

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A NEW WASHINGTON MONUMENT:
COACH WES UNSELD OF THE
WASHINGTON BULLETS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 6, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, everyone knows this city has a Washington Monument made of stone and marble which dominates the area's skyline. But, there is another Washington monument not made of stone or marble but which also dominates the area's skyline—its sports skyline.

This new Washington monument is Louisville's own Wes Unsel, the head coach of the National Basketball Association's Washington Bullets.

Wes was born and reared in my hometown—Louisville, Jefferson County, KY—and was a star basketball player at Seneca High School. He then went to the University of Louisville where he played three all-America seasons. In fact, his old uniform number at the University of Louisville, No. 31, has been retired because of the near-peerless performances West gave as a Cardinal basketballer.

Professionally, West began his career with the old Baltimore Bullets. The franchise move to Washington in 1973. In 1969, Wes became only the second player to be named NBA Rookie of the Year and Most Valuable Player in the same season. Ten years later, he was named the Most Valuable Player in the 1978 NBA championship series won by the Bullets.

Wes was a ferocious and tenacious rebounder who could throw a length-of-the-court outlet pass with a flick of his wrists and do it with pinpoint accuracy. He was tough under the basket and more than held his own against taller players by the subtle—and sometimes not-so-subtle—use of his strength, power, and quickness.

For the past two seasons, Wes has been the head basketball coach of the Washington Bullets. Wes is held in high esteem as a person, a motivator, and as a court-side tactician. While the team is still trying to regain its earlier, loftier rankings in the league under Wes, the Bullets have progressed toward their goal of another NBA championship season.

Wes comes from a large, loving, and accomplished family in which his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Unsel, asked much of each of their seven children and each responded by achieving in the classroom and in sports competition.

Mr. Speaker, all Louisvillians and all Jefferson Countians are proud of the accomplishments of "our" West Unsel. Wes represents the best of our community as a great coach, a loving husband and father, and a great professional.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following article from the April 18

Washington Post which profiles Coach Wes Unsel:

UNSELD "WILL WEAR YOU DOWN—AND CATCH YOU"

(By Ken Denlinger)

The scene that best illustrates Wes Unsel occurred about a year after his retirement as a player in 1981. In the no-frills gym at Bowie State University where the Washington Bullets practice, impish newcomer Frank Johnson playfully bounced a ball off Unsel's head and started a can't catch-me dance several yards away. Unsel in a suit and tie was even less mobile than he'd been during 13 NBA seasons, as perhaps the only modern-era player to make the basketball Hall of Fame without ever rising more than an inch or so off a basketball floor.

Still, Unsel's reaction was enough to make Johnson nervous.

"The difference between you and me," Unsel said, "is that I have perseverance. You're faster, but I'll have them lock the gym. Eventually, I will wear you down—and catch you."

That was Unsel's style as a player. As he frequently said: "I wanted to make sure that when it came down to the latter stages of the fourth quarter my man was so physically tired he couldn't do what he wanted to do."

That is Unsel's style as the Bullet's once reluctant coach, who, nearing the end of his third full season, clearly enjoys the job. And even though his career record is 36 games below .500, his work has been almost universally praised. The consensus judgment: When Wes gets players, he'll win.

"His guys come out to play every night," said 76ers Coach Jimmy Lynam. "I don't know what more you can ask of a coach than to have his team ready to play and to have them play hard."

"He has an incredible ability to go to war with less than the opposition," said Bullets General Manager John Nash, "and somehow make it work."

There was some support for Unsel to be an assistant to Detroit's Chuck Daly as coach for the U.S. team in the 1992 Olympics, a spot that went to Cleveland's Lenny Wilkens.

Unsel "is young enough [at 45] to be around and be the Olympic head coach someday," said New Jersey Coach Bill Fitch.

The night before being eliminated from playoff contention this month included a first for Unsel: being thrown out of a game, in his 292nd as a coach. Some who have watched Unsel for a long time were surprised it took that long, because Unsel the player fussed about almost all of his 3,133 regular season and playoff fouls.

No one understands the importance of dominant players and how to get them better than Unsel and the Bullets. As their top choice—and the second player chosen—in the 1968 draft, rookie Unsel helped the Bullets go from 10 games below .500 to 32 games above .500.

Deep down, he knows that the draft lottery, weighted as it is toward teams with even worse records than Washington's, is the way to get a franchise-turning player. Still, he insists:

"Once you accept that attitude, I don't think it's easy to recuperate. There's not

any leeway. You can't say: 'Okay, we'll accept losing and try to win' [through the lottery]. I think it's too easy to lose."

Ever candid, Unsel evaluated some players in whom the Bullets have invested heavily and around whom the future may—or may not—be built:

Pervis Ellison. "We gave up a lot [Jeff Malone], but it might be the best trade since Elvin Hayes. . . . A great attitude. Wants to learn. I was surprised at how much he didn't know. That really shocked me. He's going to be good because he wants to be good. He's going to be a player."

Tom Hammonds. "I don't know. I say that only in the sense that I don't know if Tommy likes to play enough. You've got to like to compete, mix it up. I don't know if he likes the game well enough. I think he'd rather be hunting and fishing. A lot depends on how much time he's willing to put in during the summer. As yet, he hasn't done that. Last year, he went back to school. Which is very admirable. Now, he's got to go to NBA school, I think. Get that degree. Next season will be his third. If you don't know at the end of three years, it's time to cut your losses and go on someplace else."

John Williams. "A very talented, very nice individual. Maybe too nice, too giving. I thought he had a versatility that not a lot of people have. I wonder sometimes what his mobility is going to be like" after his knee injury and weight gain. "Last year, before he got hurt, he was in great shape and, for the first time, understood that if he was going to be a great player he had to show it. Then he got hurt."

THE DIRECT APPROACH

Unsel the player always hated coaches who created scapegoats in the locker room, who chose to avoid confrontations with star players, who spoke to the team rather than the specific offender.

"He doesn't pick on the 12th man," said guard Darrell Walker. "He starts with me and Bernard [King] and works his way down. A lot of coaches would yell at A.J. English—and he's not playing. I respect that a whole lot. He makes his point, makes it quick and then it's over with."

Mostly.

Not long after he replaced Kevin Loughery as Bullets coach early in the 1987-88 season, Unsel and Manute Bol nearly fought at half-time in Chicago. Before the game Unsel had reminded the 7-foot-6 Bol about bringing the ball down where mortal-sized players could swipe it away; twice Bol did exactly that—and the ball was stolen by Michael Jordan each time. Unsel benched him after the second offense.

At halftime, "I usually stay out of the locker room two or three minutes, so the players can say whatever among themselves," Unsel said. "I go in and Manute's still ranting and raving. I tell him to calm down. I have a rule: Do it right or shut me up, I've been hit before. Manute stood up to shut me up."

Witnesses say that while Bol was talking fight, Unsel was the one moving toward one, swatting aside a table that separated one extraordinarily tall man from one extraordinarily wide man. Unsel had Bol by

* 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 jersey when some players separated them.

"Manute swears I traded him because of that," Unseld said.

Did he?

Unseld checked and said: "No. Manute was a model citizen after that. He played the best basketball he played for us all year."

NO SURPRISES, PLEASE

On the morning between games on consecutive nights, Unseld was doing a series of back-to-back-to-back clinics.

He was a more than willing participant because he knew, from six years in the front office, how difficult selling a mediocre team can be. On display was the gentle/gruff Unseld his players see.

No one was excluded. The coach almost went into the stands to coax onto the court a woman in a pink warm-up outfit. When he said "down" the second time, everybody plopped. When he demonstrated chest passes by whipping some three-quarters of the court, savvy fans realized his exceptional strength.

Fortunately, he set no picks. Only his players know how unsettling that can be.

"Greg Foster didn't set one correctly once in training camp," Hammonds recalled. "Wes got a little fed up. He said there were two things he did as a player: set picks and rebound. He demonstrated—on me. A crushing pick. Seemed like every bone in my body crumbled. I didn't hit the floor, but came close. Had to go down on my knees."

Not always obvious, even to players, is Unseld's penchant for order and detail. He favors a particular brand of pen and a particular kind of note pad. He has two calendars, one of which he carries around in a suitcoat pocket. His signature pointing-at-the-stands gesture after home games is toward his wife, Connie. It's a thank-you for enduring his pregame habits.

What he did on the court might not seem complicated, but he concentrated—hard and long—on how to make it work. At 1 o'clock, he would prop up his legs and listen to classical music. Mellow Mozart got him ready to bang with Willis Reed. At 4, it was time to warm his perpetually aching knees with a long bath.

Unseld's game-day routine as a coach is different. He rises early and watches a first-half tape of that night's opponent. Later, he watches more tape for "tendencies, what might help us break down a particular individual." He tries to eat before 1 and rest between 1:30 and 3. With his knees no longer a factor, he takes a 4 p.m. shower.

For Capital Centre games, Unseld always drives the same route from home in his Chevy Blazer, although the music in the tape deck is now what he calls "street-corner stuff." Mint Julep instead of Mozart. Also, he must hear the 5 o'clock news.

"I don't like surprises," he said.

Neither does Unseld like for his players to be surprised. They are given notes on each of the several players they might be matched against the night; they are quizzed shortly before tipoff.

"That's why when you get up and holler at a guy for letting his man go by him who can only score if he goes right, there's some justification," Unseld said. "If he hasn't been told, you have no reason to be upset. If a guy beats you going left, that's different. Sometimes, that's going to happen."

All too often this season, what has happened is some vital Bullet getting hurt. Bernard King here, Harvey Grant there. Sometimes, both guards. Even at full strength, the Bullets often are undermanned.

BEST-LAID PLANS . . .

"You go into a game," said Unseld, watching a tape, "and you can't find a way to win. That's frustrating. That's no fun. I can accept losing. I've had to. But to go into a game and not have a way of winning is really frustrating as hell."

"We've gone through periods like that. We couldn't score. You take [King's] 30 points out of our lineup, you take [Grant's] 19 points out of our lineup, we're in the 70s. That's what we score; 70, 80 points a game. We still held teams under what they usually get. We still did the other aspects. But we couldn't score."

Frequently this season, Unseld has had this succinct scouting report: "They're so physical, we're so skinny."

Still, Unseld wants to persevere. His contract runs out in June; he and owner Abe Pollin have put off talks until after the season. Given their uniquely close relationship, the big-picture issue seemed resolved after this exchange between a reporter and Unseld:

"Do you want to be back with the Bullets?"

"Yeah."

Unseld added: "I like it. The whole thing is enjoyable. I'm working with a pretty good group of kids. I mean men. They give you their best."

Said Walker, 30: "I would like, two years from now, to still be here. Maybe as the third or fourth guard, sit back and see the young guys develop. We would never leave till we're back winning."

Said Unseld, "I'd like to get it right one time."

WES UNSELD AND THE BULLETS AS A PLAYER

Season	Games	Field goals percentage	Rebounds	Average points
1968-69	82	0.476	18.2	13.8
1969-70	82	.518	16.7	16.2
1970-71	74	.501	17.0	14.1
1971-72	76	.498	17.6	13.0
1972-73	79	.493	15.9	12.5
1973-74	56	.438	9.2	5.9
1974-75	73	.502	14.8	9.2
1975-76	78	.561	13.3	9.6
1976-77	82	.490	10.7	7.8
1977-78	80	.523	11.9	7.6
1978-79	77	.577	10.8	10.9
1979-80	82	.513	13.3	9.7
1980-81	63	.524	10.7	8.0
Totals	984	.509	14.0	10.8

AS THE COACH

Season	Record	Percentage	Average points	Opponents points
1987-88 ¹	30-25	0.545	105.5	106.3
1988-89	40-42	.488	108.3	110.4
1989-90	31-51	.378	107.7	109.9
1990-91 ²	30-49	.380	101.5	106.5
Totals	131-167	.434	105.8	108.3

¹ Replaced Kevin Loughery as head coach, Jan. 3, 1988.

² Through Tuesday's game.

TRIBUTE TO LOIS GRABOYS

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 6, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I today wish to recognize Lois Graboys, the executive director and founder of the Volunteers Services for

Animals [VSA] in Providence, RI. Ms. Graboys is retiring from her position at VSA, but not before implementing many programs that significantly improved the treatment of animals, and raised awareness of animal rights in Rhode Island.

The programs she organized through the VSA encompassed all aspects of animal rights. She has organized programs that directly benefited animals, such as reuniting lost animals with their owners, finding homes for strays, and fighting against cases of cruelty and animal abuse.

Lois Graboys recognized that before any significant advances could be made to curb animal abuse in Rhode Island, the public had to be made aware of problems that animals face. As a result, she organized programs for the concerned public, involving training and counseling for animal control officers, adoption education seminars, and community health care programs.

Lois Graboys has spent the past 12 years in her position at the Volunteer Services for Animals, unselfishly improving the lives of countless animals, and educating the public to do the same. She has laid a solid and creative foundation that will continue to flourish in the future. It is with great pleasure and gratitude that I salute Lois Graboys on her accomplishments and wish her continued success in her new artistic endeavors.

ADDRESS BY HIS HOLINESS THE DALAI LAMA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 6, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, as you know, His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, addressed Members of Congress and the public in a rare appearance at the U.S. Capitol rotunda on April 18, 1991. A number of our colleagues in both the House and Senate were in attendance, and I was delighted to be among them.

The Dalai Lama, the revered spiritual and temporal leader of the Tibetan people and an honored Buddhist religious leader who received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989, prepared remarks for delivery on this occasion. But rather than using his prepared text, he spoke from the heart.

Mr. Speaker, His Holiness' prepared statement is an excellent presentation of his concern for human rights and the welfare of the Tibetan people and of all mankind. I ask that these remarks be placed in the RECORD. They reflect the indomitable spirit and soul of this great man.

ADDRESS BY HIS HOLINESS THE DALAI LAMA OF TIBET TO MEMBERS OF THE U.S. CONGRESS AT THE U.S. CAPITOL ROTUNDA; APRIL 18, 1991

Mr. Speaker, Senator Mitchell, Representative Gephardt, Senator Dole and Representative Michel, Senators, Congressmen and other distinguished guests, and Brothers and Sisters:

When I was a small boy living in Tibet, President Roosevelt sent me a gift: a gold watch showing phases of the moon and the days of the week. I marvelled at the distant

land which could make such a practical object so beautiful. But what truly inspired me were your ideals of freedom and democracy. I felt that your principles were identical to my own, the Buddhist beliefs in fundamental human rights—freedom, equality, tolerance and compassion for all.

Today, I am honored to stand under this great dome and speak to you. I do so as a simple Buddhist monk: someone who tries to follow the Buddha's teaching of love and compassion, who believes, as you do, that all of us have the right to pursue happiness and avoid suffering. I always pray that the good core of our human character—which cherishes truth, peace and freedom—will prevail.

Our generation has arrived at the threshold of a new era in human history; the birth of a global community. Modern communications, trade and international relations as well as the security and environment dilemmas we all face make us increasingly interdependent. No one can live in isolation. Thus, whether we like it or not, our vast and diverse human family must finally learn to live together. Individually and collectively we must assume a greater sense of universal responsibility.

I also stand here as a free spokesperson for the people of Tibet.

While your soldiers were fighting Communist Chinese troops in Korea, China invaded Tibet. Almost nine years later, in March 1959—during the suppression of a nation-wide revolt against Chinese occupation—I was forced to flee to India. Eventually, many thousands of my compatriots followed me. Since then, Tibetan refugees have lived in exile. We were heartened in 1959, 1961 and 1965 by three United Nations Resolutions recognizing the Tibetan people's fundamental rights, including the right to self-determination. Your government supported and voted for these resolutions.

China, however, ignored the views of the world community. For almost three decades, Tibet was sealed from the outside world. In that time, as a result of China's efforts to remake our society, 1.2 million Tibetans—one fifth of the population—perished. More than 6,000 of our monasteries and temples were destroyed. Our natural resources were devoured. And in a few short decades the artistic, literary and scientific legacy of our ancient civilization was virtually erased.

In the face of this tragedy, we have tried to save our national identity. We have fought for our country's freedom peacefully. We have refused to adopt terrorism. We have adhered to our Buddhist faith in non-violence. And we have engaged in a vigorous democratic experiment in the exile community as a model for a future free Tibet.

Tibet today continues to suffer harsh oppression. The unending cycle of imprisonment, torture, and executions continues unabated. I am particularly concerned about China's long term policy of population transfer onto the Tibetan plateau.

Tibet is being colonized by waves of Chinese immigrants. We are becoming a minority in our own country. The new Chinese settlers have created an alternate society: a Chinese apartheid which, denying Tibetans equal social and economic status in our own land, threatens to finally overwhelm and absorb us. The immediate result has been a round of unrest and reprisal. In the face of this critical situation, I have made two proposals in recent years.

In September of 1987, here on Capitol Hill, I presented a Five Point Peace Plan. In it, I called for negotiations between Tibet and China, and spoke of my firm resolve that

soon Tibet will once again become a Zone of Peace; a neutral, demilitarized sanctuary where humanity and nature live in harmony. In June of 1988, at the European Parliament in Strasbourg, I elaborated on my call for negotiations, and made personal suggestions which would protect the territorial integrity of the whole of Tibet, as well as restore the Tibetan people's right to govern themselves. I also suggested that China could retain overall responsibility for the conduct of Tibet's foreign relations.

It has been almost three years since the Strasbourg Proposal. In that time, many Tibetans have expressed profound misgivings over my stand for being too conciliatory. Beijing did respond; but the response was negative. The Chinese government, it is clear, is unwilling to engage in meaningful dialogue. As recent events in China itself indicate, the Communist leadership refuses even to acknowledge the wishes of its own people. I regret that my sincere efforts to find a mutually beneficial solution have not produced meaningful dialogue. Nevertheless, I continue to believe in a negotiated solution. Many governments and parliaments, as well as the U.S. Congress, support this effort.

For the sake of the people of China as well as Tibet, a stronger stand is needed towards the government of the People's Republic of China. The policy of "constructive engagement;" as a means to encourage moderation, can have no concrete effect unless the democracies of the world clearly stand by their principles. Linking bilateral relations to human rights and democracy is not merely a matter of appeasing one's own conscience. It is a proven, peaceful and effective means to encourage genuine change. If the world truly hopes to see a reduction of tyranny in China, it must not appease China's leaders.

Linking bilateral relations to respect for basic rights will significantly decrease the present regime's readiness to resort to further violence, while increasing the strength of the moderate forces which still hope for a peaceful transition to a more open society. These efforts should be viewed not as an attempt to isolate China but as a helping hand to bring her into the mainstream of the world community.

In the future, I envision Tibet as an anchor of peace and stability at the heart of Asia: A Zone of non-violence where humanity and nature live in harmony. For hundreds of years the Tibetan plateau was a vital buffer between Asia's great powers: Russia, China and India. Until Tibet is once more demilitarized and restored to its historical neutrality, there can be no firm foundation for peace in Asia. The first step is to recognize the truth of my country's status; that of a nation under foreign occupation.

Recently, the United States has led the international community in freeing a small country from a cruel occupation. I am happy for the people of Kuwait. Sadly, all small nations cannot expect similar support for their rights and freedoms. However, I believe that a "new world order" cannot truly emerge unless it is matched by a "new world freedom." Order without freedom is repression. Freedom without order is anarchy. We need both a new world order that prohibits aggression and a new world freedom that supports the liberty individuals and nations.

I would like to conclude by recalling a recent and moving experience. On my last trip to the United States, I was taken to Independence Hall in Philadelphia. I was profoundly inspired to stand in the chamber from which your Declaration of Independence and Constitution came. I was then

shown to the main floor before the Liberty Bell. My guide explained that two hundred years ago this bell pealed forth to proclaim liberty throughout the land. On examining it, however, I couldn't help noticing the crack in the bell. That crack, I feel, is a reminder to the American people who enjoy so much freedom, while people in other parts of the world, such as Tibet, have no freedom. The Liberty Bell is a reminder that you cannot be truly free until people everywhere are free. I believe that this reminder is alive, and that your great strength continues to come from your deep principles.

Finally, my main task here today is to thank you—the Congress of the United States—on behalf of six million Tibetans for your invaluable support in a critical time of our struggle. The Congressional bills and resolutions you have passed over the last five years have given Tibetan people renewed hope.

I offer you my prayers and thanks, and I appeal to you to continue working for the cause of liberty.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MORRIS J.
HELDMAN

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 6, 1991

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Morris J. Heldman, founding president of West Los Angeles College [WLAC], in Culver City.

Dr. Heldman's devotion to the Los Angeles Community College District has been demonstrated through 38 years of service, in teaching, academic administration and now as a member of the board of directors for WLAC.

A research chemist, Dr. Heldman began his career in academia in 1953 as a chemistry instructor at East Los Angeles College. From teaching, he moved into an administrative capacity as assistant dean and later, as dean. In 1968, Dr. Heldman was named founding president of the newly established West Los Angeles College in my congressional district.

During his tenure as president, the permanent West Los Angeles campus was funded, and almost all of the buildings were funded, designed and contracted for construction. One of Dr. Heldman's last projects was the Learning Resources Center, the college's library.

In honor of Dr. Heldman's outstanding contributions in the field of science and administration, on May 15 the Learning Resources Center will be dedicated and renamed the Heldman Learning Resources Center.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in saluting Dr. Heldman on the occasion of the dedication of the Heldman Learning Resources Center in his honor, and thank him for his steadfast years of service to the Los Angeles Community College District.

THE UNFINISHED REVOLUTION

HON. DAVE McCURDY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 6, 1991

Mr. McCURDY. Mr. Speaker, "The Unfinished Revolution" was the theme of the National Endowment for Democracy's third international conference on the state of democracy around the world. Held on April 15-16 in the wake of the revolutionary democratic events of the past 2 years, the conference brought together leading democratic activists from Latin America, Africa, Asia, and the Soviet Union to address the challenges and concerns facing those working to further the cause of democracy.

At the concluding dinner, the endowment presented its 1991 democracy awards to President Violeta B. de Chamorro of Nicaragua and President Vaclav Havel of the Czech and Slovak Republic. These awards are a recognition of the heroic efforts of Presidents Chamorro and Havel to bring democracy to their countries.

Therefore, I insert President Chamorro's speech at the awards ceremony in the RECORD:

REMARKS BY HER EXCELLENCY VIOLETA B. DE CHAMORRO

Member of the Board of Directors of the National Endowment for Democracy, Mr. Carl Gershman, President of the National Endowment for Democracy, Participating Members in the World Conference on Democracy, Special Invitees, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends: It has been several years since I visited the NED for the first time, when I was a newspaper editor. At the time, the paper I was working for had just recently reopened after being closed for over a year. The former government in Nicaragua, who was not very concerned with the rights of the people, censored the paper and caused it to close down.

This newspaper was stripped of its materials and equipment—left without paper or the means to advertise and most of the staff were exiled.

On my trip to the NED, I was accompanied by representatives of the Nicaraguan unions, private enterprises and owners of small radio stations—all the groups who the Sandinista regime was trying to suffocate in their attempt to eradicate the last traces of a civil society.

I later returned as a presidential candidate for a coalition of democratic political parties who opposed this totalitarian government.

There were very few people who believed that this coalition and this candidacy would be successful.

On both trips, the NED opened its doors to me, offered assistance and above all, giving me friendship.

Now I return as President of my country.

And today, I am greeted with the same open doors, and friendship—and also the great honor of receiving the Democracy Award that is presented by the NED to representatives of different countries of the world for their contribution towards Democracy.

The 1991 Democracy Award is an honor, as much because of the prestige of the institution that is giving it to me, as for the cause that it represents. For me the latter is the most noble—so noble that my biggest desire

since my husband died for this flag and bequeathed it to me, is to fight for democracy. The prestige becomes more prestigious and the honor becomes even more honorable because I share this award with Vaclav Havel, the President of Czechoslovakia.

Democracy is what unites a city in Europe and a city in Central America—despite historic differences.

In my homeland, the advent of Democracy did not occur through violence or force—it took place solely through free elections.

For the first time in the history of the 20th century, the result of a vote ended a totalitarian dictatorship and the two civil war opponents agreed on peace—not because of the victory of one group, but because of the conviction of both.

Democracy was born in Nicaragua patriotically—it was born democratically.

The characteristics of its birth are those which confirm my belief in democracy and encourage me to spread its ideals to others, with patience. For me, patience is the key for promoting peace—I don't believe in using force for any reason, and while I try to maintain due respect for other's viewpoints, I am always trying to convince them of mine.

I have even been attacked by both the national and foreign press, because I don't personify the image that the world has of a typical Latin government leader who pounds the table with their fist. I govern as a woman and as a woman, I don't believe that violence or force can win anyone over.

Those who govern a country have to be the first democrats, so that democracy can exist. Government leaders and the way that they govern, provide the best examples of democracy for the people.

In Nicaragua, dialogue is what turned our economy around. We did this by having conferences that cost us both time and patience, but through planting the seeds of dialogue, we have harvested both peace and understanding.

Another basic requirement, especially in Latin American countries, is that the development of democracy diverges from militaristic ideals. For this reason, from the first day I was elected as President of Nicaragua, I have not stopped fighting for disarming, both morally and physically—not just in Nicaragua, but in all of Central America.

I made a decision to bury tons of military arms in Nicaragua—to pull out the roots of military ideals in a country that has thwarted democracy so many times. Each gun signified at least one human life that would be stricken down. Instead of burying our children, I wanted to bury these arms forever, as a symbol of the new Republic.

This country's battle is a difficult one. But true democracy will only happen when we rid the people of the mentality that war and violence present solutions to our problems. Whatever problem arises, it can be resolved democratically. War never brings the answer—it only presents new problems.

Finally, I have to make one last demand before the democratic world:

New democracies need normal and effective solidarity. We need help from all of you so that the disastrous economic situation that we inherited from the mistakes of the previous regime, do not affect or handicap the development of our growing democracy.

Let us be victorious in all of our battles for Freedom!

Let us achieve solidarity of all free people—the most beautiful conquest for democracy in this century.

INCLUSION OF AMERICAN SAMOA IN THE PROGRAM OF AID TO THE AGED, BLIND, OR DISABLED

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 6, 1991

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the Social Security Act to include the territory of American Samoa in the program of "Aid to the Aged, Blind, or Disabled." This program will provide basic assistance for the 1,600 aged, blind and severely disabled individuals residing in American Samoa.

The poverty-level elderly and disabled individuals I seek to help are without benefit of family or public assistance of any kind. These individuals are not able to participate in Social Security because when Social Security went into effect in the territory they were too old to contribute long enough to qualify for minimum benefits. The territorial retirement system did not begin until 1971, and this, too, was implemented too late in their working lives for them to qualify for retirement benefits. There are no local programs that provide benefits to these people and unless the program of aid to the aged, blind or disabled can be extended to American Samoa, they will continue to exist in a condition of poverty.

Mr. Speaker, the only insular areas currently participating in the program for the aged, blind, or disabled are Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands is included in a similar program under the Social Security Act, the Supplemental Security Income Program. Furthermore, Puerto Rico at this time participates in the aid to families with dependent children [AFDC] and the nutrition assistance program [NAP]. Guam and the Virgin Islands have AFDC and the food stamp programs. American Samoa, however, has none of the above-mentioned Federal assistance programs.

Mr. Speaker, the 1,600 elderly and severely disabled individuals in American Samoa have no place to turn. There are no local or Federal support programs to address the income support needs of this vulnerable population, and our territorial government is facing critical financial difficulties at this time.

I believe this measure will help relieve the critical needs of these elderly, blind and severely disabled individuals who are living in American Samoa. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. INCLUSION OF THE TERRITORY OF AMERICAN SAMOA IN THE PROGRAM OF AID TO THE AGED, BLIND OR DISABLED

(a) IN GENERAL.—The 5th sentence of section 1101(a)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1301(a)(1)) is amended by striking "and Guam" each place such term appears and inserting "Guam, and American Samoa".

(b) PROGRAM PAYMENTS.—Sections 3(a)(2), 1003(a)(2), 1403(a)(2), and 1603(a)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 303(a)(2), 1203(a)(2), 1353(a)(2), and 1383 note) are each amended by striking "and

Guam" and inserting "Guam, and American Samoa".

(c) LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS.—Section 1108(a) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1308(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking the period and inserting "; and"; and

(2) by inserting after and below paragraph (3) the following:

"(4) for payment to American Samoa shall not exceed—

"(A) \$1,000,000 with respect to the fiscal year 1992, or

"(B) \$1,000,000 with respect to the fiscal year 1993."

(d) ALTERNATIVE FEDERAL PAYMENT AUTHORITY.—Section 1118 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1318) is amended by striking "and Guam," and all that follows and inserting "Guam, and American Samoa, mean 75 percent."

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on October 1, 1992.

TRICENTENNIAL OF THE NEW YORK STATE SUPREME COURT

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 6, 1991

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I rise with my colleagues from the New York delegation to commemorate the tricentennial of the Supreme Court of New York. On May 6, 1991, the provincial legislature established the Supreme Court of New York to provide the people of New York with proper and just means for securing and recovering their rights and demands.

The Supreme Court of New York, which is the oldest sitting trial court in the United States, has rendered many precedential decisions that have affected both Federal and State laws as well as the rights of the American people. For example, in 1735 the landmark case of John Peter Zenger was instrumental in upholding freedom of the press in colonial New York. Outstanding jurists such as John Jay, Henry Brockholst Livingston, and Benjamin N. Cardozo all presided over the Supreme Court of New York and eventually served on the U.S. Supreme Court.

Today, I commemorate the tricentennial of our Nation's oldest sitting trial court and congratulate the people of New York State on this historic occasion. I have introduced a resolution to commemorate this event, and encourage my colleagues to give it every consideration.

AFT REPORT ON EDUCATION SPENDING

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 6, 1991

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a recently published study by the American Federation of Teachers that compares education spending of 15 economically advanced nations, including the United States.

The results of this study are disheartening because, according to virtually every standard of measurement, the U.S. ranks lower than its economic rivals. Not only did the U.S. rank 11th in public spending for elementary and secondary education, but it also ranked 9th in public spending for higher education.

I would be the last to argue that money alone will solve our education crisis. But I am equally convinced that these problems cannot be solved without greater investment. According to AFT's "International Comparison of Public Spending on Education," the U.S. ranks 12th among nations, spending 4.7 percent of its income on public and private education.

This study is extremely well conceived and methodologically sound. Its implications for education policy and education reform cannot be overestimated.

Mr. Speaker, I insert a short summary of the study into the RECORD. And I commend Al Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, and Jewell Gould, AFT's research director, for their fine work.

HIGHLIGHTS

The public educational spending effort of the United States ranked in the bottom third of industrialized nations in 1987. Even public spending effort on the vast U.S. higher education enterprise fell below average. Despite the highest standard of living in the world in 1987, five other nations spent more per pupil at the elementary and secondary level, and four nations spent more per capita. The per capita and per pupil expenditure figures represent disparities in real resource utilization, and not differences in effort or resource utilization relative to national income.

In 1987, compared to 15 economically advanced economies belonging to the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD):

The U.S. ranked 12th according to percentage of the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) devoted to public spending on current educational costs at 4.7 percent of GDP, compared to the comparison-country average of 5.4 percent.

With 3.7 percent of the GDP devoted exclusively to public spending on elementary and secondary education, the U.S. ranked 11th, while the 15-country average was 4.2 percent.

At 1.0 percent of the GDP, public expenditure effort on higher education ranked only 9th among the countries studied in spite of the highest higher education enrollment rate in the world.

Despite having the highest standard of living in the world when converting currencies with Purchasing Power Parities (PPP's), the U.S. spent only \$860 per person in public monies for current education spending, which ranked the U.S. behind four other nations.

Spending \$3,398 per pupil in public funds for elementary and secondary education (currency conversions based on Purchasing Power Parities), the U.S. ranked 6th among the 15 countries.

The U.S. ranked 12th according to the ratio of per pupil expenditures to per capita GDP.

Despite mediocre public resource commitments to education, the U.S. has a relatively high need for education. The U.S. has:

The 2nd highest percentage of the population enrolled in precollegiate schooling behind France.

The highest percentage of the population enrolled in higher education programs—double the 15-country average.

The 2nd highest total fertility rate behind Australia.

The 2nd highest percentage of 4-15 year old children in the population behind Australia.

Some factors contribute to lower public spending on education. The U.S. possessed:

The 4th highest pupil-teacher ratio of 18.7 students per teacher compared to the average of 15.8 among the 15 nations studied.

The second largest average school size for elementary schools at 352 pupils per school, well above the 15-country average of 186.

The 6th largest private school population. Among nine countries with comparable teacher salary data:

Only the United Kingdom, Sweden and Japan pay less than the U.S.

Ranked by the ratio of teachers' salary to per capita GDP, the U.S. ranked second to last.

Compared to the average manufacturing worker teachers receive less pay in the U.S. than in any other country except Sweden.

With 71.1 percent of its teachers female, the U.S. easily ranked as the most feminized teaching force among the 15 economically advanced nations, which averaged 58.9 percent female.

DADE COUNTY SCHOOL KIDZ WELCOME THE TROOPS HOME

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 6, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Michelle Sanchez and the Dade County School Kidz have sung much deserved praises to our homeward bound troops. Under the direction of Cathy Ellis, this chorus of south Florida school children perform an original composition of Ms. Ellis, "We, the Children of America." Michelle Sanchez, the soloist, and the Dade County School Kidz have received an enthusiastic reception wherever they perform their exclusive welcome home to the brave men and women of America's Armed Forces.

The chorus has sung at many area churches, for Operation Home Front, the Dade County School Board, and the South Florida-wide, "We Are One, Say No to Drugs Rally." They have also produced a professional-quality video of their performance which has aired on local television stations. The music and lyrics of "We, the Children of America" are by Ms. Ellis. She is an important part of the Ellis Family Music Co., Inc., which does music arranging, teaching, performing and producing.

These talented young performers are from local elementary schools. The chorus includes: Jennifer Jewett, Melody Jewett, Jonathan Jewett, Christi Martin, Bethany Martin, Sharon Martin and Anna Martin which are part of [PATH], Parents Association for Teaching at Home. Also in the group are: Venessa Greco, Valerie Greco, Gabe Greco, Eva Greco from the Carrollton Schools, Jasmine Dominguez, Jonathan Torres and Angela Jackson from Rainbow Park Elementary, Marcus Farmer from Myrtle Grove Elementary, Paul Hoyo and George Scopetta from Key Biscayne Elementary, Ruth Ann Barr, Angela Barr, Simon White and Norman White from Perrine Elementary,

and Paul Scopetta from St. Thomas Elementary.

Mr. Speaker, we are all exceedingly proud of our brave troops. It is a special pleasure to me that the children of south Florida have chosen to revere the soldiers in this way. The words of this stirring piece aptly express their feelings, "We lift our voices in this song, wanting you to know that the children of America stand strong with you * * * We, the children of America are so proud of you." I am pleased that their wonderful young voices are raised with ours in celebrating our Nation's victory.

BETTY DUFFIE: A WOMAN FOR ALL SEASONS

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 6, 1991

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 10, 1991, citizens from throughout South Carolina will gather to honor one of the most remarkable people I have ever known, Mrs. Mary L. "Betty" Duffie. On this date, Betty will officially retire as founder and president of the Babcock Center in Columbia, SC. The Babcock Center is recognized nationwide as a conduit for the dissemination and delivery of services to the mentally handicapped.

Betty Duffie is truly the counterpart to Sir Thomas More, whose exemplary life was the subject of award-winning dramas and films entitled "A Man For All Seasons." In south Carolina, she is the "Woman For All Seasons." Her accomplishments stagger the imagination, and her zeal and enthusiasm in championing the cause of the mentally retarded are without parallel.

Our State motto in South Carolina is "While I breathe, I hope." It is also the motto of Betty Duffie. As a pioneer in the development of community-based programs for the handicapped, she founded the Babcock Center in Columbia 25 years ago with virtually no budget. Since then, the Babcock Center has grown from a handful of children in the basement of a church to a comprehensive network of services with a budget of \$15 million per annum. From its austere beginning, the program now serves over 700 clients daily. In fact, the Babcock Center is the largest provider of community residential services in South Carolina.

Among her many achievements include the founding and organization of the first special Olympics program in South Carolina. For over 10 years, Mary served as volunteer executive director of the South Carolina Special Olympics, and her work has been recognized nationwide in making special Olympics such a huge success. One of her greatest honors was to be awarded the Order of the Palmetto, the single greatest recognition that a citizen can receive from the State of South Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, because of wonderful people like Betty Duffie, the world is a far better place. She is the epitome of model citizenship, and her career serves as a reminder that one person can make a difference.

BIG MAC ATTACK ON WASTE

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 6, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Last month the McDonald's Corp., the Nation's largest fast-food chain, announced a major new program to reduce waste at all of its restaurants and facilities.

Each day the 8,500 McDonald's restaurants and 34 distribution centers in the United States produce over 2 million pounds of waste. Recognizing this problem, McDonald's has taken it upon itself to reduce its waste output by 80 percent over the next few years.

Working with the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), McDonald's has developed 42 separate initiatives to reduce waste. They include switching from styrofoam food containers to paper wrappers, requiring suppliers to use packaging material that is recyclable, using starched-based utensils which can be recycled as opposed to traditional plastic utensils which cannot, and testing reusable materials instead of relying completely on disposables. They are also spending over \$100 million on their own recycling efforts.

McDonald's serves over 18 million people daily. They recognize that they are a major market power and are using this power to benefit the environment. When McDonald's talks, suppliers will listen. When McDonald's tells suppliers to use recyclable materials, suppliers will use recyclable materials.

The cooperation between McDonald's and EDF was truly unique. McDonald's gave EDF full access to its books and operations. For its part, EDF took the time to understand McDonald's operation and did not charge anything for its consulting services. Working together they developed a sensible plan, one that made a major dent in the waste problem and did not unduly interfere with McDonald's business operations.

I applaud the efforts of McDonald's and the EDF. They have done this country a great service. It is my hope that other companies, both in the fast-food industry and in other fields, will follow their example.

The next time I am in the mood for a burger, some fries, and a milk shake, I am going to the Golden Arches. I will satisfy my hunger and help the environment at the same time.

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, May 7, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 8

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for defense programs, focusing on A-12 follow-on issues.

SD-192

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 Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine virtual reality, a new development in advanced interactive computer technology.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

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 Americas Initiative.

SR-332

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To continue hearings on proposals to reform the Federal deposit insurance system, protect the deposit insurance funds, and improve supervision and regulation of and disclosure relating to federally insured depository institutions.

SD-538

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

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

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings to examine the need to promote comprehensive social services for youth. SD-430

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
To hold a briefing on the conduct of ground operations by members of the 1st Marine Division during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. SH-216

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

Environment and Public Works
To resume joint hearings with the Committee on Labor and Human Resources' Subcommittee on Labor to examine the environmental and economic implications of a free trade agreement with Mexico. SD-430

Labor and Human Resources
Labor Subcommittee
To resume joint hearings with the Committee on Environment and Public Works to examine the environmental and economic implications of a free trade agreement with Mexico. SD-430

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

Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters. SH-219

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.
Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for defense programs, focusing on NATO issues. SD-192

Armed Services
To hold a briefing on the conduct of ground operations by members of the 24th Infantry Division in their tactical

area of responsibility during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. SD-G-50

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on issues relating to the use and application of lawn care chemicals. SD-406

Governmental Affairs
Government Information and Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to the census of the homeless. SD-342

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on the nominations of David T. Kearns, of Connecticut, to be Deputy Secretary of Education. SD-430

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

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To continue hearings on proposals to reform the Federal deposit insurance system, protect the deposit insurance funds, and improve supervision and regulation of and disclosure relating to federally insured depository institutions. SD-538

Foreign Relations
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the current situation in the Middle East, focusing on prospects for democratization. SH-216

Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-226

Joint Economic
To hold hearings to review the Federal Reserve, monetary policy and credit conditions. SD-628

10:45 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Higher Education Act. SD-430

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for energy and water development programs, focusing on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To resume hearings on the failure of the Executive Life Insurance Company of California and Executive Life of New York. SR-253

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

Foreign Relations
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee
To continue hearings to review the current situation in the Middle East, focusing on regional economic issues. SH-216

Judiciary
Immigration and Refugee Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the refugee situation in the Persian Gulf. SD-226

2:15 p.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To continue hearings on proposals to reform the Federal deposit insurance system, protect the deposit insurance funds, and improve supervision and regulation of and disclosure relating to federally insured depository institutions. SD-538

MAY 10

10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to insure the safety and soundness of government sponsored enterprises. SD-538

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

Foreign Relations
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings to review Moscow Embassy construction plans. S-116, Capitol

Foreign Relations
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee
To continue hearings on the current situation in the Middle East, focusing on the role of the United Nations. SH-216

MAY 13

9:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings to examine various truck issues, including S. 823, to authorize funds for the improvement of highways to further international competitiveness of the U.S., and S. 965, to improve the efficiency of the existing surface transportation system. SD-406

10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 570, to implement a national energy strategy, focusing on

- subtitle B of Title V, provisions relating to nuclear waste management. SD-366
- 2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine Arctic and Antarctic monitoring. SR-253
- MAY 14
- 9:00 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
To resume hearings to examine various truck issues, including S. 823, to authorize funds for the improvement of highways to further international competitiveness of the U.S., and S. 965, to improve the efficiency of the existing surface transportation system. SD-406
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for fossil energy and clean coal technology programs. S-128, Capitol
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SR-253
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366
- 2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for energy and water development programs, focusing on the Tennessee Valley Authority. SD-192
- 2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. trade. SD-138
- MAY 15
- 9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Native American Programs Act. SR-485
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Smithsonian Institution and the National Gallery of Art. SD-116
Armed Services
Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for national defense programs, focusing on the progress being made by the Department of Defense in supporting science, mathematics and technical education at all levels. SR-222
- Judiciary
To resume hearings on legislative proposals to strengthen crime control, focusing on the views of officials in the law enforcement field. SD-226
- 1:30 p.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Commission on National Service, and the Points of Light Foundation. SD-138
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on pipeline safety. SR-253
Governmental Affairs
Government Information and Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the President's initiative for improving economic statistics. SD-342
- 2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Water and Power Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 586 and S. 711, bills to provide authority to the Secretary of the Interior to undertake certain activities to reduce the impacts of drought conditions, 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.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 668, to authorize consolidated grants to Indian tribes to regulate environmental quality on Indian reservations. SR-485
- 9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on proposals to improve educational assistance benefits for members of the Selected Reserve of the Armed Forces who served on active duty during the Persian Gulf War, including S. 868, and on H.R. 153, to repeal certain provisions of the Veterans Judicial Review Act relating to veterans benefits. SR-418
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, and the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services. SD-116
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation. SD-138
- Finance
To hold hearings to examine restoration of traditional individual retirement accounts (IRAs) in an effort to stimulate economic growth for Americans and the nation, focusing on S. 612, to 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
- 2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for energy and water development programs, focusing on environmental restoration and waste management (defense and non-defense) and the Civilian Nuclear Waste Fund of the Department of Energy. SD-192
- 2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of John A. Hammerschmidt, of Arkansas, to be a Member of the National Transportation Safety Board. SR-253
- MAY 17
- 9:00 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies. SD-138
- 1:00 p.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies. SD-138
- MAY 21
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for activities of the Secretary of Energy. S-128, Capitol
- 2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for energy and water development programs, focusing on the Office of Energy Research, solar and renewables research and development, and nuclear energy research and development of the Department of Energy. SD-192

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.
 Appropriations
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for energy and water development programs, focusing on the Department of Energy.
 SD-192

Select on Indian Affairs
 To hold oversight hearings on Indian libraries, archives and information services.
 SR-485

JUNE 4

2:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.
 SD-138

JUNE 5

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

Select on Indian Affairs
 To hold hearings on S. 667, to provide support for and assist the development of tribal judicial systems.
 SR-485

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
 SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources
 Water and Power Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 106, to revise the Federal Power Act to prohibit the granting of a Federal license for a hydroelectric project unless the applicant complies with all substantive and procedural requirements of the affected State in which the project is located with respect to water acquisition and use.
 SD-366

JUNE 6

9:00 a.m.
 Veterans' Affairs
 Business meeting, to mark up pending legislation.
 SR-418

JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.
 Governmental Affairs
 Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
 To resume hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry.
 SD-342

JUNE 26

9:30 a.m.
 Governmental Affairs
 Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
 To resume hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry.
 SD-342

JULY 16

9:30 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Surface Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for rail safety programs.
 SR-253

CANCELLATIONS

MAY 7

1:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Office of Inspector General, Department of Transportation.
 SD-138

POSTPONEMENTS

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