum of American business, industry and the public sector, helps those managers improve their skills and abilities, and contributes to improving our productivity and our economy.

I would like to pay special recognition to the Rockwell Valley Chapter, which has more than 1,100 members located at Rockwell facilities in Canoga Park, Chatsworth, Santa Susana, Westlake Village, and Thousand Oaks.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commemorating Management Week in America, and in supporting policies to make our free enterprise system stronger and even better able to meet the economic challenges of the years ahead.

AUTOMOTIVE ARMATURE EMPLOYEES EXPRESS THANKS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I call your attention to a petition which was sent to me by Tim McGuire of the Automotive Armature Company, Inc., of Mooresville, IN. The petition reads:

Today the heroes of the hour are all those pilots from the participating multinational forces who launched the first successful air strikes against Iraq.

The following people employed at Automotive Armature in Mooresville, IN, want to express thanks to these brave men who have paved the way to achieving military success in the shortest possible time.

Our hearts and minds are with all our service men and women serving in the Middle East and we want them to know that we wholeheartedly support them and the U.S. Government in their valiant efforts.

Again, we say thanks and we want to see all of them home soon.

This petition contains more than one hundred and fifty signatures.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank all the employees of the Automotive Armature Company for their time and effort in gathering the signatures for this petition. At a time when support and patriotism really needed to be shown, this company, as always, came through with shining colors. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I present this petition to the U.S. House of Representatives.

REV. FATHER GEORGE E.
KALPAXIS HONORED UPON HIS
RETIREMENT

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues in the U.S. Congress to join

me in honoring the Reverend Father George E. Kalpaxis, who will be honored at a retirement dinner this Thursday, May 9, 1991. For the past 20 years Father Kalpaxis has served as the beloved pastor of the St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church in Baltimore, MD.

Father Kalpaxis was a member of the first graduating class of the Holy Cross Greek Orthodox Theological School in June 1942. Following his ordination to the priesthood in August of that year he served parishes in New Hampshire, Delaware, Texas and New Jersey before coming to Baltimore.

Upon the 25th anniversary of his graduation from the seminary in 1967, Father Kalpaxis was bestowed the highest honor accorded to a married priest, the title of Protosphyter.

On November 15, 1971, Father Kalpaxis was assigned to the Community of St. Nicholas in Baltimore. Under his leadership the community has prospered, undertaking numerous avenues of serving the community. During his pastorate, Father Kalpaxis has given faithful and dedicated service to his flock, and has endeared himself to his parish by his devotion, humility, concern and love for his people.

At his side for many of these years was Father Kalpaxis' beloved wife, Presbyteria Athena, who fell asleep in the Lord in 1984. In her honor and memory Father Kalpaxis established a scholarship fund to help the young people of the parish succeed in their education.

Although Father Kalpaxis is retiring as pastor of St. Nicholas Church, ordination is an indelible stamp which forever marks a man as God's priest. Father Kalpaxis will remain in Baltimore and assist the surrounding parish priests and especially his beloved Community of Saint Nicholas.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a pleasure for me to join in honoring Father Kalpaxis and it is my further pleasure to ask my colleagues in the Congress to join me in honoring a devoted man of God. I wish him many years of health and happiness to enjoy his well-deserved retirement.

A TRIBUTE TO JIM HANNIBAL

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the outstanding community service of Jim Hannibal of Sunnymead, CA. Jim will be honored for his work next week as he is recognized as Chino Police Officer of the Year for 1991.

Jim joined the Chino Police Department in 1977 as a reserve police officer and later that year worked as a police service aide. He was promoted to police officer in 1978 and was given the rank of corporal in 1984. During the past year, Jim has served the department as its permanent member of SMASH—San Bernardino County's Movement Against Street Hoodlums—and as one of the department's two robbery and homicide investigators.

Jim has taken an active interest in developing programs and collecting street information

that has proven invaluable in conducting gang and homicide investigations. He introduced the concept of stripping gang members of their gang paraphernalia under the Street Crime Act. He also instituted a computer gang profile and moniker file and has several hundred names of active gang members on file, providing easy access in the event of a gang crime. Jim also willingly works a split shift work week for the sole purpose of staying in contact with active gang members so he can respond intelligently when a gang-related crime occurs.

Jim's investment of time and energy has made, and continues to make, a difference for the department and the communities it serves. During the last year, Jim was successful in arresting multiple suspects in a gang-related, double homicide. People close to that case acknowledge that those arrests would not have likely been made without Jim's expertise in gangs. That experience has been useful in making arrests for other crimes, including attempted homicide cases involving gang members.

Jim has consistently demonstrated a great deal of motivation and willingness to assist officers in the field in any way possible. Not surprisingly, he is regarded highly by all department officials, the district attorney, and allied police agencies.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues as we honor the fine achievements of Jim Hannibal, Chino's 1991 Officer of the Year. He is a fine model of community service and activism. I would like to personally thank Jim for his fine work and wish he and his wife and children continued success in the years to come.

REMEMBERING OUR HOSTAGES

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, I was contacted recently by Melody Brewington of Baxter, TN. Melody is the niece of Terry Anderson, a journalist for Associated Press who is one of six Americans still being held hostage in Lebanon. Although Terry's family is hopeful that he and the others will return home soon, they have learned through the years that there is no guarantee.

At the time of Terry's kidnaping, the demands of his captors, a group known as the Islamic Jihad, were that 17 prisoners held in Kuwait for terrorist activities be released. These prisoners are now free as a result of the conflict with Kuwait. It is hard to know now what actions are necessary to bring about the release of the six Americans.

With our hectic lives, it is hard to keep our minds on other matters. We cannot, however, let this hostage situation be overlooked. The families of these hostages have stood by for almost 6 years as these men have suffered untold indignities and been seemingly forgotten by the very people they were there to serve—fellow Americans.

I know the Bush administration is actively working toward the release of Terry Anderson, Thomas Sutherland, Jesse Turner, Joseph

James Cicippio, Edward Austin Tracy, and Alann Steen. Progress, however, is slow and the results uncertain. It is important that we continue to think about, and pray for the hostages and their families. We must keep our focus on these Americans in hopes of speeding their return home.

A TRIBUTE TO COL. JOHN B. MCTASNEY

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I pay tribute to Col. John B. McTasney, an outstanding patriot and leader, who is retiring from the U.S. Air Force after 28 years of exemplary service. Colonel McTasney's commitment to the United States of America, the U.S. Air Force, and his local community and family are of the highest caliber and set the standards for others to follow and strive to obtain.

Colonel McTasney graduated from the U.S. Air Force Academy on June 5, 1963 with a degree in military studies. Following his commission he entered undergraduate pilot training [UPT] at Reese AFB, TX, where he received his wings in 1964. He completed a master's degree in communications and technical writing at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute [RPI] in 1969 and also completed the Armed Forces Staff College, Air War College, and the National Security Management School.

Colonel McTasney served as an HH-3E helicopter rescue crew commander during the Vietnam war where he rescued over a dozen American and allied personnel stranded in hostile territory. He received the Air Force Cross for successfully pulling out a special operations team under heavy enemy fire at night after two other helicopters were shot down. He also was awarded the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross, and eight Air Medals for subsequent combat rescue missions. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA] presented him with its Group Achievement Award in 1977 as a leader of the Delta 134/Atlas-Centaur 43 Recovery Team, which also played a key role in the Navy's Trident test program by recovering several first stages after they fell into the ocean. All told he has flown over 3,500 flying hours in various aircraft, including 275 combat hours.

Following a remote tour as a rescue helicopter pilot in Iceland, Colonel McTasney served from 1979-84 in the Secretary of the Air Force's Office of Legislative Liaison answering congressional constituent inquiries, frequently visiting offices in both the Senate and House to explain Air Force policy and its impact on our constituents. I can attest personally that this is an enormously challenging and often thankless assignment.

During his last assignment as professor of aerospace studies at Kansas State University, Colonel McTasney oversaw the completion of the KSU Vietnam Veterans' Memorial, increased KSU AFROTC enrollment above viability levels and received an "excellent" de-

tachment rating from his last Unit Effectiveness Inspection.

His high standards and integrity provide inspiration and command the respect of his students, subordinates, peers and superiors. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to honor Col. John B. McTasney for his devotion to the United States of America with the utmost distinction. We are all indebted to him for the personal contributions he has made to keep our Nation strong.

TAX FREEDOM DAY

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, today marks a bittersweet point in the year: Tax Freedom Day. We have good news and bad news. The good news is that, after today, the average American will have earned enough money to pay his or her 1991 Federal State, and local taxes. The bad news, of course, is that it took 128 days to reach that point, 3 days later than last year.

According to the Tax Foundation, much of the increase in the tax burden is due to the \$164 billion tax increase Congress imposed on working Americans last October. Worse, for every \$1 in new taxes, Government spending will increase \$1.78, virtually insuring that, in the next few years, Tax Freedom Day will come later and later.

Taxes are rising almost 3 percent faster than incomes, yet Government waste runs rampant in the Federal budget. It's time to end the legal pickpocketing of America by Congress. That's why I have joined as a cosponsor of the Balanced Budget/Tax Limitation Constitutional Amendment. In addition to mandating a balanced budget, it limits the growth in Federal spending to no more than the growth in the economy.

A balanced budget amendment provides a tremendous opportunity to strengthen our Nation's economic future. Economists have said all along that the budget deficit is the cause of many of our economic problems. Adoption of the balanced budget amendment would lead to increased domestic savings, lower interest rates, increased investment, less reliance on foreign capital, and an improvement in the balance of trade. More important, it would return to individual Americans control over their hard-earned incomes.

Previous statutory attempts requiring a balanced budget have failed to stem the tide of red ink. Mandatory balanced budget statutes were enacted by Congress in 1974, 1979, 1985, and 1987. Since 1974, the Government ran up deficits totaling \$2.15 trillion. In contrast, Federal deficits between 1946 and 1974 totaled \$137.8 billion. It's obvious that a constitutional requirement is necessary. It would work because every Member of Congress has sworn to uphold the Constitution.

I salute the Tax Foundation for its hard work in developing this innovative way of illustrating the massive tax burden imposed on working Americans by governments at all levels. Tax Freedom Day is coming later and later each

year, and I plan to do my part to reverse this unfortunate trend.

FUSTER URGES SUPPORT TO OPPOSE MILK TAX IN PUERTO RICO, HAWAII

HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge support from the colleagues for legislation which has been introduced in the House and the Senate, and for other initiatives, designed to limit the proposed reduction in producer prices for milk to the 48 contiguous States. Several months ago, early in this 102d Congress, I initiated action to oppose the extension to Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and other non-contiguous areas of such milk tax legislation.

This reduction in the price received by producers of commercially marketed milk, imposed by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act for Fiscal Year 1991, amounts to a thinly disguised tax on milk, the revenue from which will be remitted to the Commodity Credit Corporation, or CCC. Last year's farm bill also provides for an additional—and potentially more substantial—tax on milk producers beginning in 1992, to offset costs associated with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's milk price support program through the CCC.

But, traditionally, Mr. Speaker, Puerto Rico has had no relationship with the CCC and does not participate in agriculture support programs. Price reductions to milk producers in effect for the years 1983-1990 were applicable only to the 48 contiguous States, in recognition of the fact that other States and insular areas, because of their distance from the United States, have domestic milk industries but do not sell surplus milk to the CCC nor otherwise benefit from the CCC program.

In the case of milk, Mr. Speaker, Puerto Rico has its own agency, known as Indulac, which purchases what little surplus milk is produced in Puerto Rico, and therefore has no need for the CCC. Puerto Rico was initially included in this program when it was begun in 1982 and was later excluded on this basis. Puerto Rico's supply-management system relies on quotas, with excess milk purchased by Indulac, a corporation set up under the laws of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and administered by a board representing the Commonwealth government, dairy farmers, and milk producers.

Mr. Speaker, the price of milk in Puerto Rico, like that for other insular jurisdictions, is already considerably higher than that on the U.S. mainland because of the transportation costs on imported grains. It is not economically feasible for Puerto Rican milk producers to sell surplus milk to the CCC because the milk would be sold at an enormous loss due to the higher costs of production.

Moreover, Mr. Speaker, the CCC program could be detrimental to Puerto Rico because it attempts to discourage increased milk production without taking into account the particular needs of an island with an insular milk industry and a growing demand for milk. We feel

that we should not be obligated to pay for services we do not receive and that taxing milk in the poorest region of the United States is a counterproductive measure. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico will be the most severely affected by the taxes, given that it is the most populous of the offshore areas and has the highest milk consumption and production levels.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, I have outlined in some detail the particulars of our case against prescribing a milk tax in Puerto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii, and in the other noncontiguous areas. I conveyed this position in a February 28, 1991, letter to Chairman DE LA GARZA of the Agriculture Committee and in a March 26, 1991, letter to Senator INOUE, in which I supported the Senator's bill which would achieve our mutual aims.

During that time, I have worked closely and in a coordinated manner with congressional offices involved in this issue. A consensus emerged from our working group that we would explore remedies within the Committee on Agriculture, and several meetings to that end have been held among my staff and those of the Committee on Agriculture. A bill, similar to the one introduced by Senators INOUE and AKAKA, was among our options; we are, in fact, still considering the best route to take.

I now understand that the gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK] yesterday introduced her bill on this issue which would achieve ends similar to those contained in the bill introduced by Senators INOUE and AKAKA. Because her intentions are good, I will support her bill while our larger working group on this issue continues to consider other strategies. My own bill, had I decided to introduce it at this time, would have amended the Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide that the milk price support and milk inventory management program applies only to milk produced in the 48 contiguous States.

Thus, I urge my colleagues to support initiatives in the House that would take in to account the special circumstances of Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, and the other noncontiguous areas when the matter of the proposed reduction of producer prices for milk is taken up.

THE BUDGET

HON. CHARLES A. HAYES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. HAYES of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, Federal employees must be pleased that the budget we are considering includes a much-deserved pay raise. It is the first time in recent memory that they have not had to plead with Congress to grant them what they have earned. It is also gratifying to see that postal and Federal retirees receive a full COLA, which is assured them by last year's budget agreement.

However, I am disappointed that revenue forgone is almost entirely eliminated. Revenue forgone reimburses the Postal Service for subsidizing low rates for nonprofit organizations. It represents a commitment by this Government to groups such as the Boy Scouts, American

Cancer Society, rural newspapers, and American Red Cross.

These organizations do not profit from inexpensive rates—but America profits from the work these organizations do. Revenue forgone is a commitment toward a better America. These groups will have to divert vital funds from areas such as research and education into postage. How can we espouse the virtue of 1,000 points of light when we extinguish their life-line?

The President can prevent that from happening by restoring sufficient funding—and cutting back on Mr. Sununu's pleasure trips. The Congress can make a commitment toward a better America by restoring funding. I urge my colleagues to add their prestige to the case for revenue forgone.

VIOLENCE AGAINST ARMENIANS IN THE SOVIET UNION

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, The mountainous border between the Soviet Republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan is the scene of new violence against ethnic Armenians. Reports in recent days from the region strongly suggest that Soviet officials and the Soviet military have instigated the escalation of violence.

Soviet troops and bands of armed Azerbaijanis are fighting an undeclared war against Armenians living in the neighboring Republic of Azerbaijan. Using helicopters, tanks, and heavy artillery, Soviet soldiers and Interior Ministry troops seized the villages of Voskepar, Tekh, Shurmukh, and Komidzor on Monday. The attacks were carried out by order of the Kremlin to disarm Armenian citizens defending themselves against Azerbaijani vigilantes.

The Armenpress news agency reported that all homes in the village of Voskepar were destroyed. President Levon Ter-Petrosian of Armenia said 23 villagers died as a result of the attack.

The victims of the ethnic violence, many of whom are Armenian policemen, have been subjected to unimaginable brutality; there are reports of summary executions and scalping of Armenians.

Mr. Speaker, it is disturbingly clear through its recent actions that the Kremlin is attempting to place obstacles in Armenia's path toward greater autonomy. The Soviet Union's exploitation of the historical ethnic animosity of Azerbaijanis toward Armenians in order to thwart Armenia's independence movement is deplorable. I urge my colleagues to join me in denouncing the violence against the Armenian people and to urge the Kremlin to exercise restraint in this troubled region.

MARGARET E. SCHUTZIUS
HONORED

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, On September 20, 1989, Peace Corps Volunteer Margaret E. Schutzius, 23, of Dallas, TX, was aboard a French airliner that was blown up over Niger shortly after takeoff from Chad. Ms. Schutzius was returning to the United States after 2 years service overseas as a secondary education English teacher.

Along with my colleagues Congressmen HENRY and MOODY, I plan to reintroduce legislation that would instruct the Director of the Peace Corps to provide an American flag to the families of any Peace Corps volunteer, who dies during the period of his or her service. The bill would also provide a flag to the families of those volunteers who died in service since the Corps was formed in 1962.

Peace Corps volunteers make things happen. They leave behind far more than the wells they dug, the gardens they nurtured, or the clinics they built. They leave the local people with a better sense of how to make the most of their resources—how to make things happen on their own. These volunteers who die in service to others have in a sense given their life for the greatest American ideals.

I hope you agree that the survivors of these wonderful volunteers deserve this small token of our country's appreciation for their dedication and service to others.

I ask that you join me in cosponsoring this important measure.

INTERNATIONAL JAZZ DAY

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call to the attention of my colleagues the planned celebration for International Jazz Day to be held on June 23, 1991.

In 1990, the New Jersey Jazz Society [NJJS] conceived of, promoted, and celebrated the Centennial of Jazz. Ultimately, jazz clubs in 40 U.S. States and 7 nations worldwide celebrated the centennial. Jazz festivals were held in Australia, New Zealand, Japan, South America, Canada, and Europe. In New Jersey, the general assembly passed a resolution honoring the centennial and the Governor issued a proclamation.

This year, in a continuing effort to raise the awareness of jazz the NJJS—along with the American Federation of Jazz Societies [AFJS] and the United Nations Jazz Club—have established an annual International Jazz Day, which will be celebrated each year henceforth on the fourth Sunday in June. This year it will be celebrated on June 23. Jazz Day is designed to honor both the music, which is a vital part of our cultural history, and the musicians who created it and sustain it.

To date, jazz clubs throughout the United States—as well as clubs in England, Ger-

many, Russia, Canada, Australia, and Argentina—have signed on to honor this first annual International Jazz Day with jazz festivals everywhere. There is even a Jazz Day concert scheduled to be held in the auditorium of the United Nations. In New Jersey, our own Jazz Day Festival will be held in Waterloo Village.

So I encourage my colleagues to promote this celebration in their districts, and I commend the New Jersey Jazz Society for their pioneering efforts in this worldwide celebration in honor of the contributions of jazz to our cultural history and to our lasting enjoyment.

NEW KENSINGTON, PA., MARKS
100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleagues in the Congress of the United States, I take this opportunity to extend official congratulations to the citizens of the City of New Kensington, PA, on the forthcoming observance of their community's 100th anniversary.

History, it is said, is to a community what memory is to man and New Kensington's past is one rich in remembrances and milestones.

Its historical tapestry is interwoven with events that predate the American Revolution, beginning with the deeding of land tracts to early settlers in the 1700's which led to the formation of Parnassus Borough on April 9, 1872; the incorporation of the Borough of New Kensington on November 28, 1892; the consolidation of the two boroughs on January 5, 1931; and ultimately the chartering of New Kensington as a third class city effective January 1, 1932.

New Kensington first put down roots as a settlement, carved from the wilderness with the Allegheny River serving as the boundary between the settlers and Indian territory. The Allegheny soon proved to be the lifeline to the fledgling community's future.

Transportation by foot and horseback gave way to Conestoga wagons and stagecoaches. Then the river came into its own with the building of the Pennsylvania Canal System in the early 1800's, linking the settlement with Pittsburgh to the west and Philadelphia to the east. Industrial development of the region was spurred by the great quantities of oil, coal, iron ore, limestone, and lumber shipped to these ports.

The coming of the railroads in the mid-1800's triggered an economic boom that eventually led to New Kensington becoming an industrial and commercial center in southwestern Pennsylvania. Mills, plants, and factories sprung up, bringing with them more people to fill the demand for jobs. Schools, churches, and stores followed.

The heights of prosperity have been tempered, however, with valleys of depression. New Kensington, like other industrial hubs, has seen economic downturns: The depression of the 1930's and more recently the recession of the 1980's. But, like their Forefathers, the citizens of today's New Kensington

to have proven their resiliency. They have weathered the storm of the past decade.

With faith and courage they face the present and with confidence and expectancy they challenge the future. As their elected representative in Congress, I have the strongest of convictions they will succeed.

**ENRIQUE LOW MURTRA, ONE OF
COLOMBIA'S MOST COURAGEOUS
WARRIORS IN THE WAR ON
DRUGS, WILL BE MISSED**

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, the drug cartels have scored a victory once again. This time it is in the assassination of former Colombian Minister of Justice, Enrique Low Murtra. Low served as Minister of Justice under President Barco from 1987-89 when he was forced to resign for his own safety. While serving as Minister of Justice, Low took the lead in advocating the extradition of drug traffickers to the United States. As we all know, this was a brave act in Colombia where retaliation from drug traffickers is a daily event. In spite of threats to his life, Low continued in his fight against drugs to become a powerful player in President Barco's successful antidrug crackdown against drug traffickers.

Unfortunately, Low is not the first Colombian Minister of Justice to fall victim to the drug traffickers' violence. Drug traffickers' vengeance runs deep. Seven years ago, then Minister of Justice, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla was also assassinated. Lara's successor was seriously wounded while serving in the post of Colombia's ambassador to Hungary. Authorities blame that attack on drug traffickers.

I hope that Colombia can remain united against drug traffickers. The assassination of Low is clear evidence that Colombia's judicial system must be strengthened in order to punish drug traffickers. Our sympathies go out to the people of Colombia for they have lost a pioneer in the war on drugs. Enrique Low Murtra's bravery should not be forgotten in the United States. His deeds and his attacks on the drug cartels represented a turning point in the war on drugs. The American and Colombian people will continue the fight.

TRIBUTE TO ANDREW HICKEY

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 8, 1991

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, after many years of service to the real estate industry, and to the community at large, Andrew Mickey is retiring as the executive officer of the Greater Boston Real Estate Board. Mr. Speaker, this is a particularly poignant moment for me personally, because Mr. Hickey's service in that position spans my own career dealing with public issues. When I first went to work in the public sector in 1968, Andy Hickey

was there, and in my work in the city of Boston I learned a great deal from him about the importance of sensible policies with regard to real estate. Throughout my time in the State legislature and in Congress, he has continued to be a source of wisdom and counsel for myself and others. I note also in this personal context that he is a particular friend of Joanne Moore, who heads my Attleboro office, and her husband Gene.

The Greater Boston Real Estate Board has made important contributions to the quality of life in Massachusetts, and Andy Hickey's role has been one of the most significant reasons that it has done so. I wish to use this occasion Mr. Speaker to celebrate the career of an extremely useful citizen who has worked long and hard to make life better for all of us.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 9, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 10

9:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for national defense programs, focusing on modernization requirements and acquisition plans for the Army.

SR-222

10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to insure the safety and soundness of government sponsored enterprises.

SD-538

Environment and Public Works
Environmental Protection Subcommittee
Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings to examine and evaluate the Department of the Interior's report and recommendation to the Congress and final legislative environmental impact statement concerning

the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska.

SD-406

Foreign Relations

Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings to review Moscow Embassy construction plans.

S-116, Capitol

Foreign Relations

Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee

To continue hearings on the current situation in the Middle East, focusing on the role of the United Nations.

SH-216

MAY 13

9:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine various truck issues, including S. 823, to authorize funds for the improvement of highways to further international competitiveness of the U.S., and S. 965, to improve the efficiency of the existing surface transportation system.

SD-406

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 570, to implement a national energy strategy, focusing on subtitle B of Title V, provisions relating to nuclear waste management.

SD-366

2:00 p.m.

Budget

To hold hearings to examine waste and abuse in Medicare payments for medical equipment and supplies.

SD-608

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine Arctic and Antarctic monitoring.

SR-253

MAY 14

9:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To resume hearings to examine various truck issues, including S. 823, to authorize funds for the improvement of highways to further international competitiveness of the U.S., and S. 965, to improve the efficiency of the existing surface transportation system.

SD-406

9:15 a.m.

Finance

Business meeting, to mark up S. Res. 78, regarding extension of fast-track legislative procedures for consideration of international trade agreements.

SD-215

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for fossil energy and clean coal technology programs.

S-128, Capitol

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Judiciary

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine issues relating to fast-track intellectual property.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for energy and water development programs, focusing on the Tennessee Valley Authority.

SD-192

Armed Services

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for national defense programs, focusing on the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program.

SR-222

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

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

SD-138

MAY 15

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on issues relating to run-away executive pay, focusing on the Securities Exchange Commission.

SD-342

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Native American Programs Act.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Smithsonian Institution and the National Gallery of Art.

SD-116

Armed Services

Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for national defense programs, focusing on the progress being made by the Department of Defense in supporting science, mathematics and technical education at all levels.

SR-222

Judiciary

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

SD-226

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

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

SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on pipeline safety.

SR-253

Governmental Affairs

Government Information and Regulation Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the President's initiative for improving economic statistics.

SD-342

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 586 and S. 711, bills to provide authority to the Secretary of the Interior to undertake certain activities to reduce the impacts of drought conditions, H.R. 355, to revise the Reclamation States Drought Assistance Act of 1988 to extend the period of time during which drought assistance may be provided by the Secretary of the Interior, and S. 404, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts pursuant to the Warren Act for domestic, municipal, fish and wildlife, and other beneficial purposes.

SD-366

MAY 16

9:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 668, to authorize consolidated grants to Indian tribes to regulate environmental quality on Indian reservations.

SR-485

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Small Business

To hold hearings to examine the effect current wetlands regulations are having on small business.

SR-428A

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on proposals to improve educational assistance benefits for members of the Selected Reserve of the Armed Forces who served on active duty during the Persian Gulf War, including S. 868, and on H.R. 153, to repeal certain provisions of the Veterans' Judicial Review Act relating to veterans' benefits.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, and the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

Finance

To hold hearings to examine restoration of traditional individual retirement accounts (IRAs) in an effort to stimulate economic growth for Americans and the nation, focusing on S. 612, to en-

courage savings and investment through individual retirement accounts. SD-215

Judiciary
Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee
To resume hearings to examine issues relating to fast-track intellectual property. SD-226

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

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for energy and water development programs, focusing on environmental restoration and waste management (defense and non-defense) and the Civilian Nuclear Waste Fund of the Department of Energy. SD-192

Environment and Public Works
Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the licensing of nuclear reactors and nuclear power plants, focusing on title XIII of S. 341, to reduce the nation's dependence on imported oil and to provide for the energy security of the nation, and title V, subtitle A of S. 570, to implement a national energy strategy. SD-406

Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters. SH-219

2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of John A. Hammerschmidt, of Arkansas, to be a Member of the National Transportation Safety Board. SR-253

MAY 17

9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies. SD-138

1:00 p.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies. SD-138

MAY 21

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

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for energy and water development programs, focusing on the Office of Energy Research, solar and renewables research and development, and nuclear energy research and development of the Department of Energy. SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S.52 and H.R.1143, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a national historic landmark theme study on American labor history, S.550, to designate the Nez Perce National Historical Park in the State of Idaho, S.638 and H.R.749, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept a donation of land for addition to the Ocumulgee National Monument in the State of Georgia, S.639 and H.R.904, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a national historic landmark theme study on African American history, S.663, to allow the city of Pocatello, Idaho to use certain lands for a correctional facility for women, S.749, to rename and expand the boundaries of the Mound City Group National monument in Ohio, and other pending legislation. SD-366

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on security assistance in the post-Cold War era. SD-138

MAY 22

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for national defense programs, focusing on Department of Energy environmental restoration and waste management programs. SR-222

MAY 23

9:00 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 290, to authorize funds for certain programs of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986. SR-485

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

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the consolidation of U.S. export promotion functions. SR-253

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

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on Indian libraries, archives and information services. SR-485

JUNE 4

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

JUNE 5

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

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 667, to provide support for and assist the development of tribal judicial systems. SR-485

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources
Water and Power Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 106, to revise the Federal Power Act to prohibit the granting of a Federal license for a hydroelectric project unless the applicant complies with all substantive and procedural requirements of the affected State in which the project is located with respect to water acquisition and use. SD-366

JUNE 6

9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up pending legislation. SR-418

JUNE 12

9:30 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 775, to increase the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain disabled veterans, and sections 111 through 113 of S. 127, and related proposals with regard to radiation compensation. SR-418

JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To resume hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry.

SD-342

JUNE 26

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To resume hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry.

SD-342

Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up pending calendar business.

SR-418

JULY 16

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

SR-253

POSTPONEMENTS

MAY 21

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

SD-342