

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE GREENHOUSE WARMING
RESPONSE RESOLUTION OF 1991

HON. PHILIP R. SHARP

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today, along with several of my distinguished colleagues, the Greenhouse Warming Response Resolution of 1991. This resolution calls on the United States to implement promptly the recommendations the National Academy of Sciences issued last week to respond to the threat of greenhouse warming.

The panel recommended prudent, cost-effective actions in the following areas:

First, reducing or offsetting greenhouse gas emissions;

Second, enhancing adaptation to greenhouse warming;

Third, improving knowledge for future decisions;

Fourth, evaluating geoengineering options; and,

Fifth, exercising international leadership.

The academy told us that global warming is not an either/or issue; that is, either believe it and do everything in your power to stop it, or doubt it and study it for a while. Yes, the academy said, the risks of warming are large. Yes, there is uncertainty. Yes, we need more research. But we also need action.

The academy emphasized that there is enormous uncertainty about the timing and consequences of greenhouse warming. They recommend what we should do given what we know about the risks and costs. They rejected some of the most aggressive and costly mitigation options. But they concluded that at least some insurance is cheap.

Their recommendations are generally based on low-cost, currently available technologies. Implementation will yield a 10- to 40-percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions at a net benefit or, at worst, zero cost to the economy.

Many of the recommendations will also yield major energy security benefits. Often our goals are in conflict. But conservation and energy efficiency offer us a way to help reconcile our energy and environmental goals.

The academy confirmed what many in Congress have been saying about national energy policy and greenhouse warming. There is much we can do in the area of energy efficiency and renewables that is cost-effective, good for national energy security, good for consumers, and good for the global environment.

We can implement many of the academy's energy-related recommendations by reworking the President's proposed national energy strategy to include measures already in legislation before the Congress. Among these actions are: reforming State public utility regulation to

encourage conservation, adopting nationwide energy-efficient building codes, improving Federal energy use, increasing emphasis on efficiency and renewables in the Federal energy R&D budget, and removing barriers to the utilization of natural gas.

The academy also advocates that the United States take a progressive, leadership role internationally. The negotiations on climate change present an opportunity for the United States to go down in history as a responsible friend of the world's environment. This resolution will put Congress on record in favor of positive domestic and international action.

H. RES. —

Whereas the National Academy of Sciences in its report, "Policy Implications of Greenhouse Warming," has found that—

Increases in atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations probably will be followed by increases in average atmospheric temperature;

We cannot predict how rapidly these changes will occur, how intense they will be, or what regional changes in temperature, precipitation, wind speed, and frost occurrence can be expected;

General circulation models project that an increase in greenhouse gas concentrations equivalent to a doubling of the preindustrial level of atmospheric CO₂ would produce global average temperature increases between 1.9 degrees and 5.2 degrees C (3.4 degrees and 9.4 degrees F);

The temperature increases of a few degrees projected for the next century are not only large in recent historical terms, but could also carry the planet into largely unknown territory;

So far, no large or rapid increases in the global average temperature have occurred, and there is no evidence yet of imminent rapid change, but if the higher general circulation models projections prove to be accurate, substantial responses would be needed, and the stresses on this planet and its inhabitants would be serious;

There are numerous cost-effective actions also as a nation could take that would constitute prudent insurance;

The United States could reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 10 to 40 percent of their 1990 level at very low cost;

Despite the great uncertainties, greenhouse warming is a potential threat sufficient to justify action now, some current actions could reduce the speed and magnitude of greenhouse warming, and others could prepare people and natural systems of plants and animals for future adjustments to the conditions likely to accompany greenhouse warming;

Effective action to slow greenhouse warming will require international effort regardless of policies in the United States and many of the cost-effective options appropriate for the United States are also applicable in other countries, including developing nations;

The position of the United States as the current largest emitter of greenhouse gases means that action in the rest of the world

will be effective only if the United States does it share;

Whereas the National Academy of Sciences in its report, "Policy Implications of Greenhouse Warming," has recommended that the United States:

(1) Continue the aggressive phaseout of CFC and other halocarbon emissions and the development of substitutes that minimize or eliminate greenhouse gas emissions;

(2) Study in detail the "full social cost pricing" of energy, with a goal of gradually introducing such a system;

(3) Reduce the emission of greenhouse gases during energy use and consumption by enhancing conservation and efficiency;

(4) Make greenhouse warming a key factor in planning for our future energy supply mix. The United States should adopt a systems approach that considers the interactions among supply, conversion, end use, and external effects in improving the economics and performance of the overall energy system;

(5) Reduce global deforestation;

(6) Explore a moderate domestic reforestation program and support international reforestation efforts;

(7) Maintain basic, applied, and experimental agricultural research to help farmers and commerce adapt to climate change and thus ensure ample food;

(8) Make water supply more robust by coping with present variability by increasing efficiency of use through water markets and by better management of present systems of supply;

(9) Plan margins of safety for long-lived structures to take into consideration possible climate change;

(10) Move to slow present losses in biodiversity;

(11) Continue and expand the collection and dissemination of data that provide an uninterrupted record of the evolving climate and of data that are (or will become) needed for the improvement and testing of climate models;

(12) Improve weather forecasts, especially of extremes, for weeks and seasons to ease adaptation to climate change;

(13) Continue to identify those mechanisms that play a significant role in the climatic response to changing concentrations of greenhouse gases. Develop and/or improve quantification of all such mechanisms at a scale appropriate for climate models;

(14) Conduct field research on entire systems of species over many years to learn how CO₂ enrichment alters the mix of species and changes the total production or quality of biomass. Research should be accelerated to determine how greenhouse warming might affect biodiversity;

(15) Strengthen research on social and economic aspects of global change and greenhouse warming;

(16) Undertake research and development projects to improve our understanding of both the potential of geoengineering options to offset global warming and their possible side-effects;

(17) The United States should resume full participation in international programs to slow population growth and should contrib-

* 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.

ute its share to their financial and other support; and

(18) The United States should participate fully with officials at an appropriate level in international agreements and in programs to address greenhouse warming, including diplomatic conventions and research and development efforts: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States implement the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences in its report "Policy Implications of Greenhouse Warming".

**GREENHOUSE WARMING
RESPONSE RESOLUTION OF 1991**

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join PHIL SHARP and a number of my other colleagues in introducing the Greenhouse Warming Response Resolution of 1991. This resolution calls on the President and the Congress to implement promptly the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences report calling for action to reduce global warming.

Americans know full well the risks of dependence on insecure foreign oil supplies, and this year we hope to enact a national energy policy to reduce those risks.

In recent years we have become aware of yet another risk associated with our patterns of energy use—the prospect of a potentially catastrophic warming of our climate. We would be remiss if during our consideration of energy policy we do not also take the opportunity to address the emerging risks posed by the likelihood of global climate change.

The National Academy reports that since the industrial revolution, the concentration of greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere has increased by approximately 50 percent. Linked to many forms of economic activity, but particularly to energy use, these concentrations are rising rapidly, and in the absence of policy changes can be expected to continue to do so.

The National Academy of Sciences panel—chaired by former Senator Daniel Evans and composed of some of the Nation's best minds in science, economics, and public policy—has emphasized that substantial uncertainty exists over the timing or consequences of global warming. Decades may pass before we have developed the models we need to predict with confidence the magnitude of the changes we face.

Yet the academy has argued forcefully for action. The potential exists for a temperature change of unprecedented swiftness and substantial magnitude—potentially as great again as has occurred since the Ice Age. As the report indicates: "The temperature increases of a few degrees projected for the next century are not only large in recent historical terms, but could also carry the planet into largely unknown territory." We need an insurance policy—one that does not break the bank, but one that is serious and that produces real changes in current patterns of energy use.

The academy has argued for a broad range of actions: A more aggressive phaseout of chlorofluorocarbons, reduced deforestation, reforestation, and a commitment to international leadership, so far lacking, by the United States.

The academy has argued especially forcefully that we pursue a cost-effective insurance policy based on greater energy efficiency: Improved appliance and automobile fuel efficiency standards, the development of an energy pricing system that accounts for the external costs of energy—including those related to energy security—nationwide energy-efficient building codes, reforms to State utility regulation to encourage conservation, improved Federal and industrial energy efficiency, and aggressive development of renewable and cleaner fuels.

These investments—utterly ignored by the administration in its energy policy—also would enhance our Nation's energy security. They also could enhance our economic competitiveness and would reduce air pollution. The academy also estimates that these steps could reduce the generation of greenhouse gases by between 10 and 40 percent—at little or moderate economic cost.

The prospects of additional disruption in Middle East energy supplies and of global environmental change argue forcefully, in my view, for a sustained and consistent policy of investment in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and in the development of clean fuels like natural gas.

I urge by colleagues to review carefully the thoughtful reasoning that has gone into this report, among the most comprehensive and authoritative of those yet performed. In suggesting a reasonable, thoughtful path, these scientists have rendered a particularly distinguished public service. Now it is our turn.

**LIONEL STEWART HONORED BY
SOUTH FLORIDA FOR YEARS OF
DEDICATED SERVICE**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on April 30, 1991, Associate Special Agent-in-Charge Lionel Stewart will retire from the Miami Field Office of the Drug Enforcement Agency. South Florida, and our Nation, has benefited from his 40 years of Government service. South Florida will truly miss his special dedication to making our streets and neighborhoods safe.

Mr. Stewart began his Government service in the U.S. Army in September 11, 1950. He served his country in Korea, Cuba, and Vietnam, and later retired as chief warrant officer in March 31, 1971.

Soon after, Mr. Stewart accepted an appointment as special agent to the San Francisco Division on April 10, 1971. He progressed through the ranks with outstanding performance at various posts across the country. He arrived in Miami, FL, in 1988. When Mr. Stewart retires on Tuesday, April 30, he will have devoted himself to 40 years of Gov-

ernment service both in the military and in Federal law enforcement.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to Mr. Stewart for his sacrifice for the sake of freedom both outside our borders as a U.S. soldier and inside our borders as a Federal law enforcement official. It is my hope that Mr. Stewart's dedication will be emulated by others in the law enforcement community. It is the willingness of men and women like Mr. Stewart, to serve their country, that keeps our homes safe.

**TRIBUTE TO ARNOLD
SCHWARZENEGGER**

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Arnold Schwarzenegger for his work as Chairman of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. He is an appropriate role model for young and old alike in advocating the benefits of keeping fit and active.

Mr. Schwarzenegger has worked selflessly and tirelessly to promote the importance of staying in shape and getting involved in sports activities. Arnold is planning on meeting with the Governors of all 50 States this year and urging that all school districts have strong physical education classes from kindergarten to grade 12. He also is urging that older Americans have access to facilities and programs that encourage physical fitness.

Thousands of school children nationwide have heard Arnold talk about staying in shape. I am very proud to have Arnold come to one of the schools in my district, Steelton Elementary School, on the eve of National Physical Fitness and Sports Month. I was glad to co-sponsor the resolution designating May 1991 as National Physical Fitness and Sports Month, and I am very glad that Arnold is bringing his message to the students of Steelton Elementary School, a message that I am sure these students will never forget.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask all of my colleagues to join me in praising Arnold Schwarzenegger for his dedicated efforts in helping to make America more healthy and more active.

**MODIFICATION OF TAX CODE
NEEDED**

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to modify the tax administration provisions of the Internal Revenue Code in two important respects. My bill would require the Internal Revenue Service to waive interest assessments on tax delinquencies when the delinquency was due to erroneous information given to a taxpayer by the IRS. Second, it would permit the IRS to waive interest if the imposition of interest would be against equity or good conscience.

Mr. Speaker, in the past several weeks, I have been contacted by constituents on this very issue. In one case, a constituent relied in good faith on an interpretation of the law by an IRS agent. It later developed that the IRS agent was incorrect, and my constituent was required to pay back taxes, penalties, and interest. After consideration, the IRS agreed to waive the penalties, but does not have the authority to waive interest. My bill would provide that authority.

In another case, a small nonprofit organization in my congressional district was assessed interest and penalties for back taxes. Again, the IRS waived the penalties on good conscience grounds, but did not have the authority to waive interest. My bill would provide that authority as well.

Mr. Speaker, my bill should have a negligible impact on Federal receipts and is an eminently fair measure. Enactment of this legislation will insure faith in our voluntary system of income tax compliance, and I urge its enactment in this Congress.

A technical description of my legislation follows:

DESCRIPTION OF LEGISLATION PROVIDING AN ABATEMENT OR WAIVER OF INTEREST ON CERTAIN TAX DEFICIENCIES

PRESENT LAW

Provisions of the Internal Revenue Code authorize the Internal Revenue Service to impose penalties on tax deficiencies. The Internal Revenue Service has discretion to waive penalties, and is required to waive penalties if the tax deficiency was the sole result of erroneous information given to the taxpayer in writing by an agent of the IRS acting in his official capacity as an agent of the IRS.

In addition, the IRS is required to impose interest on tax deficiencies. Whereas the IRS has discretion to waive penalties, the IRS may waive interest in only very narrow circumstances. For example, the 1986 Tax Reform Act authorized a waiver of interest if the tax deficiency was solely the result of a delay or error by an IRS agent in performing a ministerial act. In addition, no interest is generally imposed on erroneous refunds until the IRS issues a demand for payment.

Several Courts have held that absent a specific statutory exemption, the IRS has no authority to waive interest. In *Priess v. United States*, 42 F. Supp. 89, (1941), the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Washington held that a taxpayer who relied on an interpretation of the tax laws by the IRS, which the IRS later reversed, could still be assessed interest on the deficiency because interest is not a penalty; it is merely compensation for the use of money. Likewise, in *United States v. Means*, 621 F. 2d. 236 (1980), the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals held that there is no "good faith" exception to accumulation of interest.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSAL

The bill contains two exceptions to the requirement that the IRS impose interest on tax deficiencies. First, the IRS is required to waive interest if the taxpayer relied on advice given by an agent of the IRS in writing, specifically requested the advice in writing, and the taxpayer provided adequate or accurate information with respect to the tax issue involved. Thus, the bill would overrule the *Priess* decision.

In addition, the bill permits the IRS to waive interest if the imposition of interest

would be against "equity and good conscience".

EFFECTIVE DATE

The legislation is effective for interest accruing after December 31, 1990.

THE MANATEE PROTECTION ACT OF 1991

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to introduce the Manatee Protection Act of 1991. This legislation will direct the Secretary of the Department of Transportation to conduct a study of methods and devices to protect manatees from injuries caused by vessels. After the study is conducted, the Secretary must then issue regulations requiring that the vessels use the methods and devices developed under the study.

Manatees are harmless, gentle creatures which exist primarily in my home State of Florida. These gray-skinned mammoths once were found in most coastal waters from North Carolina to southern Texas. Now their home is almost entirely restricted to Florida, where they are struggling to survive.

They live and breed in warm water and cannot survive in the winter ocean. They are huge beasts—gentle and slow moving—and they are shy. Mammals may grow to be 15 feet long and weigh as much as 1,500 pounds, manatees are vegetarians, and feed on submerged plants, growing near the surface of our streams and canals.

But most of these creatures are being slaughtered, not by commercial businesses, but by ordinary people, driving motor boats. Because they are air-breathing mammals, they must stay near the water's surface, where they are more vulnerable to boats. To a manatee, a speeding boat is more hazardous than disease, weather, poachers, or alligators, for its propeller blades can cut a manatee's 2-inch hide to ribbons.

Manatees have been protected by law since 1907. Yet they are still fighting to be taken off the endangered species list. I hope the manatee will not follow their larger relative, Stellar's sea cow, into extinction.

DEAR SIR: YOUR MONTHLY HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUM IS NO LONGER \$165.87; IT IS \$557.99

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, we need major reform of the Nation's health insurance system and a strong, national system of cost containment.

Anyone who doubts this should ask a retired insurance agent from central Illinois who recently wrote me, reporting that he got the following letter from his former employer—it's the kind of letter that would ruin anyone's day:

You are hereby notified that the monthly premium rates for the Health Benefits Continuation Plan have been changed effective January 1, 1991: Eligibility: Self + 2—New rates (1991): \$557.99; Old rates (1990): \$165.87.

I asked him whether there was any explanation. No, and he had no claims.

Mr. Speaker, it's time for reform.

SALUTE TO DESIGNERS AND DRAFTSMEN IN AMERICA

HON. JOHN F. REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, this year, the week of April 1-5 was designated as "National Drafting Week" by the American Design Drafting Association. This week was set aside to honor the more than 360,000 designers and draftsmen in America.

These designers and draftsmen contribute a high level of skill and precision to the construction of the buildings in which we work, the homes in which we live, and the schools where our children are educated. All of us benefit from their outstanding work.

It is for this reason that we must educate a new generation of designers and draftsmen to prepare ourselves for the 21st century. One institution which is doing this with great success is the Hall Institute of Technology in Pawtucket, RI.

The Hall Institute has gained a reputation for giving its students the skills needed to succeed in this critical field. Their students gain experience that allows them to make the successful transition to a highly competitive job market.

In judging for the 1991 National Drafting Contest, six students from the Hall Institute received top awards. The success of these six students—Tricia Horton of Norton, MA; David Hogue of Woonsocket, RI; Tracy Jacinto of South Dartmouth, MA; Rebecca Bown of Warwick, RI; Joseph Lamarre of Oakland, RI, and Patricia Fontaine of Portsmouth, RI—can be attributed to the combination of their hard work and the school's strong curriculum and talented instructional staff.

Within the next 40 years, the equivalent of another America will be built in this country. I am confident that the extensive training as drafters, interior design technicians, and computer-aided draft operators that hundreds of New Englanders have received at the Hall Institute will help make this a successful endeavor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me as I salute the 360,000 designers and draftsmen in America, and all the students who aspire to join their ranks.

CABLE SUBSCRIBERS PROTECTION
ACT OF 1991

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, for some time I have been a vocal opponent of some of the ways in which the cable industry has used its monopoly power to control millions of cable subscribers' access to over-the-air broadcasts.

Today, in order to rectify this situation, I am pleased to announce that I am introducing the Cable Subscribers Protection Act of 1991. This legislation is urgently needed to assure our Nation's cable viewers access to all the local, over-the-air broadcast signals which have been licensed by the Federal Government to serve these subscribers as well as folks who only have access to direct broadcast signals.

Due to several court decisions and to negligence on the part of the Federal Communications Commission, America's cable subscribers no longer have the basic protection of a reasonable must-carry rule, to assure them access to all local broadcast signals. Since it is unlikely that cable subscribers in any market will soon have the choice of two or more cable operators, it is necessary to protect consumers from the potential abuse of the monopoly power of the cable operator.

The legislation I am introducing today will formally link cable's compulsory license with local station must-carry rules. As my colleagues well know, the compulsory license enables cable to take and transmit—without permission and without compensation—the signals of any television station it chooses. The cable operator may then sell the retransmission of these local broadcast signals to cable service subscribers, along with other program packages.

The cable industry compulsory license is an extraordinary privilege constituting an enormous subsidy to the cable industry—all courtesy of the U.S. Government. In my view, cable does not have a first amendment claim to the compulsory license.

Therefore, the legislation I propose will amend both the Communications Act and the Copyright Act so that only cable systems abiding by reasonable must-carry requirements would be eligible for the compulsory license for local signals.

Cable operators who are not willing to treat local stations fairly by carrying them on their systems will not be required to do so, but these operators will also not be able to utilize the compulsory license to carry any local station over-the-air broadcasts.

The must-carry requirement a cable operator has to meet is simply the most recent set of rules adopted by the FCC—those which were based on the compromise achieved by cable and broadcast industry negotiators, but overruled by the courts.

In addition, my proposal will end the practice of channel-shifting which many cable operators have used to put local stations at a disadvantage with respect to pay-for-service programming. Local stations will have a preferential voice in cable channel positioning.

One final note—the legislation I propose today will condition compulsory license for carriage on local signals only. I have intentionally excluded distant signals for the simple reason that the time to eliminate compulsory license coverage of distant signals has come.

As many of my colleagues know, the FCC's must-carry rules were struck down in July of 1985. Those rules, which had existed for more than 20 years, merely guaranteed that cable subscribers had access to their local television broadcast stations.

While it seems to me that this FCC welcomed the court decision on must-carry, Congress put relentless pressure on the Commission to draw up new rules. In fact, some industry representatives suggest that legislation I introduced in 1985 moved the various industry participants to achieve a compromise solution, which the FCC adopted in 1986.

From my perspective, it was unfortunate in the extreme that several large cable companies ignored the compromise which was agreed to by their association representatives and challenged the new rules in court. Again, the court found that the revised rules violated the first amendment rights of cable operators.

We are once again in a position where cable operators control the fate of many local broadcasters—especially public and independent stations. We cannot allow this situation to continue.

It serves no purpose here to criticize the court decisions, although I view them as granting first amendment rights to monopoly public utilities. It also is not my intent to cast aspersions on the FCC for using an unsustainable rationale for the last version of the carriage rules.

What I want to do is fix this situation once and for all—before it gets worse and in a manner in which neither the courts nor the FCC can overrule a solution which is clearly in the public interest.

It is not my intent to debate the need for carriage rules—that has been done at great length already. I simply want to reemphasize my continued concern for the fate of local broadcasters and consumers in an arena now totally controlled by cable operators who directly compete with the over-the-air broadcaster for their share of the audience.

While I am one of free television's most vocal critics when it comes to issues like children's programming, I still strongly believe in the promise and responsibility of local broadcasters to serve their communities. Local broadcasts—both radio and television—are the most democratic of all means of mass communications. These broadcast stations provide every American—in every community—with vast amounts of information and entertainment programming every day at absolutely no charge.

Local over-the-air broadcast is truly a universal service available to virtually everyone with very little regard for income and no regard for social status.

Cable service—even if it does provide some very worthwhile additional programming—clearly is not a universal service. With average prices in the range of \$20 per month, millions of lower income Americans do not now—and will not in the foreseeable future—have access to cable television.

Therefore, it is very important that free TV continue to be a dynamic communications force in this country. Since over 45 million Americans today depend on cable for their television reception, we as communications policymakers simply cannot allow the local cable operator—who controls this reception pipeline—to determine which local free TV stations reach those subscribers and which stations do not.

Cable now reaches well over half of all U.S. homes. It is obvious that few local stations which do not have cable channel positions will long survive. The demise of local stations because they are not carried on cable would constitute a loss not only to cable subscribers, but to the over-the-air television audience for whom local stations are their only source of television news, information and entertainment.

While cable systems once happily carried every local station, this situation has changed as cable has emerged as a direct competitor of broadcast television. Today, a typical cable system has sales people on the street selling advertising time on cable programs directly opposite local station programming.

Competition, as a rule, is beneficial to consumers. Competition which is beneficial must also be fair, because, in the competition which pits over-the-air television stations against cable operators, it is not cable subscribers alone who are impacted by an operator's programming decisions, but nonsubscribers as well.

When cable systems may drop local stations—be they public network affiliates, or independent stations—in order to increase the audience share for paid cable services, then something must be done to protect the public interest and the consumers—for whom we are the ultimate guardians.

The legislation I am introducing will rectify the current untenable situation. I welcome my colleagues' support for this proposal. I invite my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Cable Subscriber Protection Act of 1991".

SEC. 2 AMENDMENTS.

(a) COMPLIANCE WITH MUST-CARRY RULES REQUIRED FOR COMPULSORY LICENSE PRIVILEGES WITH RESPECT TO LOCAL BROADCASTS.—Section 111(c) of title 17, United States Code is amended in clause (1) by striking out "where the carriage of the signals" and all that follows through the end of such clause and inserting the following:

"where—
“(A)(1) such secondary transmission takes place entirely within the local service area of such primary transmitter; (ii) the carriage of the signals is permissible under the rules, regulations, or authorizations of such Commission; and (iii) the cable system complies with section 640 of the Communications Act of 1934; or

“(B)(1) such secondary transmission takes place in whole or in part beyond the local service area of such primary transmitter; and (ii) the carriage of the signals is permissible under the rules, regulations, or author-

izations of the Federal Communications Commission."

(b) FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION CERTIFICATION OF CARRIAGE.—Title VI of the Communications Act of 1934 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"COMPLIANCE WITH MUST-CARRY REQUIREMENTS

"SEC. 640. (a) A cable system complies with the requirements of this section if Federal Communications Commission certifies that the cable system—

"(1) carries, as part of the basic tier of cable service regularly provided to all subscribers at the minimum charge and to each television receiver on which subscribers receive cable service, in full and in their entirety, the signals of television broadcast stations in accordance with sections 76.5 and 76.51 through 76.62 of title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations as in effect on December 10, 1987; and

"(2) carries each such station on the cable channel on which it was carried on July 19, 1985, or on the channel number assigned to such station by the Commission, at the election of the television broadcast station, or on such other cable channel as may be acceptable to the television broadcast station.

"(b) The requirements of this section shall not be subject to an expiration date."

"(c) DEFINITION OF LOCAL SERVICE AREA.—Section 111(f) of title 17, United States Code, is amended by striking out the fourth paragraph (containing the definition of local service area of a primary transmitter) and inserting the following:

"The 'local service area of a primary transmitter,' in the case of a television broadcast station, comprises: (1) the area in which such station is entitled to insist upon its signal being retransmitted by a cable system pursuant to the rules, regulations, and authorizations of the Federal Communications Commission in effect on April 15, 1976, or (2) the area extending 50 air miles from the reference point (as defined in §76.53 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations) of the station's community of license, if the cable system's principal headend is located within such area, or (3) the area of dominant influence in which the station is located, as demarcated in the ARB Television Market Analysis for the most recent year (or, if the ARB Television Market Analysis ceased to be published, such equivalent area as shall be determined by the Register of Copyrights); or in the case of a television broadcast station licensed by an appropriate governmental authority of Canada or Mexico, the area in which it would be entitled to insist upon its signal being retransmitted if it were a television broadcast station subject to such rules, regulations, and authorizations. The 'local service area of a primary transmitter,' in the case of a radio broadcast station comprises the primary service area of such station, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission."

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall be effective on the date of enactment of this Act.

A TRIBUTE TO SAM LEVINSON

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I pay tribute to Sam Levinson, a most remarkable citizen. Sam Levinson is one of those individuals who President Bush described when he referred to the "thousand points of light." He is one of the many persons who by their unselfish giving to their community help make America what it is today.

Sam Levinson, who is 84 years old, will be receiving an award from the J.C. Penneys Department Store for the countless hours he has spent at Ruben Dario Middle School in Miami helping youngsters with math and reading them poetry. Next month, the Dade County Public Schools will also give him an award for his volunteer work in the school system.

Although surgery last January has forced him to cut back some of his activities, Mr. Levinson still travels regularly to the school to help out in any way he can.

Among many community activities, he is on the board of directors and secretary of his condominium. He also serves on the We Care Committee of the West Dade YMCA. Its director, Sheila Gerard, runs an after school outreach program for youngsters at Sweetwater Elementary School where Sam helps out.

If that is not enough about this gentleman, Mr. Levinson also recently got his name printed on a Flagler Street bus bench that sings his praises. The bench reads, "Sam Levinson, the Perfect Role Model For All Senior Citizens." Mr. Levinson got his name on the bench because he noticed it was broken. He called the Bus Bench Co. in Hialeah and said that many older people needed the bench. What surprised the bench company was that Sam Levinson was not using the bench, but he was thinking of his neighbors.

I admire Mr. Sam Levinson. He is truly an inspiration and a fellow citizen we should tailor our lives after. I am proud to bring him to the attention of my colleagues and the American public. Sam Levinson—one of Miami's many contributions to the thousand points of light.

TRIBUTE TO JOYCE HOLT

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to Mrs. Joyce Holt of Stewart County, TN. Mrs. Holt has served for many years as the county's public health nurse and has made immeasurable contributions to improving the overall health of the people of the county.

One physician in the county, Dr. Robert Lee recalls that when Mrs. Holt came to work in Stewart County, the county had high rates of tuberculosis and infant mortality and low rates of childhood immunizations. He credits Mrs. Holt with reversing those indications of the

health of the people of Stewart County. Rates of tuberculosis and infant mortality are low while childhood immunization rates are high.

In addition, Mrs. Holt was instrumental in developing the design of the new Health Department and Primary Care Center in Dover, TN, for which she was recently honored. In gratitude for all of her work, local civic and business leaders designated a day in her honor.

Mrs. Holt is just one example of how one dedicated person can change the lives of so many others. All of us can learn from her hard work and her devotion to helping others:

JOYCE HOLT HONORED BY CHAMBER, FRIENDS

(By Janine Hamilton-Settle)

Many may feel that Stewart County's health services have failed to keep up with the times, but even with the inadequacies, one lady honored in Dover last week has been a modern day Florence Nightingale.

Feb. 19 was Joyce Holt Day in Stewart County in recognition of her contributions as a public health nurse. The day culminated with a banquet in her honor at Brandon Springs Group Camp sponsored by the Stewart County Chamber of Commerce.

On hand were several local community leaders and working associates of Mrs. Holt's. Some of them offered remarks, many humorous, and all underlined with fond memories of Mrs. Holt's association with the Stewart County Health Department.

Mrs. Crutcher recalled that Mrs. Holt was instrumental in determining the design of the new Health Department and Primary Care Center on Tenn. 49.

"She drew a floor plan of the health department. When the architect finally came, he was handed a piece of paper. She had drawn out everything, including where all the examining rooms would be, the restrooms and plug-ins, the doors, and even the way the doors should swing," Mrs. Crutcher said.

Local attorney William D. "Billy" Howell described Mrs. Holt as a "ray of sunshine" in the county, and thanked her for her leadership in getting the modern health department facility built.

John R. Wallace, CEO of Farmers and Merchants Bank graduated along with Mrs. Holt in 1959 from Stewart County High School.

Wallace brought along a copy of the SCHS Bonanza yearbook that took the capacity crowd down memory lane. Wallace noted that Mrs. Holt's main ambition while in high school was to "do my best whatever I do."

"I think Joyce has reached that goal," Wallace said.

Clarksville attorney, native Stewart County and first cousin of Mrs. Holt, Doug Parker, said, "I do appreciate you, the community appreciates you, and we all love you."

Parker recalled that Mrs. Holt once insisted he get a tetanus shot when he sustained an injury to his hand on a fishing trip. He had to get the shot before he could put his boat in the water, then he learned that he had to wait 15 minutes to make sure he would not have any side effects from the tetanus shot.

Kay Brigham, who now oversees food services in the Stewart County schools, was once a home economics teachers at SCHS. She remembered a time when Mrs. Holt came to speak to her home living classes.

"I think that Joyce is one of the most influential persons that has ever been in our county," Mrs. Brigham said.

Dover Postmaster Ray Sexton said Mrs. Holt had developed a reputation as a local expert in the medical profession. He quipped, "When you go to most doctors, they would get the New England Journal of Medicine or another magazine, then let you know in a few days. But Doc would always just ask Joyce," Sexton said.

Local attorney Ira Atkins served as county judge when Mrs. Holt began building up the health department.

"I would give credit to Joyce for what we have in Stewart County in the way of a health facility. When I became the county judge we didn't have one. We had nothing that we could fall back on. Since then we have built one. I feel like Joyce and her staff are really taking care of our health needs here in the county," Atkins said.

Perhaps no one understands Mrs. Holt's contributions better than Dr. Robert Lee, Dover's clinical physician.

Lee said, "Joyce has spent most of her adult life working for the people of Stewart County. Before she came here, Stewart County was one of the highest in tuberculosis and in infant mortality, and lowest in childhood immunizations. Now, we have one of the lowest T.B. and infant mortality rates and one of the highest childhood immunization rates, thanks to Joyce Holt," Lee said.

"She has been a leader in home health care and, strangely enough, a leader in family planning," Lee said, noting that Mrs. Holt once came to him five months pregnant—but unaware that she was.

Resolutions denoting Joyce Holt Day were presented to the honoree by County Executive Rick Joiner, Dover City Manager Jimmy Scurlock, and Chamber of Commerce President Dale Clymer, on behalf of State Rep. Bill Collier and State Sen. Riley Darnell. Collier and Darnell were unable to attend the banquet.

After hearing the accolades, it was Mrs. Holt's turn to talk. She listed a chronology of events in her life as Stewart County's public health nurse, remembering such events as her first day on the job here.

"My first day of work was the day the courthouse opened in Dover. I knew how to move and I knew how to clean. After I did that, I sat down and wondered where to begin," Mrs. Holt said.

Mrs. Holt acknowledged the speakers who assisted in honoring her, and recalled how they, too, had helped make Stewart County a better place to live and work.

Like most community role models, Mrs. Holt said she had a dream for the county.

"I had a dream. I wanted a building and a young school nurse so that I could work with her before I retired. We got the building and the school nurse the same day," she said.

The dream, which was first jotted down on a piece of notebook paper borrowed from her son, was seen through to fruition.

HUMAN TRAGEDY FACING THE KURDISH AND SHIITE PEOPLE

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my deepest concern about the human tragedy facing the Kurdish and Shiite people today, as they attempt to flee from the terror of President Saddam Hussein and his loyalists. At the same time I want to commend

President Bush for his announcement last week to substantially expand the relief efforts to the Kurds in northern Iraq. This represents a profound and positive shift in the administration's policy toward the Kurds.

With every war comes stories of human tragedy. The brutal mistreatment of the Kurds and the Shiites is fast becoming the greatest tragedy of this war. Those that managed to escape death at the hand of President Hussein's forces, have been dying of starvation, disease, and exposure as a result of that escape.

Nine months ago, we acted quickly and decisively to contain Iraqi aggression. We freed Kuwait. We all take pride in the efforts and accomplishments of our men and women in the Armed Forces in that effort. But once again, we must act quickly and decisively on behalf of a people facing death.

The Shiite refugees who fled into the United States occupied zone in southern Iraq for protection deserve our attention. In every way, they continue to suffer the same devastation as the Kurds, and have fled with as much pain and suffering to the Iranian and the Kuwaiti borders.

I support the continuation of sanctions against Iraq, except for food and medicine, and welcome long-term United Nations efforts to protect the Kurdish and Shiite people against attacks and reprisals by the Iraqi Government. I also support efforts to further attempt to bring order back to Iraq. As always in war, innocent people continue to suffer long after the major battles, and it is our humanitarian duty to help in ending this suffering.

TRIBUTE TO KENNETH V. HATT

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Kenneth V. Hatt of Hershey, PA, who is being recognized for 50 years of service to his community and to his alma mater, Milton Hershey School.

After graduating from Milton Hershey in 1941, Ken Hatt started working with HERCO, Inc., as a mail and messenger person. He also served in the Army in World War II from 1943 to 1945. Ken went back to HERCO and worked his way up through the company and eventually became president and chief operating officer in 1980. Besides his very successful business career, Ken Hatt has worked tirelessly and selflessly in service to the Hershey area and the Milton Hershey School.

Ken has served as a director and chairman of the Hershey Trust Co. and the board of managers of the Milton Hershey School, and as a member of the Milton S. Hershey Foundation. He also found the time to serve on the executive committee of the Four Diamonds Fund at the Hershey Medical Center, which assists families of cancer patients. The Capital Region Economic Development Corp., the Hershey Rotary Club, the Harrisburg Area Chamber of Commerce and other service or-

ganizations are among the groups which have benefited from Ken's dedicated efforts.

The students and alumni of the Milton S. Hershey School are grateful to Ken Hatt for his many years of work that have benefited the children who have attended the school. His retirement from the boards of the Hershey Trust Co., Milton Hershey School and Milton S. Hershey Foundation will hopefully provide he and his wife Eleanor with a well-deserved rest. Kenneth Hatt's half-century old legacy of hard work and service to his community sets an example for us all—an example that is hard to match. I ask my colleagues to join with me in saluting Kenneth Hatt for all he has done to help and inspire his fellow citizens.

A TRIBUTE TO NORMAN J. TRUDEAU

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Chief M. Sgt. Norman J. Trudeau, a man whose commitment and hard work has left an indelible mark on the U.S. Air Force.

In all the debate regarding America's defense requirements, little mention is made of one of the most important factors in America's defense readiness—the morale of our fighting people. There is little more important that we can do than recognize those who have given of themselves to ensure the security and well-being of our country. Chief Trudeau is a fine example of an individual who gave it his all and proudly served his Nation in the Armed Forces.

Chief Trudeau has faithfully served in the U.S. Air Force for the past 30 years. Chief Trudeau entered the Air Force in May of 1961, and since that time he has served as one of America's finest. He served overseas at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Greenland, RAF Alconbury, England, RAF Bewnwater, England, Lindsay Air Station, Germany, and Hahn Air Base in Germany. Here in the continental United States, he served at Pease Air Force Base, NH, ENT Air Force Base, CO, and Scott Air Force Base in Illinois.

Mr. Speaker, Chief M. Sgt. Trudeau's assignments have been demanding and his performance exemplary. His devotion has won him numerous awards including the Meritorious Service Medal with four oak leaf clusters, the Air Force Commendation Medal with one oak leaf cluster, the Air Force Good Conduct with nine oak leaf clusters, and the National Defense Service Medal with a bronze service star.

I join with Chief Trudeau's many friends and colleagues in saluting him for his dedicated and distinguished support of our Nation's defense. His contributions exemplify the mission of the U.S. Air Force and will be sorely missed. "Thank you Chief Trudeau for serving your country so well."

RECOGNIZES PEOPLE FOR THE AMERICAN WAY AND OAKLAND UNIFIED SCHOOL BOARD FIRST VOTE PROGRAM

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, 20 years ago today, California ratified the 26th amendment, which gives 18-year-olds the right to vote. In a few months, the ratification of the amendment was completed. After the passage of the amendment, everyone expected our youth to enthusiastically participate in our electoral process, but after 20 years, turnout among them has been disappointing. In the 1972 Presidential election, nearly 50 percent of the 18- to 20-year-olds went to the polls. Since then, we have seen a constant decline in youth voting, which hit a all time low in 1988 when only 33.2 percent voted.

Fortunately, People for the American Way, a civil liberties organization, has initiated a program that brings voter registration to the classrooms of Oakland, CA. In cities across the country they have trained teachers to register students and discuss voter responsibilities as part of their social studies curriculum. Of those students eligible to register 98 percent do, and voter registration is commonly the most cumbersome obstacle to voting. Studies show that once Americans register, nearly three-quarters vote in Presidential elections.

In Dade County, Milwaukee, San Antonio, Little Rock, Portland, Denver, New York City, San Diego and, now Oakland, students have become more familiar with their duties as citizens and feel they can play a bigger role in their community.

Mr. Speaker, it is for these reasons I stand before you today applauding the Oakland Unified School District for their initiative and encouraging other communities to adopt the highly proven voter registration program of People for the American Way. It is important we make every attempt possible to encourage youth to participate in the Government, for they have the most at stake.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT J. LESUER

HON. JOHN F. REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Robert J. Lesuer of Troop 6 in Cranston, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

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

nity, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop.

For his Eagle Scout project, Robert Lesuer led a group of Scouts in constructing a donated clothing receptacle at a Baptist church in the Olneyville section of Providence.

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

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

SPC. SHELDON SORRELL

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, we have all heard numerous accounts of gallantry and heroism by American military forces in the recent Persian Gulf war. One of my constituents, Sp. Sheldon Sorrell of Tipton County, TN, must be considered among those who demonstrated rare valor and coolness under fire in that conflict.

I request that a news account of Specialist Sorrell's episode be placed in the RECORD. Specialist Sorrell was one of four crewmen of a tank that took a direct hit from Iraqi artillery. As they were attempting to escape the vehicle, another round struck the tank killing all but Specialist Sorrell who was knocked unconscious. Upon regaining consciousness, Specialist Sorrell was confronted by four Iraqi soldiers.

Despite his wounds, he ordered them to surrender. When they did not, he killed two of them and captured the other two. After receiving medical attention on the battlefield, Specialist Sorrell was transported to Germany where he continues to recover from his wounds.

Specialist Sorrell's action under fire was a fine example of the courage and determination of America's young soldiers, sailors, marines, and airmen. We can be proud of what they have accomplished. I want to extend to Specialist Sorrell and his family our gratitude and pride for his service. He is truly a credit to our Nation:

SORRELL WOUNDED BY IRAQI ARTILLERY

SPC Sheldon W. Sorrell of Dallas, Tx., is recuperating in a hospital in Neuremburg,

Germany, as a result of injuries he received during a skirmish with the Republic Guard in the Persian Gulf War.

He is the son of Jimmy Sorrell and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sorrell of Covington.

Sorrell's unit was attempting to halt the withdrawal of Saddam Hussein's elite fighting group to keep them from regrouping in the outer borders of Iraq and reentering Kuwait.

One day prior to the cease fire Sorrell's army tank took a direct hit from Iraqi artillery which disabled the tank.

As the four men were evacuating the tank, the group took another direct hit from Iraqi artillery. The explosion killed all the men except Sorrell. He received broken bones, bruises and powder burns over most of his body. Also the explosion threw him several feet from the area, leaving him unconscious.

Upon regaining consciousness Sorrell noticed four armed Iraqi soldiers approaching. He ordered them to surrender. They did not and apparently was closing on Sorrell.

He managed to kill two of the Iraqi soldiers and captured the other two while waiting on medical relief.

After initial treatment on a hospital ship in the gulf, Sorrell was flown to Germany where he will remain in the hospital for approximately one month.

Sorrell is married and the couple has two sons. The family is now in Germany. As a precaution and to avoid constant questions, Mrs Sorrell told the two sons, ages two and four, that their father had gone to work. While visiting with their father in the hospital recently, one of the children was overheard saying, "Daddy, you must have worked too hard."

Sorrell plans to take a 30-day leave when he is released from the hospital in Germany and intends to spend considerable time with his Tipton County relatives.

MOTHERS, SISTERS, WIVES AND DAUGHTERS OF BAY OF PIG'S VETERANS BRIGADE 2506 ANNUAL LITERARY CONTEST

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, our students are our future. In order for our country to remain the beacon of hope for the rest of the world, we must continue to develop successful future leaders. This can only ensue if the many communities of this great country begin to take positive steps toward making a difference in our students' lives.

In my South Florida district, an organization called "Mothers, Sisters, Wives and Daughters of Bay of Pig's Veterans Brigade 2506" is holding a literary contest for the fifth year in a row.

This contest, for students in the junior and high school level, judges essays in Spanish and English. The theme for the writers is "Bay of Pigs Invasion—Cuba 1961. Historic events and consequences in the economic, political and military aspects for Cuba, Central and South America and the United States." Winners will be announced on Friday, May 17, 1991, at 7 p.m. at University of Miami, Koubek Memorial Center.

The Florida Senate recognized their efforts through Resolution 866:

RESOLUTION

(A resolution commending the Mothers, Sisters, Wives and Daughters of Bay of Pigs Veterans, Brigade 2506, Inc., for involving students in writing and research by holding annual contests)

Whereas, writing and research are skills that many students must acquire to achieve their goal of an advanced education or their professional goals, and

Whereas, encouraging students, especially high school students, to perfect their writing is a difficult and frustrating task, and

Whereas, the Mothers, Sisters, Wives and Daughters of Bay of Pigs Veterans, Brigade 2506, Inc., a nonprofit organization in Miami, sponsors an essay contest, with cash awards, which is designed to improve students' writing and increase students' abilities in conducting historical research, and

Whereas, the Dade County School System is very grateful for the efforts of this organization in assisting the school system in improving students' writing. Now, therefore; be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Florida:

That the Florida Senate hereby commends the Mothers, Sisters, Wives and Daughters of Bay of Pigs Veterans, Brigade 2506, Inc., for its efforts in improving the writing of the high school students of Dade County through its writing contest and joins the people of Dade County in saluting this organization; Be it further

Resolved that a copy of this resolution, with the Seal of the Senate affixed, be presented to the Mothers, Sisters, Wives and Daughters of Bay of Pigs Veterans, Brigade 2506, Inc., as a tangible token of the sentiments expressed herein.

I would like to recognize and thank the members of this organization who make this event a reality: Magali E. Fernandez, executive director, Esther Cruz, president, Maria R. Salas Amaro, treasurer, and Dulce A. Bosch, secretary.

THE TWIN CITIES—A SPECIAL PLACE FOR REFUGEES

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, there is a unique sense of world responsibility in the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, MN, that has been highlighted in a recent issue of Refugees that I would like to share with my colleagues. At the Government, nonprofit, business and private citizen level, the people of St. Paul and Minneapolis have committed a great deal of time and energy toward meeting the various needs of refugees, especially the most vulnerable, from the around the world:

A SPECIAL KIND OF CITY

(By Dorothy Ivey)

Why are there so many refugees from various warm, tropical countries living in a region of the U.S. known for its harsh, freezing winters? There seems to be a consensus amongst the many refugees who have made Minnesota their home that the warmth of the local people and the exceptional opportunities which they have provided for the new

arrivals more than compensate for the cold winds blowing outside. Service providers and government officials alike concur that Minnesotans are people of goodwill, close enough to their own immigrant roots to be receptive to those who settle in their state.

Approximately 35,000 South-East Asian refugees have been resettled in Minnesota since 1975. Over half of them are Hmong, a hill-tribe from Laos. It is estimated that refugee children make up over three per cent of the school population in Minnesota, and that Hmong students comprise 23 per cent of the school population in the city of St. Paul. Like nearly all U.S. cities with large exiled communities, Minneapolis and St. Paul have a variety of refugee services, focusing on English proficiency and employment. But unlike many other places, the 'twin cities' have taken a special interest in the needs of refugees who are most vulnerable—the elderly, disabled, victims of torture and women.

The St. Paul public schools system, for example, runs two programmes which help deaf refugees to communicate in their new environment. At the Adams School, deaf refugee adults learn sign language and English, and are taught the basic skills which they need to find a job. "Our goal is to help the students become self-sufficient in their new country," explains programme coordinator Joan Stephan, who is herself hearing-impaired. The Adams School has identified about 85 potential students, but is currently able to serve only 52 due to funding limitations and the lack of child care arrangements for mothers of young children. So far, ten people from the self-sufficiency class have found employment.

In an English language programme at Highland Park Senior High School, a volunteer tutor teaches sign language simultaneously to hearing-impaired students from several ethnic groups, some learning to communicate in a formal way for the first time in their lives. Working together, a teenager from Romania and another from Laos share both the joy and the frustration of learning to communicate in a new way in a new environment.

The medical needs of refugees in Minneapolis-St. Paul are met through a variety of services in hospitals and clinics throughout the twin cities. The International Clinic at Ramsey Hospital is open five days a week and sees patients with minor coughs and colds as well as those suffering from more serious medical conditions. Far from simply treating the patients' medical problems, the clinic creates an atmosphere of trust that says to the patient, 'we care about you'. Language barriers are overcome through the employment of eight full-time translators with medical backgrounds, who provide translation for the hospital as well as the clinic.

Dr. Patricia Walker, the clinic's medical director, has found her experience treating Cambodian refugees at the Khao-I-Dang refugee camp in Thailand to be very useful. She often sees patients without translators, as she can speak and understand Thai, Lao, Khmer and French. Her approach is to treat the whole person in culturally sensitive manner. Typical of the patients she sees is a Cambodian woman who has come to the clinic with a bad cough, but who spends most of the appointment talking about her nightmares and depression.

GROWING NEED

Nightmares and depression are also common amongst the clients at the Centre for Victims of Torture in Minneapolis. Established in 1985 as the first full-service centre in the U.S. designed to address the special

problems of persons who have been psychologically and physically tortured, the centre has provided rehabilitation services to over 240 people, 95 per cent of them refugees and asylum seekers. Since the centre staff estimate that there are between 2,000 and 8,000 torture victims living in Minnesota, they anticipate a growing need for their services.

The Wilder Foundation's social adjustment programme for refugees works closely with the International Clinic to deal with post-traumatic stress syndrome and various forms of depression. Its clients, who are primarily women, receive basic help with adjusting to life in the U.S. through cooking classes, orientation programmes and support groups. Those who are suffering from severe stress may be referred to the Centre for Victims of Torture.

The American Refugee Committee, whose headquarters are in Minneapolis, sponsors a number of local programmes in addition to assistance programs abroad. Among them is the Hmong Elders Programme. A weekly get-together for women and men, it serves as a lifeline to many older Hmong who would otherwise be isolated from the community. According to one of the few men who attend, "when I came to America I was like a blind man who could neither talk nor walk. Blind, because I could not read the signs; lame, because I had lost the ability to go places by myself; and speechless, because I could not communicate in English. The elders programme has changed that for me. Now they provide transport for me to come here and see friends who speak my language. I learn about my new homeland. I am alive again."

Moua Vang, who co-ordinates the programme, is typical of the many former refugees who now want to help other newcomers to adjust to life in the U.S. Mr. Vang's experience has led him to enrol in a local university to study gerontology, so that he can pursue a career that addresses the special needs of all older people. Several refugee self-help groups have also planned activities and learning opportunities geared to the needs of their older members. The Hmong Women's Association of Minneapolis, for example, plans activities for the elderly, as well as for young women with small children who would be unable to attend most other programmes due to the lack of child care facilities. Children are cared for in an adjacent nursery, while the mothers learn English and are given valuable assistance in learning about everyday life in the city.

The needs of youth are not neglected. Several organizations have developed successful programmes involving both U.S.-born and refugee volunteers, helping newly arrived teenagers to adjust to the American way of life and educational system. "I still remember what it was like when I first came to the U.S.," explains one volunteer. "It is good to be able to do something to make it easier for those who are coming now. It is also fun to introduce them to the snow!"

Other organizations in the community have developed programmes to address the potential problems of youth at risk. One of the five major programmes run by the Lao Family Community of Minnesota is the Hmong Teen Pregnancy Prevention Programme, which seeks to reduce the rate of teenage pregnancy and help young Hmong to clarify their values.

While focusing on the needs of asylum seekers, the legal community in Minneapolis-St Paul has sponsored several projects which assist those admitted to the U.S. as refugees. The most recent is the Cambodian Legal Services Project. Glenda Potter, staff

attorney, and two Cambodian legal workers assist clients in immigration matters and provide referrals for many other legal problems. Yan Yoeth, one of the Cambodian workers, feels privileged to have a job working for his compatriots. Only three years ago Yan and his family lived in Khao-I-Dang refugee camp. Just a few months ago, he was able to buy his own three-bedroomed home in St. Paul.

Ann Damon, Minnesota State Refugee Coordinator, is confident that local opinion will remain positive toward refugees. But in a period of dwindling resources, it will be more difficult to continue the exceptional programmes that have characterized the state's services in the past. While continuing to lobby for more official support, she sees a need to find additional resources from private, community-based sources. "There is," she says, "a willingness to continue to resettle refugees if we have the financial resources to do it well."

A TRIBUTE TO SIGFRIED AND JANET WEIS

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two fine constituents from Lewisburg, PA in my 17th Congressional District.

On May 1, the Boy Scouts of America will present Sigfried and Janet Weis with the 1991 Community Leadership Award for their selfless contribution to the education of the youth in the community, and the cultural development of the Susquehanna Valley.

Sigfried began working for the Weis Markets, Inc. in 1938, and has been with the company ever since. In 1960, he was elected president of the company. Besides his business career, Sigfried has devoted much of his time and effort as chairman of the board of trustees of the Geisinger Foundation in Danville, PA, and of Bucknell University.

Janet has provided her services on many occasions for the benefit of the people in the community. Much of her dedication goes toward the American Red Cross, starting back to World War II, where she made bandages and snow suits, and continuing until today where she assists in several bloodmobile visits. Janet is also cochairman of the Children's Miracle Network Telethon for Geisinger Medical Center. Recently she was honored by the Rotary International as the "Woman of the Year."

Mr. Speaker, as you can see, both Sigfried and Janet have spent much of their lives helping others, and this devotion to the community continues. In February the couple gave a generous gift to the Geisinger Medical Center in order to establish a children's hospital there, just one more grand contribution to the Center by the Weis'.

In my many years of public service, very few people can compare to the selfless commitment and dedication that Sigfried and Janet Weis have given to the people of the community—many of whom they know, but the majority of whom are strangers. They are obviously well-deserving of the 1991 Community Leadership Award.

Mr. Speaker, Sigfried and Janet are the true definition of altruism—always thinking of others before themselves. These are wonderful attributes to be found in anyone, and I am proud to have these two fine people in my congressional district. I admire their self-esteem and determination in accomplishing their many goals.

I congratulate Sigfried and Janet on all their endeavors, and thank them, on behalf of all the people, for making the 17th Congressional District a better place to be.

U.S. BATTLESHIPS DID WELL IN THE PERSIAN GULF

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, the current edition of Navy Times contains an interesting and valuable article on U.S. battleships, and I insert it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It is written by retired brigadier of the Marine Corps James D. Hittle. Incidentally, when recently I asked Navy witnesses at our seapower hearings where any add-ons for the Navy should be placed if money became available, the response was very substantial for keeping at least one battleship in the active fleet if possible.

The article follows:

VERSATILE BATTLESHIPS ARE MORE THAN WORTH THEIR KEEP

Wars result in a lot of strange happenings. The Iraqi war produced a full assortment of surprises. Not least was the devastating effectiveness of the missile and gunfire bombardment of the battleships Missouri and Wisconsin.

The naval bombardment presented the world with another paradox in the history of warfare. The battleships were performing a leading role in ushering in the era of the Tomahawk missile. At the same time they were so effectively demonstrating their value in the most modern of wars in the Persian Gulf, Wisconsin and Missouri were fighting on borrowed time. They are scheduled for decommissioning, mothball storage, perhaps even a lingering death moored in a Navy yard back-water channel.

The tragedy is that Missouri and Wisconsin will be much needed in the perilous years ahead. It would be difficult indeed to start from scratch today and design a ship better qualified for the task of protecting U.S. and allied interests in this era of international destabilization we have entered. We must realize that shooting wars didn't end with a cease-fire in Iraq. It is hard to find a major area of world where there isn't a mixture of lighted matches and powder kegs. That most of the world's explosive trouble spots are adjacent, or close, to the seas is fortunate. The Iraqi war pointedly reaffirmed what has long been axiomatic for those attuned to sea power: When the United States goes to war, the combat area must be approachable by sea.

Again having proved itself a prime instrument of sea power projection, the battleship should be valued as an irreplaceable national asset of unsurpassed versatility. It's precisely its versatility that so many fail, or refuse, to recognize. Actually, the utility of our battleships covers the full strategic spec-

trum from showing the flag to intense combat.

When seen from shore, a battleship appears to almost cover the horizon. There are a lot of places in this world where the final arbiters of conflict are big guns. No wonder the battleship with her nine giant 16-inch guns has a sobering and pacifying influence on troublemakers.

No other combatant type of ship, even the latest in commission, has the power, presence and awesome visual effect of the battleship. The smaller fighting ship, particularly the frigate, is a seagoing assemblage of speed, missile firepower and electronic wizardry. In actual combat these ships are worth every cent, and more than they cost. But such ships do not appear particularly formidable, except to the trained observer who understands the unseen firepower. The march of missilery has just about eliminated the big guns. For instance, the high performance Arleigh Burke class of guided missile destroyers has, in addition to a full load of assorted sea-going missiles, only one 5-inch naval gun. The Virginia class of guided missile cruisers and the Ticonderoga class have two 5-inch guns in a dual-gun mount.

There is more than humor to the comment that "If ships didn't have to have guns for traditional salutes, there wouldn't be any guns." The gun gap is real, it's here and it's a fact of our strategic life.

Replacement of guns by missiles enhances firepower for over the horizon battles at sea, but it shortchanges the Marines, who are dependent on the naval gunfire preparation for the landing assault.

The Missouri and Wisconsin, along with the already mothballed New Jersey and Iowa, are the Marines' hope to fill the gun gap. Here are a few of the reasons why:

Each battleship has nine 16-inch naval rifles. These big guns can fire an armor-piercing projectile weighing 2,700 pounds a distance of 23 miles, and pierce 32 feet of reinforced concrete. In addition, the ship's secondary batteries consist of 12 5-inch guns in dual turrets. These 16- and 5-inch guns can throw close to 1,000 tons of projectiles in an hour.

Improvement gunfire control. A combat innovation in the Gulf, the "Pioneer," a small unmanned aircraft with a video camera and transmitter, sends back instant video data to gunfire controllers. This results in quicker on-target rounds and continuing visual assessment of target damage. Moreover, it doesn't require manned spotter planes that might be shot down while observing gunfire. That this major advance in shore bombardment effectiveness occurred when the bombarding battleship was slated for mothballing is a major paradox of the war in the Gulf.

When it comes to missiles, the battleships again demonstrate their economy and effectiveness. With 32 Tomahawks loaded in launchers, the battleship, according to expert estimates, is more than twice as economical in manpower per launcher as the land-based Tomahawk. Also, each ship has 16 Harpoon missiles aboard and in launchers. As a missile platform alone, not even considering the irreplaceable gunfire, the battleship is more than worth her keep.

Then, there is the matter of toughness. This, of course, translates into armor. Here the battleships reign supreme. The four Iowa class ships have Class A steel belting more than 12 inches thick. The armor is more than 17 inches in the turrets and conning tower.

Exocet type missiles, so effective against the more lightly armored frigates and de-

stroyers, would bounce off a battleship. This toughness is also of prime importance when it comes to mines. For instance, when the guided missile cruiser Princeton (Ticonderoga class) hit a mine in the Gulf, she was so structurally damaged she had to be relieved, inspected and repaired.

With their multiple bulks and underwater armor, the battleships have the sea-going toughness so urgently needed in this era of strategic destabilization and resulting need for "crisis management" ships. Coastal and choke-point mines are a relatively cheap weapon, even for lesser nations that don't even qualify as naval powers. Again, the battleship fits the need.

Logistically the battleship is a marvel of seagoing self-sufficiency. With her fuel tanks holding 2.5 million gallons, she not only has an extended cruising range but can also serve as a substitute tanker for fueling other combatant ships. Having an array of electronic machine shops aboard, the battleship is equipped not only for repairing her own, but also the electronic gear of accompanying ships.

Finally, there is the matter of speed. It may come as a surprise to some, but our battleships are not only powerful and tough, they are also fast. With a top speed of 35 knots, according to *Jane's Fighting Ships*, they will pass amphibious assault ships, destroyers, even the Ticonderoga class guided missile cruisers and the later Arleigh Burke class of guided missile destroyers. Of the aircraft carriers, only the Enterprise class equals the battleship for speed.

Endowed with such a rare combination of attributes, our battleships are uniquely qualified for the strategic and operational global chores our nation faces in turbulent ear ahead. It's no time to sacrifice them on an altar of false economy.

SHARON DILLS—MORE THAN CARETAKER

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that there are many examples of situations where the spouses of reservists and guardsmen mobilized for Operation Desert Storm had to adapt to cope with the day to day tasks usually handled by their departed husband or wife. I want to take just a moment to bring one of the situations—which I think is particularly noteworthy—to the attention of our colleagues.

My good friend Don Dills was elected county executive of his native Dyer County in 1990. In January, he was called to active duty with his National Guard unit, the 269th Military Police Company. Elected by the county commission to serve in his place as acting county executive was his most capable wife, Sharon.

Mrs. Dills has done a remarkable job tending to the affairs of the county during the intervening 4 months since her election. More than just viewing her position as a caretaker, she has brought the same conscientiousness and dedication to it that characterizes her and her husband's commitment to public service.

I have known the Dills couple for many years having served in the Tennessee General Assembly with Don. Their dedication and commitment to serving their community is un-

paralleled. Sharon Dills serves as an example of those who have public trust thrust upon them and who respond to that challenge with the interest of the people at heart.

SHARON DILLS: MORE THAN A CARETAKER (By Bill Hiles)

Sharon Dills does not look at herself as a caretaker, even though she is holding the county executive's job to which her husband, Don, was elected only until he returns from active military service.

"I see myself as the person who fills this position because county commissioners have enough respect for their county executive's wishes and judgment to appoint the person he recommended to serve in his absence," the first woman ever to be Dyer County Executive said during an interview Monday. "But I also see myself as my own person—I'm not just Don's wife sitting in his place.

"A lot of this office is information gathering to pass along to those who make decisions and that's what I'm doing as county executive."

Dills was elected by county commissioners on Jan. 14 to serve as interim county executive until her husband returns from active duty in the Persian Gulf. He is a member of Dyersburg's 269th National Guard Military Police Company deployed this week to Saudi Arabia.

She says she is facing challenges in her new job.

"Just the awesomeness of the office is a challenge," Dills said. "It's mind boggling how much business comes through this office."

"The general public doesn't know how much this office does with such a small staff."

Still, amid the challenges there have been satisfactions, Dills said.

"I've had wonderful cooperation from the commission and from people who work in this office and other offices in the courthouse," she said. "I've had lots of support."

She said her experience with her husband while he served six years in the Tennessee General Assembly during the 1970s and early 80s is a help to being county executive.

"A lot we do in this office falls in line with what Don did as a legislator," Dills said. "And I was with him all those years."

"It's an awesome responsibility but I feel competent to do it."

Dills said she sees several critical issues facing the county, including replacing county fire chief Rusty Hilliard, who resigned last week, and equalizing fire protection throughout the county, improving flood protection and the county's 1991-92 budget process.

Another issue facing the county commission is redistricting itself in accord with the 1990 census. State law says districts must be reapportioned at least every 10 years, if necessary according to the most recent national census.

The county commission has until Jan. 1, 1992 to determine if reapportionment is necessary and to accomplish any reapportionment required.

Dills said the county's population, according to the 1990 census, is 34,854, up only slightly from 1980's 34,663, so she doesn't see a real problem with redistricting.

"That 1990 figure is subject to change by the Census Bureau up to July 15 but I don't see that we're going to have any major changes in the districts," she said.

The cities of Dyersburg, Newbern and Trimble all are challenging their census data and considering private censuses to increase

the federal figures, which would increase the county population and could force reapportionment of the county commission, Dills said.

Dills, 39, a mother and grandmother of two, says she is most looking forward to two things as county executive.

"I really welcome the opportunity to serve my community in a way that's positive and to be a help to people," she said. "And it's very fulfilling to me to serve in Don's place and to keep things on an even keel until he comes back."

"I don't expect to make any great changes unless unexpected things come up like the resignation of the fire chief did," Dills continued. "When Don comes back he should be able to go right back to work with everything having been run the way he would have."

INTRODUCTION OF THE PUBLIC PENSION PARITY ACT

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that I first introduced in the 98th Congress to rectify a serious tax inequity that our retired public employees continue to face. The time has come to bring this bill's goals to fruition. Public retirees deserve no less.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, most of our public sector retirees receive a pension in lieu of the Social Security benefits received by private sector retirees. These retirees—people who have committed their careers and lives to public service—deserve equitable taxation of their retirement benefits. Yet, while the benefits of public retirees are the equivalent of a private sector retiree's Social Security benefits, they are not treated the same as Social Security benefits are under the Internal Revenue Code. My legislation would correct this inequity once and for all, by ensuring that public pension benefits are taxed on a parity with the preferred tax treatment of Social Security benefits.

The principle of this legislation is simple—treat public sector retirees in the same manner as private sector retirees for purposes of taxation. It is fundamentally unfair to continue to tax the retirement benefits of public employees differently than the Social Security retirement benefits of private sector employees. However, that is exactly what we do under current law. Presently, individual private sector retirees can earn as much as \$25,000 per year, couples can earn up to \$32,000 per year, and still receive full tax exemptions for their Social Security benefits. On the other hand, public sector retirees are effectively being penalized for their years of public service by the Internal Revenue Code, which fully taxes their public pension benefits.

My legislation, the Public Pension Parity Act of 1991, would amend the Internal Revenue Code so that a public retiree could deduct that portion of his or her governmental pension equivalent to the maximum level for Social Security retirement benefits so long as the individual or couple stays under the same gross income limitations as I stated earlier.

It is increasingly important that we demonstrate our support for public workers. They have been a frequent target in recent years in the name of deficit reduction, such as the repeal of the lump sum option last year. We have all heard it said before that we should not balance the budget on the backs of our public workers—nevertheless, there is a continuous effort to try. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me this year in this effort to correct a significant inequity in the tax treatment of public retiree benefits.

Mr. Speaker, I would also submit a copy of the Public Pension Parity Act for the RECORD.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Public Pension Parity Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. EXCLUSION FOR CERTAIN PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES UNDER PUBLIC RETIREMENT SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to items specifically excluded from income) is amended by redesignating section 136 as section 137 and by inserting after section 135 the following new section:

"SEC. 136. CERTAIN PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES UNDER PUBLIC RETIREMENT SYSTEMS.

"(a) GENERAL RULE.—Gross income does not include any amount (otherwise includable in gross income) received by an individual as a qualified governmental pension.

"(b) LIMITATIONS.—

"(1) DOLLAR LIMITATION.—The aggregate amount excluded under subsection (a) for the taxable year shall not exceed—

"(A) the maximum excludable social security benefits of the taxpayer for such year, reduced by

"(B) the social security benefits (within the meaning of section 86(d)) received by the taxpayer during such year which were excluded from gross income.

"(2) SERVICE REQUIREMENT.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any qualified governmental pension received by the taxpayer during the taxable year unless the taxpayer (or the spouse or former spouse of the taxpayer) performed the service giving rise to such pension.

"(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) QUALIFIED GOVERNMENTAL PENSION.—The term 'qualified governmental pension' means any pension or annuity received under a public retirement system to the extent such pension or annuity is not attributable to service—

"(A) which constitutes employment for purposes of chapter 21 (relating to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act), or

"(B) which is covered by an agreement made pursuant to section 218 of the Social Security Act.

"(2) MAXIMUM EXCLUDABLE SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS.—The term 'maximum excludable social security benefits' means an amount equal to so much of the applicable maximum benefit amount for the taxpayer for the taxable year which would be excluded from gross income if such benefit amount were treated as social security benefits (within the meaning of section 86(d)) received during the taxable year.

"(3) APPLICABLE MAXIMUM BENEFIT AMOUNT.—The term 'applicable maximum benefit amount' means—

"(A) in the case of an unmarried individual, the maximum individual social security benefit,

"(B) in the case of a joint return, 150 percent of the maximum individual social security benefit, or

"(C) in the case of a married individual filing a separate return, 75 percent of the maximum individual social security benefit.

For purposes of the preceding sentence, marital status shall be determined under section 7703.

"(4) MAXIMUM INDIVIDUAL SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFIT.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'maximum individual social security benefit' means, with respect to any taxable year, the maximum total amount (as certified by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to the Secretary) which could be paid for all months in the calendar year ending in the taxable year as old-age insurance benefits under section 202(a) of the Social Security Act (without regard to any reduction, deduction, or offset under section 202(k) or section 203 of such Act) to any individual who attained age 65, and filed application for such benefits, on the first day of such calendar year.

"(B) PART YEARS.—In the case of an individual who receives a qualified governmental pension with respect to a period of less than a full taxable year, the maximum individual social security benefit for such individual for such year shall be reduced as provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary to properly correspond to such period.

"(5) PUBLIC RETIREMENT SYSTEM.—The term 'public retirement system' means any pension, annuity, retirement, or similar fund or system established by the United States, a State, a possession of the United States, any political subdivision of any of the foregoing, or the District of Columbia."

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Subparagraph (A) of section 86(b)(2) of such Code (defining modified adjusted gross income) is amended by inserting "136" before "911".

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 of such Code (relating to items specifically excluded from income) is amended by redesignating the item relating to section 136 as section 137 and by inserting after the item relating to section 135 the following new item:

"Sec. 136. Certain pensions and annuities under public retirement systems."

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this Act shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

A SALUTE TO EMILY FLOWERS AND JEREMY LATIMER

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize an achievement of two Eighth Congressional District teenagers—Ms. Emily Flowers and Mr. Jeremy Latimer. Ms. Flowers and Mr. Latimer both attended Henry County High School located in Paris, TN.

These young people each submitted an entry in the recent "Tennessee-Japan Working Together Toward a New Century" Essay Con-

test. The competition attracted almost 2,000 entries from high school students across the State.

The judging in this contest was recently completed. Ms. Flowers' essay placed second and Mr. Latimer's finished fourth. For those efforts, these students will receive appropriate prizes. In addition, by finishing high in the competition, these youngsters also brought distinction to their school. Henry County High School was the only school in the State to produce two award winners.

Ms. Flowers and Mr. Latimer exemplify the creative spirit of the young people of this country. Their compositions reflect a mature outlook on the importance of our Nation's relationships with other countries around the world. They can be proud of their achievement in placing high among their contemporaries in this competition.

I want to extend to them my sincere congratulations and share with our colleagues their essays. I ask that the essays of Ms. Flowers and Mr. Latimer be inserted in the RECORD:

TENNESSEE-JAPAN: WORKING TOGETHER TOWARD A NEW CENTURY

(By Emily Flowers, 11th grade, Henry County High School, second place)

Kokusai, a Japanese word meaning internationalization, is our future. In other words, internationalization is our ultimate goal: not the destruction of individual cultures reconstructed into one culture, but the interacting of all nations and the education of all people about the customs and ways of others.

Tennessee and Japan are working together to produce this "kokusai" by introducing the ways of the East in the West. Now Tennesseans do not have to travel to the other side of the world to learn about Japan and its people: the discovery can be made in their own communities, with the aid of Japanese companies who bring their industry to create economic opportunity and their culture to create understanding.

Economics is essential to human existence: when our economy fails, we fail. Japan is enjoying great economic success, and many of its companies are looking to expand by seeking new consumers. They have the products Americans want; however, Americans cannot continuously purchase Japanese products when the money returns solely to Japan; therefore, Japan brings its factories here. Americans obtain employment and buy the favored products. The money remains circulating in the United States, and everyone is happy. Tennessee needs Japan, and Japan needs Tennessee. As we become "interdependent", we become internationalized, drawing nearer our goal.

Understanding between nations is the most important factor in the development of humanity and the construction of world peace. There are ways to accomplish this seemingly impossible feat, and Tennessee-Japan: Working Together is one of them, as it slowly narrows the gap between the two civilizations. When a Japanese company moves into Tennessee, they bring along their families, customs, language, religion, and food. They bring them to share with Tennesseans who, in return, share theirs. It's an exchange of lifestyles, and it is a benefit to everyone involved.

Many residents of the United States still hold resentment for the Japanese because of their part in World War II, and the reverse is probably also true. But both countries have

changed since that time, and now there is no reason for these hostile feelings. A Japanese company in a Tennessee community creates a connection between the people of the two nations. As the employers and employees work together, they discover their differences and their similarities: lifting the prejudices as the truths are revealed. Thus, by "intermingling" we are internationalizing.

Breaking down the barriers and building the foundations of friendship—that is Tennessee-Japan: Working Together, working for a future which depends on internationalization. Presently there are 95 Japanese companies in Tennessee, and that number is continuously growing because this alliance works. Its economic success produces "interdependence" which causes "intermingling" which creates "internationalization"—proof that the goal of kokusaika can be achieved.

What we must now do is expand this cooperative alliance, not only in Tennessee, but throughout the world. As Merlin pointed out to the young Arthur: when seen from above, the Earth has no boundaries. It is one solid mass: a big, beautiful ball of possibilities. But those possibilities diminish one by one with each boundary drawn. In this last decade of the twentieth century, with international relations becoming increasingly complicated, and events with world-wide effects occurring daily, it is apparent that our future lies with kokusaika. As long as we work together, our tomorrows will never end.

TENNESSEE-JAPAN: WORKING TOGETHER TOWARD A NEW CENTURY

(By Jeremy Latimer, 9th grade, Henry County High School, fourth place)

Tennessee and Japan are very involved today through Japanese industries and investments. The relationship actually began in the early 1970s, when Tennessee got its name in the hat with Japanese companies that were beginning to look for sites in the United States to locate their factories. As Tennessee and Japan work together toward a new century, many areas will be affected: education, job quality, financial investments, communications and the cultures of the two countries.

Education in the United States will be influenced by the Japanese ideas. Japanese children are used to a longer school year than we are and three Tennessee cities, Memphis, Murfreesboro and Knoxville now offer "Saturday schools" for Japanese children. They take additional classes in language and math. The Japanese ideas may eventually affect what is offered in American schools and the length of the school year. More schools may offer the Japanese language as a subject choice. This would make it easier for Tennesseans going to Japan to train for jobs. They could communicate better if they knew some of the language.

The Japanese are very strict about the quality of the products they produce. Job performance determines job security in factories operated by the Japanese. Their concern shows up first in their hiring process. An applicant may go through several interviews as well as unpaid pre-employment training sessions before being hired. They want to know about work habits and attitudes before they hire a person.

Not only are they very strict about the products they produce, they also are very particular about the parts and materials they buy from other companies. This forces their suppliers to work hard to meet the Jap-

anese standards. It is often hard to obtain a contract with a Japanese company. For example, Plumley Companies in Paris, Tennessee, attempted for approximately four years, to provide fuel hoses to the Nissan Company. They finally signed a contract to supply the hoses.

The involvement of foreign countries such as Japan has changed the financial markets in our country. The Japanese have brought a lot of money into Tennessee as well as other states. They have spent billions of dollars buying land and building factories. Many Tennesseans own stock in these successful companies. Investors also now have the opportunity to invest in international funds that were not always available. Our investment opportunities are now international rather than limited to the United States.

The Tennessee-Japan relationship should also affect our communications future. The Japanese are a highly technical people, being very involved in electronics. They will continue to move ahead in the world of telephones, televisions and other communication equipment. In some Tennessee cities, a Tokyo newspaper is available on a daily basis. This proves that advances in communication and information have made the world much "smaller" than a few years ago.

The cultures of both Tennesseans and the Japanese are affected by their relationship. The Japanese have changed the work attitude of many Tennesseans. A job is no longer just a job. The Japanese promote pride in accomplishment and a loyalty to the company that many Tennesseans did not have. Workers now feel that they are a part of the company and that, in a sense, they work for themselves. There is a very low rate of workers being absent and workers are punctual, which is very important to the Japanese. Likewise, the Tennesseans have taught the Japanese to relax some and be a little more spontaneous.

The Japanese are also very neat in appearance, most having short hair and no beards. They have learned to accept Tennesseans with long hair and beards by looking to the inside of people not just to the outside appearance.

Tennesseans have learned to appreciate Japanese foods while the Japanese enjoy Jack Daniel's Whiskey (made in Tennessee) and fried catfish.

Tennessee and Japan are working together toward a new century. It takes compromise on both parts but it is a very beneficial relationship.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO CLARIFY THE EMPLOYMENT TAX STATUS OF CERTAIN FISHERMEN

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today, along with my colleague from Massachusetts, Mr. STUDDS, to clarify the tax laws with respect to self-employed fishermen. Recently, the Internal Revenue Service has been aggressively pursuing fishermen and boatowners in New Bedford, MA, for alleged back employment taxes owed. In our view, the IRS policy is incorrect; furthermore, if their position is allowed to stand, it

would amount to changing the rules in the middle of the game.

Mr. Speaker, the tax status of fishermen on small vessels has been specifically addressed by the Congress in the past. In general, individuals who work on small boats are generally not subject to employment tax withholding on their income. Rules achieving this result were added to the Internal Revenue Code in 1976. Since then, fishermen in this category have complied with the law and have paid their taxes. They thought, and rightly so, that we in Congress had clarified the law.

They were right—until now. After more than a decade of trouble-free experience with the law, the IRS has, without warning, changed the rules. They are retroactively applying a new standard by which the fishermen are expected to comply. The IRS is challenging the relationship which the fishermen have with the boatowners—a relationship which dates back to the whaling days of New England in the 1600's.

This shift in position is made even more outrageous by the fact that the fishermen at issue have fully complied with the law. Yet the IRS refuses to confirm or deny whether the fishermen have so complied. They are perfectly willing to allow the boatowners to go to court—and possibly force them to lose their livelihood—over a law that, at worst, is unclear.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, I proposed an amendment to clarify this issue last year, which was adopted. The House later passed this legislation on the final day of the session; unfortunately, the Senate was unable to pass it in time.

At this point, it is unclear when the Committee on Ways and Means will again consider my amendment. However, I firmly believe that the legislation will be considered before the end of the year.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, let me say that I am always reluctant to propose retroactive changes to the income tax laws, as I am in this case. Here, however, retroactivity is clearly justified. The IRS changed their interpretation of the law in midstream, with no warning, and expected the fishing boat owners in New Bedford to play along. If the IRS is going to retroactively change their interpretation of the law, then so can—and so must—Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I attach a technical description of my legislation.

CLARIFICATION OF EMPLOYMENT TAX STATUS OF CERTAIN FISHERMEN PRESENT LAW

Service as a crew member on a fishing vessel is excluded under certain conditions from the definition of employment for purposes of determining wages subject to employment taxes (Internal Revenue Code sections 3121(b)(20) and 3401(a)(17) and Social Security Act section 210(a)(20)). In general, among the conditions that must be satisfied under present law are requirements that the individual receive as compensation for such service only a share of the boat's catch (or a share of the proceeds from the sale of the catch), and that the operating crew of the boat normally be made up of fewer than 10 individuals.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSAL

The proposal generally would require that the operating crew of the boat normally con-

sist of 10 or fewer individuals. In addition, the word "normally" would be defined and would provide that a determination of whether the "10 or fewer" test was met would be made at the beginning of each quarter by looking back over the immediately preceding 4 quarters to see whether the boat's operating crew consisted of 10 or fewer individuals on at least 50% of the trips during the period.

Finally, under the proposal, service as a crew member on a fishing vessel would be treated as meeting the exclusion from the definition of employment even if, in addition to a share of the boat's catch, the individual received an additional amount of compensation (such as the additional payment described in Situation 1 of Rev. Rul. 77-102, 1977-1 CB 299, or any similar payment designed to have substantially the same effect). This rule would apply provided that (1) the additional amount did not exceed \$50 per trip; (2) payment of the amount was contingent on the attainment of some minimum levels of catch; and (3) the amount is paid solely in recognition of the individual's performance of additional duties such as those of mate, engineer, or cook, and for which it is traditional in the industry to receive such additional compensation.

EFFECTIVE DATE

The proposal is generally effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1991.

The provisions relating to additional compensation and the determination of whether the "10 or fewer" rule is met would be effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1984 unless the payor treated such remuneration as being subject to employment taxes when paid.

No inference is intended as to present law.

**PROLIFERATION PROFITEERS:
PART 10**

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, in the aftermath of the war in the Persian Gulf, much attention has been focused on U.S. export control policy. We know that between 1985-90, the Commerce Department licensed more than \$1.5 billion of sensitive dual-use technology to Iraq.

Our export control record is far from perfect, but the problem is even worse overseas. Most disturbing of all is the amount of nuclear weapons technology sold to Iraq by Western companies, especially from Germany. It is clear that if Iraq had even one nuclear weapon, it would have profoundly altered the course of the war. Before the war, Iraq was building a centrifuge facility to enrich uranium to weapons grade levels. In time, this would have given Hussein the capability of assembling a nuclear arsenal.

In recent weeks, I have entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a series of case studies on foreign firms that have assisted Iraq in its efforts to build the bomb. Earlier this year, I introduced legislation to help combat the threat posed by these proliferation profiteers. Under my bill, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Enforcement Act—H.R. 830—any foreign firm found selling nuclear items, without the

proper safeguards, to countries like Iraq, Syria, or Pakistan, would be barred from doing business with the United States.

We need to put an end to this nuclear wheeling and dealing now or soon face a world with dozens of terrorist nations brandishing the ultimate weapon.

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

FIRM 10: MESSERSCHMITT-BOELKOW-BLOHM GMBH (GERMANY)

Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm GmbH (MBB) is Germany's largest aerospace firm. In 1989, it became a subsidiary of Germany's largest corporation, Daimler-Benz. MBB was a major contractor to the now defunct Egyptian-Iraqi Condor II ballistic missile project. The firm has been accused of exporting missile-related technology to countries like Argentina, Brazil, Iraq, and possibly Romania. While assisting the Condor project, MBB may have supplied Iraq with fuel-air explosive technology for a device five times more powerful than conventional ordnance. In conjunction with other German firms, MBB has reportedly supplied uranium enrichment technology to South Africa and the German Federal Intelligence Service recounts that former employees of MBB are suspected of aiding Iraq—via Pakistan—in building up its nuclear technology. Along with its subsidiary Transtechnica, the company was also involved with Iraq's Sa'ad 16 project where missile development and nuclear weapons research is believed to have occurred. Finally, MBB allegedly acquired electronic measuring instruments from the U.S. firm, Wiltron, Inc., and then resold them to Iraq.

CLEARCUTTING ON FEDERAL LAND: IT IS TIME TO END THIS PRACTICE—SUPPORT H.R. 1969

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, last Congress, I sponsored the Clearcutting Restraint Act of 1989, legislation intended to limit the amount of clearcutting allowed in our national forests, in favor of a selection management system of cutting timber.

I have now introduced legislation to prohibit clearcutting on all lands under the control of the Federal Government.

I have drafted the Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act of 1991, in direct response to growing public sentiment against clearcutting, and its variants—such as even-age logging—which are increasingly used on Federal lands.

I believe the support of groups such as the Dallas-based Forest Reform Network and Save America's Forests will be critical in getting expanded congressional support for the bill.

I have expanded the scope of the bill to cover not only the Forest Service, but all Federal agencies including the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and various divisions of the Department of Defense.

The legislation bans clearcutting and its variants, and requires the agencies to main-

tain native biodiversity. The agencies could log using the selection management system, so there will be no negative impact on jobs.

Even-age logging, or clearcutting, is the most devastating form of logging ever devised. I believe that in the interests of preserving our federally controlled forests and ensuring jobs for lumbermen, mill workers and carpenters we need legislation to limit clearcutting.

I invite my colleagues to join me as supporters of the Forest Biodiversity and Clearcutting Prohibition Act of 1991.

DIRECTOR OF DADE COUNTY HEALTH CENTER TOUCHES MANY LIVES

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, south Floridian Jessie Trice is president and chief executive officer for the Family Health Center, one of the largest black-owned and operated businesses in Dade County. Recognition for Ms. Trice should not be limited to her business acumen, however. The enterprise which she oversees provides medical assistance to over 60,000 people a year. The Miami Herald recently highlighted her important contribution to the health care needs of the indigent population in Miami. That article follows:

As head of the Economic Opportunity Family Health Center, Jessie Trice oversees a health-care network that provides medical assistance to more than 60,000 people a year.

But Trice, who has dedicated her life to improving health care for other people, has her own bad health habit to kick. "No one is perfect," said Trice, taking a drag from a Benson and Hedges Gold Cigarette. "We all have our weaknesses; and this is mine.

Even that won't last long—Trice plans to quit smoking by the end of the year. And, considering the reviews she earns from her peers, it seems possible.

"I have all the confidence in the world in Jessie," said community activist Susan F. Harris, a health care proponent for the elderly. "She's been able to hold and share her values of health with people who need it."

Necessity and challenge, Trice says, are two important elements to her success. Eleven years ago, she accepted the position of executive director of the Family Health Center, heralded as one of the largest black-owned and operated businesses in Dade County.

Today, Trice still serves as president and chief executive officer for the same business. That alone is strange for Trice, who says she doesn't usually stay in the same job for long.

Her goals for the center include securing endowments for the not-for-profit business and opening an adolescent center in Liberty City.

Today, the main center, at 5361 NW 22nd Ave., and its satellite centers provide everything from dental care to AIDS counseling to patients who pay on a sliding scale. Satellite centers target people who live in Little Haiti, Liberty City, Brownsville, and sections of Hialeah.

Under Trice's leadership, the health center has expanded its offerings. Last week, signs were hung outside the latest addition to the company, a child care facility for at-risk

kids in North Central Dade, at 901 NW 54th St. An elderly services branch, adjacent to the child care facility, will open in June.

Before joining Family Health Center, Trice served as chief of nursing services for the Dade County Department of Public Health. In every other job she held before that, Trice also worked in the health field. Trice's two children, Valencia and Bradford, also work in the social services fields.

"I don't know why nobody wants to make money in this family," quipped Trice.

When she's not putting in her 60-hour-a-week duties at the health center, Trice said she enjoys a good game of bridge to keep her mind off work. She also likes to play a round of golf whenever she can.

"There are some of us that are workaholics," said Trice, "and I think I am one of them."

Dade County has greatly benefited from the leadership of Jessie Trice, for she is dedicated to the needs of the community. As one of her supporters notes above, "She's been able to take hold and share her values of health with people who need it." Mr. Speaker, that is the very essence of public service, a willingness to discuss the problems of one's community and a devotion to solve them. I commend the efforts of Ms. Trice and encourage those who work with her to continue their good work.

THE SHIPBUILDING TRADE REFORM ACT OF 1991

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Shipbuilding Trade Reform Act of 1991, to sanction unfair trade practices by foreign shipbuilding and repair industries. Introduction of this legislation reflects my frustration with the inability of the negotiations in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD] to reach agreement on strong, effective multilateral disciplines on subsidies in the shipbuilding and repair market.

Current international subsidy rules do not discipline, or even discourage, the use of subsidies in the commercial market for ships. For almost 2 years, negotiations have been underway in the OECD to come up with a system of international rules on this subject. Although some progress has been made, many key issues remain unresolved. And many of the countries sitting at that negotiating table, frankly, have little incentive to cooperate with us. Indeed, there is a great incentive for them to drag out these negotiations as long as possible.

I do not believe the U.S. shipbuilding industry, which has been very patient and supportive of this administration's approach to the problem, should have to wait any longer. My legislation simply tries to achieve much of the objectives of the OECD talks, to the extent that U.S. laws can regulate international trade.

Subsidized trade is not fair trade. American producers—whether of ships, or steel, or aircraft—should not have to compete with firms backed by government treasuries. Our trading partners should be on notice that while the American marketplace welcomes fairly traded

competition, we will no longer tolerate unfair competition in commercial ships. The Shipbuilding Trade Reform Act of 1991 is simply one more step to level the playing field in international trade.

The legislation has basically two parts. The first part will essentially prohibit any ship which benefits from foreign subsidies from unloading its cargo or passengers at U.S. ports. This prohibition will apply prospectively to all ships which received a subsidy on or after March 21, 1991. Enforcement of this provision will be by requiring either the shipowner or the shipbuilder to certify to U.S. Customs that the ship is subsidy free. False certification may lead to prosecution for customs fraud as well as payment to the U.S. Treasury for the amount of subsidies received by the ship.

The second part of my bill will close a loophole which currently exists under U.S. trade laws, by amending the antidumping and countervailing duty laws so as to apply to ships. Due to a technical distinction in existing law, dumped or subsidized sales of ships are not currently treated the same as sales of other dumped or subsidized goods. My bill will change that, so that American producers of commercial ships will enjoy the same protection of U.S. trade laws as other American producers.

The text of the Shipbuilding Trade Reform Act of 1991 follows:

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Shipbuilding Trade Reform Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) in 1981, the United States Government terminated funding for the construction differential subsidy program, thereby ending direct subsidization of commercial shipbuilding in the United States;

(2) the international market for shipbuilding and ship repair continues to be distorted by a wide array of foreign subsidies including direct grants, preferential financing, equity infusions, research and development assistance, restructuring aid, special tax concessions, debt forgiveness, and other direct and indirect assistance;

(3) existing United States trade laws and trade agreements provide limited redress to domestic products of ships for the trade-distorting subsidies and dumping practices of foreign shipbuilders; and

(4) a strong, effective multilateral agreement among all shipbuilding nations to eliminate trade-distorting practices in the shipbuilding and repair industry is the best means of providing for fair international competition, however, absent such an agreement, changes in United States trade laws are necessary to provide domestic producers of ships greater protection against unfair trade practices than is provided under current law.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act to ensure fair trade in the commercial shipbuilding and repair industry by providing for effective trade remedies against subsidized and dumped foreign commercial ships.

SEC. 3. CERTIFICATIONS REQUIRED OF VESSELS WITH RESPECT TO CONSTRUCTION SUBSIDIES.

Part II of title IV of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 435 the following new section:

"SEC. 435A. CERTIFICATIONS REQUIRED OF VESSELS WITH RESPECT TO CONSTRUCTION SUBSIDIES.

"(a) SUBSIDY CERTIFICATION REQUIRED AT ENTRY.—The master of a vessel shall, at the time of making formal entry of the vessel under section 434 or 435, deposit with the appropriate customs officer a subsidy certification for the vessel.

"(b) SUBSIDY CERTIFICATIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, a subsidy certification for a vessel is a document that—

"(A) is either—

"(i) issued by the administering authority under subsection (d), or

"(ii) in such form as the administering authority shall prescribe and signed by either the vessel owner or person that constructed the vessel; and

"(B) attests that the vessel meets one of the requirements set forth in paragraph (2) relating to construction subsidies.

"(2) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements referred to in paragraph (1) are as follows:

"(A) The vessel was constructed without the benefit of any subsidy.

"(B) The vessel was constructed with the benefit of one or more subsidies that were granted or provided on or after March 21, 1991, but an amount equal to the value of each such subsidy has been repaid to the agency that granted or otherwise provided the subsidy.

"(C) The vessel was constructed with the benefit of one or more subsidies that were granted or provided on or after March 21, 1991, but an amount equal to the value of each such subsidy, reduced by any amount repaid under paragraph (B), has been paid to the Treasury of the United States.

"(D) The vessel was constructed—

"(i) in a foreign country which is signatory to a trade agreement with the United States that provides for the elimination of construction subsidies for vessels; and

"(ii) after the date on which such trade agreement entered into force with respect to that country.

"(c) ENFORCEMENT.—If the Secretary has reason to believe that an unlawful act under section 436 relating to this section has been committed, the Secretary shall—

"(1) undertake such investigation as may be necessary to ascertain whether action authorized under section 436 against the master of the vessel, or the vessel, or both, is warranted; and

"(2) if the vessel is not covered by a subsidy certification issued under subsection (d) and the information obtained during such investigation indicates that there is reason to believe that the vessel does not meet any certification requirement under subsection (b), so inform the administering authority and provide such information to that authority.

"(d) ISSUANCE OF SUBSIDY CERTIFICATIONS BY THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY.—

"(1) APPLICATIONS.—The owner or lessee of a vessel, or the builder of a vessel, may apply to the administering authority for the issuance of a subsidy certification for that vessel. An application shall be accompanied by such documentation as the administering authority may require for purposes of establishing the eligibility of the vessel for such

certification, including, if compliance with the requirement in subparagraph (B) or (C) of subsection (b)(2) is alleged, information regarding the amount of each subsidy granted or provided with respect to the vessel and the payment or repayment of amounts equal to the value of the subsidy.

“(2) ACTION ON APPLICATIONS.—

“(A) After considering the documentation submitted with an application under paragraph (1), the administering authority, within 30 days after the day on which the application was received, shall decide whether to issue or deny the subsidy certification. The administering authority shall make the decision publicly available.

“(B) In any case involving compliance with the requirement in subparagraph (B) of subsection (b)(2), the administering authority may condition the issuance of the subsidy certification upon the payment to the Treasury of the United States of the amount found by the administering authority to satisfy such requirement.

“(3) DENIAL OR CONDITION OF ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATION.—The administering authority shall, if a subsidy certification for a vessel is denied under paragraph (2)(A) or the issuance thereof conditioned under paragraph (2)(B), provide the applicant with a written statement of the reasons for the denial or conditions. The applicant may, within 14 days after the date of the written statement, request a review of the denial or condition under subsection (e)(3).

“(a) DETERMINATION AND REVIEWS.—

“(1) PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION.—The administering authority shall—

“(A) on the basis of information available to the administering authority;

“(B) on the basis of information provided by the Secretary under subsection (c)(2); or

“(C) upon petition therefor from an interested party;

initiate a preliminary investigation to decide whether there is reasonable cause to believe that a vessel does not meet any subsidy certification requirement under subsection (b). For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘interested party’ means—

“(i) a person that engages in ship construction in the United States;

“(ii) a certificate union or recognized union or group of workers which is representative of an industry that engages in ship construction in the United States;

“(iii) a trade or business association a majority of whose members engage in ship construction in the United States, and

“(iv) an association, a majority of whose members is composed of interested parties described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), with respect to ship construction.

“(2) DETERMINATIONS AFTER PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS.—If the administering authority makes an affirmative decision under paragraph (1) with respect to a vessel, the administering authority shall determine whether the vessel meets any subsidy certification requirement under subsection (b)(2). If the administering authority makes a negative determination on the basis of failure to meet the requirement under subparagraph (B) or (C) of subsection (b)(2), the administering authority shall calculate, and set forth in the determination, the aggregate value of the subsidy or subsidies used in the construction of the vessel.

“(3) REVIEW OF CERTIFICATION DENIALS AND CONDITIONS.—If a person whose application for a subsidy certification was denied or conditions under subsection (d)(3) makes a timely request for review under this paragraph,

the administering authority shall review the denial or condition.

“(4) HEARING AND REVIEW PROCEDURES.—The administering authority shall make determinations under paragraph (2), and conduct reviews under paragraph (3), in accordance with the hearing procedures applied by the administering authority under the authority of section 774 with respect to hearings required or permitted under title VII. A determination or decision by the administering authority under paragraph (2) or (3) is subject to judicial review under section 516A in accordance with the applicable procedures and standards applied under such section with respect to reviewable determinations described in subsection (a)(2)(B) of such section.

“(5) CORRECTIVE ACTIONS.—If the administering authority makes a negative determination under paragraph (2), or upholds any certification denial or condition after review under paragraph (3), the administering authority shall set forth in determination or review decision the action which must be taken in order to satisfy a requirement for subsidy certification for the vessel under subsection (b). If that action is taken, the administering authority shall issue a subsidy certification for the vessel and such certification shall be treated as a subsidy certification issued under subsection (d).

“(6) CONSEQUENTIAL EFFECTS.—After a negative determination under paragraph (2), or a decision under paragraph (3) upholding a certification denial or condition, becomes final and until a subsidy certification for the vessel concerned is issued under paragraph (5), neither that vessel, nor any other vessel that is owned or leased by the owner of such vessel, may—

“(A) arrive at any port or place in the United States; or

“(B) remain at any port or place in the United States.

“(7) INFORMATION USED IN MAKING DETERMINATIONS OR REVIEWS.—

“(A) Information submitted to the administering authority in regard to the making of any determination under paragraph (2) or any review under paragraph (3) shall be treated as proprietary if it fulfills the requirements of section 777(b). Access to proprietary information under protective order shall be permitted under, and governed by, section 777(c).

“(B) The administering authority shall verify all information relied upon in making any determination under paragraph (2) or any review under paragraph (3). If the administering authority is unable to verify the information submitted, the authority shall use the best information available as the basis for action. Whenever a party refuses or is unable to produce information requested in a timely manner and in the form provided, the administering authority shall use the best information otherwise available.

“(f) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

“(1) The term ‘administering authority’ means the officer of the United States responsible for determining under subtitle A of title VII whether subsidies are provided with respect to imported merchandise.

“(2) The term ‘construction’ (except as used in paragraph (4)(C)) includes reconstruction and repair.

“(3) The term ‘subsidy’ includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:

“(A) Officially supported export credits.

“(B) Directs official operating support to the commercial shipbuilding and repair industry, or to a related entity that favors the operation of shipbuilding and repair, including, but not limited to—

“(i) grants;

“(ii) loans and loan guarantees other than those available on the commercial market;

“(iii) forgiveness of debt;

“(iv) equity infusions on terms inconsistent with commercially reasonable investment practices; and

“(v) preferential provision of goods and services.

“(C) Direct official support for investment in the commercial shipbuilding and repair industry, or to a related entity that favors the operation of shipbuilding and repair, including, but not limited to, the kinds of support listed in clauses (i) through (v) of subparagraph (B).

“(D) Assistance in the form of grants, preferential loans, preferential tax treatment, or otherwise, that benefits or is directly related to shipbuilding and repair for purposes of research and development that is not equally open to domestic and foreign enterprises.

“(E) Tax policies and practices that favor the shipbuilding and repair industry, directly or indirectly, such as tax credits, deductions, exemptions and preferences, including accelerated depreciation, if such benefits are not generally available to persons or firms not engaged in shipbuilding or repair.

“(F) Any official regulation or practice that authorizes or encourages persons or firms engaged in shipbuilding or repair to enter into anticompetitive arrangements.

“(G) Any indirect support directly related, in law or in fact, to shipbuilding and repair at national yards, including any public assistance favoring shipowners with an indirect effect on shipbuilding or repair activities, and any assistance provided to suppliers of significant inputs to shipbuilding, which results in benefits to domestic shipbuilders.

“(H) Any export subsidy identified in the Illustrative List of Export Subsidies in the Annex to the Agreement on Interpretation and Application of Articles VI, XVI, and XXIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade or any other export subsidy that may be prohibited as a result of the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations.

“(4) The term ‘vessel’ means any self-propelled, sea-going vessel—

“(A) of not less than 100 gross tons in weight;

“(B) not exempt from entry under section 441; and

“(C) the initial construction, or any reconstruction or repair, of which was in progress on, or was commenced on or after, March 21, 1991.”

SEC. 4. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

“(a) ENTRY REQUIREMENTS FOR VESSELS.—Section 434 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1934) is amended by inserting ‘its subsidy certification (if required under section 435A),’ after ‘or document in lieu thereof.’

“(b) PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF ARRIVAL, REPORTING, AND ENTRY REQUIREMENTS.—Section 436(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1436(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (7);

(2) by striking out ‘or’ at the end of paragraph (3);

(3) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) to present any forged, altered, or false subsidy certification to a customs officer under section 435A(a) without revealing the facts;

“(5) to enter, or to attempt to enter, any vessel to which a prohibition on arrival in the United States applies under section 435A(e)(5);

"(6) to fail to remove promptly from the United States any vessel to which a prohibition on remaining in the United States applies under section 435A(e)(5); or"; and

(4) by striking out "(3)" in paragraph (7) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)) and inserting "(6)".

SEC. 5. TREATMENT OF VESSELS UNDER THE COUNTERVAILING AND ANTIDUMPING DUTY LAWS.

Subtitle C of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 is amended by adding after section 771B the following new section:

"SEC. 771C. SPECIAL RULES IN APPLYING TITLE TO FOREIGN-MADE VESSELS.

"(a) DEFINITION.—The term 'vessel' means any vessel of a kind described in heading 8901 or 8902.00.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States of not less than 100 gross tons in weight.

"(b) VESSELS CONSIDERED AS MERCHANDISE.—Vessels are merchandise for purposes of this title.

"(c) APPLICATION OF SUBTITLES A AND B.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In applying subtitles A and B with respect to vessels constructed, reconstructed, or repaired in foreign countries—

"(A) a vessel shall be treated as sold for importation into the United States when a United States person enters into a contract for—

"(i) the construction or reconstruction of the vessel by, of the purchase (or leasing, if the equivalent of a purchase) of the vessel after construction or reconstruction from, the builder; or

"(ii) the repair of the vessel; and

"(B) a vessel sold for importation into the United States shall be treated as being offered for entry for consumption under the tariff laws at the time of its first arrival at a port or place in the United States after construction, reconstruction, or repair, regardless of where the vessel is registered or documented.

"(2) DEFINITION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term 'United States person' means—

"(A) any individual or entity described in subsection (a) of section 12102 of title 46, United States Code;

"(B) any agent or other person acting on behalf of any individual or entity referred to in subparagraph (A); or

"(C) any person directly or indirectly owned or controlled by any individual or entity referred to in subparagraph (A)."

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHERNOBYL DISASTER

HON. WILLIAM L. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, 5 years ago, on April 26, 1986, the world experienced the worst nuclear disaster in history. This was the day that the No. 4 reactor at Chernobyl exploded. And yet, it was nearly 72 hours after the explosion that the people of the Soviet Union and the rest of the world learned of this disaster.

Since announcing the accident, Soviet officials have not been forthcoming with facts about the extent of the tragedy nor with help for the victims.

Soviet officials have stated that only 31 people died and another 237 were hospitalized

following the accident. However, in November 1989, the Moscow News reported that 250 people who were at Chernobyl during or after the accident died.

The long term effects on the environment and people are still largely unknown; however, there have been extraordinary increases in health problems, crop mutations, and animals with severe deformities.

It is estimated that 1 million Soviet citizens are living in raised radiation conditions. In 1986, nearly 6,000 children and 7,000 adults received dangerous doses of radiation. A recent study by a Soviet doctor found that up to 80 percent of children studied in regions affected by radiation are suffering from severe health problems including lymphatic disorders. These studies just begin to describe the devastation from which this region is suffering.

The Chernobyl victims need assistance. The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund sent 3 million dollars worth of medicine and medical equipment to a hospital in Lviv just last month. Many other organizations have also provided medical and other supplies for the victims.

But these relief organizations alone cannot fulfill the needs of the victims or for the clean-up of the region. The Soviet Government must provide assistance of the Chernobyl victims through better health care, a safe food supply, and a firm to commitment to protecting the citizens from further exposure to harmful radiation.

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

HON. JON KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to submit for the RECORD the winning script from the State of Arizona in a special contest, sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Miss Heather Benton was one of over 138,000 entrants who submitted a script extolling the virtues of democracy. Heather has gained an appreciation for our system of government at a very young age, and I applaud her talents and hope that she will carry the message to her peers.

I insert the script in the RECORD at this point:

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

(By Heather M. Benton, Arizona winner, 1990/91 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

It was a cold rainy afternoon as I sat with my nose pressed against the chilled attic window. It was one of those days when there was nothing in particular that you wanted to do, but a day when the smothering blanket of condensation above confines me to indoors. Restlessly, I paced the room like a caged animal searching for something, anything with which to rouse my interests. As I scanned the musky dust filled room, I noticed the tiny edge of a red ribbon innocently peeking out from the opening of a large decrepit trunk. Springing at it, for reasons which were unclear to me at the time, I carefully opened the box revealing a stack of letters tied with the red ribbon. With incredible delight and a seemingly unquenchable thirst, I quickly delved into the precious written words of the letters.

September 13, 1969. "I wish I were able to describe to you the suffering that surrounds me. Yesterday while entering Saigon, I think I witnessed the reasons for this war. I admit that at first going to Vietnam seemed destructive, like I was part of a force that would destroy without purpose, without meaning. I know now that is not the case. Everywhere I turn I am confronted with a complete opposite of life in America. There is no justice here, no freedom. Children beg on the streets for food while a young girl who could be our daughter sells her body to the first G.I. that comes along. It makes me appreciate what we have, and I'm finally realizing what it is all about—democracy, freedom, the American way—they are all here, but present within us. This is the reason we fight, to protect and guard our precious Lady Liberty and unselfishly spread our legacy to the world. Thank God for America." The words sprang off the page and into my heart as I slowly realized how close minded and naive I had been. My view of Vietnam and other foreign wars had always been what I had seen with my own eyes. Movies such as "Platoon," "Born on the Fourth of July," and others had always artificially implanted a deep belief of the futility of war. "Why Fight?" I used to ask myself. It seems so pointless. What are we gaining really? Suddenly, I realized on that cold, rainy afternoon that we are gaining and maintaining democracy.

What is democracy? It is just a word—it doesn't mean anything. Oh, but it does, it does. Those are the thoughts and words of so many. It means we are free, free to believe what we choose, free to prosper and grow and learn, free to experience life and all of its pleasures to the fullest—without restriction, free to be whoever and whatever we truly desire, free to pursue any and every dream. No other place in the world provides such freedoms. For centuries, from our founding fathers to every individual who has experienced the American dream, all have merged together as a force united to share this golden chalice filled with the wine of freedom and they have graciously accepted its generosity.

Like the vanguard of an army, which precedes in advance of the main body, in order to protect and preserve its safety, the youth of today must have the courage and wisdom to step forward among the masses and protect our precious, unconditional freedoms. It is no longer sufficient to simply be an American, we must get involved. As the conflicts in the Middle East heighten, we are challenged by a foreign force, challenged to return a small portion of the generosity that has been abundantly bestowed upon us, challenged to defend and protect democracy. The youth of today must become the future vanguard of freedom.

TRADE BARRIERS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, American farmers and businessmen know well the difficulties caused by and have borne the costs of outright barriers to trade employed by the European Community. Officials in the European Community have offered many feeble

excuses for these practices over the past 4 years of the Uruguay round of multilateral negotiations under the GATT. During this time, European Community officials offered weak commitments to reform their practices following the scheduled completion of the Uruguay round last December. Due to the sensitive nature of the negotiations, the U.S. Trade Ambassador, Carla Hills, had postponed retaliatory actions against European Community products because of their commitments to end these practices.

Last December, however, the Uruguay round did not reach a successful conclusion for no reason other than the European Community's unwillingness to engage in discussion of reforms in agricultural trade. European Community intransigence forced the poor and less developed countries, led by Brazil and Argentina, to withdraw from the talks last December without a successful conclusion. The European Community now refuses to honor earlier commitments to reform its policies, using the failed round (for which it bears sole responsibility) as its current excuse.

The following article from the April 14, 1991, Journal of Commerce, that this Member would like to submit for the RECORD, illustrates a few of the many practices employed by the European Community that do not comply with the spirit of the GATT.

MANY EC TRADE PRACTICES NOT UP TO SNUFF: GATT

(By John Zarocostas)

GENEVA—The European Community's trade policies are riddled with practices that do not comply with the spirit and letter of internationally agreed rules, according to a report by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based world trade watchdog.

The report commended the community for avoiding unilateral approaches to trade dispute settlements, for its active role in current talks to free up world trade; and for reducing subsidies and state ownership in industries such as automobiles.

Delegates attending the review session in Geneva this week were cautiously optimistic that the European Community's internal debate over its farm policy would go in a GATT-sanctioned direction. But they were unequivocal about the need for change in insular European Community public procurement practices.

"Only about one-fifth of the public contracts awarded are believed to have complied with the European Community provisions on competitive tendering and EC-wide advertising," the report said.

The European Community said Peter allgeir, assistant U.S. trade representative for Europe and the Mediterranean, can hardly claim leadership in the global trading system if it withholds more than 15 percent of its gross domestic production from world competition.

The report said the community's textiles and clothing sector and internal quota allocation system are shielded by 19 bilateral restraint agreements under the Multi-Fibre Arrangement that governs world trade in textiles.

The annual cost to European Community consumers of protecting one job in the clothing industry, for instance, exceeded "three times the average (annual) earnings of a clothing worker," GATT said.

Kazuo Asakai, Japanese delegate, criticized the European Community's "abuse and

misuse of such trade measures as the rules for determining the country of origin of products and anti-dumping rules."

"If you are not in the business of dumping, anti-dumping is not a problem. (Brussels believes) antidumping rules must be both transparent and tough," retorted Roderick Abbott, European Community Director for multilateral trade questions.

The report noted the absence of a "single mechanism" to formulate, coordinate and implement trade-related policies in the EC. The excessive use of committee procedures has led to frictions in the decisionmaking process, it said.

The community also seems to have no plans to establish a statutory independent body to regularly review trade policies, the report said.

BAY OF PIGS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the 30th anniversary of the heroic act of a proud group of men who risked their lives to eliminate from their home-land a totalitarian regime and to replace it with a democratic government.

This past 17th of April commemorates the 30th anniversary of the Bay of Pigs invasion. Three decades have passed since this valiant group of men disembarked in the hostile coast of the Bay of Pigs carrying the flag of liberty.

This flame which those heroic men started continues to burn in the hearts of all Cubans. Before them, Cubans who refused to succumb to tyranny committed acts of rebellion in vain attempts to remove the oppressing regime. After, others have continued, by diverse avenues, this inspiring fight for freedom.

Free men, those of us who live in a democratic country, have an obligation to stimulate the efforts of those who, like the Bay of Pigs heroes, keep a firm position in their fight to have in our original homeland a government which respects all rights.

Today's Castro's regime is the only dictatorship in this continent with such an oppressive stronghold on the people. Every day, we receive clear signals that this dictatorial regime is in crisis. This is the time to encourage efforts so that this country can free itself of its chains. There is no freedom of expression, of movement, of assembly in Cuba.

Today, we render tributes of admiration to those who fell in the Bay of Pigs and all of those who belong to the Brigade 2506.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE IRANIAN AMERICAN REPUBLICAN COUNCIL NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

HON RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of a newly established organi-

zation, the Iranian-American Republican Council. I recently had the privilege to discuss the association and its objectives with one of its vice presidents, and I wholeheartedly endorse its establishment.

I submit for the RECORD the two following resolutions from the board of directors of the Iranian-American Republican Council National Organization.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE IRANIAN AMERICAN REPUBLICAN COUNCIL NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

This Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Iranian American Republican Council—National Organization is adopted on this 24th day of February, 1991, at a duly called meeting of the Directors pursuant to the Articles of the Iranian American Republican Council—National Organization with reference to the following facts:

A. The Directors believe that the Iranian American Republican Council—National Organization should state its position in support of the United Nations resolutions condemning Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and requiring Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait.

B. The Directors believe that the officers of the Council should be directed and empowered to bring the National Council's position as stated above to the attention of the American Society at large.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the National Council reaffirm, and it hereby reaffirms, its unequivocal position in support of the United Nations resolutions condemning Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and requiring Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait.

Resolved further that the officers of the National Council be, and hereby are, directed and empowered to take such actions as they may deem appropriate or necessary to bring the National Council's position as stated above to the attention of the American Public.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE IRANIAN AMERICAN REPUBLICAN COUNCIL NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

This Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Iranian American Republican Council—National Organization is adopted on this 24th day of February, 1991, at a duly called meeting of the Directors pursuant to the Articles of the Iranian American Republican Council—National Organization with reference to the following facts:

A. The Directors note that in certain broadcasts covering the Persian Gulf war; certain press and military personnel have referred to the Persian Gulf as the "Arabian Gulf."

B. The Directors find such references to be violative of long standing practice and believe that such references will foment greater dissatisfaction and division.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the officers of the Council, be and hereby are, directed and empowered to take such steps as they deem appropriate or necessary to bring to the attention of the United States leadership, as well as the American public as a whole, the Council's strong protest to the mistaken reference referred to above.

THE TIANANMEN SQUARE SERIES

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an important art exhibit currently on display in the Cannon rotunda called the Tiananmen Square Series. This series, painted by Mr. Marc Bergerson, contains 43 powerful abstract and semi-abstract expressionist paintings depicting the events that occurred in the People's Republic of China during the spring and summer of 1989.

The Tiananmen Square Series recounts Mr. Bergerson's impressions of the mass rally for democracy on China's Tiananmen Square and the brutal crackdown carried out by the People's Liberation Army on June 4, 1989. The series not only speaks of the prodemocracy movement in China, but also of the intense desire for freedom worldwide.

The demonstrators on Tiananmen Square took great personal risk to oppose the Chinese leadership, and many paid with their lives. The Tiananmen Square series serves to remind us of that price and also the hope for democracy that survives in China.

I encourage my colleagues to view these important paintings before the exhibit closes on April 26, 1991.

AIRLINE COMPETITION
ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1991

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Airline Competition Enhancement Act of 1991, a bill to address the decline in competition in the airline industry which threatens the low fares and other consumer benefits of airline deregulation. I am joined in introducing this bill by Public Works and Transportation Chairman ROBERT A. ROE, the ranking minority member of the committee, JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT, and the ranking minority member on the Aviation Subcommittee, WILLIAM F. CLINGER, Jr.

Following deregulation in 1978, there was an increase in competition as new carriers entered the industry and promoted low fare service. However, the trend reversed in the mid-1980's and since then there has been a steady decline in the number of major airlines. Of the 22 major new entrants since deregulation, only four now survive. The others either failed, were acquired by other carriers, or changed to commuter operations. In addition, between 1985 and 1987, the Department of Transportation approved 10 mergers between major air carriers. As a result, the market share of the top eight carriers in the industry has increased from 80 percent of revenue passenger miles in 1978 to more than 90 percent today.

Over the past year, the financial condition of the industry has deteriorated to the point

where questions are being raised about the survival of all but three or four major carriers. During the last 9 months, the industry has been hit by a triple whammy of a national economic recession, a major increase in fuel costs, and a precipitous decline in international travel caused by the war in the Persian Gulf. For the year 1990, the industry suffered aggregate losses of over \$2 billion, making it the worst year in the industry's history. Losses in the first quarter of 1991 are expected to also approach \$2 billion.

These losses have been particularly hard on the weaker members of the airline industry. One major carrier, Eastern, has totally ceased operations; three others, Pan Am, Continental, and Midway are in chapter XI bankruptcy proceedings; and TWA has announced that it is withholding payment on its debt. Other major carriers have incurred record losses in 1990 which they can ill-afford, faced as they are with the need to service massive debt issued to support leveraged buy-outs.

The Aviation Subcommittee has held in-depth hearings on the industry's financial difficulties and the decline in competition. The hearings indicated little support for special financial assistance to the industry. However, the testimony at the hearings indicated the need for structural changes in the industry, to reduce barriers to new entry and effective competition. The Competition Enhancement Act makes these structural changes, thereby maximizing the opportunities for a more competitive industry. The major areas covered by the act are as follows:

SALES OF GATES, SLOTS, AND CERTIFICATES

A major barrier to effective competition has been the manner in which the Government has allocated the limited public resources which are essential for competition. These include international routes for U.S. carriers in markets in which a bilateral agreement with a foreign country limits the number of carriers; slots at four high-density airports—La Guardia, Kennedy, National and O'Hare—at which the Federal Government imposes hourly limitations on the rights of airlines to take off and land; and airport gates. The manner in which these rights are allocated by the Government inhibits competition.

Slots at the four high-density airports were given free-of-charge to the airlines using the slots in 1986 and since that time, airlines have been free to sell slots. There have been frequent complaints from new entrants and the smaller airlines that the large incumbent carriers have been unwilling to sell them slots at reasonable prices.

International routes are awarded on the basis of a public interested determination by the Department of Transportation, following a evidentiary proceeding in which all applicants for the route have the opportunity to present operating proposals. However, once a route is awarded, DOT permits the incumbent airline to sell the route for substantial sums, sometimes amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. DOT has been willing to approve these sales so long as a sale would not be seriously inconsistent with U.S. international policy. The Department's approach has been to decide on a route transfer in isolation, without a comparative consideration of the proposals of other airlines which might be interested in

selling the route. The effect of this policy has been that routes are frequently transferred to the largest U.S. airlines, which are able to make the highest bid to the airline wanting to sell its routes.

The Federal Government has not regulated the sale of gates. Gates are generally leased by airports to individual airlines, and prospective new competitors must attempt to sublease or purchase gates from the incumbent airlines. Frequently, this requires a new competitor to pay inordinately high prices for the gates, inhibiting its ability to compete effectively.

The approach of the Airline Competition Enhancement Act of 1991 is to develop a procedure to ensure that the public interest is considered when international routes and major blocks of slots or gates are transferred.

The bill does not ban sales of these rights, even though a ban would be justified, particularly when the right was originally awarded by the public at no cost. The problem with a total ban is that the policy of allowing sales of these rights has resulted in many carriers paying substantial sums to obtain the rights. A ban would be unfair to these carriers.

Accordingly, the approach of the Airline Competition Enhancement Act is not to totally ban sales but to regulate them to ensure that all interested airlines are given an opportunity to offer to buy the right and to require that the Department of Transportation will award the right to the airline which would provide the maximum enhancement of competition, so long as that airline is willing to pay a reasonable purchase price.

Specifically, the act establishes procedures for transfer of the right to use more than 5 percent of the gates or slots in an airport, or a certificate authorizing air transportation. The Secretary of Transportation is required to establish procedures to ensure that all carriers interested in purchasing the operating right have an opportunity to submit proposals, including proposals to buy less than the entire block of rights which the carrier wishes to sell. Proposals will include the proposed purchase price and detailed descriptions of the carrier's plan to use the right.

The Secretary will then determine which of the proposals are eligible proposals that propose a reasonable purchase price. The factors which the Secretary shall consider in determining whether a purchase price is reasonable are to include the price, if any, paid by the transferring carrier to acquire the right, the period of time the transferring carrier has used the right, and the capital expenditures which the carrier has made in using the right. After determining which proposals are eligible for further consideration, the Secretary shall, in the case of slots or gates, select the proposal which would provide the maximum enhancement of competition among air carriers. In the case of a certificate, the Secretary shall select the proposal which would best further the public interest, applying the public interest criteria already in the law and also considering the maximum enhancement of competition.

GATES AT CONCENTRATED AIRPORTS

The act also includes provisions to enhance opportunities for competition at concentrated airports, defined as airports at which one or two air carriers have the right to use 60 percent or more of the gates. A number of stud-

ies have shown that fares at concentrated airports tend to be higher than fares at airports where there is more competition. For a number of reasons, the carriers dominating concentrated hub airports tend to have substantial market power, which makes it very difficult for other carriers to compete.

The act establishes procedures to enhance the opportunities for prospective competitors to gain access to facilities at concentrated airports.

First, the act allows the operator of a concentrated airport to give a prospective new competitor—including a carrier not operating at the airport, or a carrier which is using less than 20 percent of the gates at the airport—facilities at the airport at reduced rates, for up to 5 years. Legislation is needed to give airports the right to grant reduced rates because existing laws may require that all airlines operating at an airport be charged comparable rates.

Second, the act deals with cases in which a prospective competitor at a concentrated airport—including a carrier not operating at the airport, or a carrier which uses less than 20 percent of the gates at the airport—is unable to obtain gates at the airport at terms comparable to those charged in incumbent carriers. If the Secretary finds that this situation exists, the Secretary is authorized to take all necessary steps—including modifications of the existing contracts for the use of gates at the airport—to ensure that the prospective competitor is able to obtain the right to use gates at the airport at reasonable rates during any hours in which gates are not being used.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN UNITED STATES AIRLINES

This provision in the act on foreign investment has two main purposes; to clarify existing law on the right of foreign investors to acquire stock in U.S. airlines, and to allow increased foreign investment in cases in which no U.S. investor is willing to supply needed capital and U.S. citizens would be in control of the carrier.

Current law, section 101(16) of the Federal Aviation Act, requires that at least 75 percent of the stock of a U.S. air carrier must be owned and controlled by persons who are citizens of the United States. With respect to the nonvoting stock, the policy of the Civil Aeronautics Board and its successor, the Department of Transportation, has been to limit foreign investment by a requirement that U.S. citizens must retain the power to exercise control over the carrier.

In a recent decision involving KLM's stock interests in Northwest, the Department made significant changes in its prior policies on nonvoting stock. The Department suggested that as a general rule, the Department would not be disturbed if foreign interests held up to 49 percent of the nonvoting stock in a U.S. carrier. This reversed an earlier KLM-Northwest decision in which the Department refused to allow KLM to own more than 25 percent of Northwest's nonvoting stock.

To limit the Secretary's discretion and to ensure continuation of the basic policy that foreign interests may not control U.S. airlines, the act amends existing law to prohibit foreign interests from owning more than 25 percent of either the voting or the nonvoting stock of a U.S. carrier. However, the act also recognizes

that a limited exception to this prohibition may be desirable to enhance competition. In specified circumstances, the act allows the Department to authorize foreign citizens to obtain up to 49 percent of the voting or nonvoting stock of a U.S. airline if a citizen of the United States would retain the power to exercise control over the air carrier.

The exception allowing increased foreign investment would apply if the Department found that a U.S. carrier would be unlikely to be able to provide or to continue to provide service without the foreign investment, and no U.S. citizen would be willing to make the necessary investment.

Other important limitations on the authorization of increased foreign investment include that the foreign investor may not be a Government-controlled foreign airline; that the foreign country involved must be willing to allow similar investments by U.S. investors in its airlines; that the foreign country involved must have a procompetitive agreement with the United States for air transportation; and that the Department of Transportation must find that the increased level of foreign investment is consistent with national security interests of the United States and otherwise in the public interest.

COMPUTER RESERVATION SYSTEMS

A longstanding inhibition on competition has been the domination of the computer reservation systems used by travel agents [CRS's] by two major airlines, American and United. Studies by the General Accounting Office and the Department of Transportation have concluded that American and United's domination of the CRS industry gives them the power to charge other airlines unduly high booking fees for the essential service of having their tickets sold by travel agents using United's or American's CRS. In addition, it has been found that CRS ownership by American and United gives these carriers substantial "incremental revenues", that is excess revenues resulting from the tendency of travel agents to book on the airline owning the CRS. As a result of high booking fees and incremental revenues, United and American have realized rates of return on their CRS systems of 60 to 100 percent a year, and other airlines have been transferring hundreds of millions of dollars a year to American and United. The incremental revenues and revenue transfers make it extremely difficult for new entrants and other airlines to compete successfully with American and United.

An additional problem inhibiting competition has been clauses in the contracts between CRS owners and travel agents which make it difficult for the agent to change CRS systems. American and United, have imposed restrictive provisions in their contracts with travel agents, including high liquidated damages if an agent terminates a contract, as well as provisions requiring minimum use of the CRS. These contractual provisions prevent competing CRS systems from displacing American and United, no matter how high the quality of the competitor's CRS system.

After a long delay, the Department of Transportation has recently issued a notice of proposed rule making on the CRS problem. Although the notice of proposed rule making contains some strong findings on the competi-

tive difficulties created by concentration in the CRS industry, DOT's proposals to deal with the problem fall short of what is needed. In addition, it is not clear how long it will take the Department to issue a final rule, and whether this rule will include all of the proposals in the NPRM. For this reason, the Competition Enhancement Act includes provisions to deal with three major CRS issues: discrimination, contracts with travel agents, and high booking fees.

On discrimination, the act prohibits discrimination in CRS scheduling displays and prohibits a CRS from making it easier for an agent to make reservations on the airline owning the CRS than on other airlines.

To enhance the ability of other CRS's to compete with American and United, the act contains limitations on the contract between the CRS owner and travel agents. Under the act these contracts may not exceed 1 year, there are limitations on the liquidated damages payable to the CRS owner for terminating the contract, and no contract may require that the agent make minimum use of the CRS.

Third, the bill provides for arbitration if an airline feels that the fees it is charged to participate in the CRS system are not fair and reasonable.

A more detailed section-by-section analysis of the bill follows:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

This section establishes a short title for the bill: the "Airline Competition Enhancement Act of 1991."

SECTION 2. ENHANCEMENT OF COMPETITION RELATING TO GATES, SLOTS AND CERTIFICATES

1. *Transfer of Gates, Slots and Certificates.*—This section establishes new procedures for the transfer by a major air carrier (defined as a carrier with annual revenues of more than \$750 million) of more than 5 percent of the slots or gates at an airport during a one year period, or the transfer of a certificate to engage in foreign air transportation. The Secretary of Transportation is directed to establish procedures to ensure that before such rights, slots or certificates (hereafter "rights") are transferred all persons interested in purchasing the rights, or a portion thereof, have an opportunity to submit proposals specifying the purchase price they would pay and their plans for using the rights. The Secretary shall select from these proposals a group of "eligible proposals" which propose a reasonable purchase price. In determining whether a price is reasonable the Secretary shall consider, among other factors, any price paid by the transferring carrier to acquire the right, the period of time the transferring carrier has used the right, and the capital funds invested to use the right.

From among the eligible proposals for slots and gates the Secretary shall select the one which would provide the maximum enhancement of competition.

From among the proposal for transfer of a certificate to provide foreign air transportation the Secretary shall select the one which would provide the maximum enhancement of the public interest. The factors to be considered as consistent with the public interest are: the factors listed in Section 102 of the Federal Aviation Act, the enhancement of the financial viability of each of the carriers included in the transaction, the enhancement of competition among air car-

riers, the enhancement of the trade position of the United States in the international air transportation market, and a commitment by the transferring carrier to use the funds received to provide air transportation. The Secretary may determine that none of the eligible proposals would further the public interest.

2. *Gates at Concentrated Airports.*—The Section includes provisions on gates at concentrated airports, defined as an airport at which 1 or 2 air carriers have the right to use 60 percent or more of the gates. The operator of a concentrated airport may allow an "eligible air carrier" (defined as a carrier not serving the airport or using less than 20% of the gates at the airport) the right to use gates or other facilities at a lower rate than other carriers, for up to 5 years. Additionally, the Section provides that the Secretary of Transportation may take specified actions in cases in which the Secretary finds that eligible air carriers have been unable to obtain gates at concentrated airports on terms comparable to those imposed on carriers already using gates at the airport. In such cases the Secretary may direct the airport operator to take appropriate action (including the modification of existing contracts for gates) to give the eligible air carrier the right to use gates at hours when the gates are not being used.

SECTION 3. OWNERSHIP OF UNITED STATES AIR CARRIERS

The Section amends existing law to establish a new general rule that U.S. citizens must own at least 75% of the stock, by value, of a U.S. air carrier. The Section also continues the requirement in existing law that U.S. citizens must own 75% of the voting stock of a U.S. air carrier.

The Section allows the Secretary of Transportation to reduce the requirement of 75% stock ownership by U.S. citizens (by vote or value) to 51%, in cases in which the Secretary can make the following findings:

1. The air service agreement between the United States and the foreign country of which the purchaser is a citizen is a "pro-competitive" agreement, meeting specified requirements.

2. After the purchase, the President, Chairman of the Board, Chief Operating Officer, and two-thirds of the Board of Directors of the air carrier will be citizens of the United States.

3. The laws and regulations of the foreign country involved permit a citizen of the United States to acquire the same percentage of stock in a foreign air carrier.

4. The purchaser is not a corporation which is more than 50% owned or controlled by the government of a foreign country.

5. The air carrier is unlikely to be able to provide air transportation without the revenues which would be derived from the sale of the stock and no citizen of the United States is willing to purchase the stock under comparable terms and conditions.

6. After the purchase of stock by foreign citizens, a citizen of the United States will continue to have the power to exercise control over the air carrier.

7. The purchase is consistent with the National Security interests of the United States.

8. The purchase is otherwise in the public interest.

SECTION 4. COMPUTER RESERVATION SYSTEMS

1. *Prohibitions Against Vendor Discrimination.*—This section provides that no vendor, in the operation of its computer reservation system (CRS), may make available to sub-

scribers an integrated schedule display in which information is ordered based on factors relating to carrier identity. The vendor is also prohibited from supplying information to any other person who intends to use the information to create a biased schedule display.

The section further provides that no vendor may make available (after one year from date of enactment) to a subscriber CRS transaction capability which is more functional, timely, complete, accurate, or efficient with respect to one participant than with respect to any other participant, except in cases in which a participant has declined to purchase particular capability at the same price as it is made available to other participants.

A vendor is prohibited from charging a participant a fee which is above the fee found fair and reasonable in the decision of an arbitrator (under procedures described below) with respect to the vendor unless a period of a year or more has elapsed since the decision.

A vendor is prohibited from directly or indirectly prohibiting a subscriber from using any other CRS.

2. *Subscriber Contract Restraints.*—The Section places restrictions on CRS vendor contracts with subscribers, as follows:

a. Beginning 180 days from enactment, no subscriber contract may be a term of more than a year.

b. Liquidated damages charged a subscriber for a terminated contract are limited to:

(1) the vendor's actual cost of removing equipment from the subscriber's premises,

(2) the vendor's unamortized share of the actual costs of installing the equipment in the subscriber's premises, and

(3) other amounts owed to the vendor by the subscriber during the unexpired term of the contract but not including any penalty for cancellation.

c. A contract may not contain an expiration date later than the earliest expiration date of any other contract for computer reservation services between the same subscriber and vendor.

d. A contract may not directly or indirectly require that the subscriber use the vendor's CRS for a minimum volume of transactions.

3. Except as otherwise provided, no CRS contract shall be enforceable, beginning 30 days following the date of enactment, with respect to any provision to the extent that such provision is inconsistent with the above requirements.

4. The Section permits any participant who objects to an increase in a participant fee scheduled to take effect on or after April 15, 1991, to demand that such fee be reviewed by an arbitrator. Procedures for arbitration are established. Other participants affected by the disputed fee are entitled to participate in the arbitration. The arbitrator shall render a decision as to whether the disputed participant fee exceeds that which would be fair and reasonable in light of the revenues and costs attributable to the computer reservation system. In reaching this determination the arbitrator shall consider all revenues of the vendor including air transportation revenues attributable to computer reservation system.

WOODBIDGE BOARD OF EDUCATION ADOPTS RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF OUR TROOPS IN THE PERSIAN GULF

HON. THOMAS C. SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, on January 18 this House passed a resolution expressing our unequivocal support for the members of the Armed Forces stationed in the Persian Gulf. This measure passed without opposition in both Chambers and represented the dedication of Congress to the welfare of our troops abroad. All across the Nation, American citizens joined in strong support of the men and women serving in the Persian Gulf war. As one expression of this common purpose, the Woodridge Local School District Board of Education, in the 14th District of Ohio which I represent, adopted the following resolution on February 13. I would respectfully request that it be included in the RECORD.

SUPPORT FOR THE FIGHTING MEN AND WOMEN CURRENTLY STATIONED IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Whereas, it has become necessary for the government and the citizens of the United States of America to engage in the conflict in the Persian Gulf; and

Whereas, such engagement places at risk the lives of members of the armed services of the United States, specifically the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, National Guard and the Coast Guard, as well as endangering the mental, emotional, and financial well-being of their friends, families and dependents; and

Whereas, it is both necessary and appropriate for this Board of Education to evidence its support of the President, Congress and the fighting men and women of the United States of America;

Now, therefore, be it ordained by the Woodridge Board of Education, Summit County and State of Ohio:

Section 1. That the Woodridge Board of Education does hereby declare its support for the fighting men and women of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, National Guard and the Coast Guard engaged in action in the Persian Gulf.

Section 2. That the Woodridge Local School District declares its unyielding pride in the fine young men and women, and all support troops operating in the Persian Gulf and declares it shall support their efforts to a just conclusion of hostilities.

Section 3. The Woodridge Board of Education extends its empathy and support to friends, families and dependents of such fighting men and women in their hour of need.

Section 4. That the Treasurer be, and he hereby is, instructed to serve a copy of this resolution to the Congress of the United States of America to be read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

CORAL GABLES IS HOME TO
CONTEMPORARY ART GALLERY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, a fine collection of contemporary art has been brought to south Florida with the efforts of art dealer Mr. Barry Fellman. With this fine collection, he has brought a greater appreciation of the works of contemporary artists. Mr. Fellman's gallery, Exposure Fine Art, is significant not only for highlighting the works of greater known contemporary artists but also that of talented local artists. The Miami Herald ran an article on March 24 describing Mr. Fellman's enterprise. That article follows:

When Barry Fellman attended Brown University and the Rhode Island School of Design, his free days were spent visiting art galleries while his classmates partied at the local bars.

Sixteen years later, Fellman opened Exposure Fine Art Inc., at 4021 Laguna St., in the Coral Gables design district.

The gallery, which opened last summer, specializes in works by local painters, master prints and photographs by contemporary artists of the 20th Century, such as Wynn Bullock and Paul Strand.

"I was born into it and I have a good feeling for art," he said. "I am bringing to Miami what people will go see in New York."

Fellman, 37, has been an active dealer for the past six years. He hopes to bring attention to a medium not well represented in the Miami community. "There is no other gallery that has a comprehensive collection of contemporary prints by today's major artists," he said.

Fellman has a group of photographs on display that can be viewed on a regular basis. He represents 20 to 25 artists in his gallery and has been a Florida representative for Tyler Graphics, Parasol Studios and Crown Point Press for the past five years and a Florida representative for the United Limited Art Edition for the past two years.

Bill Goldston, president of the ULAE, a printmaking studio in New York City that publishes works by such artists as Jasper Johns and Robert Rauschenberg, said he is pleased with Fellman's work. "Barry is a young dealer who has a great respect for his work," Goldston said.

Despite the slump in the economy, sales have been upbeat, he said.

Prints and photographs are attractive now because they are affordable, Fellman said.

Prices of museum-quality prints range from \$200 to \$20,000. The gallery has a list that gives a description of the artist's work and the price.

Tom Schmitt, president of the Florida Conservation Studio Inc., said Fellman has always been interested in prints and photographs. "He's got a good eye. He knows what good quality is" Schmitt said.

Schmitt and Fellman have known each other for 10 years and worked together at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Culture, which closed in 1985.

Fellman visits a different city every month and still finds time to visit galleries between business meetings. "I think it is important to keep my eyes open and see what is happening today," he said.

I commend Mr. Fellman's efforts to bring higher culture to the visual arts in south Flor-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ida and wish him much success in this endeavor.

RELIEF FOR TRAFFIC CONGESTION

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, for the past several years, it seems the word deficit has dominated this Nation's political conversations. The Federal deficit, we have heard again and again, is smothering our economy and choking our growth. And there is no question about the severity of this problem. But today, Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to another of our Nation's deficits. It is a deficit which has gained fewer headlines but is equally damaging to our Nation's economic health. I am speaking of our shortfall in infrastructure investment, and specifically of our lack of spending on our Nation's highways.

There is no question that our shortfall in funding our Nation's bridges and roads has cost us economically. It has cost us in lost time traveling to and from work. It has cost us in wasted fuel, which simply further pollutes our air. It has cost us by making the shipment of goods from our businesses less efficient and more expensive.

Nowhere has a higher price been paid for our Nation's infrastructure deficit than in our largest cities. Census figures continue to show that people are moving away from rural areas and into urban centers. But as population has boomed, our highways appear ready to bust. Those of you who commuted to work today know what I am talking about. We have all experienced the frustration of sitting in a long line of cars, waiting for the chance to travel a few city blocks. It is called gridlock, and it is becoming increasingly common to my constituents in Chicago, and to your constituents around the country.

The end result, of course, is that our cities simply become less enjoyable places to be. A couple of years ago, we were hearing and reading stories about people attempting to shoot each other on the freeways of Los Angeles. Well maybe the situation has not become that extreme in all of our Nation's cities. But there is no question that as our automobiles continue to pile up on one another, day after day, we cannot help but lose our patience—with other cars and with our Government.

What is even more frustrating than waiting in those endless lines of cars, though, is that we know we could be doing better. We know that with better planning and more money, we could make our Nation's cities more enjoyable to live in. We could make our trips to work and home less of a hassle. We could make our businesses more productive. We could save more fuel and thus make our air cleaner.

I rise today because I believe legislation I am introducing today would provide us with part of the solution. The bill is known as the Congestion Relief and Clean Air Act of 1991. I have introduced it because I believe it would help relieve our Nation's urban and suburban areas from the traffic congestion we and our

constituents experience every day. I would like to take a few moments to highlight for you what I believe to be the major advantages of my bill.

First, the legislation would reauthorize the Federal Aid-Urban, or FAU, Program at \$2 billion per year. The program is currently funded at only \$750 million per year, a figure which is much too low to meet the growing needs of our urban and suburban road systems. The FAU is the bread and butter of highway spending in our Nation's cities, and we need to strengthen that program if we are to have any hope of relieving congestion.

My bill would make no structural changes to the way the FAU Program runs. I believe that system, on the whole, has been a solid one, and it is one that our Nation's cities continue to support. The money would still be spent on Federal roads in cities with populations of 5,000 or greater. The project list would continue to be drawn by those cities in consultation with their States. And the Federal Government would continue to pay for 75 percent of the project cost, with the remainder being paid by the State.

But there would be one other funding change my bill would make to the FAU Program. Of the \$2 billion my bill would authorize, \$300 million would be set aside for cities with populations greater than 500,000. There are currently 24 cities in this category. Money would be apportioned based on the population of a city in comparison to the total population of all such cities. In other words, if the total population of those 24 cities is about \$30 million, then a city of 3 million people would be entitled to 10 percent of this set aside. The money would have to be spent on a Federal highway project in the metropolitan area of this city.

The reason for this set aside is simple. Traffic congestion is worst in these very large cities, and it shows no sign of getting better. The Census Bureau recently reported that more than 50 percent of the Nation's population now live in metropolitan areas of 1 million people or more. We need to spend our money where these people live, and my bill would begin doing just that.

There is a second portion to my bill, though, that I consider to be of even greater importance. In addition to reauthorizing the FAU Program, my bill would establish a program specifically targeted at relieving traffic congestion. This portion would be known as the Strategic Urbanized Program, and like FAU, it too would be funded at a level of \$2 billion per year. It would, I believe, go a long way in making our Nation's cities more livable again.

A major feature of this program would be its flexibility in allowing states and cities to determine the best ways for fighting traffic congestion. For instance, funds could be used for mass transit capital projects. Or money could be used to improve the condition, capacity, efficiency, or management of any roads on the Federal-aid system. Bridges, perhaps the most neglected of all elements of the Nation's infrastructure, could be funded as well. In short, it would be up to the cities to develop a congestion-relief project list in consultation with the States, and the Federal share would again be 75 percent.

All cities of 50,000 or greater would be eligible for this new source of funding, and apportionment would be based on a State's percentage of the Nation's urbanized population. Each state is guaranteed at least one-half of 1 percent of the money. With the help of the Strategic Urbanized Program, I believe we can indeed begin to tackle the problem of gridlock.

I want to mention as well that cities over 1 million in population would be guaranteed their fair share of the money. In other words, if a city of 1 million is responsible for bringing in two-fifths of the State's Strategic Urbanized Program funds, then two-fifths of the money must be spent in the metropolitan area of that city. This provision would help ensure that money be spent where traffic congestion is the worst.

These cities, if they are ozone or carbon monoxide nonattainment areas under the Clean Air Act, would be required to spend at least 50 percent of their SUP funds on transit capital projects. This provision, I believe, will serve as an incentive to get people out of their automobiles and into trains and buses in these heavily polluted areas, and in the long run it will help these cities meet the standards set by the Clean Air Act.

There is one other portion of the Strategic Urbanized Program that I would like to highlight. Of the \$2 billion authorized for the program, \$300 million would be set aside in a discretionary account. The Secretary of Transportation would distribute this money by selecting the project list from proposals by the States. The money would be spent on high-cost projects which address extraordinary traffic-congestion problems. The Federal share of these projects would be 50 percent, and States would have to be prepared to begin work immediately.

That is a complete summary of my proposal. I hope you agree that urban/suburban traffic congestion is a crisis this country must face, and I hope that you will consider my bill as part of the solution. There is no question that the money is available. There is a multibillion surplus sitting in the highway trust fund, built up from the tax all citizens are paying on gasoline. These taxpayers were promised that this money would go toward improving the Nation's roads, bridges, and mass transit systems. It is time to fulfill that promise by spending the money where those people live.

It has already been shown that the price of ignoring this problem would be very high. In a 1985 study, a top official of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago showed that there is a strong link between investment in infrastructure and economic productivity. Between 1950 and 1970, investment in nonmilitary infrastructure grew at a rate of 4.3 percent. During that time, productivity grew at an annual rate of 1.8 percent. But from 1970 to 1985, the Nation decreased its public infrastructure investment by more than 65 percent. The resulting loss in business productivity was staggering. Economic productivity declined by more than half.

I do not believe this drop is a coincidence. Japan and Germany have long been outspending us on infrastructure investment. And as we all know, their economic productivity has been much greater than that of the United States. It is time for us to begin paying atten-

tion to this problem. It is time for us to begin taking it more seriously, not only as a way of improving our way of life, but as a way of strengthening our economy at the same time.

We have a window of opportunity during this year's 5-year reauthorization of the Nation's highway programs. With our Interstate System finally complete, we can provide a new direction to our Nation's highway and bridge programs. We can direct our resources where they are needed most.

I believe that my bill can provide the start. There is no question that the amount of money involved will be great because the needs have been neglected for so long. But the more important question is whether our country can afford not to make this investment. Last fall, the Government spent a great deal of time trying to address our Federal budget deficit. This year, I believe it is time to focus our attention on a shortfall of a different sort—an urban highway shortfall. Our cities are telling us that this is one problem we can no longer afford to ignore.

IN SALUTE OF OFFICER WILLIAM MOXLEY

HON. BILL LOWERY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, I hope you and our colleagues will join me today in honoring a man of valor, Officer William Moxley of the Federal Protective Service in San Diego, CA.

On May 21, 1980, several FPS officers, including Officer Moxley, were participating in a training exercise when Special Deputy William B. McMillan of the sheriff's office was accidentally shot at a nearby shooting range. Officer Moxley and his colleagues rushed to the scene to find Special Deputy McMillan bleeding profusely and in shock.

Officer Moxley quickly assessed the severity of the injuries and located two bullet wounds. He covered one wound to the lung with cellophane bandages, and applied pressure to prevent further lung damage, and then instructed the other officers present to stop the bleeding from the second wound.

Officer Moxley's composure and leadership in a life-threatening situation calmed those around him and prevented a tragic, senseless death. Mr. Speaker, most of us would want to save someone's life in a similar situation, but few of us would be able to act with the same decisiveness. Thanks to Officer Moxley's equanimity and professionalism, Special Deputy McMillan is alive and well 11 years later.

I am proud to say that Officer Moxley has continued to display remarkable heroism to this day. The incident at the shooting range is but one example of his dedication and concern for others. To those who work with him or near him in the Federal building and U.S. Court House in San Diego, Officer Moxley is a model of sensitivity and responsiveness. Whether it be a security incident or an administrative challenge, his actions always make a difference.

Officer Moxley is an invaluable asset to the Federal Protection Service. He has received commendations and awards from the Sheriff of San Diego County, and Assistant Commissioner of the FPS and various other community leaders. It is only fitting that the Congress recognize his record of excellence and service to the people of San Diego and to the Federal Government.

TRIBUTE TO BUZZ WHITAKER

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, service to others matters. It is what makes our community strong and America a unique, vital society. So it is with pride and pleasure that I bring to your attention the remarkable record of outstanding service to Farmington, CT, and surrounding communities of Lucius M. "Buzz" Whitaker.

For more than 30 years Buzz has gone above and beyond the call of duty, making outstanding contributions to help improve the quality of life in Farmington, and the lives and fortunes of many families that I represent in Farmington and Connecticut valley towns.

A lifelong Connecticut resident and University of Connecticut graduate, Buzz became president of the Edward H. Deming Insurance Agency in 1963, a position which he continues to hold today. Many individuals in positions of responsibility are forced to devote all of their energy to the interest of their business, but Buzz has always found the time to serve his community in many and varied ways and with fullness of heart and excellence of mind.

Over the years, Buzz has served as assistant treasurer of Miss Porter's School, a member of the board of directors at the Hill-Stead Museum, and treasurer of the local American Legion Post. In addition, he has been a member of the Farmington Historic District Commission, Village Green Library Association, Farmington Community Chest, Farmington Chamber of Commerce, Farmington Volunteer Fire Department, and Farmington Exchange Club. In the past he has received recognition for his work with the Boy Scouts, Farmington Visiting Nurses Association, Winding Trails Association, Valley Homemakers Service and the Hartford Jaycees.

On May 1, 1991, Buzz Whitaker will be honored for the quality of service he has rendered to Farmington, Connecticut, and the surrounding communities as Farmington's Business Leader of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and our colleagues join me and the Farmington community in saluting Lucius M. "Buzz" Whitaker. He is a model citizen and community activist and I am delighted to take this opportunity to recognize his long-standing service to the people of our State. Congratulations, Buzz.

POLAROID POSITIVE EFFORT

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, today U.S. corporations are experiencing strong and oftentimes unfair competition in a more globally oriented economy. The cozy relationships enjoyed between foreign governments that their indigenous corporation are quickly undermining markets for American companies. As a nation, we must look for ways to strengthen our competitive advantage, and prevent foreign competition from dominating the marketplace.

The Polaroid Corp. is a major corporation engaged primarily in the production and distribution of consumer and industrial photographic equipment. Polaroid markets approximately 100 imaging systems and 40 types of film, and sells its products both at home and around the world. The company employs approximately 10,000 workers throughout the United States, and many of its employees are located in Massachusetts.

Polaroid has a long history in the production of instant photographic equipment, and has recently been engaged in a far-reaching and ambitious campaign to reposition the capabilities of instant photography. The company has been a leader in technologically advanced instant print systems, and is also a leading manufacturer of technical and industrial photographic equipment for medicine, engineering, manufacturing, identification systems and scientific research.

The Polaroid Corp. has taken a wide range of measures to keep its U.S. operations competitive and has resisted shifting most of its production facilities to low-cost foreign locations. Polaroid has significantly benefited from its commitment to the American worker, and hopes to continue this long and close relationship. But the company will need our help.

I am introducing a bill therefore that supports Polaroid's efforts in a simple and straightforward way. The legislation would suspend temporary duties on certain instant print cameras now produced by the company in its foreign trade subzone located within Massachusetts. This bill would allow Polaroid to waive its duty obligation on certain instant print cameras when they enter U.S. markets and enable Polaroid to provide a cheap, good quality camera to American consumers.

A temporary duty suspension would help add strategic flexibility to Polaroid's campaign to provide more domestic jobs, and would support Polaroid's drive to enhance its ability to retain a competitive edge both at home and abroad. The cameras are not competitive with other more expensive cameras, and would not work to undermine other domestic camera producers.

Mr. Speaker, the instant print camera is as American as apple pie. It has served families, couples, old and young Americans for many, many years. But due to the increased pressure from foreign competitors these little pieces of Americana are now being inched out of the market.

We have the opportunity here to contribute to the survival and growth of an original Amer-

ican corporation, and I would urge my colleagues to join me in this effort.

A TRIBUTE TO SISTER DENISITA WHITE

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a wonderful teacher and humanitarian, Sister Denisita White, C.S.J., who is retiring after 64 years of teaching.

Sister Denisita was born in 1906 in Cambridge, MA. Raised Beatrice Eugenia White, she attended parochial schools in Massachusetts; she earned a B.A. degree from Boston College and a masters degree in Education from Mt. St. Joseph College. As an educator, Sister has taught since 1925. She initially spent 21 years teaching elementary school students, and then spent 2 years teaching secondary school in Boston. In 1956, Sister Denisita came to Marian High School in Framingham, MA, to fill in for 3 weeks. This Friday, 35 years later, she will be retiring from Marian High.

Sister Denisita is revered for her dedication to her students, and to needy people throughout our area. Her students, who have included Christa McAuliffe, appreciate her dedication and commitment to teaching and she, in return, appreciates their potential for good. Moreover, the community appreciates her activities on behalf of the disadvantaged, including the distribution of Thanksgiving baskets to the needy, and the collection and distribution of food, clothing, and toys in the region. In addition, she is remembered for her concern for members of the community during their times of need.

In recognition of the contributions made by Sister Denisita, alumni and friends of Marian High School will gather on Sunday, April 28, for a testimonial evening. The sponsors anticipate creating the "Sister Denisita White, C.S.J., Living Memorial Scholarship," the proceeds of which will be used to fund scholarships for Marian students. Such a worthwhile tribute befits this deeply respected and loved educator.

CORRECTION TO HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 95

HON. DENNIS E. ECKART

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. ECKART. Mr. Speaker, I ask that a correction be inserted in the RECORD noting the omission of Mr. JOHN LEWIS of Georgia, as an original cosponsor to House Concurrent Resolution 95, to express the sense of Congress that the Federal Government should assist United States small business seeking to become involved in the rebuilding of Kuwait and for other purposes.

PROGRESS FOR INDIANS IS A FILM FANTASY

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, with the success of the Oscar-winning film, "Dances With Wolves," renewed attention is being given to the condition of native American Indians. In a very fine article which appeared in the Los Angeles Times on March 26, our colleague from California, GEORGE MILLER, points out that American Indians are currently no better off, or in fact worse off, than they were in the 1800's.

Our colleague notes in his article,

The United States vowed that Indian people would be housed, educated and provided with decent health care. Unfortunately, as the statistics show, the United States has failed on every count.

We have an obligation to increase our efforts to substantially improve the condition of American Indians. GEORGE MILLER has long been a supporter of greater self-determination for American Indians, and he is currently pressing for Federal recognition of Indian tribes in California. I invite you to consider Mr. MILLER's remarks in his article which follows:

[From the Los Angeles Times, Mar. 26, 1991]

PROGRESS FOR INDIANS IS A FILM FANTASY

(By George Miller)

Twenty years have passed since Marlon Brando used the Academy Awards as a platform to draw national attention to Hollywood's exploitation of American Indians in films. Last night the Oscars drew attention to Indians again; this time with "Dances With Wolves," a powerful film about 19th-Century Indian life and 19th-Century U.S. Indian policy.

Unfortunately, the progress American Indians made in film this year is unmatched by improvement in the utter impoverishment of contemporary Indian life. Regrettably government policy, while considerably more enlightened than in the 1870s, continues to undermine the potential of Native Americans.

Indians today are little better, and, in some cases, worse off than when they were fighting the cavalry or when Brando made his stand. According to the most recent data, the high school graduation rate among Indians is 43%, the poverty rate is 45% and the unemployment rate is 35% nationally and more than 80% on some reservations.

While the United States gives nearly \$10 billion per year to help developing countries improve basic living conditions and promote economic modernization, more than 20% of American Indian homes lack toilets and more than 50% do not have telephones.

Federal agencies responsible for implementing Indian policy have attempted to respond to skyrocketing rates of alcoholism, youth suicide, tuberculosis and incarceration, but the efforts too often have been feeble and ineffective.

The two principal agencies responsible for Indian matters—the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service—are severely underfunded despite their huge mandates. President Bush requested only \$12 million for 1992 for the construction of badly needed health and sanitation facilities—a cut of \$154 million from 1991. The budgeteers operated

on the theory that all new health services for Indians would be covered by private health insurance, with the payments funneled to the Indian Health Service. The Administration estimated these payments to be \$129 million. But in 1990, only \$3.7 million was collected.

Under treaties and federal law, the United States promised to uphold the rights of Indian tribes and became the trustee of Indian land and resources. The United States vowed that Indian people would be housed, educated and provided with decent health care. Unfortunately, as the statistics show, the United States has failed on nearly every count. And virtually every treaty signed with an Indian tribe has been broken.

Indians in the 1970s and '80s saw more and more decisions go against them—in religious freedom cases, taxation and zoning cases and cases involving criminal jurisdiction.

A positive development worth noting is in the area of self-governance. Congress enacted the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act in 1975 to give tribes the freedom to carry out additional federal responsibilities on their own. And though the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service for the most part retain great authority over the tribes, their grip was loosened when in 1990 seven tribes negotiated self-governance compacts directly with the Interior Department. This experimental program was aimed at circumventing the bureau, an agency within the department.

One thing we have learned is that the tribes themselves possess many of the answers to these pervasive problems.

In California, with the second-largest Indian population in the country, the potential for change is enormous. Federal officials have acknowledged that many of the state's Indian citizens are being denied services they deserve because they lack federal tribal recognition. Efforts are now under way to expedite the unbearably slow and unresponsive tribal recognition process for dozens of long-established Indian tribes in California, continuing the move toward Indian self-determination.

At a time in U.S. history when moral suasion counts for less than political muscle, Indians have a bumper crop of the former but are starved for the latter. Indians are too few and too scattered to have an impact on the political process. In only the rarest of cases do congressional hearings on Indian issues draw the media or the public.

"Dances With Wolves" is a landmark artistic achievement. It has educated many Americans to the positive values of Indian culture. It would be a tragedy if we failed to act on this heightened awareness. Twenty years from now, let's not be looking back from the same sad reality we accept today.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DENNI HLASATEL NEWSPAPER

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join the Czechoslovak-American community of Chicago in saluting the Denni Hlasatel newspaper on the occasion of its 100th anniversary. Known in English as the Czechoslovak Daily Herald, it is the largest foreign language

daily newspaper in the United States and the only Czechoslovak daily in the West. Its size, longevity, and continued excellence is testimony to its hard-working staff and reflective of the Czechoslovak-American community as a whole.

Throughout a century which saw the nation carved out of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, invaded by Nazi Germany, and then dominated by Soviet-backed Communists for more than 40 years, Denni Hlasatel has faithfully served its readers in many ways. Besides bringing the daily news of Czechoslovakia, no small task considering this past century of upheaval, it promotes the rich Czechoslovak heritage and serves as a strong voice for freedom and democracy within Czechoslovakia. Even now in the 2 years following the "Velvet Revolution" of 1989, editor Josef Kucera, Jr. works tirelessly to see the democratic reforms of the revolution entrenched and the victims of the Communist rule compensated.

Denni Hlasatel was founded on May 1, 1891, to fill the gap created by the closing of another Czechoslovak daily. Since that time it has emerged as a mainstay of the Czechoslovak-American community, building a readership of 10,000 and serving as a needed forum for the issues facing the community. Its role within this community has been invaluable.

My congratulations to Denni Hlasatel and my best wishes for another 100 years of exemplary service.

NORTHEAST—MIDWEST ENERGY REPORT RELEASED

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, the Northeast-Midwest congressional coalition has just released a report opposing an in-kind oil import fee and a proposal to establish a price floor and variable tax on oil. Both proposals, now under consideration in the other body, constitute bad economic policy and bad energy policy.

Title VII of the Energy Security Act and the Energy Security Tax Act would dramatically increase the cost of oil for all Americans. Under both proposals, domestic production could cost as much as \$140 per barrel, depending on world oil prices.

These proposals would be particularly harmful to the oil consuming States of the Northeast and Midwest, while the revenues generated would go directly into the pockets of the oil producers in the South and West. We cannot and should not expect consumers to shoulder these increased costs—which could add up to as much as \$40 billion per year!

The need could not be clearer for a massive restructuring of our national energy policy. We must seek solid, long-term energy solutions, not quick-fix alternatives designed to disguise oil import fees and protect oil producers.

I am at this point, placing this report, entitled "Oil Security Premiums and Price Floors: Import Fees and Unfair Taxes by Other Names," in the RECORD.

OIL-SECURITY PREMIUMS AND PRICE FLOORS: IMPORT FEES AND UNFAIR TAXES BY OTHER NAMES

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Various proposals have been introduced in Congress that would result in higher oil prices. These proposals are being considered as part of the national debate on a comprehensive energy policy.

Two proposals are receiving increased attention; each has a different objective. The first would impose an in-kind oil-import "fee" for the purpose of filling the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) and providing oil for our national defense. The second would establish a price "floor" in order to stabilize oil prices and stimulate greater domestic production.

While the goals are laudable, both proposals constitute bad economic and energy policy. The adoption of either the import fee or the floor price would increase the cost of oil for all Americans. Combined, the two proposals could cost U.S. consumers a minimum of \$11.3 billion annually, and as much as \$40.2 billion annually.

Not only are the proposals costly to consumers, they are an expensive means of filling the SPR, meeting defense needs, and stimulating increased domestic production. An import fee to fill the reserve could cost at least \$41 per barrel. Under a floor-price mechanism, additional domestic production could cost between \$90 and \$140 per barrel, depending on world oil prices.

The import fee and the floor price also would have vastly different regional impacts. As an oil-consuming region, the Northeast and Midwest would be adversely and disproportionately affected. By contrast, oil-producing states, primarily in the South and West, would be cushioned from adverse effects because the proposals would raise the cost of both imported and domestic oil. Almost one-half of the revenues resulting from price increases under both proposals would be received by oil-producing states, six of which produce 85 percent of U.S. oil.

It is clear, however, that a larger SPR (in combination with a regional product reserve) would provide real economic benefits to energy consumers in the Northeast and Midwest. Because of its greater dependence on oil, supply disruptions disproportionately affect the region. Drawing down the SPR during crises—such as the Persian Gulf war—would mitigate the resulting higher prices.

OIL IMPORT FEE, LEASING, AND FLOOR PRICES

In 1975, Congress enacted the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, which authorized establishment of a Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Its purposes to provide the nation with insurance against the threat a major disruption in oil supply poses for the economy in terms of higher prices or the inability to assure its purchase. Last year, Congress directed that the reserve be maintained at 1 billion barrels.

A continuing controversy is how to finance the cost of filling the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and to provide for the energy needs of the Department of Defense (DOD). Different proposals have been introduced in Congress or previously considered for this purpose.

Title VII of the National Energy Security Act of 1991 (S. 341), introduced by Senators J. Bennett Johnston (D-LA) and Malcolm Wallop (R-WY), proposes an "oil-security premium" on all oil imports. Importers would be required to provide crude oil and refined products to the U.S. government free of charge to ensure that storage in the SPR

would increase at an average rate of 2220,000 barrels per day, with additional oil provided to DOD.

In effect, the proposed oil security premium constitutes a tax or oil-import fee, payable in oil, with importers recouping the cost of the "donated" oil on the remaining oil sold for consumption in the United States. Based on DOD needs and U.S. oil imports, this practice would amount to an import fee of approximately 9 percent.

Another proposal for financing the cost of filling SPR—leasing—was authorized by Congress in the Energy Policy and Conservation Act Amendments of 1990 (P.L. 101-383). The Bush Administration also supports leasing, stating in the fiscal 1992 Department of Energy budget that it would resume filling the SPR "with oil acquired by long-term lease or other suitable alternative rather than direct purchase."

Two general approaches to oil leasing have been considered by the Department of Energy (DOE). The first is lease/option, whereby the United States would rent the oil it holds in storage with an option to buy that oil at any time of its choosing. The second is lease/purchase, in which the United States would lease the oil for a set number of years after which it would own the oil. This approach is a way of financing ownership over several years.

Legislation also has been proposed that is intended to stabilize the price of crude oil for the purpose of stimulating domestic production. The Energy Security Tax Act (S. 215), also introduced by Senators Johnston and Wallop, would establish a floor price and a variable excise tax on crude-oil imports. The tax would be imposed whenever the world price of oil fell below a floor price of \$20 per barrel. A separate floor price of \$22.50 per barrel; would be established for imports of refined products.

The impact of floor prices would depend upon the world price of oil, becoming more onerous as prices fell below the floor. Several other floor-price proposals also have been introduced.

ENERGY PRICES AND THE ECONOMY

In 1990 the United States consumed 6.2 billion barrels of oil, fully 41.3 percent of its total energy needs. The rapid rise in oil prices after August 1990 adversely affected the U.S. economy. Between August and October 1990, higher oil prices added \$10 billion to the U.S. balance of payments deficit and is estimated to have cost the economy \$30 billion. The price rise also temporarily increased inflation to double-digit levels, and drove-up long-term interest rates almost half a point. In more concrete terms, the price rise shifted purchasing power from consumers to producers and raised fuel costs for airlines and other businesses.

The recent fall in oil prices should improve economic prospects. Important in the current weak economy, falling prices will reduce the payments deficit, increase consumer purchasing power, reduce the inflation rate, and allow the Federal Reserve to keep interest rates down. In addition, it will provide relief to consumers in exactly those regions most hurt by oil price increases and permit industries like airlines to begin their recovery.

The future of world oil prices looks positive. Oil is now plentiful. Current prices (March 1991, \$18 to \$20 per barrel) have almost returned to levels that existed prior to the Persian Gulf crisis. At a minimum, the substantial oil surplus at current production levels suggest prices at or below \$20 per barrel for the remainder of 1991.

THE IMPACT OF AN IMPORT FEE AND THE FLOOR PRICES

The severity of the impact of an import fee and the floor prices depends on the level of world oil prices. An import fee raises greater "revenue" as the world price of oil increases. Floor prices generate more and more revenue as world oil prices fall below the floor. In combination with a floor price, an import fee would produce less revenue (see Table 1).

A requirement that importers contribute free of charge to the government a portion of their imports to fill the SPR/DOD raises costs to consumers of both imported and domestic oil. Higher prices for imported oil would be matched by higher prices for domestically produced oil. The proposed 9 percent oil-import fee would increase consumer costs for oil by \$11.3 billion annually.

The floor prices would be even more costly. If crude-oil prices fell to \$15 per barrel, a floor price of \$20 per barrel would cost consumers \$31.6 billion annually. If, in addition, the 9 percent oil-import fee were imposed, at a price of \$15 per barrel for crude, consumers would pay an additional \$8.5 billion annually. Combined, the import fee and floor price would increase consumer costs by \$40.2 billion annually.

THE COST OF SECURING ADDITIONAL OIL

The principal rationale for a floor price is that by raising and stabilizing the price of oil, it will stimulate or at least slow the further decline of U.S. oil production. An import fee would have the same effect. Higher prices will no doubt increase production, but at a considerable cost.

Under a floor-price mechanism, the cost of each additional barrel of domestic oil produced would be substantial. It is estimated that with a floor price of \$20 per barrel, and a world price of \$15 per barrel, the extra domestic production stimulated could cost at least \$91 per barrel and as much as \$139 per barrel. Under a 9 percent import fee, it is estimated that additional domestic oil production would cost \$41 per barrel.

REGIONAL IMPACTS

The regional impact of an oil-import fee and floor prices would vary. Oil-producing states in the South and West would largely escape the burden of these proposals, while states in the Northeast and Midwest would bear the brunt of the resulting costs.

Approximately one-half of all oil consumed in the United States annually is produced domestically (see Table 2). Any proposal that increased the price of imported oil would allow U.S. producers to charge equally high prices for domestic oil. As a result, oil-producing states would be cushioned from the increased costs resulting from the proposal; revenues from higher prices for domestic oil would return to these states.

Under both proposals, increased costs to consumers would amount to \$40.2 billion. Of this amount, \$16.8 billion, or 42 percent of the total, would flow to oil-producing states in the form of higher prices. Moreover, \$14.2 billion of the \$16.8 billion, or 85 percent, would be received by the top six oil-producing states of Texas, Alaska, Louisiana, California, Oklahoma, and Wyoming.

By contrast, residential and industrial consumers in the Northeast and Midwest would be adversely affected. The Northwest (New England and Mid-Atlantic states) meets 50 to 65 percent of its energy needs from oil, making the region more vulnerable to higher prices (see Table 3). The 9 percent import fee alone would amount to an annual net cost of \$38 for each individual in the Northeast and Midwest. Combined, the import fee and floor

price could cost each individual in the Northeast and Midwest \$135 annually. The comparable figure for the South and West is only \$19 and \$66, respectively (see Table 4).

In the current economic downturn, higher prices could further depress the economy of the Northeast and Midwest, or slow its recovery. Consumers in the Northeast and Midwest also would bear a disproportionately large share of the burden of financing the cost of filling of the SPR/DOD.

IMPACT OF COMPETITIVENESS

From an economic standpoint, the proposed oil security premium has the same impact as a tax or fee levied in monetary terms, except this fee is payable in oil. Importers could not be expected to absorb the cost of oil produced to the U.S. government. They would recoup those costs by charging higher prices on the remaining imported oil sold for consumption in the United States. The higher costs would reduce consumer purchasing power. Costs to industrial users also would rise for an essential input, reducing their competitiveness vis-a-vis foreign firms.

Important industries would be adversely affected, including airlines and paper producers as well as the chemical and plastic industries that use oil as a feed stock. Moreover, those states whose high rates to energy consumption represent oil use by refineries could be expected to pass on most of the higher costs to industrial end-users and consumers in other states.

Industries using residual oil, primarily in the Northeast and South, would be placed at a competitive disadvantage against foreign products in the domestic market and internationally under a floor-price mechanism. U.S. oil prices would remain high in relation to the world price paid by our major competitors.

ADDITIONAL ISSUES

The proposed oil security premium raises several unresolved issues. It is potentially inconsistent with Article II (National Treatment) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) because it accords different treatment to imported oil than domestic oil. It also would appear to violate the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement.

Although leasing is the preferred option of Congress and the Bush Administration, outstanding issues remain. It is not clear whether any countries are willing and able to enter into a leasing arrangement with the United States. Preliminary discussions have been held with a number of countries. Second, the exact budgetary treatment (i.e., economic cost to the United States) is in dispute. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has taken the view that the cost of leasing cannot be determined until a specific lease agreement has been concluded. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB), by contrast, has decided to treat only the estimated cost of current year lease payments in the annual budget.

HONORING LOUIS L. MORO, CIVIL COURT ASSIGNMENT CLERK

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, on April 26, 1991, the Union County Bar Association, judges, and court personnel at the Union County Courthouse in Elizabeth, NJ, will pay

tribute to Louis L. Moro of Elizabeth, NJ, on his more than 30 years of service to the courts.

For over three decades, Lou Moro has been the keeper of the civil case calendar and has served the needs of the judiciary, litigants, and their attorneys with efficiency, courtesy, and with appreciation of the need to keep our overburdened court system operating smoothly. Without the management abilities of court officers like Lou Moro, many cases would never be resolved and public confidence and trust in our legal system would be diminished.

Born and raised in Elizabeth, not far from the Union County Courthouse, Lou Moro's service in our judicial system began in 1957 when he was appointed a document clerk. His cooperation and dedication attracted the attention of court officials, who promoted Lou Moro to the civil assignment clerk's office in Union County. He served under Judges Fillmore Wood and Julius Kwalick, whose courts enjoyed a reputation among attorneys and court officials for their ability to expedite civil cases while preserving the rights of the litigants to the fullest measure.

Ten years later, on December 1, 1968, Lou Moro was appointed permanent civil assignment clerk for Union County, with responsibility for scheduling cases and assuring that the litigants and their attorneys would appear on time for the disposition of their cases. It was a well deserved promotion that expressed the faith of the county courts in Lou Moro's abilities.

Attorneys and judges who have dealt with the Union County court system have praised Lou Moro for his dedication, courtesy, and understanding of legal procedures and the needs of the public. Lou Moro's leadership and efforts have contributed to the court's consistently productive record in speedily disposing of civil cases. Over the years, the administrator of the courts in New Jersey under the State supreme court has given Union County's civil courts a consistently high rating for case management.

The news of Lou Moro's retirement leaves his many admirers at the courthouse with a sense of sadness in losing someone with his abilities and good nature. He shall be greatly missed. I join Lou Moro's many friends at the Union County Courthouse and in the bar association and judiciary in expressing gratitude for his faithful service, and in wishing Lou Moro good health to enjoy his retirement with his wife, Movalene Moro, their children, Robert, Dina, Gary, and Kelly, and four grandchildren.

TRIBUTE TO CRISIS SERVICES OF
BREVARD, INC.

HON. JIM BACCHUS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. BACCHUS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor the crisis services of Brevard, Inc., which in 1991 is marking its 30th year of service to the residents of Brevard County, along Florida's space coast.

Crisis services offers public education and training opportunities to community organizations and human services workers in crisis as well as suicide intervention and parent education. This organization also operates a 24-hour crisis telephone line. The crisis line is staffed primarily by highly trained community volunteers who assisted more than 9,000 crisis line callers in 1990. The total number of people served through the crisis line and the agency's specialized services to the elderly and area human services organizations was more than 18,000. About 14,000 people were referred to local organizations for additional help.

Crisis line volunteers provided in excess of 40,000 dollars' worth of service during the past year. This amount equals nearly 40 percent of the agency's annual operating budget.

Crisis services is the only agency in the region to be certified by the American Association of Suicidology for the quality of its crisis intervention programs, volunteer training, and overall administration.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the administration should take all steps necessary to negotiate a strong semiconductor trade agreement with Japan.

The United States-Japan Semiconductor Agreement, initiated in 1986, called for Japan to cease unfair dumping of computer chips. The agreement also required Japan to open its domestic semiconductor market to competition by United States and other chip makers.

While the dumping of chips by Japanese companies has ended, Japan's market still remains largely closed to foreign competition.

Mr. Speaker, it has been estimated that approximately \$1 billion in trade with Japan has been lost due to Japan's failure to live up to the agreement. This translates to a loss of between 8,000 and 12,000 jobs for American workers.

Last Fall, an historic consensus was reached among the semiconductor suppliers and manufacturers of computer systems concerning the future of the semiconductor trade agreement. The resolution I am introducing today reflects the guidelines reached by that consensus.

Mr. Speaker, a vigorous domestic semiconductor industry is critical to a healthy electronics industry, which now directly employs more than 3 million people in the United States—more than the aerospace, automobile, and steel industries combined. Ensuring the health of the semiconductor industry is critical to the Nation's economic future.

COMMEMORATING THE
RETIREMENT OF JOE WELLS

HON. CHALMERS P. WYLIE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, April 30, 1991, marks the end of an era of sorts. It is the day that my brother-in-law, Joe Wells, retires—for the second time—after having two distinguished careers in both the private and public sectors. For the last 14 years, Joe has served with distinction with the clerk of Franklin County, OH, municipal courts. For 37 years previous to that, Joe was with the Western & Southern Life Insurance Co., retiring as a highly successful district manager.

As a result of his experiences in World War II, Joe has remained active through the years helping to assist our Nation's veterans as the commander of the Worthington, OH, VFW and as a lifetime member of the American Legion. During the war, Joe served with valor in the Pacific theater with the 380th Bombardment Group, which participated in campaigns against Japanese forces in China, Japan, the Philippines, New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, Leyte, and Luzon. Joe held the rank of staff sergeant and served as a crew chief and gunner on B-17's and B-24's. He flew in 34 missions and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross with three oak leaf clusters, the Asian Theater of Operation Medal with three battle stars, the Philippine Liberation Medal, and the World War II Victory Medal. The 380th was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation for extraordinary heroism in action against an armed enemy and the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, both of which Joe also received for his contribution in the campaigns mentioned above.

Joe has a passion for antique cars and is past director of the Packard Club. He is the devoted husband of his wife, Jane; father of six children; and grandfather to 11 grandchildren. Not only is Joe a close member of my family, but I also consider him a friend that I have always been able to rely on over the years. My wife Marjorie and I wish Joe and Jane the very best in his retirement.

TORTURE VICTIM PROTECTION
ACT OF 1991

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Torture Victim Protection Act of 1991 which provides a civil cause of action against an individual who, acting under color of law of any foreign nation, subjects an individual to torture or extrajudicial killing.

Virtually every nation condemns torture and extrajudicial killing in principle, but in reality more than one-third of the world's governments engage in, condone, or encourage systematic torture. In the last decade alone, hundreds of thousands of people have been killed by state authorities, and thousands more have

been persecuted and intimidated into silence through torture.

The Torture Victim Protection Act will clarify and expand existing human rights law and make our domestic law more effective in protecting basic human rights by enabling U.S. citizens, aliens, or their representatives to file a suit for civil damages against their oppressors. The Torture Victim Protection Act provides a clear basis for a cause of action which has existed under the Alien Tort Claims Act of 1789, but which only provides a remedy to aliens. This legislation will give U.S. citizens who are victims of torture a vehicle to seek redress, as well as aliens. The Torture Victim Protection Act not only provides tangible relief to victims of torture, but also puts the United States on record as denouncing the practice of torture in very strong terms.

Certain prerequisites must be met, however, before a U.S. court can hear the claim. First, the torturer must have been acting under the actual or apparent authority of their government; second, they must be subject to the personal jurisdiction of U.S. courts when the victim brings a civil action; and third, the victim must have exhausted all adequate and available remedies in the country where the torture took place.

Mr. Speaker, the United States has been a champion of human rights throughout the world. In order for the respect for international human rights to have legal weight, we and other nations must provide domestic remedies to victims of torture. In addition to providing a remedy to torture victims, it is my hope that the passage of the Torture Victim Protection Act will also serve as an example and prompt other nations to enact similar safeguards to victims of torture and send a distinct and forceful message that the United States will not host torturers within its borders.

PRO-ISRAEL CONFERENCE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on April 28 a pro-Israel conference will be hosted by the American Israel Public Affairs Committee [AIPAC], the Committee for Accuracy in Middle East Reporting in America [CAMERA], the Community Relations Committee [CRC] of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, the Miami Region of Hadassah, and the Women's International Zionist Organization. The concept behind the conference is to promote pro-Israel action at the individual and community levels.

Each attendee at the conference will have a choice of two of four workshops. AIPAC is hosting a workshop called, "An Imperative for Action: U.S.-Israel Relations in the Post War Era." CAMERA is offering a workshop entitled, "The Media, the Message and the Middle East." Hadassah is presenting a workshop called, "Post War, What Now?" and the Simon Weisenthal Center is hosting a workshop entitled, "Documenting the Truth."

After the workshops, there will be a dinner with guest speaker Shoshana Cardin, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major

American Jewish Organizations and chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry.

I would like to thank Ted Fireman, Betram Korn, Evelyn and Herman Rubin, Dvorah Friedman, Natalie Lyons, Robert Novak, Marilyn Belle, Gloria Bierman, Richard Fishman, Gloria Friedman, Stella Friedman, Adele Gecht, Judy Gilbert, Bunny Horowitz, Mercedes Ivcher, Matthew Levin, Lottie Morton, Aida Politano, Irma Rashkind, Rosita Retelny, and Ester Richman for their extraordinary efforts in putting together this memorable conference.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR TED KENNEDY

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, no figure in American public life has borne the piling on of criticism more graciously than Senator EDWARD KENNEDY.

For all the mean-spirited words and those mean-spirited people who utter them, none of whom of course know Senator KENNEDY, he neither complains nor displays any self-pity.

This week's Time magazine recognizes some of the many qualities of one of America's most productive Senators. "If," as Time writes, he "were to retire now, his accomplishments would be memorable. Almost all the major pieces of social legislation in the past quarter-century bear his fingerprints."

Recently, without notice from the press, he visited several families in Massachusetts who lost children in the Persian Gulf.

His devotion to his own children and to those of his late brothers is legend.

Revered by his constituents, respected by his colleagues, he is in Time's words "one of the great lawmakers of the century."

NEW JERSEY CELEBRATES FESTA ITALIANA

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, on June 8, thousands of New Jersey residents celebrate the contributions of Italian-Americans to the State of New Jersey at the 21st annual Festa Italiana at the Garden State Arts Center in Holmdel.

Many local Italian-American organizations in New Jersey hold community celebrations during the year, but the Festa Italiana is the largest such event and brings together many of these local groups, ranging from Italian American War Veterans to UNICO. Thousands of citizens, including many from New Jersey's many different ethnic groups, attend this colorful outdoor celebration of music, entertainment, food, and the arts.

There are 25 million citizens of this country with Italian roots. New Jersey has one of the largest concentrations of Italian-Americans.

According to the New Jersey Data Center, 831,000 residents of the State claim a single Italian ancestry, making Italian-Americans the largest single ancestry ethnic group in New Jersey. Several thousand more are the children of mixed ancestry in which one parent is of Italian-American origin.

This large community has been assimilated into American society. They range from first generation immigrants to some who trace their ancestry as far back as the American Revolution. They have fought for America in every war, and were among the thousands of Americans who took part in Operation Desert Shield in the Persian Gulf.

Italian-Americans have enriched the cultural, scientific, intellectual, artistic, and economic life of New Jersey. They are educators, business men and women, scientists, artists, musicians, factory workers, developers, lawyers, doctors—virtually every occupation imaginable. The hope and faith of their ancestors in coming to America is proudly visible in the economic, political, and social status of present generations who are an integral part of the American mainstream. They made the American dream come true and are part of the great American success story that has inspired people all over the world.

The funds raised at this event will be contributed to the Garden State Cultural Center Fund which provides free entertainment to school children, senior citizens, the disabled and disadvantaged all across New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, Festa Italiana is a salute to the Italian-Americans who have enriched New Jersey in hundreds of ways over the last two centuries as well as a celebration of the joys of living. I salute all the members of the committee under its chairman, Anthony P. Lordi of Linden, for the success of this wonderful and entertaining event.

TRIBUTE TO FRANCIS MARION HIGH SCHOOL FOR THEIR FOURTH CONSECUTIVE STATE CHAMPIONSHIP IN BASKETBALL

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the athletic prowess and coaching excellence of Francis Marion High School for winning their fourth consecutive State championship in basketball. I am proud to announce that Francis Marion High School, located in my district, is the first high school basketball team in Alabama ever to win four consecutive State championships.

The coach, Woodie Jackson, has devoted long hours and much free time to making this team successful. I am sure that the team has also made many sacrifices in order to achieve this magnificent feat. It is this type of determination and dedication that make it possible for the State of Alabama to carry on the rich winning tradition of which we are all so proud.

I know that this basketball team has become a source of pride in its community as well as for the rest of the State. It is a testament to both team and coach that they have

won four consecutive State championships and proves that their will to win continues.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to salute Coach Jackson and his team for their outstanding accomplishments. Speaking for myself, my State, and, I am sure, speaking for all who love to see young people succeed, we are proud of the Francis Marion High School basketball team for having the desire to win and continuing to win.

MEDICAL PROGRAMS DROWNING IN PAPERWORK

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, far too much of the medical dollar today is going for administrative, bureaucratic, and paperwork costs. Some estimates are as high as 45-50 percent of the medical dollar is going for this type of expense.

We have too much government—too much bureaucracy—too much regulation in the medical field. I realize that we are probably going to get even more government involvement in this field in the years ahead. However, I believe the only hope to ever bring down medical costs is to get the bureaucracy out and let the free market work in this area.

I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the recent editorial from the New York Times which I first saw printed in a Florida newspaper under the heading, "Health Care: Drowning in Paper."

HEALTH CARE: DROWNING IN PAPER

Washington wags say there are 60 million Americans struggling with Medicare—the 30 million people over 65 who are eligible for federal health insurance plus 30 million relatives and friends to help them untangle the paperwork.

Even that sour observation is an understatement, because 60 million doesn't include all the frustrated doctors and health-care workers who say they, too, are drowning in paperwork.

Medical groups say every visit to the doctor generates at least 10 pieces of paper, and the American Medical Association estimates that the average doctor's office devotes 80 hours a month to pushing paper.

In this kind of paper war, doctors lose, patients lose and people who pay insurance premiums lose.

But there are some obvious and sensible reforms that government, the states, insurers and paractitioners could undertake, to everyone's advantage.

Horror stories abound. The American Society of Internal Medicine recently reported the case of "Mary," 83 years old, a Colorado Medicare patient.

Erroneously listed as dead, she saw her Medicare payments halted even after investigators visited both her and her doctor. The paper trail eventually totaled hundreds of pages.

Patients complain that their doctors hustle them through appointments. Many doctors agree.

But what, they ask, are they supposed to do to make up for the time they spend fighting paper battles with insurance companies and government agencies?

Doctors describe even worse battles with the review boards that sometimes challenge their intended treatments or second-guess them at billing time.

There's probably no certain remedy as long as American medical insurance remains a government-private patchwork.

But that doesn't excuse any insurers, government or private, from simplifying and reducing the red tape burden.

Congress took a stab at the problem last fall with a new law requiring doctors' offices to fill out all Medical claims.

Last month the Department of Health and Human Services announced the appointment of eight private doctors to review the agency's paper demands.

The New York Times recently reported on another promising reform under way in several states—reducing the red tape generated by marginal or incompetent medical oversight committees.

Most governmental health programs are run by the states and it's at that level that most of the glitches occur.

Better-trained personnel would help cut red tape. So would doctor-patient advisory councils.

Cutting secrecy would help, since government and private insurers often fog over just what they are willing to pay for.

Doctors and patients need far more clarity on how claims are decided.

American health care is choking on all the forms. Peeling away the red tape would bring better medicine at lower cost.

PASS THE BRADY BILL: IT'S THE RIGHT THING TO DO

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Congress will soon vote on the Brady bill, which requires a 7-day waiting period for persons wanting to purchase a handgun. A recent rash of incidents in my hometown of Houston has left six people dead. Those six people, one of them a police officer, four of them young children, might be alive today if a waiting period was in effect. I intend to vote for the Brady bill because it will enhance law enforcement without serious impairment of our constitutional right to bear arms.

I have always opposed gun control. As a Member of Congress, I have long opposed any moves that would restrict the rights of Americans to own firearms for sport or security. The National Rifle Association has recognized this and has always given me a 100 percent rating for my votes. As a former prosecutor in Houston, TX, I am convinced that many criminals will find unlawful means to get weapons, especially handguns. As an avid hunter, I believe gun control laws tend to hamper sportsmen far more than criminals. For those reasons I have always voted with the NRA.

The NRA has endorsed an alternative that calls for an instant computerized background check system to be fully operational in 6 months. In the last Congress, I voted for a Justice Department study to determine if an instant checking system was feasible as a realistic alternative to a waiting period. The re-

sults are in, and they are conclusive: an instant check system is too expensive and too impractical to implement right now. According to the Justice Department, establishing the system immediately would cost billions of dollars and would still require the massive job of coordinating differences in state record-keeping practices. Some States do not even have criminal records on computer yet. In testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee last week, Attorney General Thornburgh was unable to state when such a system would be operational. I still support an instant checking system, and will work for its implementation. But, realistically, a complete system is years away.

Tougher criminal laws are the best way to fight crime—complicated and unduly restrictive gun control laws are not. Tougher sentencing procedures and changes in criminal evidence rules will help our local police and prosecutors. I have always believed that waiting period laws would not assist in apprehending criminals because criminals would simply not to purchase guns from licensed dealers in those circumstances. I was wrong. New Jersey has a mandatory background check for handgun purchases. They have caught 10,000 convicted felons trying to buy handguns. Evidently, many felons are not very smart.

The Brady bill will not be a panacea to crime control—it will, however, help our local police to apprehend criminals. And our police need help. This fact was vividly and tragically underscored in Houston last week when Sgt. Bruno Soboleski, an 8-year veteran of the Houston Police Department, was shot and mortally wounded while conducting a routine search. One of the suspects in the shooting is a convicted felon currently on probation. He had illegally purchased his new handgun just days before the murder. A waiting period would have stopped him from making the purchase. The death of Sergeant Soboleski, and many like him year after year, is a primary reason why we need a waiting period law.

The 7-day waiting period can help prevent felons, drug addicts, and the mentally disturbed from buying handguns. It also provides a "cooling off" period that will reduce crimes committed in the heat of passion. Again, my home city offers a recent, tragic example of a handgun crime that might have been prevented by the Brady bill. A man, on the day his wife filed for divorce, went out and purchased a .45-caliber pistol and that same evening shot each of his four children in the head before turning the gun on himself. Might this slaughter of innocent children been avoided if the father had not been able to purchase a handgun on the very day he became distraught at his wife's leaving him?

The Brady bill contains several safeguards for honest citizens. There is a specific exemption for people whose lives are being threatened, enabling them to purchase a gun without a waiting period. Also, if a clean report comes back from police before the 7-day period has expired, the sale may go through at the time the report is received. In addition, a sale will automatically be approved after 7 days, so police cannot stop gun sales by simply failing to get back to the dealer.

The Brady bill is clearly a moderate measure that will simply help us keep handguns out

of the wrong hands. The waiting period will be phased out once an instant check system is available.

Ironically, in 1976, the NRA supported a waiting period. In their own literature, the NRA said, "A waiting period could help in reducing crimes of passion and in preventing people with criminal records or dangerous mental illness from acquiring guns. A waiting period should be clearly specified, fixed, and reasonable in time, after which the firearm should be delivered unless the purchaser is disqualified by the police." Evidently, the NRA has now changed its position.

Gun ownership has a long and proud tradition in Texas—so does law and order. Responsibility is an integral part of our right to own firearms—so is common sense. People are restricted from fishing with dynamite or from falsely yelling "fire" in a crowded theater, and not just anyone can purchase a machine gun. These are common-sense rules we apply to ourselves.

My friends tell me that the NRA will make me pay at election time for opposing it, even once. Certainly, the NRA is a powerful lobby—if it were not so effective, the Brady bill would pass in a heartbeat. I am fully convinced, however, that we need a 7-day waiting period. I believe this time, on this issue, the NRA is wrong. The Brady bill makes good sense until a national computer system is ready. Sam Houston, the first Senator from Texas, once suggested that his duty was to "do right and damn the consequences." Voting for the Brady bill is the right thing to do.

JOB START—A FAMILY FRIENDS PROJECT

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, as the chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging's Subcommittee on Human Services, I have had the pleasure of rising before you on past occasions to praise an innovative National Council on Aging program called Family Friends. Family Friends is a program that has proven to be a tremendous success story. Funded by a 4-year, \$3.7 million grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Family Friends recruits elderly volunteers who can assist the families of serious disabled children.

In 1989, in my capacity as chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Resources of the Ways and Means Committee, I was proud to have secured a \$1 million authorization, through the Budget Reconciliation Act, for the expansion of Family Friends demonstration projects around the Nation. Since its inception, Family Friends has grown to include over 800 volunteers, who have been recruited, trained and matched with more than 1,000 families. The contributions made by Family Friends volunteers are not only valuable to the families they serve, but very personal contributions that have lasting benefits as well. Today, I would like to share some information about an exciting new program called job start. Job start, a Family Friends pilot project, will assist

chronically ill and disabled children in preparing for future employment. Today in this country, more than 2 million children suffer severe chronic illnesses or disabilities.

Data from the National Health Institute survey indicate that in the past 25 years, the number of these children who receive care in institutions has remained relatively unchanged, but the number who are cared for at home has almost doubled. Although living at home is most desirable, the pressure and stress of caring for these children keeps many of these families from adequately preparing the children or themselves for the child's future financial, employment, transportation, housing and social needs. Some young people in special education programs may receive some job preparation during school, but little assistance is provided for job placement, life skills or work skills relating to the employment of the 1990's. After graduation, many young people simply remain at home with little or no motivation to seek employment. The unemployment rate for people with disabilities is more than 60 percent.

In an effort to respond to this dilemma, the National Council on Aging, through its project team work—a project of the Foundation for Exceptional Children—has proposed a 1-year demonstration project which will focus on the future employment security needs of young people currently enrolled in NCOA's Family Friends Program, as well as those young people in this age group, who may be involved in the coming years.

This project, funded by the Dole Foundation and the Hartford Insurance Co. Foundation who have awarded \$60,000 in grants to research and test a curriculum to be used by Family Friends volunteers, is designed to help those young people, 10 to 14 years of age, who have disabilities or chronic illnesses, and their families prepare for future employment through basic job skills and life skills orientation.

I have long been a supporter of intergenerational programs. I believe that joining the assets of the young and the old can only have positive and constructive results. Job start looks to be the type of program that can bring together the wisdom and experience of the elderly and use it to enrich the future experiences and opportunities of the young. I would like to congratulate the National Council on Aging for another creative use of our Nation's precious natural resources.

ANTARCTICA PROTECTION ACT OF 1991

HON. DENNIS E. ECKART

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. ECKART. Mr. Speaker, for much of man's history, he has clearly demonstrated that, given enough time and energy, he can successfully destroy what has taken millions of years for nature to build. We are only now starting to address the effects that pollution of our streams and air, loss of natural habitat, and destruction of the tropical rain forest may have on ourselves and our children.

The environmental devastation wrought by Saddam Hussein clearly demonstrates the effect one man can have on our global environment. It will take years to undo the damage he alone has done.

Whereas much of this planet is already reeling from the effects of man's intervention, Antarctica remains generally protected from everyday intrusion of man. Fewer people have witnessed the immense power and beauty of this vast continent than attend any single Washington Redskin's game.

However, those few people are already having a marked effect on this pristine environment. Visitors tour Antarctica's ice covered slopes and leave behind a trail of garbage; photographers disturb the breeding habitats of seals and penguins in search of that special shot; and weekend explorers dig up native flora to take home for the windowbox and science activities which sometimes hurt, as well as help, the environment. This thoughtless destruction must end.

Today, I, along with my colleague from the State of Colorado, am introducing the Antarctica Protection Act of 1991. This bill recognizes that, properly managed, tourism to Antarctica can be compatible with the protection of this unique and fragile part of the world.

In order to reconcile tourism with protection of Antarctica's unique flora and fauna, this bill is designed to:

First, promote the safety, well-being, and protection of persons who participate in tours to Antarctica;

Second, protect tourists who take tours to Antarctica by ensuring that advertisements for tourists expeditions to Antarctica are not misleading with respect to the quality of the tour offered or the dangers that may be inherent in the expedition;

Third, require the Under Secretary to issue regulations to prevent or minimize the harmful effects of tourism on all native flora, fauna, and the natural land and marine environment;

Fourth, prevent the taking of any species of flora or fauna as souvenirs;

Fifth, require the Under Secretary to issue regulations to annually determine whether excursions of a tour operator to Antarctica, by themselves or in conjunction with other tour operators, will have an impact on the environment of Antarctica; and

Sixth, prohibit the development of any land-based tourist facilities in Antarctica.

This legislation is extremely timely and necessary. Tourism has doubled in the last 2 years alone. Unless we protect this pristine environment now, we will be forced to once again live with a legacy of environmental thoughtlessness and its resulting damage. I urge you to join me in protecting our last great frontier. Please join me in supporting H.R. 2051 today.

**SALUTE TO SALVATORE LA ROSA
AND NINETEEN HEARTS SOCIETY**

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to an exemplary citizen of my Eighth Congressional District, Mr. Salvatore La Rosa. Mr. La Rosa is truly an example of the American dream, born and educated in Florida, Italy, he came to the United States and has been a resident of New Jersey since 1973. During that time, he has built a home and family, a successful business, and an important place for himself in his community.

This outstanding citizen is being honored by the Nineteen Hearts Society of the Federation of Italian Societies at their Annual Dinner-Dance on Sunday, April 28. This worthwhile and prestigious group does many positive things for the community and is currently being led by a fine group of officers: Eleanor Cimmino, president, Alba Pitea, vice president, Christina Blundetto, secretary/treasurer, Charles Alfano, counselor, and trustees Judy Frances, Jean Hink, Connie Fimognari and Florence Longo. The event will be held at La Neve's restaurant in Haledon, NJ which has been the site for past dinners and is owned and operated by Salvatore La Rosa.

Upon coming to America, Salvatore found his life's work in the culinary field and worked hard to set himself on the road to success. He attended the New York Culinary Institute and worked in local restaurants as a waiter, *maitre d'* and cook. This was valuable training for his future plans. In 1986, with a solid foundation in education and a wide range of experience in the business, Salvatore found the confidence and courage to purchase his own establishment, La Neve's Restaurant. Through his unique expertise, La Neve's has been transformed into one of North Jersey's leading dining establishments.

With all his business success, Mr. La Rosa has not forgotten his community and lending his talents to making his city, State and our Nation a better place in which to live. In addition to his work with the Nineteen Hearts Society, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Council No. 6903, the Great Falls Lion's Club, the Christopher Columbus Italian Organization, and he is an honorary member and silver card holder of the Passaic County P.B.A., Local 265.

I know that this event, which I am certain will be well attended, will be the source of great pride, not only for Mr. La Rosa himself, but for his lovely wife the former Rosa Tirri to whom he has been married for 16 years and their three wonderful children Yolanda, Elizabeth, and Sebastiano. All those in attendance will share in the celebration honoring the tremendous accomplishments of this man.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Salvatore La Rosa is truly the embodiment of the American Dream. He came to our great country and through hard work and education he has created for himself a home with a loving family, started a successful business and become an important member of his community. These are signifi-

cant achievements and clearly illustrate what is available to those with the courage to believe in themselves and the will to do what is necessary to make their dreams a reality.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all my colleagues join with myself and the Nineteen Hearts Society in recognizing Mr. Salvatore La Rosa for his outstanding service to his community.

TIME TO HONOR BLACK HEROES

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, today is a historic day in the annals of the Nation's military history. In a White House ceremony, the Congressional Medal of Honor will be awarded posthumously to Cpl. Freddie Stowers, for his heroism in leading his 200-man company in a charge to take a German-held hill. Corporal Stowers is the first black veteran of World War I to be so honored.

Black Americans have fought with courage and valor in all of the Nation's wars, but in our two greatest wars of this century, not one black soldier or sailor won our Nation's highest award, the Congressional Medal of Honor. It is probably no secret that the exploits of brave men were overlooked mainly because it would have looked unseemly for the Army and Navy of those days to admit that blacks were the equal of whites in battlefield valor.

Today, as the first black World War I veteran is being honored, it is worthwhile to remember the names of two brave Americans who clearly deserved the Congressional Medal, but have yet to receive the recognition they earned.

Our former colleagues Joe DioGuardi of New York and the late Mickey Leland of Texas worked hard to get the Department of Defense to reopen the cases of Sgt. Henry Johnson of New York and Seaman Dorrie Miller of Texas. Though not a Member of Congress today, Joe is carrying on the battle to get the Defense Department to reopen the files of these two outstanding Americans and consider them for the Congressional Medal.

Recently Black Resources Inc., a national news and feature service for black-owned media, distributed to its member papers an eloquent column by Joe DioGuardi making the case for Sergeant Johnson and Seaman Miller.

It is my hope that other black veterans of the two world wars whose heroism merits our Nation's highest honor will soon receive their due.

TIME TO HONOR BLACK HEROES

(By former Congressman Joe DioGuardi)

Twenty-one year old Henry Johnson of New York wanted to be part of an American Army, but the Army didn't want him—because he was Black in a regiment commanded by Black officers.

The year was 1917, and America had gone to Europe to fight in a world war against the Kaiser and the "Huns". There were Black soldiers in the U.S. Army, to be sure, but always in units whose officers were "dependable" whites. Henry Johnson had enlisted in

the 15th New York National Guard, a unit with Black officers. Since the segregated U.S. Army could not accept the idea that Black Americans could lead troops in battle, the 15th was sent off to fight with the French Army.

Sergeant Henry Johnson and his squad were put out in a forward listening post in the Argonne Forest. Their job was to get early warning of German patrols probing out across no-man's-land, possibly marking the path for a major attack on the French lines. About midnight on that dark night, a strong German patrol moved in silence across the shell-pocked fields with an unusual goal; to capture and learn more about these new Black American soldiers.

Henry Johnson's buddy Needham Roberts first heard the noise, and Henry fired an illuminating flare. Exposed, the German patrol rushed Johnson's position, throwing grenades. Roberts fell back, badly wounded, but Johnson, his leg broken by a grenade fragment, brought down three attackers with well-aimed rifle shots, then another with the butt.

Johnson looked across the dugout to see three Germans dragging his wounded buddy Roberts over the parapet edge. Hopping on one good leg, Johnson lurched across the dugout and killed another German with his knife. As reinforcements appeared, the Germans fled, dodging Johnson's grenades until they were out of range of his arm.

At least a dozen battle-hardened German soldiers attacked Henry Johnson's position. They failed in their mission, leaving four of their number dead at his feet. The grateful French government bestowed upon Henry Johnson that nation's highest award for valor the coveted Croix de Guerre.

Skip ahead now to that fateful day of December 7, 1941, when Japanese planes roared down out of the sky to inflict a terrible blow upon the U.S. Navy, at anchor in Pearl Harbor. On duty on the battleship West Virginia that December dawn was Seaman Dorrie Miller. The U.S. Navy allowed Blacks to serve on ships, but not to fight. Dorrie Miller served the food. Before that hour of hell was over, Dorrie Miller was serving lead to the diving Japanese attackers.

When the bombers hit the West Virginia, its skipper was mortally wounded. Amid a hail of shot and shell, mess steward Dorrie Miller moved his captain to a place of safety. Then this untrained mess steward, "not white enough to fight" by Navy standards of that day, manned an abandoned machine gun emplacement and took on the Japanese Air Force face to face. He gave up his position only when ordered to do so later in the battle. For his heroism under enemy fire, Dorrie Miller won the Navy Cross and, after he was killed in action two years later a warship was commissioned in his honor.

Of the million and a half Black Americans who served their country in two great World Wars, Henry Johnson and Dorrie Miller stand at the forefront for conspicuous gallantry under enemy fire. But neither Johnson nor Miller, nor any other Black servicemen, were awarded the nation's highest decoration for bravery in combat, the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Black servicemen have won the Congressional Medal in every other war going back to the Civil War. Black heroes won the Medal in Korea and in Viet Nam. But to this day the Defense Department has resisted every effort to confer the nation's highest tribute on brave men like Henry Johnson and Dorrie Miller.

I know, for securing the Congressional Medal of Honor for these two American he-

rees was a cause I undertook during my years in Congress. My partner in this just cause was the late and beloved Representative Mickey Leland of Texas, whose tragic death in a plane accident on a mercy mission to hunger-ravaged Ethiopia was a tremendous loss for the whole world.

In October of 1987 Mickey and I lined up well over 100 fellow Members of Congress, representing all points on the political spectrum, as co-sponsors of legislation to extend the statute of limitations to award Congressional Medals to Sergeant Henry Johnson and Seaman Dorrie Miller. Perhaps naively, we thought such broad support in Congress would assure easy passage. We were wrong.

The Defense Department had lots of reasons why our bills should be dismissed. Henry Johnson got the Croix de Guerre, because he fought with the French Army; that should be enough. Dorrie Miller got the Navy Cross and that should be enough. Too many years had gone by to reopen the cases. It would be unfair to bestow this high award on just two servicemen, ignoring the heroism of so many others, etc., etc.

Now Mickey and I (and many other Congressmen) understood that the racism which permeated the armed forces in the days of Johnson and Miller meant that many meritorious cases would never be reopened and treated fairly. But we firmly believed that bestowing the Congressional Medal on these two heroes, even years after the fact, would not only correct two clear cases of justice denied, but also atone for the slights suffered by so many. As Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. would have put it, too many brave men were judged not on the content of their character, but on the color of their skin. "When justice is threatened anywhere, it is threatened everywhere."

Because of Defense Department opposition, Congress took no action on the bills Mickey and I introduced. But now we are in a new decade with a new Congress. In honor not only of two long-fallen war heroes, but also of my fallen friend and colleague Mickey Leland, I am working to persuade the Defense Department, at long last, that the time has come to confer our nation's highest award on Henry Johnson and Dorrie Miller, as two outstanding heroes among the gallant Black Americans who rose to the defense of their country in time of war.

TRIBUTE TO CHRIS SEEGER

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues will be pleased to join with me in expressing appreciation and commendation to Chris Seeger as he prepares to leave the Halls of Congress after an illustrious 20-year career.

I first became acquainted with Chris during his service as administrative assistant to my predecessor, Norm Shumway. Over the years, I learned that Chris was highly regarded among the members of our State's delegation, and with good reason. He enjoys a well-deserved reputation for getting things done. Chris achieves this goal through fine leadership—leadership which includes an exceptional ability to motivate others. When I assumed office upon Norm's retirement, Chris

agreed to remain "on board" to assist me in establishing my new organization. His expertise and persuasiveness were invaluable to me during my early days in the House, and he contributed greatly to an orderly, professional, and efficient transition.

One of Chris' greatest attributes is his ability to bring order out of chaos, truly a valuable asset in politics! In January, when the crisis in the Persian Gulf superseded the regular routine and forced most of us to delay our usual startup procedure, Chris ensured that my new office functioned smoothly.

While my working partnership with Chris has been short in duration, it has been very long on good impressions. He is clearly the type of man who will succeed at any endeavor, and I am confident that his future undertakings will be marked by positive contribution and personal satisfaction. To Chris and to his wife, Kristin, I extend every best wish for an enjoyable new life, as well as my personal appreciation for many outstanding contributions.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHERNOBYL CATASTROPHE

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, this Friday marks the fifth anniversary of the most frightening catastrophe of modern industrial history. A series of blunders during the course of a planned shutdown of the Chernobyl Atomic Energy Station's Reactor No. 4 caused a thermal explosion and fire at 1:23 a.m. on April 26, 1986, at this Ukrainian town.

The Soviet Government waited nearly 72 hours before admitting the world and its people that the accident had taken place. While the Communist authorities in Moscow sought to cover up the disaster, a radioactive cloud spread eastward, putting at risk the health of millions of people across the European continent.

The people of Ukraine were not so lucky. Approximately 250 people who were at Chernobyl during or after the accident have died. An additional 7,000 to 10,000 are estimated to have died as a direct result of the radiation. Upwards of 4 million people in the region are thought by doctors to be in high-risk groups susceptible to cancer and a range of severe illnesses already on the rise. Last year saw a sharp increase in thyroid cancer among children and adolescents. This human suffering shows no signs of subsiding.

To this day, the Kremlin continues to produce nothing but disinformation on the Chernobyl disaster. Soviet officials still affirm that only 31 people died and another 237 were hospitalized as a result of the accident. Only after 3 years did the Communist Party newspaper Pravda publish a map showing which areas received high levels of radiation from Chernobyl. Despite his policy of glasnost, Gorbachev has yet to offer his people and the world a complete accounting of the damage caused during his watch by the explosion at Chernobyl.

It is fair to say that the Chernobyl disaster exemplifies all that is wrong with the Soviet Union: a system that encourages inefficiency, corner cutting, and avoidance of basic rules of safety; a bureaucracy that is indifferent to the welfare of the people it ostensibly serves; and a political leadership that shrugs at the legitimate concerns of its international neighbors. The victims of Chernobyl—including the thousands of Ukrainian children whose future will forever be marred by the destructive effects of radiation—truly are the victims of Soviet communism.

The Chernobyl reactor's highly radioactive core now lies encased in a concrete sarcophagus. We can all take comfort in knowing that a similar tomb awaits the remnants of the Communist system that has oppressed the people of Ukraine and the Soviet Union for so long.

A TRIBUTE TO GLENN P. SMITH

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on April 27, of this year, the community of San Mateo will honor Glenn Smith, an outstanding educator and chief executive officer for San Mateo County Community College District. In light of this occasion, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Glenn for his exceptional contribution to this community and profession.

A valued resident of San Mateo County of 33 years, Glenn's commitment to education—the field that will define America's future—has been invaluable. I would like to mention every organization, association and committee to which Glenn has lent his considerable skills and talents, but I am afraid that would double the size of today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Following his military service for which he received a decoration for combat duty during World War II, Glenn received his bachelor's and master's degrees in history at Occidental College, Los Angeles. Upon graduation, he began his outstanding career as an educator.

Glenn taught at a Los Angeles junior high school for 5 years and then served 2 years as associate director of admissions at Occidental College before his initial appointment as an assistant to the president at San Francisco State University in 1958. In his years with San Francisco State, he served with six different presidents and played an important role on campus during the turbulent times of the late 1960's. I consider myself lucky to have worked with Glenn on a number of issues during the time we both were at San Francisco State.

Since his appointment as Chancellor of San Mateo County Community College District, he has served on the Advisory Committee to the California Community Colleges, the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Advisory Committee on Establishment and Operation of Regional Adult and Vocational Educational Councils, the Educational Testing Service's National Advisory Council on the Educational Passport, and the California Association of Community Colleges' [CACC] Committee on Legislation. He also served on CACC's Task

Force on Adult and Continuing Education, scholarship committees for Hughes Airwest and Pacific Gas and Electric Co., the California Postsecondary Education Commissions' Technical Advisory Committee, the California Community Colleges Chief Executive Officers' Fees and Tuition Subcommittee, the Eureka Project Planning Committee for the California Student Aid Commission, the Administrators' Committee of the Congress of Elected Officials, the San Mateo County Arts Council's Planning Council for State/Local Partnership Program, the San Mateo County Cultural Arts Task Force, the San Mateo County Mental Health Associations Board of Directors, and the 1989 United Way Action San Mateo County Project Organizing Committee and the United Way Action San Mateo County Executive Committee.

Glenn currently serves as a board member of the San Mateo County Industry Education Council, is a member of the Business Development Commission of San Mateo as well as a member of the Rotary Club of San Mateo County, and the Association of California Community College Administrators.

An elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Burlingame, Glenn is a member of the Northern California Presbyterian Homes' Board of Directors. He also is the former director of Westminster Foundation, and of the founders of Ecumenical House near the university campus in San Francisco.

Mr. Speaker, as you can see, Glenn Smith is a rare individual whose contributions have made a difference. The extent of his dedication is an example to all of us. At a time when Americans are beginning to realize once more just how vitally important a strong educational system is to America's future, we can only hope more educators of Glenn Smith's caliber will come to the fore. It is with a sense of admiration and appreciation that I pay tribute to him today.

A SALUTE TO THE ROBERT E. LEE
HIGH SCHOOL MUSIC DEPARTMENT

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the recent honors awarded to the music students of Robert E. Lee High School in Springfield, VA. On Friday April 12, the students participated in a music competition held in Atlanta, GA. This annual event is sponsored by Fiesta-Val, an organization that brings together schools from different parts of the country to compete for top honors in chorus and band. The groups are evaluated based on a national standard of performance.

Throughout the years, Lee High School has been well-represented in these competitions, consistently walking away with top honors. Once again, under the guidance of their very able director, Mr. G. Lindsey Florence, the choral department won superior ratings this year. The Women's Ensemble, the Ladies Choir, and the Madrigal Singers each received a rating of superior from the panel of three

judges. The women's choruses received the overall Women's Chorus trophy for the highest points scored. The Madrigals received 289 points out of a possible 300. Just last year, the Madrigal singers were invited to sing at the White House during the Christmas holiday season.

The Lee Symphonic Band is also no stranger to the awards arena. Under the leadership of its director, Mr. John Crossin, the band marched into the winner's circle capturing a superior rating for its outstanding performance.

These bright and talented teenagers are a credit to their school, and their community. Their dedication and strong sense of school team spirit won them not only the trophies but the respect and admiration of their fellow students at the competition and at Lee. I know their family, friends, and the faculty at Lee High School are very proud of them. I, too, am proud of their accomplishments and wish each of them success in their future endeavors.

I also want to extend my congratulations to both Mr. Florence and Mr. Crossin, who have nurtured the individual talents of each of their students. The dedication of these teachers has provided the motivation to inspire students to be the best that they can be. These gentlemen are truly a credit to the teaching profession, and I applaud them for making a real difference.

The Lee High School students who performed in Atlanta are:

Steven Aigner; Martha Allarding; Nykia Avery; Ellen Baily; Tom Baisden; Allyson Bannon; Bill Barkovic; Dawn Barstow; Kara Bennis; May Bernardo; Kim Boots; Kristi Bray; Laury Brownsberger; Karyn Bundy; Stephanie Bundy; Joe Canuel; Courtney Carter; Kelly Chamblee; Sharon Chamblee; Byong Cho; Becky Chun; Susan Clingerman; Esther Colon; Kim Conner; Jenny Correll; Betsy Cover; Bobby Davis; Kerri Davenport; Jenny Dillon; Paula Donohoe; Kristin Dove; Vicki Dreier; Steve Dronsfeld; Joan Eberhard; Kim Farmer; Kacy Fletcher; Maggie Gaillot; Carrie Gilbert; Daniel Grobe; Amy Grow; Kristin Gustafson; Stacy Halgus; Brad Hamilton; Jen Hard; Marsha Harvilla; Alan Hayes; Meridith Heitz; Amy Henshen; Beth Hochberg; Erica Hoeller; Martha Hotop; Missy Hyman; Charo Jones; Lea Anne Kaigler; Teresa Kenealy; Kim Kersey; Sharon Kneeling; Aimee Ko; Amy Ko; Amy Leeds; Laura Linn; Greg Lowe; Janet Matthews; Curtis Mayew; Matt Martinson; Rachel Mays; Michelle McCurdy; Amy McGuire; Ryan McKay; Heather Meeuwissen; Holly Meeuwissen; Jason Morrison; Pam Nameth; Maria Nesteros; Debbie Nicewarner; Erik Orton; Grace Park; Sung won Park; Craig Phillips; Tara Pugh; Jojo Papipong; Tommy Reeves; Linda Regan; Sara Richards; Jennie Richmond; Jon Riekse; Mindy Roose; Scott Ross; Alice Rouse; Betty Ann Rouse; George Rouse; Kathleen Rouse; Julie Ruffo; Rob Rushworth; Darden Safley; Megan Safley; Keya Saifullah; Jenny Schmiel; Greg Shields; Kim Short; Amy Skinner; Candice Smith; Carrie Spitale; Tori Stoops; Kathleen Stotz; Sevi Suerdem; Paige Thompson; Blake Thompson; Dai Tran-Truong; Mike Vijandre; Jackie Vrazel; Veronica Vejar; Liam Wallace; Monica Waters; Jeff Weiss; Jon Wendel; Eddie Whiteman; Traci Williams; Jason Wills;

Carey Woodke; Lanida Wright; Sarah Yoon; Isa Zamora.

SALUTE TO COPE-O'BRIEN CENTER

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the youth center in my district that celebrates its 20th anniversary.

The COPE-O'Brien Youth Center has been operating in Washtenaw County since its establishment in 1971. The primary mission of the center is to provide alternative educational and individualized therapeutic services for behaviorally troubled and needy adolescents, aged 13 to 20, who reside in Washtenaw County.

The problems the young people face are serious and frequently rooted in unstable or poor family and school environments. Their lack of self-esteem is usually evident and their academic, social, and vocational skills are often poorly developed. COPE-O'Brien, with its emphasis on individualized attention, through counseling, occupational, and life-skill training and work experience, is able to give these youths an alternative to a path that might otherwise lead to delinquency, high school failure, or incarceration.

More than 200 youths are served annually by COPE-O'Brien's two centers, and in the 20 years of operation, over 3,500 youths have benefited from the services offered by a caring and resource rich staff.

While one can always hope for a world where the problems of youth do not require this level of attention, it is important to recognize the needs that do exist in our communities and effectively utilize strategies which encourage these young people in positive and productive ways.

I am pleased to salute the COPE-O'Brien Youth Center on their 20th anniversary and hope that the model partnership created by the public and private sector will continue to help the troubled youth in our communities.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting COPE-O'Brien for their outstanding work.

APRIL 24 IS PROFESSIONAL
SECRETARIES DAY

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, today, April 24, is Professional Secretaries Day, honoring secretaries for their outstanding contributions to the operation of business and government in America. I would like to take a moment to offer my own words of appreciation for these hard-working individuals whose diligence in administration and attention to detail result in the smooth, efficient, and effective operation of offices around the country.

Secretaries have earned distinction for their dedication to meeting the highest in profes-

sional standards in the performance of their duties. Often, they work right along side the presidents of major corporations and serve as a liaison between management, clients, and the public. Many become proficient in a specialized field, such as law, accounting, or government. I personally rely heavily on my secretarial staff for their loyalty, skills, and efficiency in managing my office and meeting the needs of my constituents.

Today, more than ever before, the secretarial profession offers exciting career challenges and opportunities for advancement. The Professional Secretaries International Association (PSIA) had done an outstanding job in its campaign to seek recognition for secretaries as well as promoting the many job opportunities available to qualified candidates.

I am proud to join in today's tribute and congratulate the PSIA and its members. They are a credit to their profession.

A TRIBUTE TO PHILIP SLOMOVITZ

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, Philip Slomovitz recently retired at the age of 94 from his post as writer and editor. His weekly opinion column had been a fixture in the local Jewish community for an unbelievable and historic duration—70 years.

Except for the very few most famous writers, whose works are found in the shelves of virtually every home where books are kept, most writers face the frustration of uncertainty over how much and in what instances their labors have touched the lives of others. In this respect, Phil Slomovitz can be confident.

Thousands—from very different walks of life—were influenced by the words of this ardent and gifted wordsmith, and each in a different way. For me, as a youngster growing up in Detroit, it was glimpsing his dark words of alarm as Nazism began to spread and as most of the world was silent. Still earlier our home was affected by his battles against anti-Semitism within the United States and Michigan itself. Unlike some others who pulled their punches, Phil Slomovitz rose up and spoke out against anti-Semites on our own doorstep.

Phil Slomovitz had a deep pride in who he was, and he spread it to others. He was an influential figure in the entire greater Detroit community. He has stood for freedom for everyone. He has been for charity for all, in the best sense of that word.

For so many, many of us who were raised and grew up in Detroit, Phil Slomovitz represents an invaluable link with our past. In my case, there is the special fact that Phil Slomovitz and his beloved wife, Anna, were present at the wedding of my parents of blessed memory, Saul and Bess Levin. Phil Slomovitz has been an important presence in the life of our and so many other families over many decades. His is a legacy that still brightly illuminates our area, and will continue to do so for years and decades to come.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO ROCCO J. MARANO ON HIS RETIREMENT AS CHAIRMAN OF BELLCORE

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, Rocco J. Marano, a resident of Chatham, NJ will retire as chairman of the board of Bellcore, one of our Nation's premier research and engineering firms, on May 1. Mr. Marano was president of Bellcore since its inception on January 1, 1984 and became chairman on March 1, 1991.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the House join me in paying our highest tribute to Rock Marano, one of our country's outstanding industry leaders and great citizens—a respected businessman, a devoted advocate of national education policy, a dedicated civic leader and very great friend of mine and our State of New Jersey.

A graduate of Fordham University's business and law schools, Mr. Marano began his Bell system career with New York Telephone Co. in 1953 in the accounting department. He rose to assistant comptroller before joining New Jersey Bell in 1968 as vice president and comptroller. Between 1971 and 1980, Mr. Marano held a succession of increasingly responsible positions with New Jersey Bell, New York Telephone Co. and AT&T. These included vice president of personnel, New Jersey Bell; vice president and comptroller, New York Telephone; operating vice president, New Jersey Bell; operating vice president, New York Telephone; and vice president of staff, AT&T. In 1982, he was chosen to organize Bellcore for the newly formed regional companies: Ameritech, Bell Atlantic, BellSouth, NYNEX, Pacific Telesis Group, Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., and US WEST.

Mr. Marano was the chief architect of the original Central Services Organization while serving with AT&T in 1982. The intent of the CSO was to provide centralized technological resources for the separate Bell operating companies which were later divested from AT&T. By 1984, the year of the divestiture, he was named president of the new CSO, which later was named Bell Communications Research, or Bellcore.

Mr. Speaker, there were some skeptics who said Bellcore would never work. How could seven competing Fortune 500 companies pull together in a common effort without getting in each other's way? Well, Rock Marano made Bellcore a national resource and a leader among the world's research firms. In Bellcore, he created a textbook model for organizational efficiency and cost effectiveness, developing an essential partner in preserving the integrity of our Nation's communications networks.

Mr. Speaker, I have visited Bellcore on several occasions. Much of the work that is taking us into the 21st century is being done at Bellcore and we owe a debt of gratitude to Rock Marano for his direction of those efforts.

Mr. Marano has committed much of his time to education and youth. He was president of the tri-county scholarship fund, which enables inner city boys and girls to go to college, an unreal dream come true for most of them. He

is a member of the Seton 150 Commission, a former trustee of Fordham University, and a former member of the board of trustees of St. Peter's College. He was president of the northeast region of the Boy Scouts of America, Metro New York Area, and received the Distinguished Citizen Award of the Essex Council of the Boy Scouts in 1989.

Mr. Speaker, a very busy and involved person like Rock Marano still finds time to devote to the people of my State of New Jersey. He is a member of the New Jersey Commission on Science and Technology, chairman of Leadership New Jersey, a trustee of the Overlook Hospital Foundation, New Jersey industrial chairman and 1991 New Jersey geographic chairman of the U.S. Savings Bond Committee, and chairman of the Council on New Jersey Affairs.

Mr. Marano served as a member of the National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee, and later was appointed its chairman by President Reagan. Governor Kean called on Rock to serve as cochairman of the Governor's Management Improvement Program and just recently he was named a member of the Governor's Economic Conference by Governor Florio.

Just last year, Mr. Speaker, this remarkable man gained one of this Nation's highest business awards, the Henry Laurence Gantt Medal, bestowed annually by the American Management Association and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The award is given to an executive or official who has distinguished himself with an outstanding record of management achievement and of community service.

Mr. Speaker, the list of honors, awards, and citations to Rock Marano would cover several pages of our records of these proceedings. Suffice to say that few citizens of New Jersey are held in higher regard, or with more affection, than Rock Marano. To Rock, his lovely wife Mary, and their four wonderful children—Peter, Susan, Thomas, and John, go my best wishes for a long, healthy, and enjoyable retirement.

NATION'S FIRST HOME ECONOMICS CERTIFICATION GOES TO BANKS COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

HON. ED JENKINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report that the Nation's first Industry-Program Certification of Secondary Consumer Home Economics Programs was awarded to the home economics program of Banks County High School in the Ninth District of Georgia.

Mrs. Nan Shubert, Banks County home economics instructor, was selected for the first program certification to field test all the criteria which will serve as a model for all future certifications. With a \$5,000 grant from the Georgia Department of Education matched by the Banks County Commissioners, the school's home economics lab was renovated for the project.

Sponsored by the Georgia Home Economics Association, the project set standards written jointly by business and vocational educators. Goals for the program took into account lifestyle changes and how the students could prepare for balancing home, work, and family roles to meet their own expectations, as well as those of employers.

The goals of the program certification completed at Banks County High School were:

Improvement of Home Economics instruction for males and females;

Improvement of the quality of life for individuals and families;

Recognition of quality secondary home economics programs;

Public recognition of the many roles of home economics in the lives of families and individuals.

Home economics programs which meet these goals ensure that the school system is meeting the needs of business and industry, providing easier transitions for students from school to work and improving job placement and retention. The recognition which comes from meeting the standards of this certification will assure communities that the school system is offering a curriculum to enhance the lives of its graduates as individuals and as members of families.

This certification exceeds the standards of accreditation of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and Georgia's Secondary Vocational Education Evaluation.

It is indeed a privilege for me as the Representative of the Ninth District of Georgia to congratulate Mrs. Shubert, her students, and the Banks County School System for this outstanding honor and to present to you the first Industry-Program Certification of Secondary Consumer Home Economics programs in Georgia and the Nation.

INTRODUCING A JOINT RESOLUTION DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 20, 1991 AS NATIONAL POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, today along with my colleagues Mr. MICHEL, Mr. SOLARZ, and Mr. GILMAN, all of whom have been long time supporters of the POW/MIA cause, I have introduced a joint resolution to designate September 20, 1991, as National POW/MIA Recognition Day and to authorize the display of the National League of Families POW/MIA Flag at important Federal Government facilities on this special day.

Today, over 2,200 American servicemen remain unaccounted for in Southeast Asia. While there is much talk about how the Persian Gulf war has lifted the shadow of the Vietnam war, sadly, the final chapter of our involvement in Indochina—namely the fate of our POW/MIAs—remains unfinished, but certainly not forgotten.

We continue our serious and ongoing efforts to achieve the fullest possible accounting of these missing American servicemen as soon

as possible. The current mission of retired Gen. John Vessey, President Bush's special POW/MIA emissary, to Vietnam and the agreement reached to open up a POW/MIA office in Hanoi signify that progress, despite being slow, is being made.

As we have for the past few years now, designating the third Friday in September as National POW/MIA Recognition Day serves to remind the American public that the POW/MIA issue remains a highest national priority. It also provides an excellent opportunity around which to coordinate special recognition and educational activities.

This joint resolution I am introducing also authorizes the display of the POW/MIA flag at all national cemeteries, the National Vietnam Veterans Memorial, and certain key Federal Government buildings like the White House, the State Department, the Pentagon, the Veterans Affairs Department Headquarters, and the primary offices of the Selective Service Commission. The POW/MIA flag is already on permanent display in the U.S. Capitol—right in the rotunda—in accordance with previous legislation I am proud to have cosponsored and helped enact.

As chairman of the bipartisan House POW/MIA task force, I very much welcome my colleagues' cosponsorship of this joint resolution and look forward to its expeditious enactment.

GO CAMPING AMERICA

HON. TIMOTHY J. ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of the contribution that camping makes to our American lifestyle, I have become a cosponsor of House Joint Resolution 90, which would designate May 1991 as Go Camping America Month.

Camping is a wholesome outdoor activity that brings families together and enhances appreciation of our Nation's great outdoors. Each year, more than 60 million Americans, including thousands of Hoosiers, head off to mountains, lakes, and parks to camp.

My home State of Indiana is the 10th most popular camping State in the country. Campers in the Hoosier State may stay in the shady forest of Lincoln State Park, the site of Lincoln's boyhood home, or Mounds State Park, the world's largest earthwork constructed by the Adena-Hopewell people, or at Bass Lake State Beach in Knox, where fishing and camping at this natural lake are unparalleled.

But wherever campers choose to go—from the beaches of the Indiana Dunes in the northwest corner of the State to the beautiful rolling hills of Versailles State Park in southeastern Indiana—they are sure to experience Hoosier hospitality.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor House Joint Resolution 90. By promoting camping, this body would be encouraging good health, an appreciation for the environment, and lots of fun. Go camping America.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER BEATRICE EUGENIA WHITE

HON. JAMES P. MORAN, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, each of our lives has been graced by a few very special people. People who by the strength of their spirit and the power of their ideas are able to effect profound change in the minds and the souls of those they care about. When such very special people choose to devote their lives to caring about others they deserve some public recognition. Generally, they don't get it till they're eulogized, but then generally, they don't live to be 85 either.

Today I would like to pay tribute to a beautiful young lady who was born in 1906. Sister Beatrice Eugenia White has been a Sister of St. Joseph for 65 years and during that time has profoundly and positively influenced the lives of more than 1,000 men and women in the Boston area.

I was one of those lucky freshmen boys that she believed in, more than perhaps any teacher before or since. Had she not invested her time and energy in my intellectual development, I would probably not have achieved the opportunity to share these remembrances today on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Sister Denesita went religiously to Mass and school at St. Paul's Parish in Cambridge, MA. She then attended St. Joseph Academy in Brighton before graduating from Boston College. She took her vows of obedience, chastity and poverty at the age of 21 and immediately began teaching at St. Francis De Sales in Roxbury, Our Lady of Lourdes in Jamaica Plain and St. Catherine's of Norwood. When World War II ended, she had already been teaching elementary school for 21 years. She was then asked to teach Latin and English both at Cathedral High in Boston and at Regis College.

When Cardinal Cushing established Marian High School in Framingham, MA, she taught its first class in 1956. Three years later she taught me. And now 30 years later she has finally accepted retirement from her profession.

God must sow a few special seeds of the spiritual tree of life when He knows we have need of the depth of their roots, the stability of their trunk, the cover of their branches and the fruit of their labor.

Mother Theresa is one such spiritual tree of life—Sister Denesita—another.

She has not been content to only teach students in need of an education—she also provided food and clothing to homeless families in need of shelter at the Pine Street Inn in Boston and collected clothing for women in need of warmth at Rosie's Place in Boston. She has given thanksgiving baskets to families in need in the Framingham area; clothing, toys and food baskets to women and children in need of the joy of Christmas time. She has served the Hispanic Center and adopted Middlesex Manor Rest Home and brought over her students to the elderly in need of companionship. She has collected donations for many years for the foreign missions.

Above all, Mr. Speaker, Sister Denesita, has never forgotten the family of any of her students in their times of trial and sorrow.

Many of these families received help in paying their tuition, help in tutoring their courses and support in coping with their problems. More than a quarter century ago, Sister Denesita formed the Junior Legion of Mary among her students and has been its spiritual leader ever since. She set up what served as an employment agency for businesses seeking to employ students. I could obviously go on and on, because the list of all the good work that a truly dedicated Servant of God and man can accomplish in a full lifetime can never be exhaustive.

The bottom line of this very special life is that Sister Denesita has exemplified the life of a religious woman who has offered up a lifetime of service to her Lord. She has never asked or expected anything in return. Sister Denesita, thank you.

various crop mutations. Over 70,000 people can be expected to die from cancers caused by the Chernobyl accident.

The Soviet Government must not ignore the continuing tragedy of Chernobyl. When it first occurred, the Soviet Government waited nearly 72 hours to officially announce to its citizens, let alone to the world, its terrible implications. And despite glasnost, the Soviets have yet to fully disclose the extent of human and environmental damage from this catastrophe.

This abysmal record does not bode well for the future victims of Chernobyl. I urge the Soviet Union to fully commit to assisting these victims, and to fully disclose to the world the extent of the damage caused by Chernobyl.

I also urge Americans to keep the memory of Chernobyl alive, so we can continue to support those victims of this terrible tragedy, and so that we can remind the Soviet Government that we care about what happens to their citizens.

120 years to record the first millionth deed and 21½ years for the second million and only 11½ years for the third million. When asked when he expects the fourth million to be recorded, Frank replied, "during my next term." Frank has been the Recorder of Deeds since the fall of 1959.

Over Frank's years of dedicated service, he has improved the efficiency of his office to new heights. One can often go into the recorder's office and observe Frank working side-by-side with his faithful employees who include: Margie Tylkowski, Geri Marocco, Jennifer Weber, Mitchell Stanton, Dawn Meek, Marie Goebel, Shelley Worth, Peggy Williams, Bob DeRue, Marsha DeRue, Linnea Trout, Sara Corcoran, Lillian Golonka, Kandace Wyatt, Jeanine Lincicome, Karen Celesnik, Marie Bauer, Alberta Meyer, Marilyn Schroeder, Ann Greenhill, Karen Schriener, Sharon Woosley, Debra Hadding, and Kathy Skuble.

Frank Nustra is the dean of Lake County elected officials, and given the performance of his office it's easy to see why! Lake County is indeed fortunate to have wonderful public servants such as Frank Nustra and his dedicated staff.

REPEAL SOCIAL SECURITY TAX INCREASE

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to cut the payroll tax for Social Security this year. This reduction would be retroactive to January 1, 1991. My bill would reduce the tax rate to 7.51 percent in 1991 for both employees and employers while permitting the wage base to rise to \$54,600. In 1992, and calendar years thereafter, the rate would fall to 7.35 percent while the wage base rises to \$57,600 in 1992 and to approximately \$60,900 in 1993. This bill applies the same tax cut of tier I railroad retirement.

This act would save workers and employers in Montana a combined total of \$12.5 million in 1991. This is vital to the workers and employers in my State.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT, APRIL 24, 1991

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, this Friday, April 26, marks a grim day in history that the world should not soon forget. On that date 5 years ago, the No. 4 reactor at Chernobyl, Ukraine, exploded, causing the largest nuclear reactor accident in history.

While the memory of this tragedy has faded with time in America's mind, the people of the Ukraine are cruelly reminded each morning they wake of its dire consequences.

For instance: Up to 8 percent of the children from the affected regions are suffering from severe health problems. Since the disaster, there are continuing reports of strange ecological occurrences, such as calves born without heads, horses born with eight legs, and

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE OF CHIROPRACTIC

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, one of the United States greatest assets is its health care system. At the same time, health care is a great challenge and source of concern.

Many solutions have been proposed to solve this critical problem. One of these solutions is an intense approach to wellness and prevention. In other words, health care based on the whole person and with the whole person as a participant.

Chiropractic therapies play a big role in this integrative approach to our Nation's health care. The chiropractic community is committed to serving a primary role in the future care of all people, providing quality, comprehensive, cost-effective health care.

The weekend of May 2 to 4, 1991, marks the 50th anniversary of Northwestern College of Chiropractic in Bloomington, MN. Across the Nation, chiropractic institutions like this one are dedicating themselves to improving our Nation's health care by achieving the highest standards of education.

Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Northwestern College of Chiropractic on 50 years of leadership in the advancement of the chiropractic profession.

CONGRATULATIONS TO FRANK NUSTRA, LAKE COUNTY RECORDER OF DEEDS

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Lake County Recorder of Deeds Frank Nustra, whose office recorded its 3 millionth deed on March 20, at 2:15 p.m. It took

TRIBUTE TO BRIG. GEN. ALFRED J. MALLETT

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, April 29, 1991, Brig. Gen. Alfred J. Mallette, commanding general of the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command [CECOM] at Fort Monmouth, NJ, will be promoted to the rank of major general. It gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to this fine patriot and distinguished representative of our Armed Forces.

A native of De Pere, WI, General Mallette graduated from St. Norbert College and received his master of science degree from Ohio State University. He was commissioned to the U.S. Army Signal Corps in 1960 after completion of the Reserve Officers Training Corps curriculum. General Mallette and his wife, Nancy, have three children.

General Mallette has held a variety of important command and staff positions, culminating in his current assignment at Fort Monmouth. Immediately prior to this assignment, General Mallette was commander, 5th Signal Command/Deputy Chief of Staff, information management, U.S. Army Command in Europe [USAREUR]. Other key assignments held recently include: deputy director, plans, programs and systems directorate, Office of the Secretary of the Army, Washington, DC; deputy commanding general and director of training development, U.S. Army Signal School, Fort Gordon; commander, 93rd Signal Brigade, VII Corps, USAREUR; and commander, 8th Signal Battalion, 8th Infantry Division, USAREUR. The general has also held important assignments in the Netherlands, Vietnam, the Dominican Republic and at various domestic installations.

Awards and decorations which General Mallette has received include the Legion of

Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal and the Army Commendation Medal—all with Oak Leaf Clusters. He is also authorized to wear the Senior Parachutist Badge.

Mr. Speaker, since his arrival at Fort Monmouth, General Mallette has proven to be an extremely effective and dedicated leader of this vitally important installation. The fine performance of American technological materiel in Operation Desert Storm owes a great deal to the state-of-the-art work done at Fort Monmouth. In addition to developing and designing a variety of high-tech communications and electronics devices, fort personnel were also responsible for implementing immediate modifications as dictated by battlefield conditions. It was during this severe test, with the lives of American troops on the line, that Fort Monmouth proved its indispensable value to our national security. While I salute every single man and woman connected with the fort, it is obvious that the great leadership and experience of General Mallette was a decisive factor in this success.

HOBIE CAWOOD, A TIRELESS ADVOCATE FOR INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the distinguished career of Hobart Cawood. For the past two decades Hobie Cawood has been the superintendent at Independence National Historical Park. He served that post with distinction and a dedication to the park's preservation that was unyielding.

Under Hobie's leadership the park was the site for countless festivals, tours, and celebrations. During his tenure the park observed the bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Hobie organized each of these events with a vigor and enthusiasm stemming from his conviction of their educational and historic value.

Hobie was a tireless advocate on behalf of the park. He resisted attempts to commercialize the site and encouraged community participation in the future development plans of the park. He knew that the more people that visited and enjoyed the park the more dedicated the public would be to its continued existence.

Because Independence National Historical Park is located in my district I had the privilege to work with Hobie on numerous occasions. He and I worked together to try and bring more funding to the park in times of fiscal constraint.

Hobie's reputation and the respect he had in the Park Service and the Interior Department made it easier for me to go to bat for him and the park when it came to budget time. Last year, Hobie was tireless in his pursuit for funds to fix the leaky roof on Independence Hall. He and I were successful in securing funds for the roof and to help rehabilitate the third section of Independence Mall. But Hobie didn't give up there. Once that fight was won

he moved on to guarantee enough funds for the next fiscal year to keep the park fully operational. He leaves the park this year with enough money in the budget to maintain his high standards.

Hobie is moving on to be the president of Old Salem in North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to warn my colleague Stephen Neal that he has a real powerhouse on his way to his district. He better be prepared for Hobie—because Hobie will certainly be prepared to be a constant and devoted advocate for Old Salem. I know Hobie will do as wonderful job at Old Salem as he did at Independence. The people of Philadelphia are tremendously grateful for all he has done for our city. I wish the best of luck.

PAMELA LEE AND ALEXANDER CHANG

HON. DAN SCHAEFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. SCHAEFFER. Mr. Speaker, the Republic of China has been a valued American friend since its founding eight decades ago. Despite differences in culture, language, and geography, our two countries share the important ideals of freedom and prosperity for our citizens.

Since 1949, the Republic of China on Taiwan has been a beacon of freedom and prosperity for the hundreds of millions of people oppressed by communism on the Chinese mainland. Due to the Republic of China's free-market economic and trade policies, Taiwan's economy has rapidly become one of the most productive in the world.

This productivity and economic achievement is personified in Pamela Lee and Alexander Chang, young leaders from the Republic of China. Miss Lee and Mr. Chang recently visited Colorado, where they had a fruitful exchange of ideas with business, civic, and elected leaders in the areas of culture, business, and trade. Their articulate and concise presentations reflected very positively on their country, and helped cement the strong ties of friendship between our two peoples. Their visit has paved the way for further such exchanges between Colorado and Taiwan.

Mr. Speaker, I salute these two fine people, and congratulate them on their successful visit to Colorado. With citizens as talented and capable as Pamela Lee and Alexander Chang, the Republic of China has a bright future.

CARMEL SIRIANNI OF MONTROSE, PA., DIES

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, it is with very great sorrow that I inform my colleagues of the death last Monday of Carmel Sirianni from Montrose, PA.

Carmel Sirianni, who served in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives for seven

terms, was one of the finest legislators that I have ever known. It was my very great pleasure to work closely with Carmel on many cases and projects of interest to our community.

Carmel was widely hailed as a tireless public servant. She was tenacious in her advocacy for the people of Susquehanna County and worked hard, even after her retirement, on behalf of her neighbors.

Many was the time when Carmel would call me on behalf of an individual who had exhausted the options at a State level, but Carmel was never satisfied with just bucking anything down to Washington. Carmel wanted to be assured that every stone would be turned to correct an injustice. To her credit, Carmel turned over a great many stones in her lifetime.

A Bloomsburg State College graduate, Carmel received a master's degree in education from Bucknell University. She then distinguished herself as an exceptional educator during a 23-year career working as a teacher, assistant principal, and guidance counselor at Hop Bottom and Mountain View schools.

Prior to her election to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in 1974, Carmel worked as an administrative assistant to Pennsylvania House Speaker Kenneth B. Lee. In 1988, Carmel was succeeded by Speaker Lee's son, Representative Ken Lee.

Those of us who were privileged to know Carmel Sirianni personally will miss her friendship. The people of northeastern Pennsylvania have truly lost an able and caring advocate. She will be sorely missed.

Our prayers and deepest sympathies go out to the Sirianni family.

CHILD RESTRAINTS ON AIRCRAFT A NECESSITY

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing, along with 25 of our colleagues, legislation to require the Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] to implement regulations to protect infants and toddlers on airline flights.

When current safety standards for seat belts were imposed on airline passengers, infants and toddlers under age 2 were overlooked. At that time, it was not customary for small children to fly. However, hundreds of thousands of small children now fly annually. They deserve the same protection given to adults.

This legislation was introduced last year, and was the subject of hearings before the House Public Works and Transportation Subcommittee on Aviation. Furthermore, the bill was passed by the Senate.

The measure is very simple. It merely directs the FAA to come up with regulations requiring an acceptable form of restraint for infants and children who are too small to be adequately protected by adult seat belts. The FAA can, through testing, determine the best form of restraint to require. Currently, however, all child restraint on the market since

1987 approved for use in automobiles also are already approved for use in aircraft.

Furthermore, since the majority of U.S. airlines already permit the free use of vacant seats for children under age 2, many children could continue to fly for free. The Air Transport Association estimates over 95 percent of all flights currently fly less than full, so vacant seats would be available on many flights.

This measure has been endorsed by the Association of Flight Attendants, the Aviation Consumer Action Project, and the Air Transport Association. I hope my colleagues will join me in cosponsoring this important safety measure.

A NEW CONTRIBUTION BY JAPAN TO THE ALLIED EFFORT IN THE PERSIAN GULF

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that the Government of Japan has decided to send vessels of the Maritime Self-Defense Forces to the Persian Gulf, in order to search for and clear mines strewn by the Iraqi military. This is an unprecedented event, the first deployment of Japanese military personnel outside of the home islands since the end of the Second World War. It marks a new stage in Japan's effort to undertake some of the burdens of collective defense, and so should be welcomed by the international community. Japan's action is all the more appreciated because it was taken in the absence of external pressure.

It is no secret that both the Japanese public and Japan's Asian neighbors are wary that the history of Japanese military expansionism may repeat itself. Yet the 1990's are not the 1930's. Japan's own democratic government and its alliance with America will ensure that its limited use of the self-defense forces will be done responsibly and in the cause of peace.

Even those who might be anxious about this action should be able to distinguish between a noncombat deployment such as this and the offensive projection of military power. So long as Japan acts in concert with the United States and its allies in support of the common defense, no country need fear a threat to its security. Nor is it justified for any neighboring government to use Japan's deployment to fan the flames of nationalism for internal political purposes. The use of military forces in this way does not in any way constitute militarism.

To be sure, the Japanese public may well be anxious about the dispatch of mine-sweepers to the Persian Gulf. Yet I hope that the successful accomplishment of this mission will give my Japanese friends confidence that such deployments, decided by a democratic government, will be conducted responsibly. I also hope that the Japanese will conclude that, because these actions are taken in defense of world peace, they are consistent with Japan's constitution. Perhaps, 60 years after the Mukden incident, 50 years after Pearl Harbor, and 46 years after the end of World War

II, the people of Japan may remove a psychological obstacle to a full and effective role in world affairs.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CIRCLE OF POISON PREVENTION ACT

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with Congressmen LEON PANETTA and DAN GLICKMAN and our other distinguished colleagues in introducing the Circle of Poison Prevention Act.

Enactment of this legislation is long overdue. In May of 1989 I held a hearing in my Environment, Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on the uncontrolled export of unregistered pesticides. According to GAO testimony at the hearing, because of loopholes in the law, foreign governments seldom notified of shipments of unregistered pesticides from the United States, the only protection they were offered under our pesticide laws.

The global pesticides market has doubled in the last 10 years and U.S. exports accounted for one-quarter of the world's supply. But sadly, many importing countries simply don't have the resources or expertise to regulate the chemicals they are shipped.

According to the United Nations survey of 115 countries which I released at my 1989 hearing, many nations, especially in the Third World, lacked the ability to assure safe pesticide practices. Their inadequate programs may be a threat to the health of farmworkers and the environment in those foreign countries. Unfortunately, they may also be a threat to American consumers when foods containing residues of banned products are imported back into the United States. Even worse, GAO and congressional investigations show that high rates of violations of our current pesticide laws commonly occur.

Even with a flawed inspection system, the Food and Drug Administration reports that 5 percent of imported products contain residues of pesticides not registered for that use in the United States. For some commodities that FDA has found significantly higher levels. For instance, the FDA has found 14 percent of cabbage imports had violations.

But our current export system affects more than just the safety and quality of foreign agriculture. American farmers have a right to be angry when they see foreign producers competing against them using chemicals that they can't use here. And American consumers have a right to be angry that almost no foreign agricultural products get tested at our borders. In fact, many residues are almost untestable unless inspectors know in advance to watch for them at the point of entry into the United States. Without accurate and complete EPA pesticide export information, shared with other Federal agencies and foreign governments, border inspections may be almost meaningless.

While EPA has attempted to correct some of these problems since my subcommittee's

hearing, the agency's changes don't go far enough. Only one solution will work—a prohibition on the export of unregistered and banned pesticides, except for limited exemptions for research and medical purposes. But this step requires new legislation—the legislation we are introducing today.

However, putting controls on banned or unregistered products is not enough. For that reason, our bill includes new requirements on the export of "restricted use" pesticides, the most hazardous types of products which are legally used here in the United States. We give foreign governments the opportunity to object in advance to shipments of these products based on prior informed consent. This contrasts with EPA's policy, which gives no special protections against restricted use pesticides and limits notice provisions solely to foreign purchasers.

We also tighten up requirements on the information supplied to EPA by exporters so that the Agency can adequately police compliance with the law. Under our bill, export labels which specify directions for safe and legal use must also be written in the language of the importing country and contain all the language which would be contained on U.S. labels.

In addition, the bill reduces the kinds of data which can be withheld from the public as confidential business information and sets up a strict notification scheme to let foreign governments know of important EPA pesticide regulatory decisions.

Finally, not only is the bill important for protecting our own farmers and consumers and those in foreign countries, it is also essential for protecting the good name of the United States. We should not be sending abroad those products which we have determined are detrimental to the health of our own citizens or to the environment.

CONGRATULATIONS TO BEVERLY MILTON HARGROVE

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Dr. B. Milton Hargrove.

Beverly Milton Hargrove, minister of Galilee United Methodist Church, Englewood, NJ, has been noted throughout his ministry for his genuine interest and the well-being of his parishioners, as well as his participation in innovative community-based programs, especially those that benefit our youth. His most recent contribution can be seen through his leading Galilee in the support of the newly dedicated African-American Resource Studies Center at Teaneck High School. This much needed facility is the first of its kind in this area and will benefit not only the youth but the community as a whole.

A long time champion of community improvement, Dr. Hargrove has supported and helped in the development of programs such

as the Head Start Program. He has served as president of the Association of Religious Organizations in Plainfield, NJ, and has worked closely with FISH, which makes provisions for food and clothing for needy families.

Dr. Hargrove is a charter member in the Opportunities Industrialization Center of Charleston, WV, and is a member of the Juvenile Conference Committee of Montclair, NJ. He serves as president of the Black Clergy Council of Englewood and vicinity and is associated with organizations such as the YMCA, NAACP, CORE, YOUNG, Urban League, Alcoholics Anonymous, and the Bergen County Council of Churches. Dr. Hargrove has been active in the Nu Beta Beta chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, John A. Holmes Lodge No. 89 Free and Accepted Masons, Prince Hall affiliation, and the Rotary Club.

On both the general and annual conference levels, Dr. Hargrove served as district superintendent for the northern district of the Northern New Jersey Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church from 1972 to 1978. He has pastored in various churches throughout Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and New Jersey.

Dr. Hargrove is married to the former Blanche S. Day of Baltimore and is the father of six; Gayle, Ruth, Vera, Beverly III, William and John.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to this exceptional man and extend my best wishes to him.

INVESTIGATION OF POSSIBLE DEAL MADE FOR TIME OF RELEASE OF 52 AMERICAN HOSTAGES

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, could it be, that in 1980, then Presidential candidate Ronald Reagan and Ayatollah Khomeini of Iran cut a deal to prevent the release of 52 Americans held captive by Iranian revolutionaries? Did Ronald Reagan engineer one of the most crooked events in American political history to guarantee his victory in the 1980 Presidential election? Was the teflon President guilty of making yet another deal with the Mullahs? Rumors have been circulating about this contention for the past decade. Now, editorials in our Nation's leading newspapers and ranking political figures from the Carter administration are suggesting these rumors to be valid. I say it is time for the truth to be known.

As a result, I am introducing legislation urging Congress to initiate an investigation into the possibility that a deal was struck between Ronald Reagan and Ayatollah Khomeini. Such a deal would have delayed the release of Americans hostages in Iran in order to embarrass then President Jimmy Carter, and, therefore, favorably influence Reagan's chances of winning the 1980 Presidential election. I say that if such a deal actually occurred, then it shall go down as one of the most underhanded and devious political events in our Nation's history.

Such a devious manipulation of the American political process can not go uninvestigated. The history of the Reagan era must be written correctly, and if Reagan used such a despicable tactic to get into the White House then it must be brought forward so that future generations of Americans will know the true nature of America's 40th President. Moreover, this investigation will go a long way in exercising the stigma of non-action that surrounds the Carter Presidency due to Carter's supposed inability to get the hostages released. Also, if any legal wrong doings should in fact be discovered, then those who are guilty must be forced to pay.

In order to bring about such hearings, my bill calls for "a sense of the House of Representatives that the appropriate committee or committees should immediately begin an investigation of the possible deal between the Committee to Elect then Presidential candidate Ronald Reagan and the Government of Iran to hold up the release of hostages until after the 1980 Presidential election." The appropriate committees will then engage in hearings and calling forward of witnesses that they deem appropriate in order to secure the facts surrounding the possibility of a deal between Ronald Reagan and Ayatollah Khomeini. I strongly urge all Members who are concerned with obtaining the truth concerning these events to support this legislation.

URBAN LEAGUE OF BALTIMORE RECOGNIZES MARTIN RESNICK

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 24, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, the Urban League of Baltimore recently recognized a very special man and close friend of mine, Mr. Marty Resnick.

Having known Marty for many years, I have developed a great respect and admiration for him as a close friend and as a man who exemplifies the American dream. With just a small savings account, some money borrowed from friends, and a loan from the Small Business Administration, Marty Resnick developed the Nation's largest catering chain of its type.

In addition to his catering business, he is also a partner of ARA Food Services' concession at Memorial Stadium. An accomplished businessman, Marty served on the board of the Small Business Administration and was honored in 1972 as their first place "Man of the Year" for the Northeast region and second place nationally.

However, Marty is also well known for his dedication and commitment to many civic organizations. He served on the board of directors for the Woodholme Country Club, he is a secretary of the University of Maryland Foundation, serves as president of the Presidents' Club of Baltimore, and is a member of Temple Oheb Shalom. He is a member of the board of regents of Morgan State University and a member of the corporate committee for the Decade of Decision Phase II of Loyola College.

The list continues, as he is a member and past president of the board of directors for the Signal 13 Foundation, Baltimore City Police Department. He is on the board of directors for the Baltimore County Chamber of Commerce and a past cochairman of fundraisers for St. Frances Academy and the United Negro College Fund. He serves as public relations chairman for the East Baltimore Citizens Committee, and lastly, there is the Yeshiva in Jerusalem that bears the name "the Cohen-Resnick Women's Hebrew Institute."

Marty's list of activities and involvement in the community and charities is truly too numerous to provide a complete list. In fact, thanks to his many commitments to the city of Baltimore, former Mayor William Donald Schaefer proclaimed June 24, 1981, as "Martin Resnick's Day in Baltimore."

I find it particularly intriguing that those who have enjoyed terrific success, as in the case of Marty Resnick, and have developed their success from relatively humble beginnings, always seem to maintain that close contact with the people and communities in which their success flourished. Marty Resnick has never forgotten the community nor its people. Thanks to his civic-minded work, he has not only made Baltimore and the State of Maryland a better place in which to live, he has made this a better Nation as well.

It is all too easy to judge one by his monetary or material wealth. However, those who are truly blessed are those who possess a wealth of character and spirit. Martin Resnick has an abundant wealth of character and warmth that is clearly evident in all he has done. It is with great respect and admiration that I commend Martin Resnick on his recognition by the Urban League of Baltimore.

I was fortunate enough to have obtained a copy of Marty's speech to the Urban League and would like to submit it into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I feel his speech gives a greater insight to Martin Resnick. His speech is as follows:

URBAN LEAGUE SPEECH

Thank you to Urban League, It's Board, It's Chairman, Ken Miller, Odessa Dorkins, Roger Lyons—President.

For the privilege of being a part of this evening and this very exceptional award.

It is particularly rewarding to me for I have worked very closely with the Urban League for 5 years in helping to plan this event.

I know of the wonderful work that they do and the need—the ever growing need of it's mission: "Securing equal opportunity for all".

Very simple words. Rights that are guaranteed to us. But yet so difficult to secure.

I am so proud to be a part of this program and to share it with men like Senator Clarence Blount and the late Stanley Sollins.

Just listen to some of the names of past honorees: Henry Butta, Alan Hoblitzell, Clarence Mitchell, Jr., Senator Mathias, Victorine Adams, George McGowan, Jim Rouse, Parn Mitchell, Walter Sonoheim, Rabal Saltzman, Senator P. Sarbanes, Rebecca Carroll.

I just don't think I deserve to be on this honor roll.

I know personally these men and women and their numerous contributions.

I am not trying to play at being humble. I am a proud man, proud of our accomplish-

ment, our wonderful family, our loyal friends, our business.

I brag about them all the time. So I don't mind bragging. But I feel, somehow, undeserving of this honor.

Why do you reward a person for just taking care of their responsibilities? For just doing what's right?

When God blesses you with so much you have a duty, an obligation, to give back to the community—some—just some of what they—the people have given to you.

I am sure you heard the expression, "He's a self made man." Well, I have heard of him but I have never seen him.

I don't know of any. Everyone has had someone who has helped them climb the ladder of success. In my case I had a lot of help.

But there were four who influenced me to the most three are women; the fourth is my father.

My Father Louis Resnick, taught me—

1. About ethics in business;
2. The importance of the customer;
3. The need to have happy employees;
4. To never forget who made you and helped you become successful;
5. To give back to the community your time and efforts;
6. Importance of being charitable after you take care of your family;
7. To help those in need;
8. He gave me a good name with a great reputation;
9. Gave me a feeling of confidence; and
10. A sense of security.

I believe: Behind every successful man there is a woman. It could be a wife, mother, or grandmother.

In my case if every I truly reach that goal I must give credit to all three—

My Grandmother:

1. Made me believe in myself;
2. Instilled in me the feeling I can do, and
3. I can be anything I want;
4. Always praised me;
5. Told me how good I was;
6. Told everyone "I didn't have a lazy bone in my body."

My Mother, truly an Incredible Woman: I have often said "after she was born, God threw away the mold."

She was:

1. Always there to assist;
2. Gave me guidance and advice;
3. Worked side by side with us for many years, started our business;
4. With Thalia—They were my first cooks.

My Incomparable Wife Thalia:

Always there beside me: The hard times, The lean times, shares the good times. Helped me in everything I have ever done, encouraged me!

She is the Best: The best wife, mother, Grandmother a man could dream for.

We grew up together—(1) Elementary School; (2) Teachers; (3) Jr. Prom; (4) Sr. Prom.

Thalia was: my cook, secretary, purchasing agent. She is: my bus. partner, wife, lover and my friend.

A few weeks ago Harold Goldsmith, a brother of a good friend was killed in a plane crash at the age of 48.

He was one of the two founders of the Merry-Go-Round Apparel Stores.

Most of you probably did not know him. Harold was a very private person and most of what he did and gave was done quietly and anonymously.

Sure he gave and helped organizations but he gave and did just as much to individuals in need and he gave of himself.

He practiced the Urban League creed.

He provided: employment, job training, educations and housing to the disadvantaged.

He spoke out about issues that adversely affected blacks, minorities, and the poor.

He had no tolerance for racial discrimination.

He may have died at an early age but his deeds and memory and the wonderful things he did for people will live on.

I am sure most of us know the name Henry Knott, Sr.

A good friend of mine as well as many others in this state.

Here is a man who is a legend in his own life and a man who will leave his own legacy.

Not for how much money he made, but for what he did with it to help others.

There was a story I heard and he later confirmed about a funeral he attended for one of his wealthy friends.

As they were leaving the cemetery he overheard two women talking. One woman said to the other, "I wonder how much money he left."

Henry walked over to them and said "He left it all". It's not so much how much money you make, made or left.

I don't think it's about money at all. It's more important to know what you do in your lifetime today will leave its mark.

To know that you have affected and made a difference in other peoples lives.

That you have made this place a better place to live for your family friends, neighbors.

Just to name a few who live by this creed:

- (1) The Mitchells, Juanita and Clarence;
- (2) Myerhoffs;
- (3) Parks;
- (4) Mechanics, Morris and Clarrise;
- (5) Haysberts,
- (6) Blausteins;
- (7) Quille,
- (8) Grasmick,
- (9) Penderhuse;
- (10) Knotts;
- (11) Patarakis;
- (12) Rouse;
- (13) Adams, Victorine and Willie.

I am a proud man. I want my family to be as proud of me as I am of them. Thalia and I want them to be proud of the Resnick name.

To know that (we) their parents have made a difference in the lives of people in the community who needed our help.

That we are respected and cared for by our peers and friends.

That we greatly enjoy and benefit emotionally from the good that we do and the people we help.

We want to do and give to our children and grandchildren.

We want to see the happiness in their faces in their smiles.

We want to share in their good times.

We will be by their side with their problems.

We want to do this while we are alive.

We want to be able to see in our lifetime the benefits of our lifelong efforts.

We want to instill in them the same feelings of confidence, security and self worth that my family instilled in us.

We want them to know how important it is and how good they will feel when they share their good fortune with those less fortunate or in need of help.

Throughout our lives most of us become collectors: Old love letters, comic books, antiques, fine art, stamps, coins, magazines, and yes, some even money.

Most of us work hard to be successful and to achieve.

But when it's all over how will you be remembered? For your collectibles? I doubt it! I believe it will be for your deeds.

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, April 25, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 26

- 9:30 a.m.
Finance
Health for Families and the Uninsured Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the problems of homeless mentally ill people, and S. 62, to require all States through their Medicaid program to develop and implement mobile out-reach teams that would bring homeless mentally ill people to assessment and referral centers. SD-215
- 9:45 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Environmental Protection Subcommittee
To resume hearings to examine and evaluate global warming on climate change and other environmental consequences of energy strategies. SD-406
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture. SD-138
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To continue hearings on S. 713, to reform the Federal deposit insurance system, to improve the supervision and regulation of Federally insured depository institutions, to reform the financial services industry as to the activities in which that industry may engage, to consolidate the regulatory structure for depository institutions, and to recapitalize the Bank Insurance Fund. SD-538
- Labor and Human Resources
Aging Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the

- Older Americans Act, focusing on home and community based long-term care. SD-430
- 10:30 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Higher Education Act. SD-562
- MAY 7
- 10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To resume hearings on legislative proposals to strengthen crime control, focusing on habeas corpus reform. SD-226
- 2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on AID management issues and reform efforts. SD-192
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings on the nomination of Lawrence B. Lindsey, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. SD-538
- MAY 8
- 9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for certain defense programs, focusing on A-12 follow-on issues. Room to be announced
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Space Council, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. SD-138
- 2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Water and Power Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 484, to establish conditions for the sale and delivery of water from the Central Valley Project, California. SD-366
- Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on the impact of the Supreme Court's ruling in *Duro v. Reina* on the administration of justice in Indian country and on proposed legislation to reaffirm the authority of tribal governments to exercise criminal jurisdiction over all Indian people on reservation lands. SR-485
- MAY 9
- 9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation providing for veterans education and reemployment rights. SR-418
- 9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To resume hearings to examine insurance company insolvency. SR-253
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation. SD-138
- 2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 395, to establish the Department of Energy's Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF) in the State of Washington as a research and development center to be known as the Research Reactor User Complex. SD-366
- MAY 13
- 10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 570, to implement a national energy strategy, focusing on subtitle B of Title V, provisions relating to nuclear waste management. SD-366
- MAY 14
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for fossil energy and clean coal technology programs. S-128, Capitol
- 2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. trade. SD-138
- MAY 15
- 9:30 a.m.
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
- 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
- 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, and 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. SD-366
- MAY 16
- 9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 775, to increase the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain disabled veterans, H.R. 153, to repeal certain provisions of the Veterans Judicial Review Act relating to veterans benefits, and sections 111 through 113 of S. 127, relating to radiation compensation. SR-418
- 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
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, and the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services. SD-116
- Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation. SD-138
- Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to receive a report from the Architect of the Capitol on current projects, and to consider other pending administrative business. SR-301
- MAY 17
- 9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies. SD-138
- MAY 21
- 9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on enforcement of antidumping and countervailing duties. SD-342

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

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on international AIDS crisis.
SD-138

3:45 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on the Peace Corps expansion and change.
SD-138

MAY 22

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for national defense programs, focusing on Department of Energy environmental restoration and waste management programs.
SR-222

MAY 23

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

2:00 p.m.
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.
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 resume oversight hearings on the impact of the Supreme Court's ruling in Duro v. Reina on the administration of justice in Indian country and on proposed legislation to reaffirm the authority of tribal governments to exercise criminal jurisdiction over all Indian people on reservation lands.
SR-485

2:00 p.m.
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 18

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for rail safety programs.
SR-253

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

CANCELLATIONS

MAY 7

1:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Office of Inspector General, Department of Transportation.
SD-138

POSTPONEMENTS

APRIL 26

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Bureau of Mines and the Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior.
S-128, Capitol