

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, April 29, 1991

The House met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MONTGOMERY).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 29, 1991.

I hereby designate the Honorable G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

PRAYER

The Reverend Duane H. Carlson, senior pastor, St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Springfield, VA, offered the following prayer:

O God before whose face the empires of the past have risen and fallen away, establish this Nation in righteousness; and in personal character and public integrity make her foundations sure.

Keep us from pride of mind and from boasting tongues deliver us; make us mindful of the benedictions You have delivered to us as a people. Enable us to finish the tasks of justice that are not so difficult to begin. Be Thou our God beyond the power of our minds and lips to ask and thus be counted as a good and faithful servant of people, but more of Thee. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from California [Mr. CUNNINGHAM] please step forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced

that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 121. Concurrent resolution revising the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal year 1991 and setting forth the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal years 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, and 1996.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the resolution (H. Con. Res. 121), "concurrent resolution revising the congressional budget for the United States Government for the fiscal year 1991 and setting forth the congressional budget for the fiscal years 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, and 1996," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. SASSER, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. SIMON, Mr. FOWLER, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. SYMMS, and Mr. GRASSLEY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 292. An act to expand the boundaries of the Saguaro National Monument;

S. 363. An act to authorize the addition of 15 acres to Morristown National Historical Park;

S. 545. An act to authorize the additional use of land in Merced County, CA;

S.J. Res. 97. Joint resolution to recognize and honor members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States for their contribution to victory in the Persian Gulf; and

S.J. Res. 135. Joint resolution designating May 1991 as "United States Savings Bond Month."

THE REVEREND DUANE H. CARLSON

(Mr. MORAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to welcome to the Chamber today our guest chaplain, the Reverend Duane Carlson. He is senior pastor at St. Mark's Lutheran Church, located in my congressional district in Springfield, VA.

Mr. Speaker, this is a special day for Pastor Carlson and his family, for he has just completed, as of yesterday, being his last Sunday services as senior pastor at St. Mark's, what caps a long and very distinguished ministry. Not only has Pastor Carlson served as the

spiritual adviser to the many families of this parish for 37 years, but St. Mark's is the only church he has ever served. And Pastor Carlson is the only pastor the church has ever had.

A native of Jamestown, NY, Pastor Carlson was graduated from the seminary in Illinois, came to Springfield to begin his work with only a handful of people. Now, 37 years later, Pastor Carlson has led a wonderful group of people, and together they have built a church that has had a distinguished history of service to the people of the Springfield area.

From a humble beginning in the basement of a home, St. Mark's is now the largest Lutheran Church in the entire Commonwealth of Virginia.

I am particularly proud to welcome Pastor Carlson to our Chamber today. In fact, several Members of Congress have been members of his church: the Secretary of Agriculture, Bob Bergland, Congressman BOEHLERT, and Congressman MARLENEE, and several others, and I trust that many more will continue to frequent St. Mark's because of the investment that Pastor Carlson has made, a career investment in the life of that community and that church.

So we wish to express to him and his family our thanks for 37 years of faithful service to his church and to his community, and to offer our best wishes in the years to come. Thank you, Pastor Carlson.

PLACES OF REFUGE FOR THE KURDS

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

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I have written a letter to the President of the United States in which I have expressed my fullest support for his actions and that of our allies in establishing the places of refuge for the Kurds and for other displaced persons, in providing security for them and assuring clothing and shelter and all the amenities of life itself. And further I have indicated to the President that I would support him 100 percent if he should decide in the near or further future that the use of force will again be necessary to assure that these Kurds and other displaced persons will remain secure, that he has my support in that regard.

If Saddam's people dare to even fire one shot at the coalition or American

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

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

forces, we ought to be in a position to hunt him down and to remove him from power forever.

TORNADOES IN THE MIDWEST

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

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Midwest experienced the most vicious and unexplainable tornadoes on Friday night, striking a lot of States in this country but particularly hitting hard on my own State of Kansas, striking Cowley County, Sedgwick County, and Washington County, among others. A lot of folks were killed, dozens were injured; in the city of Andover, KS, 1,500 people or one-third of the community are homeless, 88 houses destroyed, an entire mobile home park decimated. But the people of Kansas believe very strongly in the symbol of our State which is located on the ceiling up above me which says, "Ad Astra per Aspera," which means "to the stars through difficulties." And the people of Kansas are responding to their neighbors with food, with shelter, with clothing.

In addition to that, Mr. Speaker, the Kansas congressional delegation met with the head of the Federal Emergency Management Agency yesterday, and we have their assurance that that Agency handling emergencies in these kinds of situations will move as quickly as possible for Federal aid and for Federal assistance for the folks of Kansas who have been hurt so badly.

Our own Governor, Joan Finney, late yesterday requested the State of Kansas be declared as a disaster area, and it is my hope and my urging that the President of the United States move as quickly as possible on that request.

We will do what we can to accelerate the aid from Washington. The people of Kansas, of course, will do the basic job, the hard job of helping their neighbors bear through this great, great tragedy which has occurred. And we will also make sure that there are enough funds made available so that the State of Kansas can clean up from this mess. We are concerned about the tragedies of the world, the disasters of the world, but a disaster at home must take preference before the disasters of the world.

PROTECTING PENSION RIGHTS OF POTENTIAL RETIREES

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

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, retirement time should be that point in our lives when we can relax, pursue new challenges, rest, and enjoy the fruits of a full lifetime of hard work. Unfortu-

nately, retirement is not peaches and cream for many Americans.

All of us who will be on pension some day worry about the security of the pensions' assets, but there is a group of employees, some of whom are in my community in Louisville, KY, who have an extra worry. Those are the pensioners such as the ones at Standard Gravure Co., whose overfunded pension plans, during the go-go 1980's, were liquidated following notice to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation and the assets were in part given back to management and in part used to purchase insurance annuities for these retirees.

□ 1210

Unfortunately, many of those annuities are financed through companies like First Executive Life Insurance of California which has now been declared in receivership.

This week, the House Committee on Education and Labor will start a series of hearings on this whole question of whether there should be Federal insurance for these pension plans which have been liquidated and converted into annuities.

Mr. Speaker, many retirees, including those in my community, are very apprehensive. At the time in their years when they should be relaxed, they are anxious and nervous. We have an opportunity, I believe, to put them at ease, so they can enjoy their golden years. I think we have a responsibility, and I think that responsibility should be shouldered.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VOLKMER) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 26, 1991.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received at 12:55 p.m. on Friday, April 26, 1991 the following message from the Secretary of the Senate: That the Senate passed without amendment H.J. Res. 173 and H. Con. Res. 138.

With great respect, I am,
Sincerely yours,

DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

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

Mr. DREIER of California, for 5 minutes each day, on April 29 and 30.

Mr. DREIER of California, for 60 minutes each day, on May 1 and 2.

Mr. IRELAND, for 60 minutes, on May 8.

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

Mr. STARK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, for 5 minutes each day, on May 1 and 2.

Mr. HUTTO, for 60 minutes, on April 30.

Mr. OWENS of Utah, for 60 minutes, on May 2.

Mr. MILLER of California, for 60 minutes, on May 2.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

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

Mrs. ROUKEMA.

Mr. LENT.

Mr. MACHTLEY.

Mr. MOORHEAD.

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

Mr. TORRES.

Mr. OWENS of New York.

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. FUSTER.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY.

Mr. ROYBAL.

Mr. HALL of Ohio.

Mr. BONIOR.

Mr. STARK.

Mr. MAZZOLI.

SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 292. An act to expand the boundaries of the Saguaro National Monument; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 363. An act to authorize the addition of 15 acres to Morristown National Historical Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S.J. Res. 97. Joint resolution to recognize and honor members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States for their contribution to victory in the Persian Gulf; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S.J. Res. 135. Joint resolution designating May 1991 as "United States Savings Bond Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE
PRESIDENT

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following date present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

On April 26, 1991:

H.R. 598. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the capability of the Department of Veterans Affairs to recruit and retain physicians and dentists through increases in special pay authorities, to authorize collective bargaining over conditions of employment for health-care employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 30, 1991, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

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

1149. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting amendments to the fiscal year 1992 and fiscal year 1993 requests for appropriations for the Department of Defense and offsetting fiscal year 1992 budget amendments from the Judiciary, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1107 (H. Doc. No. 102-72); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1150. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his request for supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of State and the Agency for International Development, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1107 (H. Doc. No. 102-73); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1151. A letter from the Chief, Special Actions Branch, Congressional Inquiry Division, Department of the Army, transmitting notice of decision to convert to contract operations the administrative services function at Fort Lee, VA, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 note; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1152. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of the Interior, transmitting the final audit report entitled "Accounting for Reimbursable Expenditures of Environmental Protection Agency Superfund Money, Water Resources Division, U.S. Geological Survey"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1153. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting notification that the report on (1) procedures for overseeing the expenditure by States and Territories of Stripper Well and Exxon funds, and (2) the status of pending enforcement actions initiated during the first quarter of fiscal year 1991 and previous quarter with regard to the expenditures of petroleum violation escrow funds will be submitted by the end of May 1991; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1154. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the 13th report on enforcement actions and comprehensive status of Exxon and stripper well oil overcharge funds; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1155. A letter from the Under Secretary of Energy, transmitting notification that the annual report on DOE's progress in implementing the requirements of Section 120 of CERCLA will be submitted in May 1991; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1156. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notice of the Department of the Navy's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Turkey for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 91-19), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1157. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the annual Report on the Export Administration for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. app. 2413; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1158. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1159. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a list of all reports issued by GAO in March 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1160. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the annual report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1161. A letter from the Administrator, Panama Canal Commission, transmitting the annual report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1162. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting informational copies of lease prospectuses, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 606(a); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

1163. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Civil Works, the Department of the Army, transmitting a report from the Chief of Engineers, with accompanying papers and illustrations, on the flood control project for the Upper River Jordan, Salt Lake City, UT, pursuant to Public Law 101-640 (H. Doc. No. 102-74); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and ordered to be printed.

1164. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of his intention to add Czechoslovakia to the list of beneficiary developing countries under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and to suspend Sudan from its status as a GSP beneficiary, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2462(a) (H. Doc. No. 102-71); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

1165. A letter from the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the first Within-Session OMB Sequester Report to the President and Congress for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to Public Law 102-27 (H. Doc. No. 102-70); to the Committee on the State of the Union of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 2121. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose an excise tax on premiums received on health insurance policies which do not meet certain requirements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BERMAN (for himself, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. YATRON, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. GEJDESON, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. WEISS, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. ORTON, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LEACH, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. GOSS, and Ms. ROSLEHTINEN):

H.R. 2122. A bill to authorize emergency humanitarian assistance for fiscal year 1991 for Iraqi refugees and other persons in and around Iraq who are displaced as a result of the Persian Gulf conflict; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Agriculture.

By Mr. DELLUMS (for himself, Mr. BLILEY, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 2123. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act to establish a predictable and equitable method for determining the amount of the annual Federal payment to the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. EMERSON:

H.R. 2124. A bill to extend the duty reduction on certain unwrought lead for a period of 2 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALL of Ohio (for himself, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HENRY, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. JENKINS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. MCWEN, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. TALLON, and Mr. WOLF):

H.R. 2125. A bill to establish a commission to examine the issues associated with the teaching of values in elementary and secondary schools and to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish a demonstration program of grants to innovative projects relating to civics and character values in education; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Rules.

By Mr. MANTON (for himself and Mr. LENT):

H.R. 2126. A bill to establish permit requirements for overflows from combined storm water and sanitary sewer systems discharging into the estuarine zone and marine waters and to require the correction of such systems to minimize discharges into those waters, to mitigate the effects of pollution discharges into estuaries of national significance and oceans, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works

and Transportation and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. OWENS of New York (for himself, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. KLUG, and Mr. GOODLING):

H.R. 2127. A bill to amend the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to extend the programs of such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 2128. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require an annual report from the Director of the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment on charges in payment amounts for certain surgical transplantation procedures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 2129. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny certain tax benefits in the case of buildings constructed with Japanese services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII.

94. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to mortgage revenue bonds and the low income housing tax credit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 371: Mr. JEFFERSON.

H.R. 645: Mrs. MINK, Mr. FEIGHAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. MORAN, Mr. IRELAND, and Mr. COSTELLO.

H.R. 739: Mr. OLIN and Mr. KOLTER.

H.R. 776: Mr. STUDDS.

H.R. 778: Mr. STUDDS.

H.R. 780: Mr. JACOBS and Mr. STUDDS.

H.R. 953: Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. SWETT, Mr. SLATTERY, and Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado.

H.R. 1031: Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 1048: Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, and Mr. VALENTINE.

H.R. 1082: Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 1130: Mr. HUGHES, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. VOLKMER, and Mr. SABO.

H.R. 1240: Mr. RUSSO.

H.R. 1289: Mr. PARKER and Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 1381: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. ECKART, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. FROST, and Mr. TRAFICANT.

H.R. 1414: Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. SHARP, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. DICKS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. DOOLEY, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. ORTON, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. GEJDENSON, and Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey.

H.R. 1439: Mr. DOOLITTLE.

H.R. 1445: Mr. ECKART.

H.R. 1456: Mr. HUGHES, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. PAXON, and Mr. HERGER.

H.R. 1472: Mr. EMERSON, Mr. PARKER, Mr. CAMP, Mr. LEACH, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. WEBER, and Mr. COX of California.

H.R. 1603: Mr. ECKART, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. ROHRBACHER.

H.R. 1648: Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. KASICH, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. PETRI, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, and Mr. CHAPMAN.

H.R. 1718: Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. SLATTERY, and Mr. ALEXANDER.

H.R. 1809: Mr. JONTZ, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. STARK, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. HORTON, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. KYL, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LUKEN, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. MINK, Mr. HUBBARD, and Mr. LOWERY of California.

H.R. 1860: Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WISE, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. ROSE, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. KOPETSKI.

H.R. 1897: Mr. DANNEMEYER.

H.R. 1970: Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. RICHARDSON, and Mr. HAMILTON.

H.J. Res. 107: Mr. FASCELL, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. DOWNEY, and Mr. FISH.

H.J. Res. 120: Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. MINK, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. RAY, Mr. WALSH, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr.

SAXTON, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. LENT, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. PANNETTA, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. SHAW, Mr. GALLO, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. TRAXLER, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.J. Res. 141: Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PETRI, and Mr. IRELAND.

H.J. Res. 177: Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. DAVIS.

H. Con. Res. 90: Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. EMERSON.

H. Con. Res. 93: Mr. CLAY, Mr. TORRES, and Mr. TRAFICANT.

H. Con. Res. 133: Mr. LAGOMARSINO.

H. Res. 87: Mr. FAWELL.

H. Res. 134: Mr. WALSH, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. AUCCOIN, and Mr. EVANS.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

69. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Legislative Assembly of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, relative to the decision taken by the European Parliament on 14 March 1991 on the Cyprus question; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

70. Also, petition of the Ambassador, Turkish Embassy, Washington, DC, relative to military assistance to Turkey; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

71. Also, petition of the Vice President of the Mongolian People's Republic, relative to the passage of House Concurrent Resolution 21; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

72. Also, petition of the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington, DC, relative to enlisting support for an international effort to alleviate the health effects as a result of the Chernobyl accident; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

73. Also, petition of the Chargé d'Affaires, Turkish Embassy, Washington, DC relative to the plight of Iraqi civilians along the Turkish-Iraqi border; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

74. Also, petition of the Legislative Assembly of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, relative to the Cyprus issue; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

75. Also, petition of the City Commission, Key West, FL, relative to the creation of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

H.R. 212, THE HEALTH INSURANCE
REFORM ACT OF 1991

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 29, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the signs of stress in the health care financing system are increasingly evident.

Businesses are increasingly apprehensive about steeply rising health insurance premiums. Small businesses report that they face astronomical cost increases, or selected employees are denied coverage due to chronic health problems.

The people who need coverage the most end up without it, and the number of uninsured keeps growing.

Almost 34 million of our fellow citizens must do without the basic protection of health coverage. As many as 65 million lack health insurance for at least 30 days during any 2-year period.

For families without adequate health insurance coverage, any encounter with the health care delivery system, no matter how minor or seemingly routine, presents serious financial consequences. The unsurprising result is that these families do not seek appropriate health care when they need it.

Proper care is delayed until the problem is serious. Uninsured persons are less likely to have children appropriately immunized, less likely to receive prenatal care, and less likely to see a physician if they have serious symptoms.

Perhaps one of the most unfortunate statistics describing our health financing system is that of the 56 million women in the United States of reproductive age, 14.5 million, or 26 percent, are not covered for maternity services.

These statistics demonstrate the need to act—and to act soon. To that end I have introduced H.R. 650, the MediPlan Act of 1991. H.R. 650 would provide every American with comprehensive, cost-effective health coverage based on the model of the Medicare Program.

I have introduced MediPlan because I do not believe that piecemeal approaches based in the private sector will achieve our common goal of universal coverage. There are simply too many problems with workers who change jobs frequently and with equitable sharing of the costs of dependent coverage when more than one employer is involved. At the same time, I am not convinced that the private sector can control skyrocketing costs.

Although many of my colleagues are coming to the same conclusions as have I about the need for complete reform, I am aware that action on such a plan is unlikely this year.

Nevertheless, the magnitude of the problem demands that we find an area in which consensus exists and action can be taken.

In my view, one such area is reform of the private health insurance system to make the system fair and open to all employers. Although it is by no means a panacea, reform of private insurance will help to reduce the number of uninsured.

Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today the Health Insurance Reform Act of 1991. My bill will require all insurers to offer a health plan of core benefits to all employers who wish to purchase it. The plan must be offered on a continuous, open enrollment basis, must be community rated, and may not be subject to medical underwriting. The bill provides for a Federal pool for stop-loss protection for insurers financed through a per capita premium. The stop-loss provision would be budget neutral.

My bill differs from many others in that it does not focus particularly on the problems of smaller businesses in purchasing health insurance at a fair price. Instead, my proposal applies the same standards to all group health insurance plans.

It is true that the problems my bill is attempting to address are most prevalent in the small group market. Over 60 percent of workers in firms with 25 employees or less do not obtain health insurance from their own jobs, while less than 15 percent of workers in firms with 1,000 employees or more do not so obtain coverage. There are almost 7 million uninsured workers in firms with fewer than 25 employees.

However, there are another 7 million uninsured workers in companies with more than 25 employees.

The problem with focusing only on the small group market is that reforms limited to that market will only encourage health insurance companies to stop writing small group health insurance.

Under proposals to reform only the small group markets, larger employers could continue to purchase experience-rated insurance. This will mean that the relatively better risks associated with larger groups will continue to be outside the general insurance pool, thus driving up the costs of insurance for smaller companies.

The answer is to reform the entire health insurance industry, not just those plans available to small business. My bill responds to this problem by applying the same standards to a core benefit package which all insurers must make available to all employers.

My bill responds directly to a number of practices of the insurance industry which increase the problems faced by companies in purchasing health insurance.

Various types of companies or industries have difficulty purchasing group health insurance due to limitations on enrollment. Companies with seasonal employees such as hotels and restaurants, companies with higher risk occupations, as well as law firms, medical doctor groups, and others all have difficulty

purchasing group health insurance. My bill deals with this problem by requiring continuous, open enrollment for all employers.

The wide use of experience rating of premiums, as opposed to community rating, increases prices to many businesses. Experience rating uses demographic and socioeconomic factors to set health insurance rates based upon expected use of health services. This means that if a company's work force is predominantly composed of females of child-bearing age or of members of minority population, that company will pay more for health insurance. My bill ends this unfair practice by requiring all companies to use community rating in which prices are based upon the average cost of all individuals insured by the particular insurer.

Another practice of insurance companies is to use medical underwriting to exclude certain workers with high risks from the group plan. This means that workers with conditions like diabetes or heart disease end up outside of the group health insurance system. My bill deals with this problem by prohibiting medical underwriting.

Because my bill forces health insurance companies to accept a higher degree of risk, the bill provides a stop-loss mechanism to limit the risks companies will face. Under my bill, after an individual has incurred \$25,000 in benefits available under the core benefit package, payment for health services would be paid out of the national stop-loss pool.

The pool is financed through a per capita premium developed by the Secretary of HHS based upon the actuarial value of the benefits. Current estimates would place the premium at \$275 per year per insured person in 1991. Self-insured ERISA plans would also pay the premium and participate in the stop-loss pool's benefits.

In the deliberations of the Pepper Commission, virtually unanimous agreement was reached on the need for reform of the health insurance system. I am particularly encouraged that the Blue Cross/Blue Shield Association and the Health Insurance Association of America are on record in favor of insurance reform which I believe is similar to the proposal I am offering today.

Although I am not convinced that health insurance reform is the only answer to the problem of assuring every American access to health insurance, I am convinced that it is part of the answer.

My bill is not the last word on this subject. Other bills have been introduced which are worthy of scrutiny. In addition, a number of technical issues remain which require resolution. I believe, however, that my bill sets forth a good framework for how we might proceed to take a step toward our ultimate goal—providing every American with basic health coverage.

A summary of my bill follows:

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.
Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

THE HEALTH INSURANCE REFORM ACT OF 1991

I. STANDARDS FOR HEALTH INSURANCE

In general, an excise tax is imposed on health insurance plans which do not meet the following requirements:

A. Availability of core benefits: Insurers must make available a plan which includes only the core benefit package (defined below);

B. Open Enrollment: The core benefit package must be offered on a continuous, full-year, open enrollment basis;

C. Community Rating: Premiums for the core benefit package are determined based on community rating;

D. Guaranteed Conversion: Individuals leaving the group must be offered the option to convert to individual coverage at not more than 150 percent of the community rate;

E. Guaranteed Issue: Any employer requesting coverage would be guaranteed issuance of the core benefit package;

F. Prohibition on Medical Underwriting: No individual member of a group could be excluded from the coverage afforded the group;

G. Limits on Pre-existing Condition Exclusions: Pre-existing condition exclusions could not extend for more than six months.

II. CORE BENEFITS

The core benefits include:

A. In general, the same benefits as are provided by Medicare, except:

B. The deductible amount could not exceed \$500 per individual;

C. Out-of-pocket expenses could not exceed \$2,500 per individual;

D. States could not prohibit the offering of the core benefit package or require additional benefits. If a plan did include additional benefits, it would continue to be subject to state mandates.

E. Children's benefits must include newborn, well-baby, and well-child care including immunizations and preventive dental care without payment of co-payments or deductibles;

F. Pregnant women's benefits must include prenatal care, labor and delivery, postnatal care, and postnatal family planning without payment of co-payments or deductibles;

III. AMOUNT OF EXCISE TAX FOR NON-COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS

Insurers that offered any health insurance which did not meet the standards would be subject to an excise tax equal to 100 percent of the premiums received for group health insurance by that insurer.

IV. APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

The standards and the excise tax would apply to all insurers offering insurance to groups of three or more other than qualified HMOs. The standards would not apply to self-insured (ERISA) plans.

V. STOP-LOSS POOL

A federal stop-loss pool would be created and administered by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

A. Stop-loss Threshold: The pool would pay the healthcare expenses of a covered individual after that individual had incurred \$25,000 in expenses related to benefits covered under the core benefit package;

B. Financing of Pool: The pool would be financed through a per capita tax equal to the actuarial value of the benefits provided by the pool. Each insuring entity, including self-insured plans, would pay the tax for each person covered by that entity. It is estimated that the tax would be about \$75 per person in 1991.

C. Eligibility for Pool: All entities providing health insurance or health benefits would be eligible to receive benefits from the stop-loss pool.

LEAD BATTERY RECYCLING INCENTIVES ACT: THE ONLY WAY TO HANDLE LEAD IS TO RECYCLE IT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 29, 1991

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, Lead is a highly toxic substance. A 2-year-old boy died recently from lead poisoning. His tiny body had been overwhelmed by toxic levels of lead. The child apparently consumed pieces of old lead paint when his homeless family sought shelter in an abandoned office building. The tragedy of this little boy's death is the dramatic extreme. Untold millions of our children are exposed to lead from a variety of sources: solder in pipes, leaching into drinking water, lead contaminated paint, and air emissions of lead.

Lead is a ubiquitous in our society. The most important use of lead today is in lead-acid batteries. It is critical to remember as we are advancing into the era of the electric vehicle that 85 percent of the lead used in manufacturing is consumed by the production of automotive batteries. Since there is no economically or technically viable substitute for lead in what are called SLI—starting, lighting, and ignition—batteries, as the electric automobile industry develops, battery production, and therefore, lead use, will increase dramatically.

Did you know, Mr. Speaker, that more than 70 million batteries are taken out of commission every year? Since each battery contains approximately 20 pounds of lead, the result is that 14 billion pounds of lead are available for recycling.

Used batteries are a resource. They are a resource we must respect if for no other reasons than the damage lead can do. The lead that comes from lead acid batteries is highly recyclable. You can use it over and over again with no loss in the technical values. Unfortunately, lead recycling is simply a function of market forces. If the price of virgin lead is high, then it is appealing for the battery manufacturer to use recycled lead. If the price of virgin lead is low, then recycled, or secondary, lead is less appealing.

Lead that is not recycled may wind up in landfills, or municipal waste incinerators. In either event, it has the potential of contaminating our air or water supplies or severely polluting our land. If the price of virgin lead is low and recycling is sluggish, recyclers have been known to accumulate batteries, speculating on the price rising. Stored batteries are an environmental disaster waiting to happen. Time and weather can cause battery cases to crack and leak lead-contaminated sulfuric acid on the ground. Rain water washes lead from the exposed battery into the ground water. The speculative accumulation of batteries in the past resulted in a number of contaminated sites being added to the national priority list [NPL] for Superfund cleanups.

Is the battery problem simply a matter of doing better at collecting batteries, or is it a matter of how much value is placed on a spent battery? A clear grasp of the economics of the lead recycling industry strongly suggests that any effective approach to increasing the rate of lead and battery recycling must treat lead battery recovery as a demand problem rather than a supply problem. In other words, the supply of lead capable of being recycled is high—there are spent batteries everywhere—but the demand for such lead is low. Collecting more batteries, though necessary, will not increase demand, only supply. We need to concentrate our efforts on putting in place a market system that will increase the demand for used batteries. We must find a way to make used batteries more valuable.

Over the past 20 years the rate of recycling has fluctuated violently, parallel with the price of virgin lead. Any legislative or administrative solution to the problem of lead acid battery recycling must take into account the wild variations in the price of virgin lead.

We have a pivotal opportunity now to prevent continued lead exposure of our children. Congress is beginning the process of reauthorizing the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA], and it is a critical opportunity to affect significant changes in how we handle lead.

I, along with Senator TIM WIRTH and the late Senator John Heinz, crafted the Lead Battery Recycling Incentives Act to create incentives that enlist the power of market forces to work for, rather than against battery recycling. H.R. 870¹ charts a new course by creating a system of economic incentives to encourage recycling.

The Lead Battery Recycling Incentives Act requires the manufacturers and importers of batteries to take some responsibility for the products that they produce. Battery manufacturers would be required to use a certain percentage of secondary lead. If the manufacturer uses more lead than required, the manufacturer would be entitled to sell the rights to the excess to those manufacturers or importers who use less than the required amount. The excess rights are called recycling credits and would follow the same model of the highly successful EPA phaseout of lead from gasoline.

Some people confuse these credits with the concept of tax credits. The credits are not tax credits but a separate saleable asset which would be produced by the battery manufacturers as a byproduct of their normal activity. The credits will have economic value. It is as though a new product is created—a recycling credit—when the recycler does his job. In this way we reward positive environmental behavior rather than solely trying to apprehend violators. The Lead Battery Recycling Incentives Act combines both carrots and sticks to prevent lead exposure rather than trying to deal with lead once it has gotten out of genie's bottle.

¹The Lead Battery Recycling Incentives Act currently has more than 65 cosponsors in the House of Representatives. In the Senate, the Tire Recycling Incentives Act, S. 336, was introduced by Senator Timothy Wirth and the late Senator John Heinz as well as Senator Jeffords, and Senator Mikulski.

Our Nation has the technology and the will necessary to turn scrap batteries back into new batteries. Our citizens want to do the right thing. We can work together to remove lead from the list of environmental hazards. What is lacking is the proper economic incentives. The public is willing to act, what we need now is congressional action to encourage industry to do the right thing.

The Lead Battery Recycling Incentives Act creates a system of incentives—a mix of carrots and sticks—that will make the lead battery recycling infrastructure work for our environment and our economy, not against it.

SPECIAL SALUTE TO DR. BERNADINE HEALY, DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 29, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in rising today to salute the accomplishments of one of our Nation's truly remarkable scientists, Dr. Bernadine Healy. As you may know, Dr. Healy was recently confirmed as the new Director of the National Institutes of Health. She brings to this post a long history of competent experience and a commitment to improving the quality of health care. I am pleased to share with my colleagues a brief overview of her impressive career.

Dr. Healy's career is one comprised of precedent-setting accomplishments. Originally born in New York City, she graduated from Vassar College in 1965. From this point, Bernadine Healy began her impressive career in medicine, graduating from Harvard Medical School in 1970. Dr. Healy then trained in cardiology at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. At the age of 35, she began her career of challenging traditional roles by becoming the first female assistant dean at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. In 1984, she was elected as the Deputy Director of Science and Technology Policy at the White House.

In 1985, Dr. Healy brought her extensive medical and administrative expertise to the post of director of the Cleveland Clinic in Ohio. At the Cleveland Clinic, she quickly implemented her no-nonsense style of management. With her capable administrative skills, she is credited with doubling the number of scientists in the research department, and overseeing the construction of two new research facilities. In addition, she increased the amount of research grants from \$10 million to over \$24 million during her tenure; implemented new departments in cancer and molecular biology, and oversaw projects from heart research to biomedical engineering. Under her leadership, the Cleveland Clinic flourished as a highly credible research facility. During her tenure as director, Dr. Healy was committed to recruiting good talent and demanding excellent performance from her staff. She was able to maintain an impeccable reputation for the Cleveland Clinic and her staff.

With her expansive experience in mind, President Bush and others are confident that

Dr. Healy has demonstrated the extraordinary talent that is necessary to head the National Institutes of Health.

Mr. Speaker, as we review her impressive credentials, we realize that Dr. Healy is not just a scientist. Throughout her career, she has cared for many patients. In her Senate confirmation hearing last month, Dr. Healy said that she, "came from the bedside." She continued, "I have shared the pain of disease, the struggle of recovery and the finality of death with my patients and with their families. I hope I never forget I am working for them." I commend Dr. Healy as a true humanitarian.

Mr. Speaker, it is privilege to honor the first female and the first Cleveland as the new Director of the National Institutes of Health. I am also proud to acknowledge that Dr. Healy is married to Dr. Floyd D. Loop, executive director of the Cleveland Clinic. I ask my colleagues to join me in extending our best wishes to Dr. Healy as she undertakes this exciting and challenging assignment.

FAIRNESS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN CONSTRUCTION

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 29, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, in 1988, the United States and Japan agreed to improve the opportunities for United States construction companies to bid on public works projects in Japan. The agreement has not worked. The Japanese construction industry remains one of the most opaque and difficult to understand and penetrate. Given the history of the industry, its special arrangements, and level of campaign contributions to political parties, and so forth, it is probably not worth the effort to try to compete in that market.

But Japanese construction firms do very well in the American market, winning billions in contracts.

It is not a fair, two-way street, and the unfairness adds to our \$100 plus million a day trade deficit with Japan, and thus to the loss of American jobs.

Because the 1988 deal is not working—and probably can't be made to work: You can lead a horse to water but you can't make it drink—the United States is proposing to deny access to public construction projects to Japanese firms.

Big deal.

Most American construction projects are private and would be unaffected by the proposed ban. But once we invoke the ban, both the public and private Japanese construction markets will be closed to us.

Therefore, I am today reintroducing my bill, H.R. 3888 of the 100th Congress, to deny tax breaks on private construction projects built by foreign firms from countries the President determines treat our construction firms unfairly.

If the public and private construction market in Japan are de facto closed to us, we should apply equal treatment.

The bill is reprinted below:

H.R. 2129

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

SECTION 1. DEFERRAL OF DEPRECIATION DEDUCTION.

Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to depreciation) is amended by redesignating subsection (s) as subsection (t) and by inserting after subsection (r) the following new subsection:

“(s) DEFERRAL OF DEPRECIATION FOR BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED WITH JAPANESE SERVICES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the deduction for depreciation or amortization which would (but for this subsection) be allowable for any taxable year with respect to any Japanese-constructed building shall not be allowable for such year but shall be allowable for the 10th taxable year thereafter.

“(2) JAPANESE-CONSTRUCTED BUILDING.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘Japanese-constructed building’ means any building if 1 percent or more of the cost of such building (determined as of the completion of its construction) is attributable to services performed by Japanese persons.

“(3) JAPANESE PERSON.—For purpose of this subsection, the term ‘Japanese person’ means—

“(A) any citizen or national of Japan,

“(B) any corporation, partnership, or other entity created or organized under the law of Japan or any subdivision thereof,

“(C) any instrumentality of Japan or a subdivision thereof, and

“(D) any corporation, partnership, or other entity owned or controlled (directly or indirectly) by 1 or more persons or entities described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C).”

SEC. 2. DEFERRAL OF LOSS DEDUCTION.

Section 1231 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(d) DEFERRAL OF RECOGNITION OF LOSS ON JAPANESE-CONSTRUCTED BUILDING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, any loss which would (but for this subsection) be recognized for any taxable year with respect to any Japanese-constructed building (as defined in section 167(s)(2)) shall not be recognized for such year but shall be recognized for the 15th taxable year thereafter.”

SEC. 3. DENIAL OF USE OF TAX-EXEMPT BONDS.

Section 149 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(h) FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED WITH JAPANESE SERVICES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in section 103(a) or any other provision of law shall be constructed to provided an exemption from Federal income tax for interest on any bond issued as part of an issue 1 percent or more of the proceeds of which are to be used to provide Japanese-constructed facilities.

“(2) JAPANESE-CONSTRUCTED FACILITY.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘Japanese-constructed facility’ means any facility if 1 percent or more of the cost of such facility (determined as of the completion of its construction) is attributable to services performed by Japanese persons (as defined in section 167(s)(3)).”

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall apply to property the construction of which begins after December 31, 1990.

A FULL AND PROPER "THANK YOU"

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 29, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind my colleagues of the tremendous sacrifice made by our Vietnam veterans. As we proudly welcome home our troops who performed so well in Operation Desert Storm, I think we must not forget veterans of other foreign conflicts, especially those who fought in Vietnam.

The Vietnam era was one of the most troubled and divisive times in our Nation's history, and virtually defined a generation. As the war was being fought thousands of miles away in Southeast Asia, Americans watching their loved ones here at home had deep disagreements regarding our participation in the conflict. The feelings underlying these disagreements still linger on in America even today.

Most of the participants in the domestic debate over the Vietnam war did not realize the tremendous debilitating effect these disagreements would have on the men and women who were sent into battle, often reluctantly. Many of these brave veterans must certainly have been confused when seeing a nation in turmoil that was far from united about committing them to this war. Their return home must certainly have been the most emotionally trying experience, as they clearly did not receive anything close to a hero's welcome.

Our troops in Desert Storm will rightfully receive a hero's welcome this year, and I will proudly join in this tribute. However, during these ceremonies, I will also keep in mind the unrecognized sacrifice made by our Vietnam veterans.

In fact, earlier this year, I was proud to strongly support H.R. 556, a bill which finally grants those Vietnam veterans exposed to agent orange the benefits they so clearly deserve. We owe it to our Vietnam veterans to enact badly needed legislation such as this so that they are given a full and proper "thank you."

CONGRESS URGED TO OVERTURN
USDA ON PUERTO RICO USER
FEES

HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 29, 1991

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago I introduced H.R. 2054, a bill designed to reverse the unfortunate action taken earlier this week by the U.S. Department of Agriculture that would impose user fees to cover the costs of providing certain agricultural quarantine and inspection services performed in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the State of Hawaii. These fees would be collected from airline passengers, whose baggage is inspected by the Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [APHIS] and who fly on domestic routes from Puerto Rico and Hawaii to the mainland United States.

My bill, which to date is being cosponsored by the distinguished gentlewoman from Hawaii [Mrs. MINK]; the distinguished gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE]; and the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. GREEN] would amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 to prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from prescribing or collecting the fees I just mentioned. A similar bill has been introduced in the other body by Senators INOUE and AKAKA.

Speaking on the floor of the Senate the other day, Mr. INOUE correctly and appropriately expressed "shock and dismay" that APHIS had decided to ignore the conference report language which he had introduced—and was subsequently approved—in the dire emergency supplemental appropriation bill—Report 102-29—requesting that APHIS not implement domestic user fees until the Congress has considered them. The language incorporated in the conference report stated specifically that:

The conferees are concerned with implementing domestic user fees without specific approval of the Congress. Accordingly, the conferees expect APHIS not to include domestic user fees until the Congress has considered them.

In a final rule published in the April 23, 1991, edition of the Federal Register, APHIS proposed to collect \$2 per person user fees, as of August 1, 1991, between Puerto Rico and the U.S. mainland and Hawaii and the U.S. mainland.

Mr. Speaker, such action is as outrageous as it is contrary to existing law, not to mention APHIS' shocking disregard of the clear instructions from Congress in this matter. My objection can be stated quite simply. This proposed \$2 per ticket charge for inspection of the luggage of passengers leaving Puerto Rico, and Hawaii, for the U.S. mainland would be nothing more than a tax and not a user fee at all and therefore cannot be justified by the general user fee statute (31 U.S.C. 9701). That law states in part that "Each charge shall be based on the value of the service or thing to the recipient." But in this instance, Mr. Speaker, APHIS is treating the passenger as though he or she were the recipient or the beneficiary of the inspection service when this clearly is not the case. The primary beneficiaries of the service are the farmers of the mainland United States who are protected by the quarantine and inspection against the transmission of pests and diseases to their crops from Puerto Rico.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has not provided APHIS with the authority for domestic user fees. While the farm bill of 1990, as amended, did provide authority for user fees for international passengers, APHIS has relied upon the general user fee statute as authorization for imposing domestic user fees. While this statute does offer some provisions for user fees of the type being considered, there is considerable evidence that domestic user fees used in this context would be overinclusive because it assesses passengers who derive no specific benefit from the inspection service. Moreover, this fee would be imposed on any passenger, whether or not that passenger had luggage to be inspected.

Perhaps an unstated judgment is being made that the airline passenger is being assisted through this inspection to obey the laws against introducing potentially infected or infested plants into the U.S. mainland. Even if we were to concede that the fee is thereby legitimate, which we most assuredly do not, the problem would remain that it is overly inclusive. Large numbers of cruise ship passengers use San Juan as their point of arrival and departure, and they get to San Juan by airplane. The cruise ship lines take care of luggage inspection and APHIS inspection is avoided altogether. Yet the \$2 per ticket charge would be assessed on these passengers as it would on many others who have no luggage at all to inspect. The inspection also clearly renders no service to those knowledgeable frequent travelers on the route who know better than to try to take live plants or fruits and vegetables with them on the airplane.

The point of overinclusiveness has been well documented by the Congressional Research Service's reply to my request for an opinion in this matter. I would be glad to make the full contents of that CRS study available to my colleagues.

The proposed fee also would result in an impediment to the tourism industry in Puerto Rico; the island is struggling to fight unemployment, and this new proposal certainly won't help.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, I firmly object to this unilateral action by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It would set a very dangerous precedent. I urge my colleagues to support my bill, H.R. 2054, not only on the merits of it but also because a clear message must be sent to USDA that it cannot brusquely dismiss the clear instructions of Congress in this matter.

CIVIC AND CHARACTER VALUES-
IN-SCHOOLS ACT OF 1991

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 29, 1991

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Civil and Character Values-In-Schools Act of 1991, legislation to promote the teaching of commonly held values in our schools. Mr. Speaker, I am afraid that the national debate on how to improve education in our country ignores one crucial element: how to prepare students to make judgments of right and wrong. Mr. Speaker, educating our students in our commonly held values, such as honesty, integrity, self-respect and justice, is integral to preparing young people to function in our complex world.

Teaching values is not a new idea. Our country was founded on a set of values upon which a consensus of people practice today. Throughout history they have been taught in our schools. Thomas Jefferson taught that civic virtue is an integral part of public education, and that only virtuous citizens can work toward the private good. He said, "An honest heart being the first blessing, a knowing head is the second."

While educators promoted basic values in the past, the 1960's and 1970's saw a move

toward "values free" teaching in which students were given options but no guidance toward answers to ethical problems. Now many educators agree that civic and character values help students become prepared to make judgments of right and wrong. In calling for a return to civil and character values, I am not talking about imposing one set of values upon another; rather, I believe we should promote our commonly held, age-old values on which we already have agreement.

Mr. Speaker, there are many proposals and goals on how to improve education today. I argue that we must have a values component to any comprehensive approach. Last year the President and the Nation's Governors announced six national goals for public education. The Congress is currently working on these goals. Goal three of the National Education Goals highlights "Student Achievement and Citizenship." Goal six calls for "Safe, Disciplined, and Drug-Free Schools."

I believe a foundation of sound values is necessary to implement these goals. Students need self-respect, respect for others, and love of country before we can expect them to improve their scores, be good citizens, and remain drug-free.

I am concerned when I see surveys of college students who put "being very well off financially" as their top personal goal. I am concerned when surveys show that "developing a meaningful philosophy of life" is a low goal for most college entering freshmen. I am also concerned with the symptoms of a values-free education, increasing drug abuse, crimes against teachers, and teen suicide.

Preparing children to become contributing citizens who know the difference between right and wrong should not be controversial. This should be something we are proud to do. Perhaps we can avoid things like Irangate, Abscam, savings and loan scandals, drug wars, and hate crimes, down the road if we address the problem instead of treating the symptoms.

Mr. Speaker, my bill is carefully crafted. It will do two things: Title I will establish a Commission on Values Education to "identify those values supported by a consensus of Americans as essential to a complete education and preparation for becoming productive members of society." The Commission will hold hearings around the country and consider the widest range of values including honesty, integrity, tolerance, and self-discipline. It will then make specific recommendations to Congress on the teaching of commonly held values in American schools.

Title II of the bill will establish an Ethics and Values Demonstration Program to allow the Department of Education to fund activities designed to help stimulate understanding of ethics, civic and character values, and the principles of democracy as means of enhancing and improving elementary and secondary education.

The Demonstration Program would be authorized under the Secretary's Fund for Innovation in Education and require no new authorization of funds. Grants under the demonstration program would be available for a variety of services including teacher training, curricula development, clearinghouses, and follow-up studies on the effects of values and ethics education.

Education is, and always should be, a local issue. My bill recognizes that only local school districts can actually teach our age-old values. However, the Federal Government should develop a Federal policy on these civic and character values. It can set the tone; it can have a national discussion of this issue and, it can lend support services.

I am submitting a copy of the bill and I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring it:

H.R. 2125

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 "Civic and Character Values-In-Schools Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purposes of this Act are—

- (1) to establish a commission to examine the issues associated with the teaching of values in elementary and secondary schools and to stimulate research in ethics and values;
- (2) to recommend to the President and to Congress how the Federal Government, through executive action and legislation, can promote the teaching of values in American schools, including encouraging the offering of independent courses on values, and the integration of values into existing courses;
- (3) to explore, assess, and stimulate a variety of approaches to teaching values;
- (4) to identify civic and character values that are supported by a consensus of the people of the United States as essential to a complete education and preparation for becoming productive members of society and that may be appropriately endorsed and promoted by the Federal Government; and
- (5) to identify the ways in which judgments of values and of right and wrong are implicated in matters of public and private concern.

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

- (1) many Americans of all economic and social levels, religious persuasions, and ages, no longer make determinations of right and wrong as to their own actions or the actions of others in matters of both public and private concern;
- (2) educational institutions, which have traditionally played a role in assisting students to make such determinations, no longer receive explicit authority or proper assistance necessary to fulfill this responsibility;
- (3) the Nation has witnessed a national moral recession in governmental and political activities, scientific research, and business and commerce, in which individuals have failed to consider the ethics governing their behavior;
- (4) statistics show alarming increases in individual and gang violence, drug and substance abuse, and suicide among both young people and adults;
- (5) polls show that Americans overwhelmingly prize values such as honesty, but believes that people are less honest today than in the past;
- (6) leaders representing a broad spectrum of political, social, and religious beliefs believe that education in moral issues contributes to good citizenship and have called for strengthening the teaching of democratic values;
- (7) training in ethics is an ongoing concern in business and industry and in public service; and

(8) while education remains the responsibility of local and State governments, the Congress and the Federal Government may appropriately provide assistance to educational agencies and institutions attempting to promote civic and character values.

TITLE I—COMMISSION ON VALUES EDUCATION

SEC. 101. ESTABLISHMENT.

There is established the Commission on Values Education (in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

SEC. 102. DUTIES; REPORT.

- (a) DUTIES.—The Commission shall—
- (1) consider the widest range of values for inclusion in the consensus of values that should be taught, including honesty, integrity, tolerance, self-discipline, self-respect, civility, importance of family, justice, equality, the rule of law, individual rights, the common good, love of country, love of knowledge, responsibility and accountability, protection of oneself and others from degradation and abuse;
 - (2) conduct interviews, meetings, hearings, and conferences in various regions and localities in the United States to gather the opinions of a wide variety of individuals, including educators and educational administrators, students, parents, philosophers and theologians, civic, religious, and professional leaders, business leaders, social service professionals, political leaders, persons prominent in the arts, entertainment, and sports, and concerned citizens;
 - (3) seek the cooperation, advice, and assistance of the Department of Education and such other Federal, State, and local agencies, and private and religious organizations, institutions, and associations, as may be helpful in carrying out its purposes and duties; and
 - (4) recognize individuals and institutions who have demonstrated outstanding success in teaching values; and
 - (5) identify the potential of values education for reducing the incidence of problems such as those described in section 3(4).
- (b) REPORT.—The Commission shall report its findings and recommendations to the Congress and the President not later than 1 year after the enactment of this Act. Such reports shall include—
- (1) its recommendations for specific legislation or executive actions and broad policy goals and objectives;
 - (2) a recommendation as to the establishment within the Federal Government of a clearinghouse for programs and ideas relating to values education; and
 - (3) in the case of the report to the Congress, a recommendation as to the appropriateness of institutional changes in the House of Representatives and the Senate, including the establishment of a Select Committee on Values Education.
- ##### SEC. 103. MEMBERSHIP AND APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION.
- (a) MEMBERSHIP.—The Commission shall be composed of 17 members as follows:
- (1) Seven members each appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the majority leader of the Senate, in consultation with the respective minority leaders, from among individuals who are broadly representatives of, but not restricted to—
 - (A) professional educators and educational administrators;
 - (B) parents of students at elementary, secondary, and postsecondary levels;
 - (C) students at secondary and postsecondary levels;
 - (D) philosophers, theologians, and religious leaders;

(E) State and local elected and appointed government officials, including members of State and local boards of education;

(F) individuals prominent in sports, the arts, and entertainment;

(G) individuals active in business, the professions, or civic activities;

(H) social service professionals; and

(I) the general public.

(2) One member each of the House of Representatives and the Senate, designated by the Speaker of the House and the majority leader of the Senate, respectively.

(3) The Secretary of Education or a designee of the Secretary.

(b) VACANCIES.—A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(c) TERMS.—Each member shall be appointed for the life of the Commission.

(d) CO-CHAIRS OF COMMISSION.—The Speaker of the House and the majority leader of the Senate shall each designate a co-chair of the Commission from members appointed under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2).

SEC. 104. COMPENSATION.

(a) PAY.—Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation.

(b) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Members of the Commission shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 105. POWERS.

(A) MEETINGS.—The Commission shall first meet not more than 30 days after the date on which the last member is appointed to the Commission and thereafter upon the call of either co-chair or a majority of the members.

(b) HEARINGS AND SESSIONS.—The Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out this title, hold hearings, sit and act at times and places, take testimony, and receive evidence as the Commission considers appropriate. The Commission may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses appearing before it.

(c) ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—The Commission may secure directly from any Federal agency information necessary to enable it to carry out this title. Upon the request of co-chair of the Commission, the head of such agency shall furnish such information to the Commission.

(d) DIRECTOR.—The Commission shall have a Director, who shall be appointed by the co-chairs. The Director shall be paid at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate of basic pay payable for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule.

(e) STAFF.—The Director shall appoint such staff members as may be necessary to perform the work of the Commission. In allocating authorized, appropriated, and contributed funds, priority shall be given to those activities, such as hearings and conferences, designed to elicit the broadest public participation in the Commission's deliberations, rather than to the payment of professional staff.

(f) USE OF SERVICES AND FACILITIES.—Upon the request of the Commission, the head of any Federal agency may make available to the Commission any of the facilities and services of such agency.

(g) PERSONNEL FROM OTHER AGENCIES.—Upon the request of the Commission, the head of any Federal department or agency may detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of such department or agency to the Commission to assist it in carrying out its duties.

SEC. 106. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title \$500,000 for the fiscal year 1992, and such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year 1993. Amounts appropriated pursuant to this section shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 107. TERMINATION.

The Commission shall terminate 30 days after the date of the submission of its final report to the Congress.

SEC. 108. CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS REQUIRED.

Within 90 days after the submission of the Commission's report to the Congress, the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate shall conduct hearings on such report and the recommendations contained therein and shall report to their respective houses on the results of those hearings within 30 days after the completion of the hearings.

TITLE II—ETHICS AND VALUES DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

SEC. 201. AMENDMENT TO SECRETARY'S FUND FOR INNOVATION IN EDUCATION.

(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—Paragraph (2) of section 4601(a) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 3151(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (C);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (D) and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(E) help stimulate understanding of ethics, civic and character values, and the principles of democracy as a means of enhancing and improving elementary and secondary education in accordance with section 4609."

(b) ETHICS AND VALUES DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.—Part F of title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 3151 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 4608 the second place it appears as section 4610; and

(2) by inserting before section 4610 (as redesignated by paragraph (1) of this subsection) the following:

"SEC. 4609. ETHICS AND VALUES DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

"(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—The Secretary is authorized to make grants to State educational agencies, local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, and other public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions to conduct activities designed to help stimulate understanding of ethics, civic and character values, and the principles of democracy as a means of enhancing and improving elementary and secondary education.

"(b) USES OF FUNDS.—Grants made under this section may be used for—

"(1) the development of teaching materials;

"(2) teacher training and seminars;

"(3) the establishment of clearinghouses for values education programs;

"(4) proposals seeking to involve the whole school environment;

"(5) research and follow-up studies of existing programs of values and ethics education;

"(6) civic and character values education projects demonstrating a beneficial effect on individual ethical behavior and on the incidences of individual and gang violence, drug and substance abuse, and suicide;

"(7) projects that assist in identifying a consensus of values within a community that may be appropriately promoted in schools of the community;

"(8) projects that seek to develop model programs to promote values and ethics; and

"(9) projects examining values and responsible citizenship.

"(c) APPLICATION.—Each applicant desiring to receive a grant under this section shall submit an application in such form, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require. Each such application shall—

"(1) identify values and ethics that receive widespread support from a consensus of individuals in the United States;

"(2) describe the school population intended to benefit from the proposed activities;

"(3) demonstrate how the proposal fulfills the purpose described in subsection (a);

"(4) describe the methods to be used to evaluate the results of the proposed activities; and

"(5) provide assurances that the applicant will appoint an advisory board to assist the applicant in conducting the proposed activities, which board shall consist of individuals representative of—

"(A) parents;

"(B) educators;

"(C) community leaders;

"(D) social service professionals;

"(E) business leaders; and

"(F) the general public."

REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1991

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 29, 1991

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am submitting a bill, cosponsored by all of the members of the Subcommittee on Select Education, that will reauthorize the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, for 1 year. Following the historic passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, there are many issues pertaining to the delivery of rehabilitation services that require attention.

By extending the act for 1 year, we have guaranteed the continuation of services while we prepare a bill that will reflect the current climate of total inclusion. The disability community is supportive of this comprehensive approach to service provision policy and encourages the subcommittee in its efforts to make the American rehabilitation system more responsive to the needs of individuals with disabilities in a new, post-ADA environment.

TRIBUTE TO GREATER MORNING STAR MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 29, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding institution, Greater Morning Star Missionary Baptist Church. The church celebrated its 70th anniversary on Sunday, April 28, 1991.

In 1921, the Reverend William Ferrell pioneered the first African-American Baptist Church in the city of Mount Clemens, MI. The

church was originally named Second Baptist Church and eventually became known as the Greater Morning Star Baptist Church.

On September 24, 1950, 29 years after the congregation was organized, the then Morning Star Baptist Church held formal ground breaking services for its first house of worship. The current beautiful and spacious sanctuary was dedicated on June 11, 1972.

The congregation of Greater Morning Star has been strong in their resolve to maintain their educational and spiritual leadership in the Mount Clemens community. The spirit of the first congregation assembled by the Reverend Ferrell remains instilled in the hearts and minds of the parish. I am confident Greater Morning Star will continue to grow, glow, and go in the Mount Clemens community.

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, Greater Morning Star's current pastor, J. Douglas Wiley, summarized the spirit of the church best when he stated that it was: "A church with a diversified ministry, powerful pulpit and where we are committed to Christ and one another."

A TRIBUTE TO KENNETH TREISTER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 29, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on May 18, 1991, a constituent of my congressional district, Mr. Kenneth Treister, will be named to the College of Fellows by the American Institute of Architects.

Advancement to fellowship is one of the highest honors that the American Institute of Architects bestows upon one of its members. The American Institute of Architects has informed me that elevation to fellowship not only recognizes the achievements of the architect as an individual, but also elevates before the public and the profession a model architect who has made a significant contribution to architecture and society.

Mr. Treister exemplifies the description of the College of Fellows, and his achievements include a list worldwide. Mr. Treister has lectured on architecture, planning, and architectural history at universities in Chile and China. Mr. Treister has written publications on architectural history, ancient civilizations, and remote indigenous architecture, as well as narrating two television educational documentaries on architectural history.

In addition, Mr. Treister has become a national leader in industrialized housing to the housing industry, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

I congratulate and commend Mr. Kenneth Treister for his outstanding work and achievements he has accomplished over the years.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO MRS. GLADYS B. GUZMAN UPON HER RETIREMENT FROM THE NEW YORK CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 29, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to an individual who over the years has set an example for others to follow, Mrs. Gladys Guzman. Mrs. Guzman who is retiring at the end of the school year, has been an important member of the New York City school system for more than 30 years. Mrs. Guzman has served 7 elected school boards, 12 board presidents, 5 community superintendents, and 3 trustees. She has been instrumental in meeting the needs of various groups including public officials, parents, community organizations as well as the 22,000 children in the district.

Mrs. Guzman began her career in the New York City school system at the New Lincoln School where she worked in various capacities for 13 years, concluding with her tenure as a school registrar. Moving on to Community School Board 6, she was named the executive assistant to the board. In this position, she became an invaluable resource for those charged with the direct responsibility of addressing matters such as the overutilization of schools, the implementation and evaluation of programs, and the approval of budgets.

Mrs. Guzman is a native New Yorker who was raised in Manhattan. She graduated from the Central Commercial High School and continued her studies at the Bronx Community College.

In addition to her dedication to her work, Mrs. Guzman found the time to raise a family which has made her proud through their own accomplishments. Her daughter Marcia, has worked as a therapist with children and as coordinator, of a drug recovery program. Her son Nelson has served over 14 years in the U.S. Navy aboard the USS *Forrestal*.

Mrs. Guzman has shown herself to be a truly remarkable woman, fully dedicated to her community and her children. Her example is one that we can all be proud of, and attempt to emulate.

LOUISVILLE FIRMS HELP MAKE ATLANTIS MISSION A SUCCESS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 29, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, on April 5, the *Atlantis* space shuttle made a successful 6-day flight into space with the help of two Louisville/Jefferson County firms: Reynolds Metals Co. and American Synthetic Rubber Corp.

Reynolds Metals Co.'s Powder and Paste Plant manufactured 195,000 pounds of high-thrust aluminum powder for *Atlantis*' two solid-thrust booster rockets. Reynolds Metals Co. also contributed fuel to last year's *Discovery* space shuttle mission.

American Synthetic Rubber Corp. manufactured the synthetic rubber binder which holds the aluminum powder in place. It is the only producer of the fuel's binding material.

The main objective of the *Atlantis* mission was to deploy the 35,000-pound gamma ray observatory, the heaviest science payload ever carried into orbit by any space shuttle. The mission was a success and that success depended—as always—on every part of the space shuttle working as designed.

Mr. Speaker, Reynolds Metals Co. and American Synthetic Rubber Corp. played significant roles in ensuring the *Atlantis* space shuttle got off the ground smoothly which, in turn, helped produce a successful completion of the mission.

I salute and commend both these local companies on a job well done.

THE PROBLEM OF PHONY DOCTORS

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 29, 1991

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced legislation, H.R. 2113, to make it a felony for a physician or resident to practice medicine in a hospital receiving Federal funds if that person's license to practice medicine was obtained through intentional misrepresentation. This commonsense measure seems to me a logical one for Congress to adopt. By holding out the prospect of punishment for phony doctors, H.R. 2113 would go far toward safeguarding the health of the American people. Currently phony doctors are subject to penalties which vary from State to State. Only when it is too late and someone has been injured are penalties stiff enough to fit the crime. Even when this occurs, it often takes time to sort out such cases and decide who will prosecute whom. This bill will end such confusion.

The House Aging Committee's Subcommittee on Health and Long-Term Care, which I chair, first examined the issue of fraudulent medical practitioners at a December 1984 hearing held by my predecessor, the late Claude Pepper. At that time we learned that as many as 10,000 doctors—roughly one in every 50—around the country were operating with bogus medical credentials and doing a thriving business. One witness, who was sentenced to prison for mail fraud, boasted of making \$1.5 million in 3 years selling medical credentials to 165 people. One can only guess at the hazards they posed to patients in their care.

The tragic consequences were all too clear in the case of Mrs. Loretta Branda of Haddonfield, NJ. Her husband was undergoing a routine operation but unfortunately the anesthesiologist—or the person passing himself off as an anesthesiologist—failed to notice that the patient's heart had stopped beating for 4 minutes. They were able to get his heart started again but not before irreversible brain damage had occurred. Mr. Branda was left in a persistent vegetative state.

The problem of phony doctors is indeed a very serious one. In these times of great con-

cern over health care cost containment, not to mention public health, it is imperative that those of us in Congress unite to stop the practice of medicine by persons whose credentials are falsified. I hope that I can count on the support of my colleagues of both parties in the House in this effort.

A TRIBUTE TO LIVE OAK/
SUWANNEE HIGH SCHOOL

HON. PETE PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 29, 1991

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a special event taking place in Lake City, FL, this evening. Tonight, the State champion Live Oak/Suwannee High School football team is being honored as Florida's Amateur Athlete of the Year by the Florida Sports Hall of Fame. This night is truly a momentous occasion for Live Oak High and the entire Live Oak and Suwannee community.

Throughout the years this prestigious award has been given to many of Florida's great young athletes. But never in the history of this State has the Amateur Athlete of the Year Award gone to an entire team.

Today, I would like to congratulate the Live Oak Bulldogs and their coach Mike Pittman for their spectacular season in which they captured an unprecedented State championship for the fourth year in a row.

I would also like to commend the Live Oak and Suwannee communities whose support and involvement were instrumental in this victory. This unified community spirit was demonstrated throughout the entire season and was most markedly reflected during the trying times of the gulf war. When the Live Oak National Guard was called up for active duty and sent to Fort Stewart, GA, the citizens of Live Oak and Suwannee rented a satellite system for the championship game so our troops could watch.

Indeed tonight's award is a tremendous achievement and we share in your pride and celebration. Congratulations!

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE STATE
CHAMPION MUNSTER HIGH
SCHOOL SPEECH TEAM

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 29, 1991

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the students of the Munster High School speech team who placed first in the Indiana High School Forensic Association's State speech tournament on April 6, 1991. In competition against 63 other schools, the Munster students earned this prestigious award by compiling a total of 14 awards in various categories of competition. As a former captain of my high school debating team, I am very cognizant of the amount of work necessary to attain this level of achievement.

Munster High School has a long tradition of producing students who excel academically. This year's speech team continues this fine tradition, bringing the high school its fifth State speech championship. Through their efforts, the students of this championship team have instilled a sense of pride in their school and their community.

In addition to the students, I also commend the faculty members who have dedicated their time to work closely and patiently with the students and the parents of these young men and women for providing them with the guidance and support which has led to this outstanding performance.

I would like to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the names of the students and faculty who have worked diligently throughout the year for this success, so that they can receive the recognition they most certainly deserve. They are: Jason Banach, Lauren Bomberger, Derek DeBoer, Amanda Fisher, Andrea Foltz, Sean Gailmard, Ravi Nagubadi, Elizabeth Tan, Jill Uylaki, Kim Vargo, and Tina Yarovsky; and the faculty of Linda Elman, Helen Engstrom, Donald Fortner, James Thorp, Eileen Thorp, and Mary Yorke.

Again, congratulations to these fine young individuals, their teachers, and families.

COL. JEFFREY HOLLINGER'S EFFORTS
SAVE GOVERNMENT
FUNDS

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 29, 1991

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I take this opportunity to recognize the efforts of Col. Jeffrey Hollinger, DDS, director of the bone physiology program within the Institute of Dental Research at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Colonel Hollinger was brought to my attention by a constituent of mine who has seen first-hand how Federal programs can be operated efficiently and effectively by a conscientious public servant. Under the leadership of Colonel Hollinger, researchers are working to develop a bone regeneration product necessary for the treatment of lost bone from the face and jaws.

Growth factors essential to the program were quite costly, but thanks to his dedication and commitment to this important research, Colonel Hollinger was able to obtain these items entirely through industry contributions. As a result millions of scarce Federal dollars have been saved. A high degree of skill, time, and knowledge was necessary to show industry the great potential of this use of growth factors. We in Congress speak so readily of the importance of public/private partnerships. Well here is a shining example. Colonel Hollinger could have chosen another, less promising or less expensive path for his team's research or he could have spent his time competing for a slice of the Army's budget. Instead, he saw a better way and he pursued it to success.

Today more than ever we are faced with seemingly insurmountable budget dilemmas.

Government waste, poor planning, and the pervasive view of the Federal Treasury as a bottomless pit have brought us to this point. But there is hope for improvement in individuals serving in government like Colonel Hollinger. He stands out, defying the negative stereotype of government and its employees. He exemplifies how we can find ways to save valuable resources while not compromising our goals.

I ask my fellow colleagues to join me in acknowledging the positive actions of Col. Jeffrey Hollinger and the many other unnamed public employees who have striven for government excellence.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, April 30, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 3

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to review the employment-unemployment situation for April.

SD-628

MAY 6

10:00 a.m.

Small Business

To hold hearings to examine microloan programs for new and growing small businesses.

SR-428A

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

Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To hold oversight hearings to examine the U.S. trade policy with Japan.
SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings to review the extension of fast track procedures for international trade negotiations as related to the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the North American Free Trade area, and the Enterprise for the Americans Initiative.
SR-332

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to review Kurdish refugee relief efforts.
SD-419

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

Small Business
To hold oversight hearings on small business procurement in the dredging industry.
SR-428A

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

2:15 p.m.
Environment and Public Works
Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 791, to require certain information relating to radon to be made available in connection with certain real estate transactions, and to require that radon testing devices offered for sale be tested by the EPA, S. 792, to authorize funds for programs of the Indoor Radon Abatement Act of 1988, S. 779, to authorize funds for and to revise the Indoor Radon Abatement Act, S. 575, to require local educational

agencies to test for and remediate radon in school buildings, and S. 455, to establish a national program to reduce the threat to human health posed by exposure to contaminants in the air indoors.
SD-406

2:30 p.m.
Foreign Relations
East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on Asia.
SD-419

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 10

10:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Environmental Protection Subcommittee
Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings to examine and evaluate the Department of the Interior's report and recommendation to the Congress and final legislative environmental impact statement concerning the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska.
SD-406

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 Min-

- erals Management Service, Department of the Interior, and the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services. SD-116
- Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation. SD-138
- Finance
To hold hearings to examine restoration of traditional individual retirement accounts (IRAs) in an effort to stimulate economic growth for Americans and the nation, focusing on S. 612, to encourage savings and investment through individual retirement accounts. SD-215
- 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 SD-138
- 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 hold hearings on S. 667, to provide support for and assist the development of tribal judicial systems. 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