

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ONE OF A KIND-ALWAYS HERMAN
IVORY

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, "he gave it certainly what we would say 110 percent." How many of us would like to hear those words about our service to our community and to our fellow citizens as we are faced with the prospect of having to snatch victory from the jaws of an emotional defeat.

Well, Herman Ivory, the first African-American elected to the Muskegon County Board of Commissioners, deserves that accolade, and more, as he pursues alternative ways to serve his community in his first year as a spectator in board meetings after two decades of distinguished service.

But then Herman Ivory, a man who blazed trails even as a young serviceman in the 1940's, has a long record of serving—and we are all the better for his interest in his community and his dedication to elected public service. From his years as a Muskegon Heights City Council member through his 20 years on the Muskegon County Board, and now as a member of the county road commission, Herman Ivory has been a quiet, effective, and balanced voice for the citizens he represented. It is not often that, in local politics, the leader of the opposition party on a board or commission is willing to say of his counterpart "He's a neat gentleman and we're going to miss him * * * He worked quietly and professionally to get things done."

And Herman Ivory got things done. And we are all the better for it. I offer for my colleagues an article on the career of service, dedication and interest of Herman Ivory to the citizens of Muskegon County which appeared as his formal elected term drew to a close last winter.

HERMAN IVORY STEPS BACK FROM A CAREER
OF BREAKING BARRIERS AND LEADING
(By Lynn Moore)

Herman Ivory was left alone on the field, still standing at attention.

The other 2,000 or so medical corpsmen who had just finished Marine basic training had, one by one, heard their names called, heaved their duffel bags over their shoulders and headed on to their assignments.

Ivory thought he knew where he was going because back in the 1940s all black medical specialists went to E Company. While their white counterparts had fretted about their destinations, Ivory and his friends of color had joked they knew all along where they were headed.

But there he stood, all alone. He had waited four hours for his orders, the southern sun was getting hot and he began thinking something was terribly wrong.

He was called into the commander's office and the news was broken to him. He was

being sent to the Sixth Marine Division and would be the first black corpsman to join the division's medical team.

It was the late '40s and he was going to be a trail blazer.

It would not be the first time he stood alone—a trail blazer among a sea of white faces.

Herman Ivory was the first African-American person elected to the Muskegon County Board of Commissioners. It was 1969 and even after 5 years on Muskegon Heights City Council, Ivory wasn't sure he was ready for county politics.

He was used to working with fellow councilmembers to improve their city, but now he had to think about rural areas and other small cities. He had to think about the county as a whole.

He learned to fit in. He learned the likes and dislikes of fellow commissioners and their "little quirks." And pretty soon, county politics suited him just fine.

Along the way he became involved in State and national politics, serving as chairman of the Michigan Association of Counties for six years and as chairman of the youth employment and employment and training committees of the National Association of Counties.

Ivory has put in his years on the board—20 to be exact. No current commissioner has served longer. He finished a 2-year term as chairman when he resigned his seat Thursday to take an appointment to the county road commission, but his tenure on the board would have ended this year anyway.

Many election watchers were shocked as the voter returns rolling in the night of the August primary showed Vivaion Witherspoon was beating the veteran commissioner. Ivory was synonymous with Muskegon County politics and his defeat was at hand.

Ivory, too, was despondent. At the Democrats' "victory party" at a local bar that night, he stopped in just long enough to swear off county politics. He had felt betrayed and unappreciated.

It had been an emotional night and the veteran was tired.

Several months have passed since then and Ivory has had time to reflect on his accomplishments, his defeat and his future.

"It might have been the best thing that happened to me," Ivory said recently. "I'd still be sitting there night and day worrying about the county. Now I'll be able to think about something else."

He no longer swears off county politics. On Thursday he was appointed to the road commission by his fellow commissioners and he hasn't decided whether he'll run for county board again in two years.

His friends and colleagues say his political career, if indeed at an end, will be remembered as one that was dedicated to compromise. He broke the color barrier and helped achieve an understanding among county leaders about the importance of equal rights, they say.

"He's a neat gentleman and we're going to miss him," said Republican Commissioner Raymond Grennan, who has served on the board for 14 years with Ivory.

"Let's face it, Herman did not go for the headlines, he just was not a headline seeker.

He worked quietly and professionally to get things done," Grennan said. "I personally think you accomplish more (that way). Maybe your constituents don't recognize that, but in the long run, I think, it pays."

The past few years have been rough for Ivory.

His personal financial problems surfaced when a foreclosure sale of his home at 2404 Reynolds, Muskegon Heights, and another rental home he owns was scheduled for April following his failure to keep up with mortgage payments. Eventually he worked out a payment plan with the bank that allowed him to keep the houses.

In September 1989, Ivory lost a lawsuit brought against him by Dr. Dale Williams concerning an unpaid \$26,000 loan to BJW Associates, a construction company owned by his ex-wife B.J. Walker, which Ivory guaranteed. Because BJW had no assets, Ivory was ordered to repay the loan, which he is doing in installments.

Then the jail controversy hit.

It all started in February when then-Sheriff Harry Pennington and Prosecutor Tony Tague filed a lawsuit against the county board seeking additional staff at the county jail to help combat overcrowding there. The board filed a counterclaim stating the sheriff was not following State law that dictates measures to be taken to avoid continued overcrowding.

"You had two immovable objects bumping, bumping, bumping," Ivory said.

The conformation put Ivory's leadership to a test.

Ivory, who is quick to smile and still has a young laugh almost like a giggle, is one who will hang on hard to his positive attitude in the face of adversity. He favors negotiation over confrontation and time and again he tried bringing the two sides to the table for talks.

But the players were stubborn and at times Ivory's leadership was seen as weak.

"I do have the ability to rise to the occasion," he said "I would rather sit at the table and talk instead of being out and getting real emotional. That will translate sometimes into weak leadership. But if I feel I've got more control than beating the table, I'll go that way."

He says "the fight was there" over the jail before the Democrats took control of the board and he assumed the chair in 1989. The problem, he believes, was that the Democratic sheriff and prosecutor felt they would get more resources now that the Republicans were out of the majority.

"The same thing that was not feasible when the Republicans were in control still wasn't feasible when the Democrats were in control," he said.

It was a fight that eventually petered out. But the ordeal was not without consequence. After Ivory's departure, the board will still be wrestling with ways to combat jail overcrowding. And there are those—including Ivory—who say the dispute cost him his seat on the board.

"I was so preoccupied with the jail overcrowding and lawsuits that I didn't do what I knew I had to do," he said. "I started (campaigning) too late."

* 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.

Ivory "saw the world" during his four-year stint in the military, which included combat in the Korean War. He says his eyes were opened to the extent of white society's bigotry toward blacks when he returned to Muskegon Heights in 1952.

At the same time, many of his old friends from Muskegon Heights High School returned from college with the same insights.

"I became conscious of things that when I was in Muskegon I wasn't aware of," Ivory said. "It was the subtle, pat-on-the-back segregation."

Ivory and his friends—including former Muskegon Heights Superintendent John Sydnor, area dentist Frank Howell and county commissioner Bill Gill—resumed their old union, but this time it took on political tones.

They espoused the teachings of the Rev. Martin Luther King and began looking for ways to make a change.

"We had seen the world, met other people," Ivory said. "Everybody had their different experiences. We'd sit around and have coffee and tell our stories and all worked up about it and say 'Let's do something.'"

Sydnor became the first black teacher at Muskegon Heights—later to become the first black superintendent there. Howell became the first and only black dentist in the Muskegon area and also was the first black elected to the Muskegon Heights City Council.

Ivory was the second, elected in 1963 after two previous unsuccessful tries.

"He was always thinking how could we bring about a quality of life in Muskegon that would cause the people who live in the county to realize that we had great potential and that we were able to move forward in solving many of the problems," Sydnor said. "I think it was his early feeling that the best way to do that is utilizing the democratic process."

In 1968, his friends urged him to run for the county board and in 1969 he was elected. In 1973, he was named chairman.

Sydnor said he admires Ivory's commitment to public service and his painstaking efforts at compromise.

"He was willing to sacrifice and dedicate himself to the all-consuming process of politics," Sydnor said. "I've never heard him utter ill will toward another individual or organization or group."

"He was always trying to find a way for all persons to stand on mutually agreeable ground."

His biggest accomplishment while on the board, he says, was the development of the Muskegon County Wastewater Management System which went on line after several years of planning and development.

Commissioners had seen the pollution flowing into area lakes and knew something had to be done. The unusual system, part of which involves using sewage to grow crops, was not popular with many residents who had to be displaced from its 10,000-acre location.

And Ivory had to convince the Heights to sign on as a wastewater user despite a recent completion of its own wastewater system.

"The town, the Chronicle was not on our side," Ivory said. "I think what held us commissioners together was we felt the whole town, the whole county, jumped on all 15 of us. We had to stick together, we couldn't break."

He says he has strived to maintain that cooperation, attempting himself to not hold grudges against fellow commissioners. He says he has "trained himself" to forget how commissioners vote on certain issues so that he doesn't hold it against them.

Despite party differences, the commissioners try hard to present a unified stand—which was crucial during the jail controversy—and to support each other, Ivory said.

"We may sit there and look brave, but then we'll go in the back room and say 'gol dang,'" he said.

Come Jan. 1, Ivory will be conspicuously absent from those back-room discussions. But he's certain to be around the community, doing his part to continue to affect changes, and putting his election loss behind him.

"He gave it certainly what we would say 110 percent," Sydnor said.

TRIBUTE TO SHANNA LEE PITTS

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Shanna Lee Pitts, of Cranston, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for the Lincoln School in Providence, RI.

This award is presented to the student chosen by the Lincoln School who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Shanna Lee Pitts has more than fulfilled this criteria. She was the recipient of Lincoln's Frances E. Wheeler Scholar Award, and is president of the Lambrequins—a select vocal group. In addition, Shanna Lee Pitts is fluent in Armenian and Dactylography—sign language. She puts these skills to good use by teaching in an Armenian school and working as an interpreter at the Rhode Island School for the Deaf.

I commend Shanna Lee Pitts for her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best for her future endeavors.

RAUL MURICANO OF MIAMI IS MUSIC AWARD WINNER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Raul Muricano, Jr. of Miami, FL has been awarded second prize in the Abraham Frost Prize in Composition sponsored by the University of Miami School of Music. It is an annual competition sponsored by Dr. and Mrs. Philip Frost in memory of Mr. Abraham Frost and open to all U.S. citizens. Mr. Muricano's original composition, "Octet" has its world premiere performance along with other award winners on April 20.

Mr. Muricano, Jr., was born in Miami, FL, and began his musical training at the age of 6. At the age of 18, he was accepted into the University of Miami's Honor Program in Music, where he pursued a degree in theory and composition. In 1975, Mr. Muricano cofounded the group Miami Sound Machine where he

served as keyboardist and music director until 1982. He composed and produced the original score for the ballet "Bernarda Alba" which premiered at the Dade County Auditorium on February 1, 1991. Presently, Mr. Muricano is working toward a master's degree in composition at University of Miami and is developing the curriculum for a new course for the department of musicology entitled "Introduction to Cuban Music."

The University of Miami School of Music was established in 1926 and is today the largest school of its kind in a private institution of higher education in the United States. Under the leadership of the dean of the School of Music, William Hipp, the school boasts over 50 performing ensembles and a dynamic and talented faculty. Its graduates excel as solo performing artists, composers, producers, publishers, therapists and teachers.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have such a distinguished school of higher learning in the south Florida area. I commend the University of Miami School of Music for its contribution to the music and performing arts community, and recognize Raul Muricano's special talent as indicated by the Abraham Frost Prize.

A PLACE FOR THE ABORTION PILL IN AMERICA

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Ellen Goodman's latest column to my colleagues' attention. The issue she writes so forcefully about is RU-486, a drug that is currently banned from this country. Several States including California, however, have taken the lead on securing the drug for testing, while the administration has refused to address the issue. The point from the column that I would like to stress is the privacy of reproductive choice. All Americans should have the right of access to health care, and the right to make medical care decisions in privacy. This is why I have introduced the freedom of access to clinic entrances bill, H.R. 1703, which 40 of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle have cosponsored. The drug RU-486, besides being an effective treatment for a range of diseases such as breast and ovarian cancer, glaucoma, endometriosis, and Cushing's syndrome, would aid in bringing reproductive choice back where it belongs, out of the public realm and into the private sphere.

A PLACE FOR THE ABORTION PILL IN AMERICA
(By Ellen Goodman)

BOSTON.—Up in New Hampshire, where mud season is giving way to black flies, the legislature is getting ready to flash the famous Granite State streak of independence.

This conservative Republican territory, known for its presidential primaries and its lack-of-tax structure, is expected to pass a resolution in support of the abortion pill. It will offer the state as an American test site for RU486.

The legislators don't expect to see a team flying in from Europe to set up a lab in downtown Concord the morning after the vote. But they want to send a message to the

FDA and the manufacturer. The state that made George Bush president and the people who put "Live Free or Die" on their license plates are moving against the barriers that have kept RU486 out of the country.

Since 1988, the drug that provides safe and early abortions has been available in France, where the minister of health once called it "the moral property of women." Now it's licensed for use in Britain and Sweden as well.

But Roussel-Uclaf and its parent company Hoechst regard the American political "climate" as too hot to touch. Afraid of getting burned by boycotts against their other drugs, especially by Catholic hospitals, and afraid of liability lawsuits, they haven't even attempted to market RU486 here.

The FDA, in turn, has banned importing the drug by listing it as a dangerous substance. This has meant that our doctors can't use RU486 in therapy and our scientists can't use it for research, even when their work has nothing to do with abortion.

So far, RU486 has been shown to be useful in easing labor and treating Cushing's disease. It has shown promise for the treatment of ovarian and breast cancer, endometriosis and even brain tumors. But what we don't know has been sacrificed to what we do know. Taken with another drug in the first seven weeks of pregnancy, RU486 induces a miscarriage. It brings on menstruation.

The pill wouldn't entirely replace surgical procedures. It's not for women over 35 or for smokers. But it would put most early abortions into a very private realm. A woman would "get an abortion" by swallowing.

The ease of RU486 has alarmed anti-abortion leaders who have made it a prime target. What, after all, would become of the favorite strategies of pro-life groups if RU486 were available? There would be fewer women to harass on the way to fewer clinics. In the early weeks, there would be no fetuses to enlarge to placard-sized portraits. The line proliferates between doctors as evil "abortionists" and women as their "victims" is erased when women take their own medicine. The pill has also become a priority for many in the abortion-rights movement who worry about the changing of the guard in the Supreme Court. Hundreds of bills limiting access to abortion have appeared in one state legislature after another. The momentum for RU486 expresses impatience with Roussel-Uclaf, but also a desire to find an offensive strategy.

In New Hampshire, for example, the massive legislature of more than 400 members—one-third female, all earning \$100 per year—passed a bill upholding abortion rights, only to have it vetoed by the governor. The current resolution is an attempt to stake out new territory. As Peg Dobbie of the New Hampshire Abortion Rights Action League said, "It's great to see a legislature talking about increasing reproductive choices rather than limiting them."

There are currently other RU486 bills in the works in both California and Minnesota. Several states are considering trials of look-alike drugs under "mini-FDA" laws that could allow them to test and market within their own borders.

On the national level, Rep. Ron Wyden of Oregon has introduced a bill that would take RU486 off the dangerous drug list so that it could be used for research. And on the local level, New York City Mayor David Dinkins has asked 33 other mayors to write both Roussel-Uclaf and President Bush in support of testing.

All of this is an attempt to build up the demand in order to get the supply. But it also raises a familiar paradox.

Pro-choice people have long regarded abortion as a private decision. Americans overwhelmingly want to end the prolonged and nasty war over abortion. RU486 offers the best possibility for muting the conflict and for protecting privacy.

But once again in New Hampshire, it's clear that the effort to protect privacy hinges on public action. Sometimes only the government can keep away the government.

A TRIBUTE TO PFC. ROBERT DAUGHERTY OF HOLLYWOOD, FL

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Broward County's Desert Storm casualties, Pfc Robert Daugherty of Hollywood, FL.

Pfc. Robert Daugherty was killed on February 25, 1991. He was a member of the 5th Battalion, 16th Infantry at Ft. Riley, KS.

A student at Hollywood Hills High School, Private First Class, Daugherty enjoyed machinery and weapons. His love of competition is evident by his membership on the high school wrestling team. Twenty-three months ago, it prompted him to enlist in the Army. Private First Class Daugherty's hobbies included fishing, hunting, and tinkering with automobiles.

Although he was stationed in Saudi Arabia, he stayed in touch with his family often. He tried hard to bring a little touch of home to his unit in the desert. Private First Class Daugherty adopted a puppy that he found wandering in the desert and his unit later named it unit mascot.

I ask you to join me today in paying tribute to Pfc. Robert Daugherty. Robert exemplified the best for which this country stands. He is buried at Arlington National Cemetery, a fitting resting place for those who have so bravely served our country and made the supreme sacrifice. I know that nothing will bring him back, but I hope that his family can take solace in their memories of him.

PHYLLIS MARSHALL: THE CITY OF ALAMEDA'S 1991 CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Phyllis Marshall, the recipient of the 1991 Citizen of the Year Award from the city of Alameda in California's Ninth Congressional District. She is receiving the award because of her lifelong commitment to civil rights.

Ms. Marshall's civil rights career was launched 25 years ago when a coworker at the hospital where she was a nurse had an appendicitis attack. Because this coworker was black, she could not be admitted to the hospital where she worked and was forced to

go to another hospital. As a result of this incident, Ms. Marshall became involved with the antidiscrimination housing group, Alamedans with HOPE, in the early 1960's.

Ms. Marshall was born in Sacramento, CA, and moved to Alameda when she was a year old. When she graduated from high school, she went to nursing school and has worked in different East Bay hospitals since that time. She finally retired 15 years ago and continues to live in the east end with her husband of 35 years, Frank. She has four daughters, three of whom live in Alameda, and one son. Her eldest daughter died a few years ago in a house fire.

She has also been involved with numerous other community groups. She has served as a boardmember of the Alameda Girls Club since 1967; a boardmember of the Red Cross since 1970, where she was chairwoman for 2 years; chairwoman of the Homeless Task Force Committee; treasurer of the Alameda Ladies Relief Society since 1980; member for the NAACP; and member of the city of Alameda's Social Service Human Relations Board.

Although Ms. Marshall is 74 years old, she's still going strong. Her newest cause is caring for the mentally ill and one of her latest ideas has led to an innovative project—throwing a citywide shower for homeless babies.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Ms. Phyllis Marshall as the city of Alameda's 1991 "Citizen of the Year". I would like to take this opportunity to commend her for her dedication and commitment to the community.

TRIBUTE TO EZRA CHARLES SMITH

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to rise today and congratulate Ezra Charles Smith, of Tiverton, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Portsmouth Abbey School in Portsmouth, RI.

This award is presented to the student chosen by Portsmouth Abbey who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Ezra Charles Smith has certainly filled this criteria. He has been named to the dean's list in each of his 5 years at Portsmouth Abbey School. In addition he was a National Merit semifinalist, he won the prize for excellence in Western Civilization I, and he won the Harvard Club of Rhode Island book prize. Ezra Charles Smith also participated on the golf, cross country, sailing, and hockey teams. He was named captain of the sailing team in 1991.

I commend Ezra Charles Smith for his outstanding achievements and wish him the best of luck in all of his future endeavors.

WELCOMING OUR TROOPS

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, there are many things for us to be thankful for this year, and one of the most important is the safe return of our troops from the Persian Gulf.

On July 4 of this year, the city of Santa Maria plans to celebrate this event with a series of neighborhood block parties.

When I visited our troops in the gulf—both before and after their victory—they all expressed a strong desire to do their jobs, then return home to be with their families and friends. The Santa Maria Recreation and Parks Department is encouraging all Santa Marians to join in this celebration by getting together with their friends and neighbors for a traditional neighborhood block party. I can not think of a better, safer way to celebrate the Fourth of July.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I am proud to designate July 4 in the city of Santa Maria as "Welcome Home Our Troops Day," and to urge all Santa Marians to join in celebrating this occasion by having a safe and happy Fourth of July.

ANOTHER FINE ACCOMPLISHMENT
BY A GREAT LADY, DEE COOK

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, it is graduation time—tens of thousands of students across the country are completing educations and going out into the world to put what they have learned to work in the real world. All of these students have thousands of quiet, hard-working teachers, administrators, and elected school leadership to thank for tireless efforts to make their institutions the effective molders of young lives that schools ought to be.

Last fall, in the State of Michigan, an especially dynamic and effective citizen was elected to the board of trustees of a great institution, Michigan State University. The election of Dee Cook, a resident of Greenville, MI, in the Ninth Congressional District which I have the honor to represent, is a natural recognition of her love for, and abiding interest in, the institution of higher learning which graduated her and her husband, Byron, and their two children into effective careers and a spirit of citizen involvement. While the underlying cause of Dee's standing for election to the board was controversy, it was in the finest tradition of community service that Dee took her concern to action—she did not just complain about what she saw as a problem, she presented herself to the voters as one who was willing to work hard and do something about it. The voters believed and gave her their support. As she watches the students graduating after the first semester of her stewardship, as she participates in the process of performance re-

views and planning for the first full academic year of her 8-year stewardship, I want to draw to my colleagues' attention the dedication of Dee Cook and her family to a great institution of higher learning and I offer for review an article about Dee which appeared after last fall's election to her hometown newspaper, the Daily News:

[From the Greenville (MI) Daily News, Nov. 10, 1990]

DREAM COMES TRUE WITH ELECTION TO MSU BOARD

(By Steve Edwards)

GREENVILLE.—To say Dee Cook bleeds Green and White is not only a cliché, it's an understatement.

She virtually is Green and White—in her own mind and the minds of those around her.

Cook, a Greenville resident for almost 30 years and former president of the Greenville Board of Education, collected the highest number of votes for the Michigan State University Board of Trustees in Tuesday's election. Cook and fellow Republican Jack Shingleton defeated Democratic incumbents Lawrence Owen and Lawrence Doss. Cook joins the board Jan 1, 1991.

Cook said although the election is important to her, it was vital for the university.

"This was a very important election for Michigan State. There was a cloud over Michigan State, this is the chance to lift that cloud.

"People were apologetic about Michigan State, they were embarrassed by the behavior of this board. The board erroneously cast the university as something it isn't—a football school, a jock school.

Cook said the board's hiring of football coach George Perles to serve as athletic director—over the objection of MSU President John DiBiaggio—was a bad decision.

The board hired Perles last January to replace retiring Athletic Director Doug Weaver. Perles assumed duties July 1 and is scheduled to have his performance evaluated by a supervisor, the trustees and the president this July. Cook said she will support the recommendation of the president.

Cook said she objects to the football coach also serving as athletic director, but more importantly, she objects to the board's lack of respect for the president's wishes.

"George Perles was just the symptom—the real problem rested with the board," she said, "I tried very hard during the campaign not to focus on George. The real question is who is going to be the leader of the university.

"The president runs the university. The president has control of the university and of the administrators he picks. The current board didn't understand its role.

"The board shouldn't rubber-stamp everything that comes through, but it shouldn't be involved in the day-to-day operations of the organization."

Cook, who was defeated when she ran for a trustee position in the 1986 general election, said it was the Perles decision and prodding by governor-elect John Engler that prompted her to seek the position.

Engler called Cook at midnight the day after the board voted 5-3 to offer Perles the athletic director position to ask her to run for the board.

Cook said she originally declined, saying, "I've already been through this once before," but changed her mind about six weeks later.

While the Perles decision spurred her on to running for the board, and returning DiBiaggio to a position of respected leader-

ship at the university is a necessity, Cook has separate goals for the beginning of her eight-year term.

"My No. 1 priority is to restore the confidence of the people of the university and the people of Michigan in the board of trustees. While we're accomplishing that, my second goal is to reach a better state of equity in funding.

"We've just elected an education-oriented governor, that should help the process. There is inequity in funding at the state universities that must be changed."

Cook's husband, Byron, said Dee's election to the board gives her the opportunity to serve the university in a way she thought might never be possible.

"She had been denied the opportunity for the governing board before and she'd pretty much given up," he said. "She had come to realize it was one of the things in life she wanted to do badly and she was not going to be able to do it.

"Her interest (in the board of trustees) is a reflection of her love of Michigan State. She feels that she owes the university a debt for giving her such a good start in life. She wants to be able to serve the university at the highest level and now she can do that."

"Dee Cook has been a valued, enthusiastic and articulate advocate for the role and mission of MSU, all attributes of an effective trustee," DiBiaggio said through the MSU office of public relations. "She not only knows MSU, she understands MSU. She realizes our challenges and our opportunities.

"Her leadership in our capital campaign, MSU 200: Access to Opportunity surely has indicated that."

The election of Cook to the board is just the most recent in a long string of associations she has had with the university beginning with her graduation in 1954.

Cook currently serves as national chairperson for Special Gifts for MSU 2000: Access to Opportunity, the University's capital campaign. The campaign is designed to collect \$160 million over a five-year period to be used for several improvements at the university.

Cook said those improvements include new building construction, scholarships, research and faculty grants.

Cook is responsible for generating individual gifts from \$1,000 to \$50,000 and she said she has the largest group of prospects. Cook's portion of the campaign has raised \$4 million of its \$6 million goal. She has made trips to 18 cities in the 2½ years of the campaign.

Maintaining her leadership position with the Capital Campaign was a requirement before Cook said she would consider running for the board.

"I had no intention of running, but I felt somebody needed to speak out in defense of Michigan State and the president," she said. "It came down to a question of, 'If not you, then who?' I figured nobody would do things the way I wanted it done.

"Then I was concerned that my work with the Capital Campaign might be considered in conflict with campaigning for the board. I had to ask them and if the answer to my question was 'Yes' then I wasn't going to run."

In addition to the Capital Campaign, Cook's involvement at MSU includes finishing her second term on the Development Fund Board of Directors. She also was a charter appointee and served two terms on the Advisory Council for the Wharton Center for Performing Arts.

The long-time dedication to "my university" comes from a love of Michigan State, Cook said.

"I love Michigan State, there is no question about that" she said. "Anyone who knows me doesn't know me very long before learning how much I love my university."

"As an advocate for Michigan State it's perfect for me to continue working for my university as an elected official."

Cook's love for MSU not only is apparent to voters in Michigan and potential contributors around the country, but to anyone with a little knowledge of the Cook "Spartan family" tree.

Byron graduated from MSU in 1954 and their children, Jeff and Leslie, are both Michigan State alumni, Jeff served as Dee's campaign manager for the election.

Cook's Spartan family even carries all the way to the family pets—a pair of dogs named Magic and Jay. Magic is named after Earvin "Magic" Johnson and Jay is named after Jay Vincent, both members of MSU's 1979 NCAA Championship basketball team.

Cook said much of the credit for her election victory goes to her family.

"I want to be able to share this victory with my family. I couldn't have done this without my husband. If he hadn't wanted me to achieve this I couldn't have done it. He supported me all the way. He wanted this as much as I did—for me and for Michigan State."

It might be easy for Cook's election to take on fantasy proportions—but if it does, the good news for her is it doesn't end when someone wakes up.

"This is awesome. It's been such a dream for so long. To realize a dream is an incredible experience."

TRIBUTE TO DARREN ORLOFF

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to rise today and congratulate Darren Orloff, of Foxboro, MA, this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Wheeler School in Providence, RI.

This award is presented to the student chosen by the Wheeler School who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Darren Orloff has certainly filled these criteria. He has maintained excellent grades while taking a rigorous course load. He is also active in environmental issues and works in the summer as a white water rafting guide. In addition, Darren volunteers regularly at a meal site for the homeless.

I commend Darren Orloff for his outstanding achievements and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

THE 1991 OUTSTANDING INDUSTRY AND COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize John J. Keating as he is honored by the Anti-Defamation League, Pacific Southwest Financial Division, with its 1991 Outstanding Industry and Community Service Award. He will receive this award at a gala dinner in his honor at the Warner Center in Woodland Hills on May 16. John J. Keating is being honored for his distinguished professional accomplishments, concern, and commitment to the community.

The Anti-Defamation League is the leading human rights agency in the country. It has a 78-year unexcelled record of fighting bigotry and discrimination and working to ensure equal treatment for all Americans, regardless of race, creed, ethnic origin, or sex.

John is a compassionate person with a deep concern for the well-being of others. He has translated this concern into service to his community. John was the president of the board of the Boys & Girls Club of San Fernando Valley for 2 years and currently serves as vice president. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Southern California Chapter of the Multiple Sclerosis Society. He has served on the board of trustees of Sherman Oaks Hospital and the Organization for the Needs of the Elderly. John was honored by the city of Hope in 1986 with the Spirit of Life Award.

John J. Keating is an industrious banker known throughout his industry for his competence and knowledge. A graduate of Queens College, he currently serves as president and chief executive officer of CU Bancorp and chairman of the board and chief executive officer of California United Bank, N.A.

Throughout all his endeavors, John has enjoyed the love and support of his family, including his wife, Florence, and their three children, David, Terry, and Christine.

It is a pleasure to bring this record of community activity to my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives. I ask that they join me in congratulating John Keating on this fine achievement.

A TRIBUTE TO SGT. DODGE R. POWELL OF HOLLYWOOD, FL

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Broward County's Desert Storm casualties, U.S. Army Sgt. Dodge Powell of Hollywood, FL.

Sergeant Powell was sent to the Persian Gulf from his station with the 82d Engineer Battalion in Germany. Sergeant Powell had been married 12 days before he was deployed and was planning a month long vacation to Hollywood to introduce his wife to the wonderful east coast of Florida.

Dodge Powell attended McArthur High School before enlisting in the Army. He was known for his sense of humor, his love of music, and his passion for fishing.

Before his death, Sergeant Powell wrote the following poem with his thoughts about the war. I believe it is a fitting tribute to him.

DESERT THOUGHTS

(By: Dodge R. Powell, USA)

It's only just beginning,
the end nowhere in sight.
But not knowing is the worst thing,
will it end or will we fight?
A madman as a ruler,
with ego, greed, and power.
He can't succeed, he must be stopped.
It's almost zero hour.

I knuckle down and ponder,
I bow my head and pray.
The one question that is paramount,
"Is there peace today?"

My thoughts already wander,
To the things I call my own.
My wife, my friends, my family,
and the comforts of my home.

Much I wonder is unanswered,
so I try to find out "why"
But if I must, yes, I will fight.
And if I must . . . I'll die.

Defending freedom is my mission,
And I've answered every call.
I'll fight in heat and dust and sand,
and the dragon he will fall.

For I am called "American"
and I say that clear and loud.
Not only am I strong and brave,
I'm the best . . . and I'm damn proud.

I ask you to join me today in paying tribute to Sgt. Dodge R. Powell. Dodge Powell exemplified all for which this country stands: He was brave, valiant, humble and, above all, he believed in his country and in himself. I know that nothing will bring him back, but I hope that his family can take solace in their memories of him.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES FOR PANAMA REFUGEE RELIEF

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, when I visited Panama with the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control in early January of this year, I had the opportunity to visit Albrook Station, a temporary camp set up to house Panamanian civilians displaced by the United States military action of December, 1989 to oust Dictator Manuel Noriega. It is ironic that in a military adventure called "Operation Just Cause" so many innocent people were unjustly harmed. It remains unclear how many innocent people—Panamanian or American—died in that action. In addition, I wonder how have the lives of average Panamanians been changed by the removal of Noriega. The only certainty is that 1,600 Panamanians were made homeless by "Operation Just Cause," they know how things have changed for them—they got worse.

I was shocked to see the deplorable conditions under which these involuntary refugees

were living. Children were not getting enough milk; mothers were struggling to gather enough food to care for their families. It was very hard for them to keep themselves or their tiny cubicles clean without soap or cleaning products; the specter of communicable disease grew larger and larger as the weeks of temporary shelter grew into months of crowded, unhygienic living. This is what greeted me when I visited Albrook; it was home to the refugees.

The emergency that I met was apparent; and some of the mothers begged for anything we Americans might do for them. Upon returning to the United States, I contacted the American Pharmaceutical Association, and through them was able to reach many companies. I am happy to report that most of the companies I contacted, have responded with enthusiasm to my request for assistance. Their generosity has made me proud to know these companies. So far, nearly a dozen firms have donated soap, vitamins, cough syrup, calcium supplements and other supplies to alleviate the dire conditions of the camp dwellers.

When I first visited the Albrook camp in Panama, nearly 1,600 people were in residence, waiting for reassignment to permanent housing provided through a USAID grant. Now, I am told, the number of camp dwellers has been reduced to 600, but the majority of these are under age 15. They, along with former camp residents who are now scattered in different sites on the outskirts of town are still in need. Their change of location has not ended their need for assistance. So, concerned Panamanians continue working with the local Catholic Charities Organization to distribute the American aid that is still arriving.

Panamanian-Americans in New York are also working with my office to help alleviate the suffering; they are collecting clothing, which we hope to have delivered with the help of an international carrier.

The military adventure, "Operation Just Cause," may only rate a footnote in the history books, but the impact of that action lives on for those who were displaced from their neighborhoods and homes. One hopes that in the future, American foreign policy will not require that we solve our problems by resorting to the use of force. The Panamanians I met in Albrook camp would certainly agree.

I would like to cite these fine pharmaceutical companies for their support of this humanitarian effort to help the refugees of Panama:

ICI Pharmaceutical, Wilmington, DE; Lederle, Consumer Health Products Division, American Cyanamid, Clifton, NJ; Marion Merrell Dow Inc., Kansas City, MO; Miles Inc., Elkhart, IN; Pfizer Inc., New York, NY; Schering-Plough Corp., Madison, NJ; Sterling Drug Inc., New York, NY; and Warner-Lambert, Morris Plains, NJ.

A TRIBUTE TO ART CARROLL

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Mr. Art Carroll, former super-

visor of the Los Padres National Forest, for all the help and support he has provided to the residents of the 19th Congressional District and visitors to Los Padres National Forest over the last 4 years. He has been a strong leader at the forest and I am pleased to have had a second chance to work with him on a variety of issues. Whether the issues have been relatively narrow, such as clearing title to a 40-acre tract of privately owned land or as broad as developing a plan for management of the entire 2-million-acre forest, his skills and expertise as a professional land manager have been highly appreciated.

I am continually impressed by the ability of our Federal land managers, especially in the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service, to balance the views of a variety of constituents. Mr. Carroll's ability to accomplish this throughout his tenure at Los Padres National Forest has been especially notable. In no situation that we worked together on were his abilities in that regard more appreciated than in efforts to bring forward the Los Padres wilderness proposal. I appreciated his efforts to keep in touch with off highway vehicle enthusiasts, bicyclists, hunters, private property owners, mineral interests, water resource interests and wilderness enthusiasts during development of a bill which best meets the needs of all groups. There is little doubt in my mind that Art's participation in this process was key to its successful passage in the House last Congress. Diplomacy is a characteristic which too few of our Federal bureaucrats possess, and Art's skills in this area have certainly made my job easier in terms of responding to the concerns of my constituents.

Equally as critical for Federal land managers to have an open mind and an open door policy to all interest groups is developing an intimate knowledge of the resource. That is something else which Art accomplished during his tenure of the forest. I have heard from a number of my constituents that he was never too busy to go out and inspect onsite a particular issue or subject. I must admit that I am a little envious of his ability to get out and enjoy the beautiful Los Padres National Forest. Art's knowledge of the forest proved invaluable to me as we addressed the wide variety of issues facing us during the last few years.

I could not conclude this recognition of Art's accomplishments without discussing fire management. Our work together to deal with fire management issues extends to almost 20 years; since Art was the in the Ojai District on the Bear Fire. I know I speak for the entire community when I express my appreciation for the professional fire management program Art helped develop for this forest. As we learned again last summer during the Paint Fire, such fire management programs as the major fuel breaks he helped develop in the 1970's have been key to the protection of life and property in the vicinity of the forest. I know that California's loss will be Oregon's gain and I wish Art good luck in his new assignment, in charge of the Columbia River National Scenic Area.

TRIBUTE TO DIANE T. MURPHY

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Diane T. Murphy, of Providence, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for La Salle Academy, in Providence, RI.

This award is presented to the student chosen by La Salle Academy who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Diane T. Murphy has certainly met these criteria. She is an honor student and a member of the National Honor Society. She is also a member of the yearbook staff, the Ecology Club, Students for Global Awareness, and Students Against Drunk Driving. In addition, Diane is the president of St. Augustine's Christian Youth Organization, a Confraternity of Christian Doctrine teacher, and a volunteer for the Special Olympics.

I commend Diane T. Murphy for her outstanding achievements and wish her the best of luck in all her future endeavors.

EPA REGION II, OUT OF CONTROL

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, when HUD-independent agencies appropriations reaches the floor I intend to offer two amendments. The first will transfer 5 percent of the funding level for EPA to veterans health care. I support the important environmental programs funded under the bill but our veterans have earned the right to receive adequate health care.

The second amendment will transfer responsibility for the Hudson River PCB Reassessment Program from the New York Region II Office to the EPA Superfund Office here in Washington.

The New York office, staffed by personnel who believe they are not accountable to Administrator Bill Reilly, have totally mishandled this important environmental program. This amendment will make significant reductions in employee levels in region II and make corresponding increases in the Headquarters Superfund Office.

Although Administrator Reilly assured me earlier this week that he supports the restoration of the Hudson using a process of biodegradation and that he does not support a dredging solution, the region II office is moving in a different direction.

The current Hudson River reassessment conducted by region II is being rigged in a manner which will mandate only one conclusion: the dredging of the Hudson River.

Not only would dredging the Hudson scour a large section of the riverbed, it would result in downstream and atmospheric contamination dangerous to human life and nearby crops.

All of the people I represent want the Hudson River restored. Yet, they also deserve to know how the various alternatives will affect their health and economic welfare. These considerations are being ignored because the region II office of the Environmental Protection Agency is not conducting a fair and scientifically objective study.

DAVISVILLE MIDDLE SCHOOL—A
BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to Davisville Middle School in Davisville, RI. The Department of Education has chosen Davisville as a blue ribbon school, one of the schools of excellence of the Education Department's National School Recognition Program.

As a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, I couldn't be more pleased to be able to share in this tribute to the strength of the Davisville Program.

The Department of Education's National School Recognition Program, now in its eighth year, gives public recognition to outstanding public and private schools across the country. This year's selection process placed special emphasis on art and history, recognizing art programs that enable students to explore and develop their creative abilities and history programs that require all students to study U.S. history in addition to either world history or western civilization.

Davisville has 560 students in grades six through eight. In its application for the blue ribbon program, Principal, Mrs. E. Jane Kondon, noted that Davisville's principal and staff share a vision of a school community of lifelong learners. Students at Davisville are encouraged to "Be the Best They Can Be" in an atmosphere of mutual respect and cooperation.

Davisville has also initiated a school-within-a-school program to address the needs of at-risk students. And a school site management steering committee has given teachers the opportunity to develop policies and programs for the schools.

This award is a tribute to all those involved with Davisville Middle School from the principal to the teachers, the students, and the alumni. I hope that Davisville can serve as a model for schools across the country.

I applaud Davisville today and every day for a great job.

IN SALUTE OF BEVERLEY YIP

HON. BILL LOWERY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the efforts and accomplishments of Ms. Beverley Yip, a remarkable community leader from San Diego, CA.

When Beverley Yip arrived in San Diego, the city was home to immigrants from China,

Japan, Korea, Samoa, Guam, and the Philippines. In those days, however, no single group was large enough or vocal enough to draw public attention to the needs of their poor, elderly and non-English speaking members. Beverley decided that if the city's Asian groups could work and speak together, they could become an effective force for change. Her simple idea gained broad support and she founded the Union of Pan Asian Communities. Today, UPAC is making a difference for San Diego's diverse and growing Asian population.

Beverley has been executive director of the union since 1974. Her responsibilities include: Overall administration of the organization, its staff, contracts and corporate affairs, as well as program and resource development. UPAC now runs and sponsors programs which focus on aging, mental health, employment and training, developmental disabilities, child abuse, child care and advocacy.

Of course, UPAC would not survive or succeed without a strong financial base. Beverley expertly leads an annual fund raising campaign which garners more than \$30,000 in individual and corporate contributions for operations and special programs. The total UPAC budget is now at \$1.6 million.

Mr. Speaker, Beverley Yip's vision and hard work has paid off for San Diego's 13,000 member Pan Asian community. In striving for opportunity, equitable treatment, and improved social services, Beverley and UPAC's 69 employees have helped make San Diego a better place to live for everyone.

NEED FOR TAX CODE CHANGE

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation with Congressman BILL ARCHER to correct an inequity in the Tax Code which singles out certain nonprofit organizations, such as trade associations and local chambers of commerce, and prevents them from setting up tax-deferred 401(k) retirement plans for their employees. I am pleased to say that we are joined in this effort by 56 of our colleagues in the House, including Mr. DORGAN, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mrs. JOHNSON, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. CRANE, Mr. MOODY, and Mr. GUARINI of the Ways and Means Committee.

Under current law, for-profit private employers can offer their workers the chance to elect up to \$7,000 in deferred compensation in a 401(k) plan. Likewise, nonprofits organized under 501(c)(3), including traditional charitable organizations and educational institutions, can offer their employees nearly identical 403(b) plans.

Out of all the thousands of employers across this country, only certain tax-exempts, like State education associations, agriculture cooperatives, labor organizations, and civic leagues, are prevented from establishing helpful retirement plans.

The Ways and Means Committee and the House of Representatives recognized this inequity when they approved a provision I sponsored in the 1987 reconciliation bill that would

have allowed these nonprofits to again set up 401(k) plans. Last year, in testimony before the Ways and Means Committee, the U.S. Treasury Department stated it had no opposition to this proposal, and Assistant Secretary Gideon said, " * * * imposing a limitation * * * only on tax-exempts is unfair." Finally, during markup of last year's reconciliation bill, this legislative proposal was included in a list of 29 tax proposals the Joint Committee on Taxation determined were good tax policy and were relatively noncontroversial.

Further evidence of the bipartisan support for this proposal came last week. The pension reform plan unveiled by the Bush administration included a proposal to allow tax-exempt organizations to establish 401(k) retirement plans for their employees, and I'm hopeful that this endorsement will give further momentum to our efforts here in Congress.

Whenever Members of Congress push for a change in the Tax Code, I think it is incumbent on them to recognize that these changes are generally not costless. The revenue consequences of the proposal we are introducing today are relatively small. Last year, the Joint Committee on Taxation estimated that Treasury receipts would be lowered by \$15 million in the first year, rising over time to \$56 million in the fifth year. In this time of continuing deficits, offsetting revenue sources will have to be found. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee, I will be working with my colleagues to find these revenues.

Mr. Speaker, good tax policy begins with nondiscrimination. The current law discriminates unfairly against some employers and their employees. The bill we introduce today will correct this inequity. I hope it will be speedily enacted.

I include the text of the legislation following these remarks.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subparagraph (B) of section 401(k)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to read as follows:

"(B) STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS NOT ELIGIBLE.—A cash or deferred arrangement shall not be treated as a qualified cash or deferred arrangement if it is part of a plan maintained by a State or local government or political subdivision thereof, or any agency or instrumentality thereof. This subparagraph shall not apply to a rural cooperative plan."

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to years beginning after December 31, 1991.

TRIBUTE TO JOEL S. MALO

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Joel S. Malo, of Greenville, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Smithfield High School in Smithfield, RI.

This award is presented to the student chosen by Smithfield High School who dem-

onstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Joel S. Malo has more than fulfilled this criteria. He has made honors at Smithfield for 4 years and been selected to the Rhode Island and National Honor Societies. He is a member of the basketball team and was the captain of the baseball team in his senior year.

I commend Joel S. Malo for his outstanding achievements and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

**STANLEY TATE RECEIVED
COMMUNITY STAR AWARD**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring attention to the outstanding civic contributions made by Mr. Stanley G. Tate to the south Florida community. He was recently presented the "Community Star Award" from the Family Counseling Services of Greater Miami for his dedication and tireless service to the counseling center and the community at large. Mr. Tate is truly an inspiration of those of us who believe that volunteer and charitable action really can make a difference.

Stanley Tate has been an active public servant for 20 years. He has served as mayor, vice mayor, and councilman in the town of Bay Harbor Islands. Mr. Tate has also served in a leadership capacity with many charitable organizations and corporate foundations. His pride in giving back to the community is evident in everything he does.

The mission of Family Counseling Services is to provide social and psychological services to enhance the lives of families, individuals, and children. The programs deal with problems of child behavior, marital conflict and substance abuse. Also addressed are financial and legal difficulties, teenage pregnancy, chronic depression and AIDS/STD counseling and prevention. Stanley Tate was recognized by the Family Counseling Services for his special contribution to these efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to honor both Stanley G. Tate as a "Community Star" and the Family Counseling Services for their service to the Greater Miami area. Stanley Tate is an outstanding example to us all, as husband, father, public servant and volunteer. I also encourage the Family Counseling Services Center, under the leadership of President Van Myers and Vice Presidents Carol B. Courshon and Douglas L. Oppenheimer to continue their good work.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE FUTURE OF DEFENSE LABORATORIES

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which would

prohibit the Defense Department from taking any action on the closing or consolidation of defense research laboratories until the Advisory Commission on the Consolidation and Conversion [CCC] of research and development laboratories issues its report.

Last month, the Defense Department forwarded its list of facilities slated for closure to the Base Closure and Realignment Commission. Tacked onto this list were the consolidation proposals for the Army and Navy's research and development laboratories.

By implementing these proposals through the 1991 base closure list, the DOD is effectively restructuring the entire Federal R&D system without sufficient oversight. The role of the laboratory CCC in the consolidation process has been nullified, and there is not even enough time to provide an adequate cost analysis of the proposals.

Admittedly, much can be done to improve the current system to increase its efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and to retain its personnel. The proposals embodied in the base closure list may have merit. However, we will never know one way or another until well after implementation.

No hearings have been held on the consolidation proposals, and the timeframe of the base closure process precludes the kind of in-depth analysis of the costs and benefits that such a major restructuring should require. A recent article in Washington Technology highlights the future role of the DOD R&D system will play in determining priorities in the use of the \$75.6 billion worth of Federal R&D—a copy of this article is attached. This point highlights the consequences of our actions on this matter.

In summary, I am not opposed to base closure. I am not opposed to consolidating the Federal R&D laboratories. I am opposed, however, to the way in which these consolidation proposals are being pushed through without sufficient oversight, and I oppose putting these proposals on a fast track which circumvents the policy process. The legislation I introduce today is aimed at addressing this point, and forcing DOD to follow the process outlined by Congress in last years defense authorization bill.

Given the complexity of the defense laboratory system and the important role the laboratories play in our national defense, any decision to close defense labs should not be made until after the laboratory CCC has completed its work, a comprehensive cost analysis has been completed, and Congress has had sufficient time to evaluate the needs and future of our Federal R&D system. Unfortunately, this will not happen without congressional intervention in the current process.

[From the Washington Technology, May 2, 1991]

DOD MAY BE LEAD PLAYER IN R&D: CONGRESS WANTS MORE EFFICIENCY IN SETTING PRIORITIES

(By Lucy Reilly)

Congress is considering plans to appoint the Department of Defense as the lead player to determine priorities in the fiscal 1992 R&D budget of \$75.6 billion.

Federal research dollars are "in too many places," said William Andahazy, special assistant to the House Armed Services Committee, speaking at the recent annual budget

meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. "Right now, there seems to be an absence of a national framework."

The Defense Department accounts for more than half—\$40 billion—of the total federal R&D budget, and its vast resources need to be tapped into the nation's pursuit of technology competitiveness, he said.

And even though DoD is being surpassed by industry as the driving force in broadening the nation's technological base, many in industry and government perceive it as the best suited among federal agencies with science and technology agencies to play the lead role in determining appropriate uses of R&D dollars.

To the question of adverse reactions among federal agencies with a more commercial bent, Mat Heyman, spokesman for the Commerce Department's National Institute of Standards and Technology, replied: "Our assignment is clear. We work with and for U.S. industry to improve competitiveness. We work with lots of people, including the Department of Defense's manufacturing technology program."

NIST's broad assignment means its researchers often collaborate with their counterparts in the Defense Department, he noted.

"They're one of our major customers and we're one of their major helpers," Heyman said. "If Congress designated DoD as the lead role in federal R&D," it would not create friction over turf.

Dr. William Smith, professional staffer for the Senate Armed Services Committee, said the civilian/military division "has all but disappeared."

In agreement, Andahazy pointed to the way manufacturing science has captured the attention of Pentagon officials. A stronger emphasis should be placed on process engineering and science to help industry toward shorter production cycles and improved efficiency, Andahazy said.

Congress also has become increasingly interested in manufacturing science and engineering sectors, Smith said.

Congressional leaders have been meeting with industry to insure the nation's industrial base does not collapse along with the declining defense budget. Although President Bush's 1992 budget proposes an overall real growth rate in R&D of about 10 percent, it would decrease in real terms by technology base by 3 percent.

Congress wants to implement new procurement procedures to shorten the cycle time based largely on recent recommendations from the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology and Government.

"We are going down a new path as we take on this budget challenge," Andahazy said.

The Senate's Smith noted a general concern on the Hill regarding the low degree of Pentagon R&D funding—less than 2 percent—reserved for manufacturing technology.

Moreover, the historical separation between the design and manufacturing processes in the United States needs to be addressed, Smith said.

The Japanese design right from the beginning, with a major emphasis on "lean production," he said. U.S. government and industry follow the "Noah principle," Smith said. "We need to stop rewarding people for producing rain and reward people for building arks."

THE INSURANCE SUBPART F REFORM AND IMPROVED FOREIGN COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 1991

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Insurance Subpart F Reform and Improved Foreign Competitiveness Act of 1991. I am pleased that my friend and colleague on the Ways and Means Committee, Congressman GUY VANDER JAGT, is joining me in introducing this important legislation. This legislation is intended to improve the global competitiveness of insurance companies owned by U.S. shareholders and to correct unintended consequences stemming from amendments to the subpart F provisions made by the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Sufficient time has now elapsed to evaluate the impact of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 on various groups of taxpayers. The hearings held during the 101st Congress by the Ways and Means Committee on the impact, effectiveness and fairness of the 1986 act highlighted that, while the 1986 act overall has achieved its goals of moving toward a fairer, simpler, and more efficient tax system where tax consequences do not drive economic decisions, some corrections to the 1986 act are necessary. We should not hesitate to correct those problems that have been identified.

Under general U.S. income tax rules, a U.S. shareholder of a controlled foreign corporation is not taxable on the earnings of such a corporation, until such earnings are distributed back to the United States as a dividend or upon liquidation. The purpose of subpart F is to prevent deferral of U.S. tax through the unjustified use of tax havens. It accomplishes that purpose by subjecting to the subpart F rules only certain limited categories of income. Under subpart F, certain categories of the undistributed foreign-source income of U.S. controlled foreign corporations are taxed currently to substantial U.S. shareholders, whether they be individuals or corporations.

Subpart F was not intended to prevent U.S.-owned enterprises from competing effectively with foreign-owned companies in foreign markets. However, U.S.-owned insurance companies subject to the present subpart F rules which were enacted as part of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 particularly are at a competitive disadvantage. For instance, U.S. insurers currently are required to organize separate subsidiaries in each of the 12 member states of the common market in order to avoid having their underwriting income treated as subpart F income. Their foreign competitors operate under no such restrictions. Thus, a Japanese-owned Belgium insurance company can underwrite risks in neighboring France, without subjecting its Japanese shareholders to current tax on its undistributed earnings. In contrast, a United States-owned Belgium insurance company would generate subpart F income by underwriting French risks. To avoid subpart F income, the United States shareholders would have to incorporate a separate French subsidiary, or establish a separate branch in France, and forego the cost savings

and operating efficiencies available to the Japanese-owned Belgium company. In particular, such an approach would increase the amount of capital required to operate in each of these jurisdictions over what would be necessary if it was possible to operate through a single corporate entity throughout Europe.

Under this legislation, three changes would be made to the subpart F rules, to eliminate the current competitive disadvantages. First, for controlled foreign corporations that are created or organized under the laws of any of the common market countries, such companies would be able to insure risks throughout the European Community without regard to subpart F consequences. This change is necessary to reflect the reality that, beginning in 1992, the European Community of Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, the Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the United Kingdom will indeed operate economically as one country. To prevent abuses, the change would not apply to any controlled foreign corporation insurance company incorporated in a common market country unless the controlled foreign corporation is subject to a maximum statutory tax rate greater than 90 percent of the maximum U.S. corporate tax rate. Thus, for example, a controlled foreign corporation incorporated in the Irish Republic which is enjoying the tax holiday provisions providing a zero tax rate would not qualify even though the maximum corporate tax rate in the Irish Republic exceeds 90 percent of the United States maximum corporate income tax rate.

Second, this legislation would exempt from the definition of passive investment income under subpart F the dividends, interest, and gains from the sales of stock or securities by insurance companies, but only to the extent such income was attributable to the investment of unearned premiums and reserves, and a limited amount of earned premiums from insurance contracts with respect to risks located in the country of incorporation or in a qualified insurance branch. This change is needed because investment income is an integral part of an insurance company's business, and should not automatically be classified as subpart F income. In applying this rule, the European Community would be treated as a single country as a result of the first change I described. This rule would be subject to the same tax haven restriction as the first change.

The subpart F rules on passive investment income were designed to apply to interest, dividends, and other passive income that could easily be routed through foreign countries to maximize U.S. tax benefits. See Staff of Joint Committee on Taxation, General Explanation of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (Comm. Print 1987), at 966-67. Unearned premiums and reserves, and the earned premiums needed to build up the surplus of an insurance company, are not the types of assets that are inherently manipulatable. This legislation provides that earnings on such assets would not automatically be subject to subpart F. Under the bill, the investment income of foreign insurance companies would not be treated as favorably as under the pre-Tax Reform Act of 1986 provisions. An insurance company's investment income would be excluded from passive investment income only if the in-

come were attributable to risks located in the country of incorporation or a qualified insurance branch of the insurance company. Reinsurance arrangements would be classified based on the situs of the underlying risk. The Secretary of the Treasury would be directed to issue regulations to prevent abuses.

Third, the high tax exception of the subpart F rules should be changed to allow companies to use the tax accounting rules of their country of incorporation in qualifying for the exception. This change is especially necessary for insurance income, because most foreign countries tax insurance income on a narrower tax base than does the United States, making qualification for the high tax exception by insurance companies a practical impossibility, in many cases. As in the case of the other two changes, this proposal would not apply to controlled foreign corporations enjoying tax haven treatment. Thus, for example, neither this change nor the change applicable to the treatment of investment income would apply to a controlled foreign insurance company incorporated in a tax haven jurisdiction.

The above changes would provide needed, if somewhat limited, relief to U.S.-owned insurance companies that are currently disadvantaged in relation to their foreign competitors. Although not included in the bill, we should also consider whether all insurance companies, other than those incorporated in tax havens, should be allowed to underwrite cross-border nonrelated party insurance without generating subpart F income.

I strongly encourage my colleagues to co-sponsor this important legislation and to work for its prompt enactment.

FAST-TRACK PROCEDURES

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a "sense of the House" resolution that I hope will contribute in a positive way to the debate on how trade agreements will be considered under House—and Senate—rules in future.

As you know, the House may soon take up the question of extending so-called "fast-track" congressional procedures to cover consideration of trade agreements arrived at through negotiations completed by the President before June 1, 1993.

That extension would allow the President to carry on with negotiations both for free trade zones and under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, with the proviso that the President should strive to negotiate effective measures on labor standards and environmental protection in any free-trade agreement with Mexico—and with the obvious proviso that, under fast track, the Congress may ultimately vote down any trade agreement it does not believe serves our national interest.

As ranking member of the Rules Committee, which shares jurisdiction with the Ways and Means Committee over fast-track congressional procedures for trade agreements, I have come to appreciate the concerns ex-

pressed by Members who believe that those particular fast-track procedures do not provide the Congress an adequate opportunity to separately consider the impacts of trade agreements on environmental and labor standards at home and abroad. As international trade negotiations become more complex, they are more and more intruding into the area of such standards and their enforcement—or lack of enforcement—by the signatories to the subsequent agreements. Indeed, I believe it possible that the next GATT round may deal strictly with such national standards as they affect world trade—particularly environmental protection and enforcement.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution I am introducing today recognizes the growing connection between negotiations on trade and international labor and environmental standards. While calling on the U.S. Trade Representative and other executive branch officials to continue to seek to bring developing countries more fully into the global trading system, it also calls on them to seek those nations' increased contribution to protecting the environment and improving labor standards. At the same time, it calls on the Committees on Rules and on Ways and Means to use the period leading up to the presently-scheduled termination of fast-track in 1993—given the adoption of the 2-year extension—to look into ways that the rules of the House might be revised to provide fast-track consideration to international environmental and labor standards agreements, whether those are arrived at through trade negotiations or in separate venues.

Mr. Speaker, admittedly, I do not know what final form such revisions might take. Still, as trade negotiations extend more and more into national regulatory areas. I think it is time for the Congress to look at new ways that it can avoid micromanaging Presidential negotiations—or endlessly amending international agreements until they are unrecognizable to either the President or to the foreign negotiators—and still have a chance to separately vote on international agreements that affect environmental and labor standards around the world.

Be devising a fast-track for international environmental and labor standards agreements, perhaps the Congress can help make the United States a leader not just in expanding world trade—and prosperity and democracy along with it—but in expanding efforts to protect the environment and prevent abuse of the rights of workers.

LASALLE ACADEMY—A BLUE
RIBBON SCHOOL

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to LaSalle Academy in Providence, RI. The Department of Education has chosen LaSalle as a Blue Ribbon School, one of the schools of excellence of the Education Department's National School Recognition Program.

LaSalle Academy is a Christian Brothers School, with a history of training and developing young minds for more than 150 years. As a LaSalle graduate and a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, I couldn't be more pleased to be able to share in this tribute to the strength of the LaSalle program.

The spirit of LaSalle has stayed with me throughout my postsecondary education and into my career in public service. The lessons I learned at LaSalle went far beyond the classroom and have carried far into my life.

It was at LaSalle that I developed my regard for education and my interest in public service. Loyalty to country and community has long been the hallmark of the LaSalle graduate.

The LaSalle curriculum includes the Freshman Foundation Program, designed to help ninth graders make the crucial transition to high school.

Each student at LaSalle also is assigned to a guidance counselor who helps the student with college applications and financial aid planning.

The faculty at LaSalle includes sisters, priests, and lay teachers and more than three-quarters of them have an advanced degree in their subject area. Perhaps more importantly, LaSalle's faculty members are not just around during class time. Teachers are also coaches, activity leaders, and informal counselors and friends.

The academic program at LaSalle encourages students and more than 90 percent continue their education. But the LaSalle program couldn't be successful with just the classroom and study time it requires. LaSalle is about people and activities and a community that fosters learning and growth.

This award is a tribute to all those involved with LaSalle Academy, from the teachers to the students to the alumni. I hope that LaSalle can serve as a model for schools across the country.

I applaud LaSalle Academy's award from the Department of Education and look forward to continuing my close association with my alma mater.

IN HONOR OF THE RIGHT REV.
EREND C. BRINKLEY MORTON

HON. BILL LOWERY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and homage to the Right Reverend C. Brinkley Morton; J.D., D.D., Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of San Diego. For the past 9 years, he has been the spiritual leader of the Episcopal Diocese of San Diego, an ecclesiastical jurisdiction spanning three southern California Counties. I deeply regret that declining health now compels him to retire.

Bishop Morton showed great leadership potential at an early age. But while he has always been a deeply religious person, he did not become a man of the Episcopal Church until later on in life. A native of Meridian, MI, he was educated in the public school system

of Mississippi. He interrupted his education to serve as an infantry officer during the Second World War and earned the Silver Star, the Bronze Star with Oakleaf Cluster, and the Purple Heart while fighting in the European theater.

Following his release from active duty, Lieutenant Morton entered the University of Mississippi to complete his studies and begin a career in law. Remarkably, while a law student, he was elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives. Representative Morton received his law degree, juris doctor, from the University of Mississippi, graduating cum laude in 1949. He then opened a private law practice in Senatobia and continued to serve in the State House of Representatives until he was elected to the State Senate in 1952. During his legal career, he was admitted to the Mississippi bar, the Tennessee bar, the U.S. district court, the U.S. Court of Military Appeals, and the U.S. Supreme Court. He also authored articles for the Mississippi Law Journal and the Journal of Mississippi History.

In 1956, Senator Morton made a decision that would radically change his life and the lives of others. He withdrew from the Mississippi Senate and private practice in order to prepare himself for the ministry of the Episcopal Church. He received his master of divinity degree, optime merens, from the University of the South School of Theology 3 years later.

Upon completion of his theological studies, Reverend Morton served Episcopal congregations in West Point and Ocolana, MS; Memphis, TN; and Birmingham, AL, where he was dean of the Cathedral of the Advent. And when his country went to war in Korea, he was recalled to active duty. This time, however, he served not as a soldier but as a chaplain for the U.S. Army.

After a long and illustrious career in service with the church and the community, Dean Morton was ordained and consecrated bishop of the Episcopal diocese of San Diego on September 29, 1982. In addition to his membership in civic organizations, academic societies, and veterans groups, Bishop Morton now acts as a trustee of Berkeley Divinity School at Yale University and president of the House of Bishops for the 17 dioceses comprising the Province of the Pacific. Bishop Morton's many contributions to San Diego and our country are reflected in his inclusion in "Who's Who in America" and "Who's Who in the World."

Mr. Speaker, rarely have I had the opportunity to honor an American of such remarkable stature and character. Hero, scholar, jurist, legislator, author, and ecclesiastic of the highest order, Bishop Morton retires having lived the lives of many men. He reminds us of our capabilities and inspires us to pursue our dreams.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES D. WORDEN

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate James D.

Worden, of Providence, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for St. Dunstan's Preparatory School, in Providence, RI.

This award is presented to the student chosen by St. Dunstan's Preparatory School who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

James D. Worden has certainly met these criteria. He is the treasurer for the Student Council. He has also participated on the varsity basketball and soccer teams. In addition, James has worked with handicapped children in his community.

I commend James D. Worden for his outstanding achievements and wish him the best of luck in all his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN SARSFIELD

HON. THOMAS J. RIDGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, recently, the Subcommittee on Census and Population of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, on which I serve as the ranking minority member, held a hearing to review the activities of the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission. This Commission was established in 1984 to prepare and coordinate a comprehensive program for commemorating the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' maiden voyage to the "New World."

Today, I would like to speak on a matter separate from the Commission, but related to the Columbus quincentennial. John Sarsfield, a western Pennsylvania native, was dedicated to building an authentic duplicate of one of Columbus' ships, the *Niña*. Unfortunately, John's life ended prematurely at the age of 43 on July 11, 1990, before his dream of completing the replica *Niña* was realized.

In view of John's efforts and unique contribution to our understanding of American heritage, and the coming Columbus quincentenary, I would like to submit the following article which appeared in the November 5, 1990, issue of the ISDA Unione. It was written by John's mother and beautifully relates his personal story and commitment to build an authentic replica of the *Niña*.

A MOTHER'S DIARY OF HER SON'S TRIBUTE TO CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

On October 12, 1992, we will celebrate the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America. We have grown tremendously in research in the past years and the quincentennial will introduce you to the dreams of a man who visualized the excitement and depth of building an authentic duplicate of one of Columbus' ships—The *Nina*. His many years of dedication to the research of the 16th century boat building methods led John Patrick Sarsfield to the construction of the *Nina*.

When their two years in the Peace Corps were completed in 1974, John and his wife Gigi decided to remain in Brazil where John continued to work for the Brazilian Government as an air and water pollution engineer for at least four more years. John and Gigi took advantage during this time to travel to

the interior and also to visit the many small coastal villages in Rio, Bahia, and Recife where they received their Peace Corps training in language and culture. He realized then that some type of sailing vessel (that he could afford) was needed to further explore the accessible waters of this vast country.

There was so much to experience in Brazil, so much to see and to learn; above all he wanted to absorb, enjoy and taste the goodness of this corner of God's earth.

In the back yard of his home in Rio, he started to build a polynesian catamaran. During one of my visits to Rio, I was able to see this latent talent at work. It was a labor of love, the catamaran was constructed with the greatest precision and perfection down to the smallest detail. I watched an object of beauty and symmetrical design take shape before my eyes. Later, on a return visit to Brazil, John's father and I had the thrill of sailing with our son John and his four-year old son Colin Patrick on the catamaran. We stopped at many of the small islands to refresh ourselves in the beautiful tropical atmosphere of palm trees and white sand beaches.

Fishing vessels were a necessity in these areas and the people of Bahia were eager to explain to John their age-old methods of building boats and of the availability of so many diverse and abundant species of trees in the jungle forests of Brazil. John lived with the Bahians to learn their trades and become familiar with the craftsmanship in their use of traditional building tools.

After a few years in the States, John was eager and anxious to return to Brazil to continue his research and perhaps some day build a large ship of his own design. He was able to do this through a grant from "Partners in Progress" which enabled him to continue and further his research in this area.

In 1988 John was recognized as a Maritime Historian and a Ship Reconstructionist for his research into methodologies of ship construction of 16th century vessels and it was in 1988 that he accepted a commission to build an authentic replica of the *Nina* for the 500th anniversary in 1992, the Columbus Quincentennial.

The John Sarsfield *Nina* is a replica of a generic late 15th Century Iberian Caravel and is being built not in Spain or the United States, but in Valenca, Bahia, Brazil. John selected Valenca as the construction site for the *Nina* because of the shipbuilding methods still in use, that is, Mediterranean molding, and the traditional tools and construction methods available. In addition, the forests in Valenca are a source of the size and quality of timber necessary to build large wooden ships. When completed, the John Sarsfield *Nina* is expected to be the most authentic replica Columbus Era Ship ever built.

As a preliminary to the construction, John spent many long and tedious hours selecting trees of certain shapes and types in the jungle forests of Bahia. The 80-foot logs had to be pulled by teams of oxen from the forest to the main road. The trucks were not too reliable and often broke down in the transportation of the huge logs to the banks of the Rio Uno.

To date, the hull of the *Nina* is completed, also the planking, and work has begun on the decking and with the progress presently being made, launching of the ship is scheduled at Valenca for January, 1991. John's wife Gigi and son Colin will be present for this big event. The ship will either be completed in Bahia, Brazil or it will be taken to the Virgin Islands for completion under the direction of Morgan Sanger.

John was cut off from life at the age of 43 on July 11, 1990 and his dream of completing the replica *Nina* was ended. On that fateful morning of his life, strong and healthy, buoyant in hope and with every earthly prospect brightening before him, all hopes and dreams of completing and sailing his beloved *Nina* were immediately cut off by the hand of a wise but mysterious Providence—he was killed instantly—he was killed instantly—a victim of a hit-and-run accident in Brazil. All who encountered John in life (and he traveled widely) remember him for his warm, receptive nature, a nature born of a renaissance spirit, a man of discovery, a man with a zest for life and a desire to experience it to its fullest.

PROLIFERATION PROFITEERS: PART 13

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I will begin placing into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a second set of dozen case studies on foreign companies which have sold nuclear weapons technology to developing countries.

These case studies have been compiled by Cameron Binkley of the Emerging Nuclear Suppliers and nonproliferation project at the Monterey Institute of International Studies. They are a clear demonstration of how Western companies have helped advance the nuclear weapons programs of Iraq, Pakistan, India, Argentina, Brazil and other countries.

We need to put an end to this nuclear wheeling and dealing or else face a world in which terrorist nations threaten us with the ultimate weapon. I have introduced legislation that would put import sanctions on foreign firms which sell nuclear items without the proper safeguards. This legislation has been endorsed by leading experts in the non-proliferation field, including Gary Milhollin, director of the Wisconsin project on nuclear arms control. His letter on the bill follows part 13 of my series on proliferation profiteers.

TWELVE FOREIGN FIRMS REPORTEDLY ENGAGED IN INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS-RELATED TRADE¹

FIRM 1: BELGONUCLEAIRE SA (BELGIUM)

The Belgian firm Belgonucleaire SA is a leader in plutonium waste treatment and technology, including the manufacture of mixed plutonium fuels for advanced nuclear reactors. Belgonucleaire offers its products as well as nuclear engineering and consulting services on a worldwide basis. In 1987, it was implicated in a major corruption scandal involving several German firms, most importantly Nukem GmbH and its subsidiary Transnuklear GmbH, who for years illegally transferred or disposed of toxic radioactive waste through fraudulent contracts with the Nuclear Research Center at Mol, Belgium. The Mol center held a 50 percent share in Belgonucleaire, which together with Nukem and Transnuklear held all shares in the Belgian firm Transnubel NV. Transnubel is the

¹These abstracts were compiled by Cameron Binkley from articles held in the Emerging Nuclear Suppliers & Nonproliferation Project database. The validity of information contained within an abstract is based solely upon the original sources.

Belgian enterprise responsible for the transport of radioactive materials. Because of the scandal between Transnuklear and Mol, which revolved around deliberate mislabeling of nuclear waste containers, Germany's Der Spiegel accused Belgonucleaire of participation in the clandestine transfer of nuclear weapons materials onto the international black market, perhaps even to Pakistan or Libya. Although such claims have not been verified, Belgonucleaire had on numerous past occasions solicited orders from Pakistan, Libya, Egypt, Taiwan, and Korea—all states of proliferation concern.

Historically, Belgonucleaire has provided a considerable degree of technical assistance to both Libya and Pakistan. Belgonucleaire has also provided training services for employees of Pakistan's Atomic Energy Agency (PAEA) that involved individuals known to have been associated with Pakistan's nuclear weapons program. The president of the PAEA, Munir Khan, once recognized Belgonucleaire for its services in the construction of a small nuclear "pilot facility," built during the seventies, which gave Pakistan the "capability to produce the necessary plutonium for a bomb."

Sources: "Brussels Domestic Service," 1/17/88; "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists," 4/89, pp. 21-27 by Dan Charles; "Nuclear News Buyers Guide," 3/89, p. 4; "Le Soir," 1/19/88, p. 4 by Guy Duplat; "Der Spiegel," 1/18/88, pp. 18-30, 9/17/88, pp. 22-26, 9/30/89, pp. 59-61; "Le Vif/L'Express" (Brussels), 4/24/87, pp. 10-19 by Michael B. Balzhart; "Nucleonics Week," 2/18/88, pp. 1, 8-9 by Mark Hibbs & Ann MacLachlan.

WISCONSIN PROJECT
ON NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL,
Washington, DC, March 11, 1991.

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK,
Member of Congress, House of Representatives,
Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN STARK: Thank you very much for your letter of March 1, enclosing H.R. 830, your bill to impose sanctions on foreign companies that contribute to the spread of nuclear weapons.

I congratulate you for this effort and support it wholeheartedly.

It is unfortunately true that some irresponsible companies have been willing to make a quick profit at the expense of world security. As your bill accurately assumes, these companies must be convinced that they will lose more by making dangerous exports than they will gain. And to do the convincing, sanctions are necessary.

I will remain available to provide whatever support I can to your effort to get the legislation passed. I have attached some notes on the bill's language, and one suggestion that you may consider incorporating.

Sincerely yours,

GARY MILHOLLIN.

HOW CHANGE AFFECTS
GOVERNMENT

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to urge all my colleagues to read the following article by Bob Walker that was published in "Carolina Issues" by the John Locke Foundation last month.

THE FOUR REVOLUTIONS—HOW POLITICAL,
ECONOMIC, CULTURAL, AND TECHNOLOGICAL
CHANGE WILL AFFECT GOVERNMENT

(By Robert Walker)

This is the most exciting time in history to be alive. Mankind's view of the world we occupy is changing. Humans see themselves in ways far different from in the past. Our perspective on the future is truly universal.

With massive change comes challenges and confusion. Many people who are witnessing the turmoil around them become fearful and resentful. They see changes as transforming their lives, not always for the better. Very often, their role in changing times is not as an agent of change, but as a victim. Something on which they count gets transformed in ways they see as adverse—a job loss, a cut in pay, a lost promotion, a massive health care bill, etc. Most people have little interest in or knowledge of the larger context of the changes they see.

Yet political mandates arise from understanding the nature of change, breaking free from politics of the status quo in order to exploit that change, and providing meaningful explanations of the change so that large numbers of people begin to feel confident about the future. Thus far, no political party or movement in the United States has stepped forward to claim that mandate at the close of the 20th century.

The fact is that the end of the 20th Century parallels in some important ways the close of the 18th Century. By the late 1700s, politics was being transformed by the rise of democracies to replace the divine right of kings. Economics was being transformed as human beings went from feudal to national economies and from agrarian to industrial livelihoods. Technology drove much of the economic change, and cultural life reflected the transition as people moved from rural areas to the cities.

Today we see four great revolutions taking place simultaneously and influencing one another. These four revolutions are political, economic, cultural, and technological. In each of the four, the changes taking place are so enormous that the shape of history is being remolded. But even more significant is the fact that the revolutions are interactive, with each feeding off the others. The implications of everything changing at once are immense, but must be at least acknowledged, in any movement that seeks to dominate thinking in the next century.

Without much effort, one can convince even casual observers that a political revolution is sweeping the globe. The demise of state socialism in the Soviet Union, the loss of the Soviet empire and the rise of democracy in Eastern Europe, the strengthening role of terrorism and dictatorship in the Middle East, the move away from centralized power in many Third World countries, and even the abortive attempt to democratize China, are all signs of a political world changing in dramatic ways. Most American people are quite aware of the significance of this political revolution.

The economic revolution is harder for most Americans to see and understand. Two major shifts are underway. We are moving from an industrial economy to some kind of post-industrial economy. While the precise nature of the post-industrial order is yet unknown, it is clear that intellectual acumen and information will play a heavy role in its development. The globalization of the economy means that competition in the future will be ever more intense, coming not only from the guy down the street or in the next town or in the next state, but from every nation. Qual-

ity and efficiency will be absolute requirements in such a marketplace and it is those requirements that are transforming the way American industry works today. Clearly, the only way most businesses will remain competitive in that kind of environment will be to use more innovative technologies. It is also clear that chauvinism and protectionism as national policies are fraught with danger as the twin revolutions of global and informational economic structures grow.

The cultural revolution is in large part a response to the other changes we see about us. And the concept of a cultural revolution encompasses a wide range of such responses. There is a rise in religious fundamentalism, in part because people are seeking moral imperatives in a sea of change. Fundamentalist churches have grown in popularity in the United States as mainline churches, with their retreat to moral relativism, have declined. In times of massive change, people seem to want to build upon a foundation of absolutes, rather than on the lowest common denominator. Religious fundamentalism is also obvious in other parts of the world, most notably the Middle East.

Another aspect of the cultural revolution is the rise of the environmental ethic. Worldwide, environmentalism transcends the political movement and to becoming a part of everyday life. The ability to view ourselves from outer space and recognize the fragility of the spaceship we occupy has created a basic need in people to be a part of protecting the environment for succeeding generations.

The technological revolution is on one hand obvious, but on the other so diverse as to be invisible. The ability to watch the Persian Gulf War in real time on television came about gradually enough that it seemed normal, but in fact is a major leap from the era of Vietnam war coverage. Computers are well beyond being scientific tools and today are essential elements in everything from management to medicine to education. And we have just begun to scratch the surface of their potential in fields such as communications and robotics. The electronics world changes so fast that every product brought to the consumer electronics marketplace is obsolete 18 months after its introduction.

Just as we are able to span the globe in fractions of seconds with our communications tools, we are able to transport ourselves anywhere on the Earth in a matter of hours. And in a few short years, that time will fall to minutes. Even today, the space shuttle carries astronauts around the world in 90 minutes. Biotechnology promises new solutions to health care and even new ways of dealing with problems created by mankind, such as oil spills. As our research tools become more powerful, we can only speculate what new discoveries lie ahead that have the potential of totally transforming the way humans live and work.

The most important fact about these four revolutions is that they interact in ways that make the magnitude of change even greater. No one of the revolutions is exclusive. Each gains strength from the others.

The rise of democracy in Eastern Europe was partially influenced by the communications revolution that brought the outside world behind the Iron Curtain. Watching life in the Western world on CNN made even the communist policymakers of Eastern Europe dissatisfied with their progress and raised questions in their minds about the vitality of their own system. Reform in the Soviet Union arose from an inability to compete economically and a need, therefore, to de-

velop closer ties with the West. Religious fundamentalism has led to significant governmental change in the Middle East, and has fueled political debate on issues such as abortion in this country. The technological advances which have permitted the instantaneous dissemination of information have also added to the burden of policymakers who must react to changing events in far shorter time than ever before. And those same policymakers must act knowing that their information is not necessarily superior to that in the hands of nearly everyone else. Thus, technology has made political decisions even tougher.

The challenge we face is to understand the nature of the four revolutions in ways designated to establish a political framework for addressing the future, tailor a political message to an optimistic analysis of the future, build a consensus around policies that make sense in the midst of revolution, and begin the process of rejecting policies that tie us to the status quo.

Some of those forward-looking policies are obvious. Tax rates should be kept low so that the investment dollars necessary to build a new economic infrastructure are available. Decisionmaking must be kept as close to individuals as possible, because when change necessitates action, the most positive results will come from people taking charge of their own lives. Self-reliance is an asset in revolutionary times.

Technological innovation must be actively encouraged, not discouraged by government regulation or cultural fear of the unknown. Strong ethnical and moral foundations must be laid and maintained so that people have values to cling to as change envelopes their lives. As technology and knowledge open new frontiers, those frontiers must be explored and exploited so that the avenues of growth and opportunity constantly expand.

Applying such general principles to issue-oriented problem solving is the toughest political challenge. Without attempting to suggest an agenda for every political issue we now face, it is instructive to look at a couple of present problem areas with long-term implications for our future: education and urban failure.

Talking of education reform has centered recently around the choice issue, and while choice is a valuable ingredient of an educational program to meet the challenges of revolution, it is not a solution in and of itself. The educational revolution that must take place is a switch to individually based instruction. It is now possible with the technological tools available to design and implement and individualized instructional program for every student. This would mean that each student would progress at his or her own pace, succeeding better in some areas than in others, but ultimately getting a balanced education which prepares them to work in a climate of rapid change. The educational establishment will resist such a system vehemently because it challenges the very essence of how we now teach. Choice is necessary within such a system because only the parents will be able to follow the progress of their child through such a program, and they must have the authority to pull the child out of a situation which is not working for him or her.

Another aspect of educational reform necessary to accommodate revolution is lifetime learning. We must design our educational programs so that they are available throughout an individual's life. School plants and facilities must be better utilized in ways that assure that as change brings

need for new educational skills in a person's life, the schools and their programs are readily accessible.

Urban decline is a prime example of the old ways of doing things being inadequate for revolutionary times. The cities have lost their tax base as their quality of life has declined. The only way to restore the cities is to restore the quality of life within them—to reduce crime, provide productive jobs, assure quality education, and keep a clean and healthy environment. Those goals are no different than the ones being pursued now, but the solutions offered now tend to be centralized in their thinking and economically destructive in their application. What cities say they need is more welfare support, more dollars for bureaucracy, and increased urban renewal. None of these things, even fully funded, will promote urban survival. The only way to do the job is to refocus the cities and see them not as centralized, but as a collection of small communities. The communities (neighborhoods) within the urban core must be given autonomy to deal with their own problems. Crime will decrease when neighborhoods ban together to stop it. Business and jobs will increase if neighborhoods are not forced to wait on city managers before going ahead with homegrown projects. Again, such a solution will be antithetical to the establishment, because their political power base is dependent on centralized control, but it is another example of why a political movement which is going to dominate the revolution must be prepared to take on the status quo.

The fact is that the political opportunities inherent in grabbing hold of the four revolutions are enormous. The economic revolution means there are unlimited horizons for growth. The cultural revolution means that there is a yearning for values that reform leadership can provide. The technological revolution means that we can build the tools necessary to do anything we can dream. The political revolution means that someone or some movement will seize the opportunity and reshape the future. Advocates of free markets, limited government, low taxes, and deregulation are ideally positioned to do just that. The only question is: do we have the guts to do it?

TRIBUTE TO ANDREW JEFFREY

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Andrew Jeffrey, of Pawtucket, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for William E. Tolman Senior High School in Pawtucket, RI.

This award is presented to the student chosen by the William E. Tolman School who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Andrew Jeffrey has certainly met this criteria. He has been selected to the Rhode Island Honor Society, National Honor Society, and as a Presidential scholar. In addition he is vice president of the senior class, and cocaptain of the cross country team. He also participated on the indoor and outdoor track teams.

I commend Andrew Jeffrey for his outstanding achievements and wish him the best of luck in all of his future endeavors.

TRANSITION TO A MARKET ECONOMY IN HUNGARY

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, last month the National Endowment for Democracy sponsored an international symposium entitled, "The Unfinished Revolution." Leaders from emerging democracies all across the globe gathered here in Washington to discuss and compare the goals they cherished and the difficulties they faced.

Among the participants was Mr. Gabor Demszky, Mayor of the city of Budapest in Hungary. Mr. Demszky, a founder of the Alliance of Free Democrats, has been involved in the struggle for civil and human rights in Hungary all his adult life. In 1980 he founded the AB Independent Publishing House, which, in spite of police raids, arrest, and court orders, published several hundred books and periodicals over the next several years. He was also editor, together with his wife, of the samizdat paper *Hirmondo*. In 1989 he was elected to the 11-member Executive Board of the Alliance of Free Democrats, and in the spring of 1990 was elected Member of Parliament in Hungary's first free elections in over 40 years.

Mr. Demszky impressively described the challenge facing Hungary as it struggles to make the transition from a Communist system to a market economy. The challenge for Hungary, as for the other East-Central European countries, is multifaceted: In addition to establishing democratic social and political conditions, they have to reconstruct a market, teach their people to venture into business, and create the legal, economic, infrastructural and other frameworks in which such a transformation can take place.

I urge my colleagues to read Mr. Demszky's remarks, submitted here in their entirety. The more we learn about the hopes and difficulties our friends in emerging democracies share, the more we will be able to help them reach their goals.

HOPES AND DIFFICULTIES—BUILDING A MARKET IN HUNGARY

(By Mr. Gabor Demszky, Mayor of the City of Budapest)

In 1948, when the Communists wrested political power for themselves through elections whose fraudulence was barely concealed, activists gathered in the streets in celebration and sang, "By tomorrow we'll turn the whole world around." But through the forced abolition of market conditions, the almost complete nationalization of private ownership, and the economic volunteerism they called economic planning, the leadership succeeded only in "turning" the communist countries, Hungary included, into economic chaos.

Let us at least mention a few points that illustrate the consequences the last four or more decades of communism have wrought. Last year the Hungarian government owed \$21 billion. This is almost double the per cap-

its debt of Poland, and almost four times that of Czechoslovakia. We are left with a country where the ratio of agricultural workers is, on average, about five times that of Western Europe, and where the per capita GNP is about three thousand dollars.

In the wake of the communist regime, Hungary is a country where state ownership is roughly 90 percent, where the economy is dominated by monopolies, where there is no accumulated capital in the hands of the population because everything was taken away from the people through nationalization and subsequent government measures, where for the past forty years a conscious attempt was made to abolish the traditional Hungarian middle class.

It is true that over the last two decades the regime's brutality decreased significantly, but the popular anti-intellectualism of the communist structure endured to the end.

I had to mention all these sad and perhaps horrifying facts so that you can appreciate the circumstances under which Hungary must try to bridge the gap to become competitive with Europe and the world market.

Why does western capital come to Hungary in particular?

Our situation is much more difficult than it was for Spain, for example, when that country moved from a dictatorship to a democratic environment. A market economy had prevailed continuously in Spain, even if there were certain diversionary mechanisms—as there are in all dictatorships. But we Eastern Europeans, in addition to having to establish democratic conditions, must also reconstruct a market, teach our people to venture into business, and create the economic, legal, infrastructural and other frameworks in which this can take place. In my opinion, Hungary is the best placed country in this regard within the entire East European sector.

To this end, two decades of reformed communism were an extremely useful "prerequisite" through which the population could become acquainted with certain market elements and could experiment with some limited enterprises. Over the past year, 50 percent of all Western investment in Eastern Europe was placed in Hungary—the smallest country in the region. This probably happened because the investors judged that, while investing in Eastern Europe is still an adventure comparable to the travels of Christopher Columbus or Marco Polo, it was least risky in Hungary, where the reactions of the natives were more predictable than elsewhere.

Besides grave concerns, I can also relate some encouraging results. For example, last year it so happened that Hungarian Government companies got a foothold in the world market. Hungary succeeded in acquiring trade assets worth almost one billion dollars, which is almost without precedent in Hungarian history.

It is also an unqualified success that as many joint ventures were established in the second half of last year as had been in existence until that time. Since Hungary guarantees the free use of profits, the investors do not take on too much of a risk. I must tell you that of the newly formed joint ventures, a significant percentage come into existence with minimal capital investment and are in the service sector.

Growing numbers of companies have been admitted to the Budapest stock exchange since its historic opening last summer. In the same way, it is a crucial and unquestionably positive sign that the world's leading

companies are positioning themselves in Hungary one by one. General Electric led the ranks by acquiring a majority interest in one of Hungary's most renowned firms, Tungsram, followed by General Motors with an Opel automobile factory and an assembly shop now under construction, and, after extended negotiations, Suzuki, which is building a factory in Hungary.

Hungary is making an extreme effort to eliminate the backward condition of its infrastructure. Based on an agreement won by international tender, Siemens and Ericson will build one million telephone lines within three to four years. Negotiations are also under way with Italian and Austrian firms for the construction of highways. We are continuing to develop the possibility of hooking into the Western European electrical system.

A significant proportion of the working capital invested in Hungary comes to Budapest. As the city's Mayor, I welcome this gladly. There is enormous potential present in Budapest, and given the city's situation and past—viewed from both directions—it is the gateway to the East and West respectively.

The direction of the city is liberal; twenty-one of the twenty-two district mayors are liberal politicians in favor and supportive of free enterprise. We wish to open free passage for foreign investment; in fact, we are counting on it.

History has repeatedly proven that emerging from dictatorship galvanizes and energizes people. And the bonds of oppression have been thrown off not only in Hungary but also in our neighbors Poland and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, who for us are extremely important commercially, historically, and psychologically. We dearly wish that an ordered existence develop in our remaining neighbor countries. We are especially rooting for the completion of the frustrated revolution in Romania, since two and a half million Hungarians live there and it is not immaterial to us whether the country chooses democracy or dictatorship.

The resolution of conditions within the Soviet Union is also very important, since all one has to do is look at the map to understand what it means for a small nation of ten million when circumstances are unstable within the boundaries of the hundred-million strong neighbor. Some research institutions are predicting that with the introduction of a Soviet international passport the world must be prepared for six to eight million refugees, and we know that a significant number of these individuals, deprived of purchasing power in their own country, will only be able to reach the neighboring countries of Hungary, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, and Poland.

We Hungarians are clear about the fact that in the 1,100 years we have spent in the Carpathian basin, our situation has seldom been as difficult as it seems these days, now, when the country has regained its independence and political sovereignty; when we have no irrevocable hostilities with our neighbors, only conflicts to be solved; when our interests are the same as those of Western Europe, as well as of our Czech, Slovak, and Polish neighbors—to join the merging European Community as soon and as completely as possible.

We were stubborn about rejecting communism over the past several decades, sometimes through revolution, other times through reform. Today, we have succeeded in rejecting communism, but our stubbornness remains. Henceforth we shall be just as com-

mitted to rebuilding all that four decades of communism have destroyed.

In the last several very difficult years we have proven to Western bankers that Hungarians are prompt in repaying their loans. Now we would like to prove to investors that we are trustworthy partners, and prove to Europe that if the Hungarians were capable of creating a revolution in 1956 when that was necessary, they are capable of negotiating a mutually beneficial business deal in 1991 because today this is necessary. And I hope that from now on this kind of practical persistence will be the only thing we'll ever need.

INDIAN DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT ZONE ACT OF 1991—ATTRACTING NEW BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES FOR NATIVE AMERICANS

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Indian Development Investment Zone Act of 1991, legislation to provide economic opportunities for Native Americans who are suffering from a critical shortage of jobs in their communities.

Many Indian reservations are being decimated by a combination of high unemployment rates reaching well over 50 percent and equally troubling poverty rates. There are people willing to work, but cannot, simply because no jobs are available in or near their communities. Many people are forced to leave their homes to look for work in metropolitan areas.

I believe that the legislation that I have introduced will help to turn things around for our native Americans by fostering new business development on Indian reservations. Challenging and profitable new employment in distressed Indian communities should help to revive a reservation's local economy and provide tribal members with an opportunity to work near their homes.

My bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to designate development zones in impoverished Indian communities. Once development zones are designated, the employment-related tax incentives found in my bill are designed to attract new businesses and to retain old ones located within the designated development areas. The incentives include:

First. An employment tax credit of 10 percent for increased spending on qualifying wages.

Second. An investment tax credit of 10 percent for certain depreciable real property used in a trade or business within a development investment zone.

Third. Credit for wages paid to economically disadvantaged individuals working in development zones.

These targeted incentives for areas of highest unemployment and poverty will stimulate the kind of economic growth so desperately needed to improve the quality of life for native Americans.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring the Indian Development Investment

Zone Act of 1991, to assist tribes and tribal members to build a self-sufficient future.

A summary of the act follows:

SUMMARY OF THE ACT

DESIGNATION PROVISIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT ZONES

Areas must be nominated by a tribal government for designation as an Indian development investment zone.

Final authority to designate nominated areas as development zones lies with the Secretary of the Interior.

Designations are based on the degree of poverty, unemployment and general distress.

Areas must be within the jurisdiction of tribal government and determined by the Interior to be an Indian area.

State and local governments must submit an inventory of the historic properties within a designated development zone.

The area must be located wholly within the jurisdiction of a tribal government.

Tribal commitments are also required, including reduced tax rates, streamlined governmental requirements, local services and technical assistance.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX INCENTIVES

Credit of 10 percent for qualified increased employment expenditures.

Credit of 10 percent for new development investment zone construction property.

Credit for wages paid to economically-disadvantaged individuals located in Indian development zones.

OTHER PROVISIONS

The Foreign Trade Board shall consider any application to establish a foreign trade zone within a development zone on a priority basis.

Waiver or modification of Interior rules are permitted in certain circumstances in order to further job creation, community development and economic revitalization objectives of the zones.

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMEN'S CITY CLUB OF CLEVELAND

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Women's City Club of Cleveland which is celebrating its 75th anniversary.

The Women's City Club of Cleveland founded in 1916, is holding its "Crown Jewel Affair" on Friday May 17, 1991 at its new home, the University Club in Cleveland, OH.

The affair will honor 75 gems—Cleveland women leaders—along with past presidents, and Margaret Ireland recipients all of whom have contributed to the club and the Greater Cleveland community.

The Women's City Club remains one of our country's leading civic organizations. I ask that a short account of their history be placed in the RECORD:

History: Women of Action Since 1916.

In 1916, Women's City Club of Cleveland was organized for the purposes of promoting broad acquaintance among women, providing a central meeting place, maintaining an open forum for the discussion of topics of civic and public interest, and promoting the City of Cleveland.

From the beginning, many Women's City Club members were business and professional women and civic leaders. The Club has always provided a central location for women to share ideas and contribute to community betterment.

Programming at Women's City Club in its first decade consistently reflected women's concerns and growing political awareness. During that period, WCC committee work resulted in air pollution reforms, passage of legislation assisting the Cleveland Metropolitan Park System, a nutrition program for inner-city school children, the creation of a Women's Bureau for the Cleveland Police, and sponsorship of a lecture by Nikolai Sokoloff which simulated community support of a Cleveland orchestra.

Women's City Club also piloted a program of enrichment classes for children that proved so successful the Cleveland School system adopted it as its Major Work Program.

During the thirties, Club members continued to expand their knowledge, hosting science lectures and a speech by Amelia Earhart.

During World War II, Women's City Club brought women and the war effort together with studies on home defense, a volunteer effort at the Cleveland Chronic Hospital, and assistance to the American Red Cross. Increased awareness of the medical needs of our community led the Club to endorse medical diagnostic clinics and bills promoting child welfare.

The Cleveland Women's City Club Foundation was established in 1948 for the purpose of sponsoring educational programs and providing a public forum for the presentation of civic and cultural programs for the education of the general public.

In 1952, Women's City Club financed and produced public information television programs about health, nutrition and employment. The Club also initiated annual student nurse recruitment programs and courses for nursing home operators. Other projects of the fifties brought about narcotics legislation on the state level, local bond issues for freeway construction, a convention hall, and expansion of the Cleveland airport.

Programs launched in the sixties included receptions for members of Cleveland's diplomatic corps, the presentation of national authors through Meet the Author series, the introduction of Cleveland Arts Prize Awards and the publication of a community calendar as a clearing-house for civic and cultural events.

With the advent of the seventies, Women's City Club initiated a series of lectures and discussions for business and professional women. Also, women of national and international stature were recognized as Women of Achievement. In 1975, Women's City Club launched our city's participation in the International Women's Year activities.

In 1976, the Club dedicated Cleveland Heritage Park on the east bank of the Cuyahoga River, providing Clevelanders with a recreation area and museum in the heart of the city. Cleveland Heritage Park II was established in 1981 on the west bank of the river.

Women's City Club of Cleveland continues to welcome women into the mainstream of making good things happen in Cleveland. Our business, civic, cultural and informational programs are well known and our various awards salute local and national leaders.

Women's City Club is an important part of the revitalized Cleveland community.

AMERICA INVADED

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, the overwhelming majority of businesses in this country are small businesses. They are the backbone of our economy, and are exemplary of the free enterprise system and American initiative and ingenuity. Nine out of ten businesses in the United States employ fewer than 20 people, and each of these small businesses are an integral part of our communities.

One such small business is Block-Lite, of Flagstaff, AZ, located in the Third Congressional District. Block-Lite, which is owned by Wally Smith, manufactures concrete masonry blocks. It is a successful, family-owned company and Wally is an active, concerned member of not only Flagstaff, but his industry. He has been approached by large foreign companies, with lucrative offers to buy his business, but Wally does not want to sell if it means that profits will be going out of the country.

As a result of Wally's experience, he and a California colleague are organizing a coalition of 100 percent American-owned and operated businesses do address the issue of foreign-owned companies and to become a voice in shaping national policy on this matter. My friend, former Arizona Gov. Jack Williams, brought Wally Smith's Block-Lite decision to the attention of newsman, Paul Harvey. Mr. Harvey highlighted Wally Smith, his business, and his concerns in his April 24, 1991, broadcast. The transcript from that broadcast follows, and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

AMERICA INVADED

Wally Smith is as American as his name.

His father was an all-American football player; his picture was on the Wheaties box. His younger brother was World Champion rodeo cowboy.

Wally, a two-year military veteran, now a businessman in Flagstaff, Arizona, is active in that city's Business Alliance.

He has always preached and practiced "doing the right thing" in the typical American tradition.

Mr. Smith owns a manufacturing company in Flagstaff which makes 7,000 blocks a day for construction projects in the area. It's not a "big" business. It's been in the family for 30 years. With his wife alongside they work 12-hour days and keep 15 to 20 people employed most of the year.

Three years ago an investor from Great Britain offered to buy the company; the Smiths refused to sell.

"It would have been financially smart," he says, "but it wouldn't have been right to let an impersonal foreign corporation take the profits 'out of town'."

The Smiths believe that the economic invasion of our country is as insidious and potentially devastating as the military kind.

And the foreign companies are not required to play by our rules.

Example: If Mr. Smith meets with competitors to discuss the future of the block industry, they must be extremely careful; they can go to jail if they mention pricing policies.

Foreign-owned companies can own a variety of businesses in the United States—in-

cluding companies like BLOCK-LITE—can hold business meetings offshore where they discuss with impunity such critical subjects as pricing and takeover strategies and anything else. They are not subject to our anti-trust laws.

And thus aggressive foreign companies have taken over American-owned family businesses under real or implied threat to drive them to bankruptcy if they refuse to sell.

The Smiths intend to fight them off. They are investing \$250,000 in new equipment which will double their capacity. They've seen to it that the equipment they have ordered is made in Vancouver, Washington by American workers in an American-owned factory.

Some of the Smiths' competitors are less discriminating. They may buy foreign machinery for the same purpose at a lesser price.

So the Smiths of Flagstaff are being penalized for their patriotism.

On a related subject, Lee Iacocca wrote what he thought was a personal letter to President Bush pleading for a 31% ceiling on foreign car imports. He said if the Japanese share goes to 40% Chrysler will have to go out of business.

His response came from the Treasury Department. It said, "No."

TRIBUTE TO WALPOLE TOWN FOREST

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 5 I attended an event which was both historic and enjoyable. It was the 75th anniversary of the Walpole Town Forest, one of the first town forests ever established in Massachusetts, and one at which then Massachusetts Lt. Gov. Calvin Coolidge presided.

This was a chance for the current residents of the town to pay tribute to the foresight of those who 75 years ago understood that some action would be necessary to preserve vital open space in an area that was to grow. It was also a time for the residents of the town to congratulate themselves on the diligence with which they have tended to the forest over these years. Mr. Speaker this was an extremely valuable example of how citizens working together, both through their government and in volunteer capacities, can act unselfishly to improve the quality of everyone's life. My congratulations go to the Town Forest Committee—Joe Moraski, Jeff Mattson, and Tom Connolly. Credit also goes to their advisers—Chris Galasso—who won the Volunteer Award at the commemoration for his excellent work, Nancy Jarvis, Bob Moody, Jeff Rice, C. Bryant, and Stephen Sullivan.

At the event, presided over by State Representative Francis Woodward, essays were read by students who had won essay contests. My congratulations, Mr. Speaker, go to the winners of the essay contest—Hilary Quann of the elementary school; and Emily Copeland of the middle school. Mr. Speaker, I ask that these winning essays be printed here as an example of the spirit which infused the town of Walpole on this happy occasion.

WALPOLE TOWN FOREST ESSAY CONTEST

(By Hilary Quann, first place, grade 3, Boyden Elementary School)

The town forest is very important to Walpole. At night, if the town forest is behind your house or close to you (which mine is), you can hear peepers peeping in the dark and owls hooting. If you go for an early morning walk in the forest, around 7:30 or 8:00, everything still has dew on it. The town forest has some historical sites in it, just as Boston has the Boston Tea Party site.

The Walpole Town Forest is a place for life. In the winter the branches hang low in the snow. In the spring the forest is bursting with color. In the summer the forest always has a refreshing breeze streaming through it. In the fall the forest is dancing with colors. The town forest is full of color, life and historical sites.

WALPOLE TOWN FOREST ESSAY CONTEST

(By Emily Copeland, First Place, Grade 8, Bird Middle School)

Seldom does a smile leave your lips when you are in the forest. Towering trees give you a sense of protection. Spread like arms, their sheltering boughs filter the outside world. A feeling of time unchanged seeps into your awareness. In the woods, the winds blow, and the trees sway. There is a stillness that the outside world cannot penetrate. Peace spreads from the observance of living things. The outside world is forgotten. It is the atmosphere a mind needs, to relax and become supple, like a young tree.

In our travel through life, experiences that form us, should be learned from, and make us stronger so we can capture happiness. If you feel unhappy, tour the forest, or find an instant to enjoy nature. It will lift your spirits and nature will enlighten and awe you.

Forests are a way to appreciate nature. We are terminal, but by creating pockets of life like the Town Forest, we will live forever. This lesson is one that everyone should be taught.

The Walpole Town Forest should be respected as a useful, ecological system, and be protected from those who cannot appreciate it. It is one of the fast diminishing examples of unhindered, natural life.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO MARGE HANNAN AND LUELLE KEMBLE OF THE PATERSON AREA ZONTA CLUB

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with greatest pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to two outstanding ladies from my Eighth Congressional District in New Jersey. Both these women have spent their professional lives working to educate children and adults, providing them with the skills to allow them to carry forward with richer more productive lives. For their work in their professions and for their dedicated community service with the Paterson Area Zonta Club, they are being honored in a special testimonial dinner on Tuesday, May 21 at the Paris Inn in Wayne, NJ.

The Zonta Club is a dedicated professional and business women's club whose chapters

are active in their communities helping a wide range of needy groups and individuals making their lives a little easier, and a little better. The Paterson area chapter has chose to recognize two very deserving members in Marge Hannan and Luella Kemble.

Mrs. Hannan was educated at William Paterson College receiving a degree in elementary education with a minor in library science in 1969. She went on to attain a masters degree in radio and television in 1972. This was truly a remarkable achievement as Marge did not begin college until after the birth of her fifth child and then attended night school to receive her degree.

She currently holds certification as an elementary school teacher, an educational media specialist and as a professional librarian. Marge put her education to good use working in the Einstein Public Library, and serving as the founding librarian of both the Wanaque Public Library and the Lakeside Middle School in Pompton Lakes. She was also librarian at the Pompton Lakes High School for 19 years. In 1976, Marge received special recognition from the New Jersey Education Association for her development of a media kit on the history of the Pompton Mutiny.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Hannan has also made time in her active career and busy family life for community service working as a volunteer at Chilton Memorial Hospital logging over 2,000 hours of service. As a member and advisor of the Zonta Club, Marge has worked to maintain not only the traditional activities of the group such as parties for the local day care centers, assisting in various school functions and aiding with adult school registration, she has worked to extend their involvement by sending volunteers into several day care centers to assist teachers in the care of and planning activities for the children. Several other projects reached out to the sick and elderly making their days a little brighter. A particularly ambitious project for the club has been the adoption of a child through the Save A Child Foundation.

Mr. Speaker the second honoree has also devoted many years of distinguished service to her community. Mrs. Luella Crowley Kemble is a life-long resident of New Jersey, who after finishing high school in Butler, graduated from Trenton State College with a B.S. in secondary education and a minor in elementary education and was the only nonphysical education major to receive a varsity letter for sports in the college.

Luella went on to receive an M.S. in administration, supervision and curriculum development from Columbia University in 1947 and was granted a professional diploma in student and personnel services at Columbia in 1957. She began her teaching career at Hewitt School where her mother, Elsie Doty Crowley, had taught 25 years before. In 1957 she was called to Anthony Wayne Junior High School and from there transferred to Wayne Valley High School where she remained in the guidance department until her retirement this year. In 1987 Mrs. Kemble was chosen "Passaic County Counselor of the Year" and nominated for "State Counselor of the Year."

She has devoted 15 years as advisor to the Zonta Club in Wayne Valley High School. This highly esteemed club for high school students

has, under her direction, expanded from 10 young women in 1976 to 62 young women and men in 1991. Their club program comprises care of the needy and senior citizens; Thanksgiving baskets; and visits to orphans' homes. The club also actively supported the student-member who was selected to participate in the People to People Student Ambassador Program. That student visited five countries overseas and has been invited to speak to school audiences, the Zonta International Adult Clubs, and was the featured speaker at a Zonta District Regional Conference.

Also during Mrs. Kemble's tenure as club advisor, money was raised and donated to the Amelia Earhart Scholarship Fund; students participated in blood drives; acted as ushers and aides at evening performances held at the high school; and greeted parents during Education Week.

Mr. Speaker, it is citizens such as this and groups like the Zonta Club which are truly what public participation and community involvement are all about. I am sure the family of Marge Hannan, her husband Joe and five children: Joseph, Kathleen Craig, Frank, Matthew and Eileen Melia and four grandchildren: Khyle, Joe, Lindsey and Katie, and the family of Luella Kemble, her husband Sgt. James Kemble of the West Milford Police Force and her two sons, James and Raymond and one grandchild Raymond Jr., all join in their pride and admiration for these two unique women.

Mr. Speaker, we often forget or fail to notice the many selfless and kind works that people like Marge and Luella do everyday with no other thought than to help others and enrich the lives of those around them. I am very pleased to have this opportunity to point these two individuals out and applaud them for their efforts.

NOVA UNIVERSITY HONORS
SHEPARD BROAD

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, this coming Sunday, south Florida's Nova University will be holding its 15th annual commencement ceremony of the Shepard Broad Law Center for the 1991 graduating class. This year will be a special one because, in addition to having as their commencement speaker the chief justice of the Florida Supreme Court, The Honorable Leander J. Shaw, Jr., they will also be bestowing the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Mr. Shepard Broad, the school's namesake.

Shepard Broad has been a long time supporter of Nova University who has unselfishly donated both financially and with his personal time. Shepard Broad is one of South Florida's pioneers in the fields of law, business, and finance. Mr. Broad moved to Florida in 1940 and soon after established the prestigious law firm of Broad & Cassel.

Shepard Broad is an active community leader and philanthropist. He is founder of the city of Bay Harbor Islands, FL, which is in my congressional district, and he served as its mayor

from 1947 to 1973. He also founded the American Savings & Loan Association of Florida. Additionally, he serves as a member of the governing boards of many community organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Mr. Shepard Broad for his many fine contributions to the quality of life in south Florida.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

HON. PHILIP R. SHARP

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, today the Office of Technology Assessment released a study of energy efficiency in the Federal Government that documents the enormous consumption of energy by the Federal agencies, and the great opportunity we have to set an example the rest of the country can follow and to save the taxpayers literally billions of dollars on the Government's energy bills.

The OTA found that energy inefficiency by the Government is not inevitable. Since the mid-1970's, the Government has worked to improve its energy efficiency, although the level has varied, and the effort has saved nearly \$7 billion worth of energy—far more than the \$2.5 billion invested in energy conservation measures.

But the study also found that we are not doing enough, and still more savings are possible. In fact, the OTA says the Government could cut \$3.5 billion from the \$8.7 billion it spends on direct energy purchases. But barriers are blocking the path to energy savings. The failure of Federal agencies to fully employ energy efficient measures results from the fact that saving energy is a low priority.

Indeed, it took the start of the Persian Gulf war for President Bush to renew an Executive order first signed by President Carter, but allowed to lapse by President Reagan, requiring Federal agencies to reduce their energy consumption.

The capital needed to make even short-term investments is also scarce, again reflecting energy efficiency's low priority.

I have proposed a remedy for this situation in H.R. 776, the National Energy Efficiency Act, which sets up a revolving fund from which Federal agencies can get the capital to make energy conservation improvements. Congress would provide a small amount of seed money, and the fund would be replenished by the Federal agencies from savings on their energy bills.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when we are trying to find ways to reduce our budget deficit, it does not make sense to ignore a very painless, inexpensive way to save as much as \$3.5 billion. I think the taxpayers deserve that kind of treatment. It seems incredibly hypocritical, Mr. Speaker, for the Federal Government to ask the rest of the country to become more energy efficient and not take the lead role. No other entity in this country gobbles more energy than the Federal Government.

By taking the steps recommended by the OTA, we will not only set an example for the private sector to follow, but we will greatly re-

duce the amount of energy consumed in the United States every day, and we all know the effect that will have on our national security as it relates to our dependence on foreign oil. Mr. Speaker, the situation in this country demands that the Federal Government set an example for energy efficiency, and I hope we will not delay in making that a reality.

EASTERN'S RETIREES DESERVE
BETTER

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an Atlanta Constitution editorial from May 13, 1991, concerning the possible termination of health and life insurance benefits to the 14,000 retirees of Eastern Air Lines.

Many of Eastern's retirees have preexisting conditions that prevent them from getting new insurance coverage. Just think how you would feel, if you and your family faced the termination of your benefits.

With a court hearing on the issue scheduled for Monday, I urge my colleagues to let the court know how you feel about this proposal.

The Eastern retirees do, in fact, deserve better:

EASTERN'S RETIREES DESERVE BETTER

Whenever it appears the sad saga of Eastern Airlines is finally drawing to a close, some twist develops to make the story even sadder and longer. Now come the retirees.

These latest victims are among the most sympathetic because they played no part at all in Eastern's bitter demise. This group is made up of about 14,000 people, roughly 2,000 of them living in this area.

Many of these longtime employees, both union and non-union, were encouraged to retire early. In exchange, they were promised medical and life insurance coverage.

The early retirees did as they were asked to do. Today most are unemployed and many have health problems. Insurers are not interested in picking up coverage for retirees, or will do so only at prohibitive costs.

Now Eastern's management, which is liquidating the company under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy code, wants to stop paying for the retirees' existing coverage. The company argues the former employees must get in line with all the other unsecured creditors to pick over the airline's financial scraps. But in truth, very little is left to pick.

The retirees want Bankruptcy Court Judge Burton R. Liffand to scrape up \$200 million of Eastern's assets to create a trust fund to continue paying insurance premiums. But if that were to happen, many other creditors would get nothing.

Unfortunately, the U.S. bankruptcy code is not clear about where retirees stand. Under section 1114 of Chapter 11, retirees have special priority status among creditors. That gives them a better shot at getting benefits.

But under Chapter 7, which is supposed to be used by liquidating companies, the trustee unilaterally can cut off retirees' benefits. Here's the trick: Eastern is liquidating, but is doing so without converting to Chapter 7. So should section 1114 prevail here or not?

The retirees are begging Judge Lifland to give them priority status. Their pleas are heartfelt because they find themselves in a horrible position. Aged 55 to 64, they are too young to qualify for Medicare, but no one will insure them except at a high cost. Annual premiums for married couples can reach \$14,000—with a \$1,500 deductible.

How infuriating it must be for the retirees, many of whom worked 35 years or more, to now find they must beg for insurance. It doesn't help to know that trustee Martin Shugrue, just weeks before Eastern stopped flying, persuaded the court to give him a retroactive raise of \$15,000 a month.

But Judge Lifland has to make hard choices. Giving just one group of creditors nearly everything while some others get nothing doesn't seem fair. Still, the judge ought to find a way to give the retirees a hefty chunk of the assets.

While action probably can't come in time to help Eastern retirees, Congress should take up this issue. The law must clear up the issue of what happens to retiree benefits after a company files for bankruptcy. (And the nation needs an overall health insurance system, but that's for still another day.)

Perhaps other retirees in the future will benefit from what is learned in the Eastern case. But for these 14,000 people, there are no silver linings. Eastern's destruction is a tragedy that won't end for a very long time.

PLIGHT OF THE ARMENIAN VILLAGERS

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call attention to the current plight of Armenian villagers living along the border of Armenia and Azerbaijan. Soviet soldiers and Azerbaijan riot police have been invading this region and, over the past 2 weeks alone, nearly 50 persons have been killed, many have been wounded, and thousands of Armenian villagers have been forced to flee from their homes. The Soviet and Communist-controlled Azerbaijan forces have used tanks, helicopters, and armored personnel in an outrageous move to disarm the Armenian villagers and to render them helpless.

Armenia is making a bold, but clearly difficult, attempt to free itself from Communist rule. It has elected a non-Communist government and has stated its intention to secede from the Soviet Union. It is very important for us to get a solid understanding of the background of the current struggle for independence by these people. The Armenian National Committee of America has provided me with some fact sheets which will help us understand the plight of the people in several subregions of this troubled area of southern Armenia. I urge my colleagues to read this information, and to give these current human rights violations the attention they deserve.

The fact sheets follow:

SUBDISTRICTS OF GETASHEN AND MARTUNASHEN

FACT SHEET: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

On April 30, 1991, after seven days of siege and bombardment, heavily armed Soviet In-

ternal Security Forces, acting under direct orders from Soviet Interior Minister Pugo and Interior Ministry Security Forces Commander Shatalin, invaded the Armenian sub-districts of Getashen and Martunashen.

Following this invasion, the Armenian population there fell victim to violent searches, beating and indiscriminate killings, resulting in numerous dead and scores of injured. According to Reuters more than 22 Armenians were killed; according to a CNN report, more than 60 were killed. Soviet forces, along with Azerbaijani militia, have set up a reign of terror in the Armenian villages.

Following are some basic facts and background information on the Armenian sub-districts of Getashen and Martunashen:

History: Historically Getashen and Martunashen were part of Karabagh in Armenia. In 1923, Stalin unjustly severed the region of Karabagh from Armenia; he carved out the mountainous portion of Karabagh and submitted it to Azerbaijani administration, while annexing the lowlands of Karabagh directly to Azerbaijan. Presently Karabagh is an Autonomous Region under Azerbaijani supervision, whereas Getashen, Martunashen and other parts of the Karabagh lowlands are part of Azerbaijan.

Area: Getashen and Martunashen each consist of numerous villages. They are organized as separate sub-districts under the Azerbaijani administrative subdivision system.

Population: The population in the villages of the Getashen and Martunashen sub-districts are overwhelmingly Armenian.

Location: Located to the north of Nagorno Karabagh Autonomous Region, Getashen and Martunashen represent strategic importance for the defense of Nagorno Karabagh against invasions from Azerbaijan.

SUBDISTRICTS OF GETASHEN AND MARTUNASHEN

FACT SHEET: SUMMARY OF EVENTS SINCE 1988

On April 30, 1991, after seven days of siege and bombardment, heavily armed Soviet Internal Security Forces, acting under direct orders from Soviet Interior Minister Pugo and Interior Ministry Security Forces Commander Shatalin, invaded the Armenian sub-districts of Getashen and Martunashen.

Following this invasion, the Armenian population there fell victim to violent searches, beating and indiscriminate killings, resulting in numerous dead and scores of injured. According to Reuters more than 22 Armenians were killed; according to a CNN report, more than 60 were killed. Soviet forces, along with Azerbaijani militia, have set up a reign of terror in the Armenian villages.

Following is a summary of events since 1988.

Azerbaijani aggression: Since July 1988, the Armenian sub-districts of Getashen and Martunashen have been subjected to persistent attacks by Azerbaijani armed bands and official militia. The Azerbaijani government has encouraged and abetted Azerbaijani aggression against Armenian villages.

Azerbaijani blockade: Since September 1988, the Azerbaijani government has imposed a total blockade on Getashen and Martunashen which is still in effect.

Azerbaijani objective: To depopulate these sub-districts of their historic Armenian inhabitants. (In November of 1990, Azerbaijani was able to uproot and deport all of the Armenian population in the villages of Kamo and Azat located in the Getashen area.)

Armenian self-defense: In spite of repeated pleas by Getashen and Martunashen Arme-

nians, Soviet security forces failed to provide them protection against Azerbaijani aggression. As a result, the Armenian villagers armed themselves for self-defense.

FACT SHEET: SOVIET AGGRESSION AGAINST ARMENIAN REGIONS

April 23, 1991: Soviet forces, joined by Azerbaijani government militia, launched a widespread assault against the Armenian villages in Azerbaijan and Armenia. The Soviet forces acted under direct orders from Soviet Interior Minister Pugo and Interior Ministry Security Forces Commander Shatalin.

April 30, 1991: The Soviets first targeted Getashen and Martunashen. After heavy bombing, they invaded the two sub-districts, conducted violent searches, beat and indiscriminately shot at the Armenian population, resulting in more than 60 dead (CNN report) and 300 seriously injured, taking at least 70 hostages. On May 3, Soviet units forcibly deported the Armenian villagers from their ancestral homes.

On May 5, 1991: The Soviet forces invaded Noyemberian in Armenia. They raided Voskepar, Koris and other townships. Armenian Interior Ministry reported that to date the Soviets have killed 31 Armenians, injured 21, and taken 91 hostages.

On May 7, 1991: The joint forces encircled the Shahumyan district in Azerbaijan.

Soviet strategy: The Soviet-Azerbaijani aggression in Armenia and against Armenian villages in Azerbaijan continues. The pattern of Soviet military operation is as follows: (1) Encircle the target and lay siege; (2) Heavy bombing; (3) Invasion; (4) Open fire to kill, injure and terrorize; (5) Once the target is under total Soviet control, forcibly deport the whole population.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Azerbaijani aggression/blockade: Since July 1988, Azerbaijani armed bands and official militia have persistently attacked Armenian villages. Azerbaijan officially encourages and abets this aggression. Since September 1988, the Azerbaijani government has imposed a blockade on Armenian villages and Karabagh.

Azerbaijani objectives: To depopulate the historic Armenian areas in Azerbaijan.

Armenian self-defense: Despite repeated pleas by the villages, Soviet security forces failed to provide them protection against Azerbaijani aggression. As a result, the Armenian villagers armed themselves for self-defense.

History: Getashen, Martunashen and Shahumyan were part of Karabagh in Armenia. In 1923, Stalin unjustly severed the region of Karabagh from Armenia; he carved out Karabagh's mountainous area and put it to Azerbaijani administration, while annexing its lowlands directly to Azerbaijan.

Area/population: Getashen and Martunashen are sub-districts and Shahumyan is a district under the Azerbaijani administrative system. Each consist of several villages. The population of these villages are predominantly Armenian.

Location: Located to the north of Nagorno Karabagh, Getashen, Martunashen and Shahumyan represent strategic importance for the defense of Karabagh.

WILLIAM WEBSTER RETIRES

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, after more than 13 years of distinguished public service, William Webster has stepped aside. The Nation will miss sorely his enormous skills, but his legacy as both FBI and CIA Directors will live on as an inspiration to all.

I had the privilege of working closely with Bill Webster during his 9 years as FBI Director. Under his able supervision, that agency reached its highest peak of competence and accomplishment. At all times Director Webster cooperated with the oversight subcommittee I chair. He was unfailingly honest, forthright, and sensitive to the requirements of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that two editorials from the May 9, 1991, editions of the New York Times and the Washington Post be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Both editorials join me and all Americans in praise, admiration, and thanks to William Webster.

[From the Washington Post, May 9, 1991]

JUDGE WEBSTER STEPS DOWN

As in his nine previous years at the head of the FBI, William Webster, retiring after four years as head of the CIA, took over a troubled institution, brought in a full measure of probity and steadiness and largely restored public and congressional confidence in a sensitive agency where the demands of government and individual liberty easily collide. Considering the history and the pitfalls, it is no small achievement to have run these two demanding agencies and to have emerged with reputation not simply intact but strengthened.

Judge Webster served at CIA in daunting conditions. He was the second choice of the appointing president, Ronald Reagan, and he soon would be working for a president, George Bush, who as himself a former director of central intelligence and who had at his elbow in the White House Robert Gates, a CIA veteran who had been Mr. Reagan's first choice for the job. But after the freewheeling William Casey, whom Judge Webster succeeded, the evident White House priority was to remove the CIA from public controversy and to focus it on its appropriate tasks. Mr. Bush, inheriting Judge Webster at CIA, kept him on—and by all accounts kept him clear of policy entanglements. There was plenty of the usual complaint about the quality of intelligence and blaming of the CIA for administration failures, the inevitable self-justifying leaks and counterleaks. An outsider, cannot know who was right in these half-hidden disputes that mark every administration. But the consensus, even among those who would have preferred a more aggressive director or who faulted him on this ground and that, was that he did an exceptionally straightforward, conscientious, honest job.

If these are not scandalous or turbulent times at the CIA, however, they have their own particular demands. The world is changing, and there is a heavy requirement on the CIA to provide timely, relevant and quality advice to American policy makers in post-Cold War circumstances where new forces, regions and players demand tough scrutiny. In addition, some legislators are now intent

on getting Congress deeper into matters of the CIA's budget and policies in the future. The next director's job is going to be an especially difficult one. And the challenges will be very different from those that Judge Webster faced when he came to office.

[From the New York Times, May 9, 1991]

JUDGE WEBSTER'S HIGH STANDARD

William Webster resigned yesterday, an unofficial casualty of the Persian Gulf war.

After the derring-do and double-talk of William Casey, Mr. Webster's discretion and candor as Director of Central Intelligence were a refreshing change. He reined in lawless covert operations and rebuilt trust on Capitol Hill. President Bush could use a successor with Mr. Webster's probity and judiciousness.

He pleased Congress, and annoyed the White House, by his willingness to give timely notice on covert operations and his refusal to shape his intelligence reports to the Administration's political needs. At the same time he was roundly if not always justly criticized for notable intelligence failures, including belated assessments of the Soviet economic collapse and Saddam Hussein's designs on Kuwait. Still, the C.I.A. did far better than others in anticipating developments.

Despite pressure to name his own man, Mr. Bush kept Mr. Webster on. The Director survived intermittent White House sniping until the gulf war eroded his support at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue. He irritated the White House when, faithfully reflecting the intelligence community's assessment, he argued that economic sanctions were working. But just before Congress voted on the war he reversed himself, thus looking like a White House pawn and damaging his credibility in Congress.

Mr. Bush's hint that he might appoint Robert Gates, his deputy national security adviser, to head the C.I.A. alarms anyone familiar with the long battle for an accountable intelligence agency and unvarnished intelligence assessments. Ronald Reagan proposed Mr. Gates for the post four years ago but was forced to withdraw the nomination by a Senate troubled by Mr. Gates's evasive testimony about the Iran-contra scandal.

It was then that Mr. Reagan turned to Mr. Webster, who had already built a commendable record as F.B.I. Director, curbing agency abuses while effectively combating domestic racketeering and terrorism.

In choosing a replacement, President Bush would do well to keep Mr. Webster's qualifications in mind. Until the gulf war, he earned widespread respect by combining an outsider's perspective with an insider's know-how.

AUDIOTEXT INDUSTRY OBLIGATIONS AND CONSUMER RIGHTS ACT INTERSTATE 900 SERVICES

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, the legislation I am introducing today with ranking minority member Mr. RINALDO, establishes much-needed restrictions on the practice of unscrupulous providers of interstate 900 services. It reflects the bipartisan cooperation and teamwork of many of my colleagues on the Subcommittee

on Telecommunications and Finance, including Mr. WYDEN, Mr. COOPER, and Mr. RITTER, as well as Congressman BART GORDON, who played an important role in bringing this issue to the attention of the subcommittee.

The 900 services have become a familiar element in the daily lives of many Americans in the relatively short period of time since their inception. They are used by some of America's most respected business institutions to provide a wide range of useful and innovative applications—everything from sampling public opinion and raising money for charities to providing news, weather, financial, or sports information.

Because 900 services are so easily accessed through the use of the telephone, the industry has the potential to become an important tool in bringing the benefits of the information age to almost every home in America—empowering individuals with information or entertaining them with games.

However, as often is the case in any expanding new industry, many unique problems have emerged. The consistently increasing number of consumer complaints regarding 900 services indicates that the industry does not merely have an image problem but a real problem.

Consumers continue to be abused, deceived, and defrauded by some in the industry. Right now, many consumers are enticed to call 900 numbers through advertising that is misleading or outright deceitful. This is especially true for young children, the most easily deceived consumers, who have run up hundreds of charges to their parents' phone bills after being duped to call Santa Claus or Pop-eye. Parents are given the impossible task of trying to teach children to use the phone to call for help in an emergency, but never to use it to call the Easter Bunny.

Such practices, although conducted by a minority, have the net effect of undermining consumer confidence in legitimate programs and their sponsors and, ultimately, discouraging the use and expansion of 900 services. Simply put, the existing self-regulation is not adequately protecting consumers.

The very fact that unscrupulous or fraudulent 900 providers are able to cheat consumers by utilizing the transmission and billing and collection services of our Nation's local and long distance telephone common carriers indicates that the FCC needs to have the proper regulatory tools at its disposal to combat the high-tech hucksters of today. All too often, the Federal Trade Commission, the U.S. Postal Service, and local law enforcement can only act after the fact—after a consumer has already been defrauded and after the unscrupulous provider has already skipped town.

Clear, constructive national guidelines, established uniformly, will go a long way in restoring consumer confidence in the industry and in burnishing the tarnished image of honest legitimate providers of 900 services who are adversely affected by pay-per-call's renege providers.

As a bottom line, consumers must be better off after the introduction of a new technology or service than they were before its introduction.

This legislation, which was unanimously passed by the Subcommittee on Tele-

communications and Finance, addresses these fundamental concerns and compels the FCC to use its common carrier jurisdiction to establish preventive measures to protect consumers. We do not want to have to chase crooks after the crime, but preempt them from committing their crimes in the first place. Our proposal will make it a safer neighborhood for consumers and legitimate 900 providers alike.

The standards it contains for providers of audiotext services include the following requirements:

Information providers must utilize a preamble message to inform the caller of the service being provided, the total cost or the cost per minute, the option to hang up without incurring any charges, and that parental consent is required for all calls made by children.

FCC must establish an appropriate and clear signal as a standard means of alerting callers to the passage of time during live interactive programming.

All telephone subscribers must be provided the capability to block their telephones' access to 900 numbers free of charge.

FCC must establish procedures that allow consumers to avoid audiotext charges when the service offering is in violation of the legislation and for other reasons.

FCC must develop procedures to refund to consumers charges for any 900 service subsequently found to have violated the law.

Telephone companies are prohibited from disconnecting local telephone service for lack of payment of 900 service charges.

Because the Federal Trade Commission is the most appropriate Federal agency to oversee issues pertaining to 900 advertising, this legislation requires the FCC to consult with the Federal Trade Commission to help ensure that adequate restrictions on broadcast, cable, and telephone 900 advertising are implemented.

In summary, this legislation provides greatly needed regulatory structure to a fledgling industry incapable of self-regulation. It is a balanced, bipartisan bill that will benefit consumers who have been ripped off by unscrupulous providers, without harming honest, legitimate, worthwhile audiotext service providers. I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Audiotext Industry Obligations and Consumer Rights Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that:

(1) The audiotext industry, which is comprised of information providers, service bureaus, and common carriers, delivers audio and data services over the nation's telecommunications network on a pay per call basis.

(2) The interstate nature of the audiotext industry means that its activities are beyond the reach of the individual States and therefore require Federal regulatory treatment to protect the public interest.

(3) The lack of nationally uniform regulatory guidelines has led to confusion for consumers, industry, and regulatory agencies as to the rights of callers, the obligations of providers and carriers, and the oversight responsibilities of regulatory authori-

ties, and has resulted in some interstate audiotext businesses engaging in practices which abuse the rights of the caller.

(4) Many applications employing audiotext technology such as lotteries, games, and sweepstakes, sometimes erroneously have informed consumers that they must utilize audiotext services to claim or win a prize, or have not adequately informed consumers of the right to participate in the same applications through other forms of entry.

(5) Some interstate audiotext services have offered programs aimed at children, inducing them to call such services without their parents' permission.

(6) The improper or illegal activities of some audiotext providers not only lead to losses by consumers, they also threaten the reputation and the future development of the entire audiotext industry, causing damage to the many reputable businesses that are serving the public in an honest fashion and impeding the industry's growth by undermining consumer confidence.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENT TO COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934.

Title II of the Communications Act of 1934 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 227. REGULATION OF AUDIOTEXT SERVICES.

"(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section—

"(1) to put into effect a system of national regulation and review that will oversee the audiotext business;

"(2) to give the Commission authority to prescribe regulations and enforcement procedures and conduct oversight to afford reasonable protection to consumers and to assure that violations of this Act do not occur.

"(b) AUTHORITY FOR REGULATIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall, within 270 days after the date of enactment of this section, complete a rulemaking proceeding to establish a system for oversight and regulation of audiotext services in order to provide for the protection of consumers in accordance with this Act and other applicable Federal statutes and regulations. The Commission's final rules shall—

"(A) include measures that provide a consumer of audiotext services with adequate and clear descriptions of the rights of the caller;

"(B) define the obligations of common carriers with respect to the provision of the audiotext services;

"(C) include requirements on such carriers to protect against abusive practices by providers of audiotext services;

"(D) prohibit customers from being disconnected from local exchange services for refusal to pay for audiotext services; and

"(E) identify procedures by which common carriers and providers of audiotext services may take affirmative steps to protect against nonpayment of legitimate charges.

"(2) MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PROVIDERS OF AUDIOTEXT SERVICES.—The regulations required by paragraph (1) shall prohibit any common carrier from offering audiotext services of any provider of such services who fails—

"(A) to include in each audiotext message an introductory disclosure message that (i) describes the service being provided, (ii) specifies clearly and at a reasonably understandable volume the total cost or the cost per minute and any other fees for that service, and for any other audiotext service to which the caller may be transferred, (iii) informs the caller of the option to hang up at the end of the introductory message without

incurring any charge, and (iv) informs the caller that parental consent is required for calls made by children;

"(B) to disable any bypass mechanism which allows frequent callers to avoid listening to the disclosure message described in subparagraph (A) after the institution of any price increase and for a period of time sufficient to give such frequent callers adequate and sufficient notice of the price change;

"(C) to stop the assessment of time-based charges immediately upon disconnection by the caller;

"(D) to include an appropriate and clear signal, at intervals determined by the Commission, where technically feasible, during live interactive group programs, to alert callers to the passage of time, and explain this signal in the disclosure required by subparagraph (A) for such programs; and

"(E) to comply with such additional standards as the Commission may prescribe to prevent abusive practices.

"(3) COMMON CARRIER OBLIGATIONS.—The regulations required by paragraph (1) shall require that any common carriers offering audiotext services shall—

"(A) require, pursuant to contract or tariff, that a provider of audiotext services comply with the regulations issued pursuant to paragraph (2), and terminate, in accordance with procedures specified in such regulations, the offering of an audiotext service of a provider if such service is not provided in compliance with such regulations;

"(B) ensure that a caller may avoid audiotext charges—

"(i) with respect to audiotext services provided in violation of the regulations issued pursuant to paragraph (2); or

"(ii) under such other circumstances as the Commission determines necessary in order to protect callers from abusive practices;

"(C) establish a local or a toll-free telephone number to answer questions and provide information on callers' rights and obligations with regard to their use of audiotext services and to provide to callers the name and mailing address of any provider of audiotext services offered by the common carrier;

"(D) within 60 days after the issuance of final regulations pursuant to paragraph (1), provide, either directly or through contract with any local exchange carrier that provides billing or collection services to the common carrier, to all of such common carrier's telephone subscribers, to all new subscribers, and to all subscribers requesting service at a new location, a disclosure statement that—

"(i) sets forth in clear, standard English, or other languages as specified by regulation, all rights and obligations held by the subscriber and the carrier with respect to the use and payment for audiotext services;

"(ii) describes any nonpayment option prescribed by the Commission under subparagraph (B) and the applicable block option; and

"(iii) provides an explanation of live interactive programming;

"(E) ensures that charges for audiotext services are stated separately on the bill from the sections relating to local and long distance telephone charges and that such statement includes the toll-free telephone number specified in subparagraph (C);

"(F) notify in writing the State regulatory commission of any State within which the carrier intends to offer audiotext services of such intention, which notification shall include a description of the service to be provided to telephone users within that State as

well as a list of the carrier's policies and procedures;

"(G) subsequently make available to the State regulatory commission, upon request, a list of audiotext telephone numbers accessible by callers within that State through such carriers, which list shall include the name, business address, and business telephone number of the audiotext provider; and

"(H) obtain from any provider of audiotext services that solicits charitable contributions proof of the tax exempt status of any person or organization for which contributions are solicited.

"(4) BLOCKING REQUIREMENTS.—The regulations required by paragraph (1) shall require that any local exchange carrier carrying audiotext services shall offer callers the option of blocking access to all audiotext services from their telephone. Such regulation may permit the costs of such blocking to be recovered by contact or tariff, but such costs may not be recovered from local or long distance ratepayers. Such option shall be offered at no charge to the caller for a reasonable and appropriate period (established by the Commission in such regulations) after (A) the effective date of such regulation, (B) an initial connection, or (C) subscription for any new telephone line.

"(5) ADVERTISING RESTRICTIONS PERMITTED.—The Commission shall, in the proceeding required by paragraph (1), consult with the Federal Trade Commission concerning the adequacy of existing regulations relating to advertising of audiotext services via broadcasting and cable communications. If the Commission determines that such existing regulations are inadequate, the regulations required by paragraph (1) may—

"(A) require that advertisements for audiotext services carried by any broadcast by any radio or television station or cable television system include a verbal message, clearly audible, advising callers that their telephone bill will be charged for calls to the advertised telephone number, which message shall also state that children under the age of 18 must obtain parental consent before placing a call to the advertised number and also state the cost of calling the advertised number;

"(B) require that television advertisements must include, in clearly visible letters (and numerals in the case of charges) set against a contrasting background, notification that charges will be billed to the caller's telephone number, notification that children under the age of 18 must obtain parental consent before placing a call to the advertised number, and a statement of the cost of calling the advertised number;

"(C) require that, in the case of television, the cost of the call shall be displayed adjacent to the number to be called whenever that number is shown;

"(D) prohibit broadcasters, call operators, or other information providers from carrying audiotext advertisements that emit electronic tones which can automatically dial an audiotext telephone number; and

"(E) require that any telephone message soliciting calls to an audiotext service specify clearly, and at the audible volume of the solicitation, the total cost for the cost per minute and other fees of the audiotext services.

"(6) EXEMPTIONS FROM INTRODUCTORY MESSAGE REQUIREMENTS.—The regulations prescribed by the Commission pursuant to paragraph (2)(A) may exempt from the requirements of such paragraph—

"(A) Calls for frequent callers or regular subscribers using a bypass mechanism to

avoid listening to the disclosure message required by such regulations; or

"(B) audiotext services provided at nominal charges, as defined by the Commission in such regulations.

"(7) CONSUMER REFUND REQUIREMENTS.—The regulations required by paragraph (1) shall establish procedures to ensure that carriers and other parties provide appropriate refunds to callers who have been billed for audiotext services pursuant to programs that have been found to have violated this subsection or such regulations or any other Federal, State, or local consumer protection law.

"(8) RECOMMENDATIONS ON DATA PAY-PER-CALL.—The Commission, within one year after the date of enactment of this section, shall submit to the Congress the Commission's recommendations with respect to the extension of regulations under this section to services that provide, for a per call charge, data services that are not audiotext services.

"(c) EFFECT ON OTHER LAW.—

"(1) NO PREEMPTION OF ELECTION LAW.—Nothing in this section shall relieve any information provider, common carrier, local exchange carrier, or any other person from the obligation to comply with Federal, State, and local election laws and regulations.

"(2) CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS.—Nothing in this section shall relieve any provider of audiotext services, common carrier, local exchange carrier, or any other person from the obligation to comply with Federal, State, or local laws relating to consumer protection or unfair trade.

"(3) GAMBLING LAWS.—Nothing in this section shall preclude any State from enforcing its statutes and regulations with regard to lotteries, wagering, betting, and other gambling activities.

"(4) STATE AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this section shall preclude any State from enacting and enforcing additional and complementary oversight and regulatory systems or procedures, or both, so long as such systems and procedures do not significantly impede the enforcement of this section or other Federal statutes.

"(5) LIABILITY.—No cause of action may be brought in any court or administrative agency against any common carrier or any of its affiliates on account of any action which the carrier or affiliate takes, and which the carrier or affiliate shows to be in good faith, to terminate any audiotext service in order to comply with the regulations prescribed under subsection (b).

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

"(1) The term 'audiotext services' means any service—

"(A) in which any person provides, through interstate telecommunications—

"(i) audio information or audio entertainment produced or packaged by such person; or

"(ii) access to simultaneous voice conversation services;

"(B) for which the caller pays a per-call or per-time-interval charge that is greater than, or in addition to, the charge for transmission of the call; and

"(C) the charge for which is billed and collected by a common carrier or local exchange carrier.

Such term does not include directory services provided by a common carrier or its affiliate or by a local exchange carrier or its affiliate or any service the charge for which is tariffed.

"(2) A common carrier 'offers audiotext services' by transmitting an audiotext service through interstate communications. A local exchange carrier shall not be considered to 'offer audiotext services' if the local exchange carrier only provides exchange access services or billing services, or both, to a common carrier in connection with the common carrier's offering of audiotext services."

DAYTON AVIATION HERITAGE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1991

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on December 17, 1903, two daring and imaginative men from Dayton, OH, successfully tested a flying machine and ushered the world into the era of flight. On the sands of Kill Devil Hills, outside Kitty Hawk, NC, Wilbur and Orville Wright fulfilled a dream of the ages. Since that day, our commerce, communications, transportation, and way of life have never been the same.

But the story of the invention of controlled, manned flight did not begin nor did it end on the flats by Kill Devil Hills. This story is not nearly as well known as the events of that fateful day 88 years ago, yet it is a story every bit as important to our understanding of the conquest of the air. This is the story of how the Wright brothers forged a new technology of flight, and how they, along with others, laid the foundation for the modern aerospace industry.

Today, I join with Mr. HOBSON and many of my Ohio colleagues in the House, and with Mr. GLENN and Mr. METZENBAUM in the Senate, in introducing the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historic Preservation Act of 1991. This is a bill that will help tell that story by establishing the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historic Park, a new unit of the National Park System.

The purpose of the legislation is to preserve the buildings in the Wright brothers' West Dayton neighborhood and to coordinate the management of the historic sites in and around Dayton which, as a unit, contribute to our understanding of the birth of aviation. The purpose of the park is also to honor Paul Laurence Dunbar, the prominent black poet, whose house is in the same historic West Dayton neighborhood of the Wright brothers, and who was their friend and business partner.

There is no better place to tell the story of the birth of aviation than in the area of Dayton, OH. Here, the Wright brothers grew up; developed the technology for the airplane; constructed the world's first flying machine capable of controlled, powered flight; constructed and flew the world's first practical, maneuverable airplane, and established the world's first permanent flying school.

It was in Dayton that aviation pioneers, working with the Wright brothers and building on their achievements, made numerous critical advances in the early development of aeronautics and promotion of flight. These include

the manufacture of the world's first mass-produced airplane; the development of nighttime, high altitude, and blind flying; the origination of the world's first commercial airplane flight; and the invention of the modern freefall parachute, radio beacon navigation, guided missile, reversible pitch airplane propeller, crop-duster airplane and crop dusting industry, night aerial photography, and pressurized airplane cabin.

The sites and buildings connected with many of these aviation advances are still in existence, some as they appeared in the days of the Wright brothers; others in need of restoration. Many of the buildings are of national significance, as evidenced by their designation as National Historic Landmarks. Together, they represent a national cultural and historic treasure which should be preserved for all Americans to study and enjoy.

Visitors to the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park will see where the Wrights lived and worked in a neighborhood restored to its turn-of-the-century appearance. This will give visitors a feeling for the environment that fostered the Wright brothers. Visitors will also view other nationally significant landmarks of aviation history in the area by tracing the path leading to sites in the Dayton area where aviation technology was developed. This will give visitors a greater understanding of the many technological and commercial achievements that marked the beginning of the aviation industry.

The Dayton Aviation National Historical Park includes five sites in the Dayton area. The focal point of the park is an area about six blocks in the neighborhood of West Dayton directly across the Great Miami River from downtown Dayton. The area includes a row of buildings that stretches for two blocks along West Third Street and that is largely intact from the days of the Wright brothers. These buildings comprise the Wright-Dunbar Historic District, which is included in the National Register of Historic Places.

The park core includes the building which housed the Wright Cycle Company at 22 South Williams Street, where the Wright brothers began the work that led to the invention of the airplane. They occupied this building from 1895 to 1897 during which time they assembled and sold bicycles to support themselves, and in 1897 they manufactured bicycles here. The building was recently designated a National Historic Landmark.

This area also includes the Hoover Block, a building at 1060 West Third Street, which housed the Wright's job printing business. It was here that the Wrights published "The Tattler," a weekly newspaper for Dayton's black community, started by Paul Laurence Dunbar. The building also housed the monthly meetings of the International Aeroplane Club of Dayton, one of the Nation's earliest aviation organizations.

The second site in the park is Huffman Prairie Flying Field and Wright Brothers Hill located on Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. Huffman Prairie Flying Field, a National Historic Landmark, is the world's first flying field. It was established in 1904 after the Wrights decided it was too difficult to leave the Dayton area to conduct their early experiments. Here, in 1905, the Wrights perfected their flying machine culminating in a flight on October 5,

1905, that covered 24 miles. It was this flight that the Wright brothers considered the true breakthrough in aviation history; they viewed all earlier flights merely tests. Later, the Wrights established the first permanent flying school on the field. The 85-acre field has been essentially unaltered since the days of the Wright brothers.

Wright Brothers Hill, which comprises 27 acres, is the site of a memorial dedicated in the presence of Orville Wright on August 19, 1940. It was built with the assistance of the National Park Service and labor provided by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The next unit of the park is the Wright's third airplane, which they built in 1905. This was the world's first practical airplane, able to bank, turn, circle, and make figure eights. The reconstruction of this airplane to its original 1905 appearance was personally supervised by Orville Wright. It is located in Carillon Park in south Dayton. The Wright Flyer III is a national historic landmark.

The fourth site is Hawthorn Hill, a mansion built by Orville Wright and his home from 1914 until his death in 1948. It is located at 901 Harman Avenue, in Oakwood, OH, just south of Dayton. The building contains numerous household devices designed by Orville Wright demonstrating his inventiveness. While living in the house Orville Wright continued his aviation and other experimental work. He received many guests at Hawthorn Hill, including leading inventors and aviation pioneers. Hawthorn Hill is also associated with key events in the lives of the Wright family. The building is similar to its original appearance, and the library remains as it was left by Orville Wright at his death. The National Park System Advisory Board has recommended Hawthorn Hill for designation as a national historic landmark.

The fifth site is the Paul Laurence Dunbar house, 219 North Paul Laurence Dunbar Street. Dunbar lived here from 1903 until his death in 1906. It is the only existing house in Dayton where Dunbar lived, and it has been restored by the Ohio Historical Society to appear as it did in Dunbar's life. On display at the house are some of Dunbar's furnishings, personal items, and literary possessions. The property includes an original barn. The Dunbar house is a national historic landmark.

In addition to creating the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park, the legislation also establishes the Wright-Dunbar Historic Preservation District which incorporates the neighborhood surrounding the Wright brothers' historical sites and the Paul Laurence Dunbar house. The Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Preservation Act of 1991 aims to create partnerships that will foster the preservation and restoration of the buildings within the preservation district in support of the park. The preservation district includes many buildings with historical and cultural significance, and it incorporates the Dunbar Historic District, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Revitalizing the neighborhood will further encourage visitors to the park and enhance its immediate setting.

Finally, the legislation establishes the Dayton Historic Preservation Commission which will carry out programs that have a direct benefit to the park. These programs are not

mally associated with the management of a unit of the National Park System, but they are important to supplement the National Park Service efforts to fulfill the unique needs of managing and preserving Dayton's historic resources.

The Commission, which is modeled after the highly successful Lowell Historic Preservation Commission, will administer the Wright-Dunbar Historic Preservation District by sponsoring a program of loans and grants to revitalize and restore the area. It will also set standards and objectives for the development of the neighborhood. The legislation stipulates that whenever possible, grants are to be made with matching funds from the State or local governments, or the private sector. The National Park Service's "Study of Alternatives" discusses the feasibility of this approach:

As in other management options, additional construction and rehabilitation of Wright-related facilities and West Dayton would be dependent on a partnership approach between government agencies and members of the private sector.

The Commission also has broad authority to manage, enhance, and preserve the historic resources in the Dayton area associated with the Wright brothers, aviation history, and Paul Laurence Dunbar. This is important because of the rich historical legacy that is evident through existing buildings and artifacts which, as a unit, tell the story of the birth of the aviation industry.

Coordinating the management and promotion of these resources can greatly add to their value in educating the general public about the park's themes.

The Commission will also manage educational, cultural, and historical programs to add to the understanding of Dayton's historical aviation heritage and better tell the story of the birth of aviation to the public.

The Commission is made up of representatives of the State of Ohio and each political subdivision in which a unit of the national park is located, a representative of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, and representatives of the Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development. The Commission also includes experts in the areas under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

Some of the buildings within the historic West Third Street corridor, including the Hoover Block, are in danger of serious deterioration and ultimately total loss. The Wright Cycle Co. building is in need of further restoration. While the city of Dayton, the State of Ohio, and Aviation Trail, Inc. have invested some funds into the preservation of these buildings, funds are still inadequate to ensure the protection and restoration of these buildings. The establishment of the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park can pave the way for some Federal funds for these buildings, as well as serve as an incentive to raise additional non-Federal funds in partnership with the park.

The friendship with Paul Laurence Dunbar is an important part of the story of the park. Dunbar was one of the greatest American poets and was the first black writer in the United States to derive an income primarily from his writings and one of the first to attain national and international prominence. The Wright

brothers printed Dunbar's early writings, and they printed Dunbar's newspaper, *The Tattler*. Orville Wright and Dunbar were high school classmates and life-long friends. One can even speculate that the Wrights were inspired to their own achievement by their friend, who became an international celebrity while they were still toiling in their bicycle shop.

The management approach established for the park by this legislation follows the park partnership concept backed by Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan, Jr. and National Park Service Director James M. Ridenour. One of Secretary Lujan's 11 points for Stewardship of America's Public Lands and Natural Resources is partnerships:

We will promote partnerships with State and local governments, individuals, and public and private groups at all levels, as well as utilize President Bush's 'thousand points of light'—the varied, voluntary, and unique organizations within our Nation of communities.

In a recent speech, Park Service Director Ridenour said:

Without the active involvement of state and local governments and the private sector, we could not begin to preserve—let alone manage the amount of land needed to meet the outdoor recreation and open space needs of our population * * *. We have a leadership responsibility to develop with our partners a true national system of parks.

With that in mind, this legislation is crafted to take full advantage of park partners whenever possible, including State and local governments and the private sector. The legislation requires ownership and management by the National Park Service of only two buildings in the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park: the building housing the Wright Brothers Cycle Co. and the Hoover Block. This is aimed at keeping down costs to the Federal Government and sharing the responsibility with the local community.

It is expected that the management of other properties within the park will remain the responsibility of the current owners under partnership agreements with the National Park Service. Huffman Prairie Flying Field and the Wright Brothers Hill are owned by Wright-Patterson Air Force Base; the 1905 Wright Flyer III is owned by Carillon Park, a private, non-profit park which includes other historical exhibits; Hawthorn Hill is owned by NCR, which has been a responsible steward of this historic property since the death of Orville Wright; and the Dunbar house is owned by the State of Ohio, which maintains it as a museum. Other properties within the park may be managed through a variety of partnerships between the park, Commission, State and local governments, and the private sector.

The Dayton Aviation National Historical Park is ideally suited to make use of the numerous volunteer organizations which already exist to promote Dayton's aviation heritage. Some of these organizations are associated with the operation of the historic structures in the park, such as Aviation Trail, Huffman Prairie League, Inc., and Paul Laurence Dunbar Association.

Under the legislation, some funds for restoration will be requested for the National Historic Landmarks comprising the park. This is in recognition of the national significance of

these structures and their contribution to the understanding of our aviation heritage. However, the costs associated with normal operations of those properties will be borne by the current owners. Management and standards of operation will be a joint responsibility of the National Park Service and the owners if Federal funds were accepted.

The National Park Service's "Study of Alternatives" outlines this partnership concept as one option associated with establishing a unit of the National Park System:

Management agencies of other associated areas or features, such as Huffman Prairie Flying Field and the Wright Flyer III, enter into cooperative agreements with the National Park Service to mark, interpret, restore, and/or provide technical assistance. Available services may include management services, program implementation, and incremental financial assistance in furthering the purposes of telling the interpretive message.

The park and Commission are authorized to seek partnerships with owners of other historic and cultural resources in the Dayton area, which are not contained within the park. For example, the buildings constructed by the Wright brothers to manufacture Wright airplanes are now owned by the Inland Division of the General Motors Corporation. This is a prime opportunity to establish a partnership between the park and the private sector at a minimum expense to the National Park Service and a maximum benefit to the American people. The National Park Service "Study of Alternatives" elaborates:

General Motors appears interested in opening buildings 1 and 2, where Wright airplanes were once built, for limited tours, perhaps one morning per week. The company would accept preservation assistance for Orville's office and for facade treatment.

Another innovative approach taken by the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park is the inclusion of noncontiguous sites throughout the Dayton area. The successful promotion of these sites as a unit has already been demonstrated by Aviation Trail, a non-profit organization which publishes maps and guides for more than 40 historic and cultural aviation-related sites throughout the Miami Valley. However, Aviation Trail lacks the resources and the technical ability to fully develop this concept. Leaders of Aviation Trail believe that bringing the promotional efforts, prestige, and resources of the National Park Service to the effort will greatly increase its success and attract even more visitors.

While there is precedent for noncontiguous sites within a unit of the National Park System, the Dayton park is novel in that the full story is told by visitors traveling to each part of the park. Because transportation between the sites is so vital to this approach, the legislation establishing the park calls for plans to be made for the transportation links connecting the sites.

All of the sites are within several miles of downtown Dayton, and can be traveled easily by visitors. It is both practical and appropriate that the overall coordination of these historic resources be centralized under the umbrella of the Dayton Aviation National Historical Park. It is an ideal arrangement that will make these resources more useful to the Nation.

Dayton is already a major stop on the road for travelers interested in aviation. The U.S. Air Force Museum, located not far from Huffman Prairie Flying Field, is the Nation's oldest and largest museum of military aviation, and it draws 1.4 million visitors a year. Other historical aviation-related events draw visitors from out of town to Dayton. These include the activities of the International Women's Air and Space Museum and the enshrinement ceremonies of the Aviation Hall of Fame, chartered by Congress.

Dayton is the site of the U.S. Air and Trade Show, a biannual event that is the Nation's largest combined air show and trade exposition, and attracts hundreds of thousands of people. Because Wright-Patterson Air Force Base is the Air Force's headquarters for aviation research and logistics, many more travelers from around the world come to Dayton on aviation-related business. Dayton is also home to hundreds of aviation companies which generate additional travel to the city by people who might have an interest in the park. Thus, there is already a strong foundation to support large numbers of visits by people from around the Nation to the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park.

The establishment of the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park fills in a gap in the representation of aviation-related themes in the National Park System even though the theme of the Wright brothers' historic 1903 flight is represented by the Wright Brothers National Memorial in Cape Hatteras National Seashore, NC. This memorial was originally built by the War Department and dedicated as the Kill Devil Hill Monument National Memorial in 1927. However, this memorial does not represent the full record of invention and achievement of the Wright brothers; nor does it cover the broader themes of the birth of aviation or the development of the aviation industry.

The National Park Service's "Study of Alternatives" concludes that the years of research and development by the Wright brothers before and after the Kill Devil Hill flight "are not adequately represented" by the memorial there and, "It represents only one facet of the Wright brothers' contribution to aviation history which is supplemented and enhanced by the Dayton properties." The bigger story has not yet been told by the National Park Service.

Though there has always been interest in the Wright brothers and Dayton's historical aviation heritage, the movement to fully preserve, restore, and document that heritage got underway in 1980 with the founding of Aviation Trail. Under the leadership of Jerry Sharkey, who conceived the organization and later became its president, Aviation Trail staved the wrecker's ball from some of the very sites now enshrined in this legislation. Aviation Trail purchased the building housing the Wright Cycle Co. and the Hoover Block, the former which it restored and opened as a museum.

Documentation of Dayton's aviation heritage was advanced with the publication in 1986 of "A Field Guide to Flight on the Aviation Trail in Dayton, Ohio," by Mary Ann Johnson. This book organized and made available to the public for the first time the riches of Dayton's aviation past. Its very existence highlighted the

need to better preserve and promote that past. At the request of Aviation Trail, the National Park Service undertook a National Historic Landmark theme study, which was completed in the summer of 1989. That study identified seven sites as possible National Historic Landmarks.

Dayton's leaders took notice and understood the need for action. The result was the formation of the 2003 Fund Committee in the fall of 1989, for purposes including preserving and promoting greater Dayton's internationally significant heritage of invention and creativity, with particular emphasis on the contributions of the Wright brothers; and assisting in securing, constructing and interpreting significant historic and visitor attractions for future generations. United States District Court Judge Walter H. Rice was named chairman of the 2003 Fund Committee and J. Bradford Tillson, publisher of the Dayton Daily News, was named vice chairman. Ultimately, the board came to include many other leading citizens from the Dayton area's government, historical, and business community.

At my request, and sponsored by the 2003 Fund Committee, the National Park Service in late 1989 undertook a study of alternatives to identify and evaluate a full range of conceptual alternatives for preserving and interpreting Dayton's role in the birth and development of aviation, emphasizing the contributions of the Wright brothers. That study was just published last month. While not making a recommendation, the study explored several alternatives, including the establishment of a unit of the National Park Service in Dayton. The study supported the suitability and feasibility of the National Park Service assuming the management of the Wright Cycle Co. building and the Hoover Block, a concept which is incorporated in the legislation introduced today.

The Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park is supported by a wide range of State and local government officials as well as neighborhood, business, and historical organizations. There are few other potential national park designations that can claim the solid backing as the Dayton park. The bill is supported by Ohio General Assembly Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 39 adopted by the 118th General Assembly of Ohio. This resolution memorializes Congress to establish the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park and declares, "The spirit and dedication of our State and Nation are founded upon, and reflected in, this city's rich history, and the creation of the Dayton Aviation Historical Park would ensure that important elements of our past would be preserved and passed on to future generations as a record of, and testament to, past achievements."

Other governments which have issued formal resolutions or proclamations in support of the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park include Montgomery County, the city of Dayton, the city of Beavercreek, and Sugar Creek Township.

Community organizations in the Dayton area which have officially supported the effort include the 2003 Fund Committee, Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce, Parity 2000, South Metro Area Chamber of Commerce, Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission, Dayton Foundation, Kittyhawk Optimist Club, Kettering

Area Chamber of Commerce, Miami Valley Arts Council, Miami Valley Military Affairs Association, United Way of the Dayton Area, Greater Dayton Private Industry Council, and Affiliate Societies Council.

Historical organizations in Ohio formally on record supporting the park include the Ohio Preservation Alliance, International Women's Air and Space Museum, Greene County Historical Society, Preservation Dayton, Inc., Centerville Historical Society, Carillon Park, and Montgomery County Historical Society. The Ohio Historic Preservation Office has declared the measure the top priority in this Congress for national park legislation.

In a letter of support to members of the Ohio House delegation, Ohio Gov. George V. Voinovich wrote, "The creation of this national historical park will call attention to the deep roots of the aerospace industry in our State and reinforce the image of Ohio as the place where new aviation technology is created." The park is also supported by Ohio Lt. Gov. Michael DeWine, a former Representative of Ohio's Seventh District, who helped lay the groundwork for this legislation. The park is also supported by Ohio House Speaker Vern Riffe.

In addition, the concept is backed by aviation historians, biographers of the Wright brothers, and members of the Wright O family. Wilkinson Wright, a grand nephew of the Wright brothers wrote,

Flying, the aviation industry, space exploration, and the space industry all began with the Wright's work in the Dayton area. No other place in the world can claim that honor, so it is very appropriate that we have national recognition of this important history.

Many people have worked on the creation of this proposal which has truly been a wide and deep community effort. Special mention should go to Richard B. Helwig, city manager of Dayton, for his vigorous promotion of the project. Also instrumental has been Frederick Bartenstein III, director of the Dayton Foundation, for his help in establishing the 2003 Fund Committee. Mary Mathews, representing Carillon Park, and W. Ray Luce, representing the Ohio Historical Society, have offered many creative contributions. The leadership and staff of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base have been very valuable, as have been the boards of directors of the 2003 Fund Committee and Aviation Trail. Another major contributor is Madeline J. Iseli-Smith, executive director of the 2003 Fund Committee, and a former member of my staff.

As a supporter of the National Park System, Orville Wright would be proud of this effort. In 1917, just 1 year after the creation of the National Park Service, Orville Wright addressed the National Park Conference in Washington and proposed landing strips near national parks.

The establishment of the aviation industry is a testament to mankind's technological achievement giving reality to the age-old dream of flight. The story of the birth of flight belongs to all Americans, and the telling of that story can be an inspiration for the future inventiveness of our Nation. The National Park Service "Study of Alternatives" concludes, "There is a great story to tell—a story that is not only from

the past but is also part of the present, with the Air Force base, museum, and other aviation activities in Dayton. This context gives the story additional riches."

It is my hope, and the hope of the many supporters of this bill, that it will enable the speedy establishment of the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park so that it will be fully operational by 2003, the year the world will celebrate the centennial of the Wright brothers' historic flight. At long last, the story can be told.

SETBACK FOR MEXICAN HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, in recent years the human rights policy in Mexico has become a matter of increasing concern. According to a recent report by America's Watch, torture is endemic in Mexico, occurs in all parts of the country, and is practiced by most of the branches of the Federal and State policy and the armed forces. In short, human rights abuses are alleged to have become institutionalized in Mexican society.

The most infamous human rights case occurred last May, when the nation's leading human rights attorney, Norma Corona Sapiens, was gunned down in the street. While individuals have been arrested for the crime, those who ordered the crime remain at large.

In an attempt to reassert some control over human rights abusers, in particular the Federal Judicial Police, the government of President Salinas created a National Human Rights Commission [CNDH], and appointed a board of directors that was above reproach. The CNDH has pursued its mandate aggressively, and has investigated thousands of human rights cases.

Recently, however, it was discovered that the offices of the CNDH had been bugged, that telephones had been tapped, and that the offices of the president, Dr. Jorge Carpiso, had been thoroughly infiltrated. While the culprits have not been found, it is widely believed by knowledgeable sources that this is the act of the Interior Ministry, an organization that has been the subject of CNDH investigations.

Mr. Speaker, I raise this issue because the Mexican Government must realize that the United States is serious about respecting human rights. Americans believe that there are certain basic standards of behavior to which all nations must adhere. And, Mr. Speaker, the bugging of the Mexican Human Rights Commission does not fall within anyone's definition of acceptable behavior.

Mr. Speaker, this Member would ask to insert an article into the RECORD from the April 22 edition of the Financial Times. Entitled "Red Faces in Mexico Over Phone Taps," this article details the problems faced by the CNDH. There is little hope for advancement of basic civil and political rights in Mexico if the government, especially the Federal Judicial Police and the Ministry of Interior, does not permit the Human Rights Commission to per-

form its duties. This Member commends this article to his colleagues.

[From Financial Times, Apr. 22, 1991]

RED FACES IN MEXICO OVER PHONE TAPS

(By Damian Fraser)

Mexico's National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) has deeply embarrassed its paymasters, the federal government, by complaining officially that its telephones are tapped and that the offices of its president, Mr. Jorge Capizo, were being bugged.

The Commission found two microphones and a transmitter hidden in its offices early last month, and after failing to find out who was responsible for putting them there, sent the offending technology to the Attorney General's office last week. In a brief statement the latter said the listening devices were extremely unsophisticated, thus suggesting that they were not planted by the government.

Although telephone tapping is illegal in Mexico, it is widely believed to be one of the favourite activities of Mexico's security-conscious Interior Ministry, known as Gobernacion. Last September, Mexico's two leading opposition parties, and the Mexico City Assembly Commission demanded an official inquiry into allegations that opposition and business leaders, journalists, and even government members were having their phones tapped.

The CNDH was set up by President Carlos Salinas last June amid growing concern about Mexico's deteriorating human rights record. This latest incident will do nothing to abate that concern. At the time CNDH was inaugurated, Americas Watch wrote that torture was "endemic" in Mexico "practised by most, if not all, branches of the federal and state police, as well as by the armed forces". A few months later Amnesty International reported that "Mexico today is a human rights emergency."

Even though CNDH nominally answers to Gobernacion, it has been surprisingly effective in discovering and reporting human rights violations, which probably explains why its phones were bugged. Its recommendations have led to the release to a number of quasi-political prisoners.

The CNDH has reserved some of its harshest criticisms for the Federal Attorney General's office, which, ironically enough, is responsible for finding out who put the bugs in the commission's offices.

TRIBUTE TO THE KIWANIS CLUB OF TECUMSEH

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an important milestone for one of the outstanding organizations in my congressional district. Mr. Speaker, May 9 marked the 35th anniversary of the Kiwanis Club of Tecumseh.

For 35 years, Kiwanians in Tecumseh have played an important part in the life of their community. Dedicated to the betterment of their town, its people and its organizations, Tecumseh Kiwanians have made a difference.

Located between Ann Arbor and Adrian, the city of Tecumseh stands as a shining example of what small town America was intended to

be—a community of neighbors who take great pride in their hometown and in the accomplishments and efforts of all their fellow residents.

Over the years, the Kiwanis Club of Tecumseh has provided tremendous resources in keeping that dream alive. Through its fundraising efforts, the club has returned thousands of dollars to community projects and organizations. Likewise, the club members have donated thousands of hours of their time for community service projects.

It would be almost impossible to count the number of lives which have been impacted by the work of the Tecumseh Kiwanians during the past 35 years—those who have received scholarships, those who have used facilities purchased in whole or part through charitable work, and even those who have attended club meetings.

At a time when volunteer service tends to be waning, the membership of the Tecumseh club has been growing. From a town of some 10,000 people, this organization boasts an active membership of more than 85. Mr. Speaker, I believe we all know of and represent towns which are much larger yet have much smaller service clubs. The strength of the Tecumseh club reflects the success of its efforts.

From its start 35 years ago, when two existing Lenawee County Kiwanis Clubs joined forces to charter a new club in Tecumseh, the men and women of Tecumseh Kiwanis have worked to make their organization one of the best.

Mr. Speaker, as they pause to celebrate this milestone, I ask all my colleagues to join with me in extending congratulations on an outstanding job to the members—past and present—of the Kiwanis Club of Tecumseh.

CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CONSCIENCE ON BEHALF OF SOVIET JEWS

HON. WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to participate in this Congressional Call to Conscience on behalf of Soviet Jews. I wish to speak today not only of the case of one individual, Yan Satanovsky, but of the increasingly grave situation faced by Jews in the Soviet Union.

Yan and his family first applied for permission to emigrate to Israel in 1979. Soviet authorities refused permission, citing Yan's access to "state information" when he worked in the Ministry of Machine Building. Yan left the Ministry in 1975. With this refusal, Yan and his family joined the ranks of thousands of refuseniks arbitrarily denied permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

Yan last applied for permission to emigrate in 1990. Soviet authorities informed him that his application would not even be considered until 1993—almost 20 years after his alleged exposure to state secrets.

With his application pending, Yan could simply bide his time and avoid taking actions that could jeopardize his chances for a visa. In-

stead, Yan has become actively involved in the refusenik movement, working on behalf of thousands of others like him who want to leave, but cannot.

Their efforts to emigrate have become even more urgent in recent months, as reports indicate a rise in anti-Jewish intimidation and violence in the Soviet Union. The escalating internal strife and deteriorating socioeconomic conditions in the U.S.S.R. have fueled particularly virulent forms of anti-Semitism. Racist Russian nationalist groups such as Pamyat have found an increasingly receptive audience to their claims that Jews are to blame for the growing disorder and hardships. Anti-Semitic propaganda is appearing in the mass media as well as official journals. The Soviet Ministry of Defense recently published the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," an infamous anti-Semitic canard, in its official journal.

At this time, it is critical that Congress redouble its efforts to press for emigration liberalization in the Soviet Union. While record numbers of Jews were allocated to emigrate last year, Soviet citizens still do not enjoy the right to emigrate freely. Earlier this week, the Supreme Soviet failed to approve an emigration bill that would open the Soviet Union's borders to its citizens. The bill remains under consideration.

If we fail to bring pressure to bear at this moment, Mr. Speaker, we could miss a great opportunity to fulfill the dream of thousands of Soviet Jews: the dream of freedom. Let Congress make its collective voice heard and use all of the means at its disposal to encourage the passage of this landmark legislation.

MIDDLE EAST ARMS CONTROL LEGISLATION

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation today to encourage the establishment of a regime to control supply of conventional and unconventional weapons to the Middle East and, eventually I hope, worldwide.

This legislation lays down a first marker—both for the administration and for foreign nations—that we are serious about stopping the unbridled sale of dangerous weapons.

When I voted in support of the use of military force against Iraq in January, I swore to myself that, however that confrontation resolved itself, we would not return to the status quo ante. We must not put any issue above that of trying to fundamentally change the system whereby the countries of the world sell arms.

Over the last 3 months, I have attended hearings with a handful of administration witnesses to whom I have put the same question: What is the United States doing to constrain the sales of weapons around the world?

From these witnesses I have received answer ranging from indications that "it is a high priority," to "it is on the agenda," to "it is not even a desirable outcome in and of itself." The lack of agreement has led me to conclude that it is necessary to employ some means to

focus the administration on, at the very least, examining its options.

This legislation is a good first step. It does not unnecessarily jump the gun in singling out U.S. arms exporters for immediate moratorium. Rather, it puts a burden on the President to demonstrate his own commitment to exploring in a serious fashion the willingness of other countries to join with us in putting an end to these destabilizing arms sales.

Second, it adds focus to our analysis of what the appropriate institutions and mechanisms are for controlling the spread of conventional exotic weapons.

I hope we will find much support for this effort in the House. I think our work on it should be dedicated to the soldiers who were called upon to fight last January as a result of the many years of neglecting the obvious consequences of unrestrained worldwide arms sales.

Specifically, the proposed legislation would require the cessation of U.S. arms sales after 60 days unless the President:

Certified that he had undertaken in good faith all possible efforts to convene a conference for the establishment of an arms suppliers' regime; and,

Proposed a report detailing and analyzing the feasibility of an arms control regime among nations of the Middle East and set forth a U.S. plan for heading the world community in establishing a multilateral regime to restrict transfers of conventional and unconventional arms to the Middle East. The legislation provides for later expansion of the regime to other regions of the world.

A TRIBUTE TO REV. HOWARD FINSTER

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, throughout history man has sought many ways in which to spread the Gospel. Today I would like to share with my distinguished colleagues the story of one man's unique effort in accomplishing this goal.

Many years ago, the Rev. Howard Finster of Summerville, GA, stuck his finger in a can of paint and had a vision. In this dream-like state, he has said, he was told to preach the word of God through his art. Approximately 19,000 works of art later and a 2-acre Paradise Garden of his own incredibly unique design, the Rev. Finster has more than conquered the folk art world and, more importantly, succeeded in spreading the good news to millions. On Saturday, May 18, the 74-year-old north Georgia visionary will be recognized for his efforts and accomplishments in the first-ever Finster Fest.

Many a curious traveler has meandered through the unassuming neighborhood in Pennville, Ga, on the outskirts of Summerville, in desperate search of the fairy-tale like Paradise Garden. A glimpse of a round church be-decked with colorful ornaments of what can only be described as "stuff" towers above the other homes along the streets; you know

you're there. On a 2-acre block, which also encompasses the reverend's home and several other dwellings belonging to his children, is a veritable village of folk art.

Inside the gates, one can study sculptures and paintings made of anything and everything one has ever known or could imagine—a 25-foot rusted assemblage of bicycle parts; a playhouse comprised of thick soda bottles holding multi-color marbles; winding walkways inlaid with mirrors, coins, toys, buttons—anything. His trademark is his use of simple folk figures, often in the form of angels, which almost always accompany a verse of scripture or a description of one of the Reverend Finster's many Biblical visions about his concern for the future of this world. New on the grounds is a chapel where the preacher performs weddings and baptisms. It also houses a casket which he has personally customized.

The rock bands R.E.M. and Talking Heads helped boost the Reverend Finster to stardom when they asked him to design their album covers several years ago. In the summer of 1989, the popular Music Television [MTV] included the Summerville minister and his unique creations as part of a special on-the-road feature highlighting interesting people throughout the country. Over the years, the Reverend Finster has developed many friendships with other nationally recognized artists.

According to a leading Atlanta art dealer, the reverend's works fetch as much as \$6,000—and up to \$20,000 for pre-1982 pieces. Several of his works are on permanent display in galleries throughout the Nation. The reverend most often paints the entire night through, but his primary role as missionary remains his true passion in life. In fact, many visitors to Finster's world may find themselves sidetracked before entering the gardens. On occasion, the preacher will take a break from painting to minister to whomever is willing to sit in folding chairs in his back yard and listen to his message—his hope for the world.

In addition to Finster Fest, which will include poetry readings, music and art, a collection of the Reverend Finster's paintings currently is being showcased in an exhibit at the First National Bank of Summerville.

I am pleased the Summerville Community has organized a day to honor the Reverend Finster for his immeasurable contributions to the art world and his commitment to spreading the word of God. Although the reverend is troubled by arthritis and diabetes, he is long from slowing down. I am certain there is much more to be added to the garden, many more visions to be interpreted and translated—much more in store for the world from the Reverend Howard Finster.

IN HONOR OF AGNES AND LOUIS TEBO—TWO EXEMPLARY CITIZENS ON THEIR 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Agnes and Louis Tebo on their

50th wedding anniversary, which they celebrated on February 16, 1991. Agnes and Louis have been a great source of inspiration to those who know them because of their deep understanding and commitment to each other and the community.

Agnes Dronet Tebo was born October 25, 1914, in Delcambre, LA. Louis (Bonnie) Tebo was born July 2, 1907, in Lafayette, LA. Both of their families settled in Port Arthur, TX, where they met each other at Lincoln High School. Agnes was the first to move to California in July 1937, while Louis came out in 1938. They were married in Port Arthur on January 4, 1941. Agnes started her job life working in various homes as a domestic engineer. She worked for the Tynan family for over 47 years. She started her part-time catering business in the 1950's, and has continued catering to this day.

Louis Tebo was also an entrepreneur. He started his own shoeshine business at the Jeffery Hotel and continued its operation for 25 years. He then went to work in a custodial position at Monterey Savings & Loan for 15 years. Louis ended up retiring in 1982 as the unofficial public relations officer.

From the very start of their marriage, Agnes and Louis had goals and dreams of overcoming the historical economic and social handicaps which plagued the progress for black Americans. Together they have been part of the pioneering spirit in Salinas, quietly trying to make a difference in the community. Both Agnes and Louis have been charter members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and have been members of the Salinas branch for 52 years.

Their community involvement is extensive and admirable. Agnes has been involved in several organizations including the Catholic Daughters, Altar Society, Young Ladies Institute, and Phi Epsilon Phi (Alpha Nu Branch). She was also the founding member of the Cultettes Social Club. Louis has been a member of the Knights of Columbus for 35 years and is a member of the Esquire Club. For the past 10 years, however, the organization which has taken up most of their time is the Northern California Chapter of the Port Arthur Club. Its membership is made up of persons who have lived in Port Arthur and attended Lincoln High School. This organization meets every other month, and has an annual meeting every 2 years in designated areas of the country.

Compassion, fellowship, and concern for others, regardless of race, creed, or class, have been traits demonstrated collectively in this outstanding couple. In the course of their lifetime, Agnes and Louis adopted two children and have been godparents to numerous others. Together in 1981 and 1982, they also took the time to travel to Haiti in the company of Sister Denise to take food, clothing, and medicine to the Haitian people. Between the two of them, they have visited 5 continents and 35 countries. Their marvellous contributions have not gone unrecognized. During Black History Month in 1988, a scholarship was established in their name at Hartnell College for the many years of support they have given to helping others.

The Tebo's union has always been one of mutual respect for the capabilities that each brought to the marriage. Their life together is characterized by determination, hard work, and achievement. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me now in congratulating Agnes and Louis Tebo on their 50th anniversary. For the improvement of society, we can only hope that more young couples today will strive to achieve the lasting love and commitment that Agnes and Louis have shared for five decades.

THE CAMPUS SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS BILL OF RIGHTS

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to join with my colleagues, Mr. RAMSTAD and Mr. GOODLING in cosponsoring the Campus Sexual Assault Victims Bill of Rights.

Reflecting trends throughout society as a whole, crime has become an ever increasing problem on our Nation's campuses. Most of us remember our college experience as the threshold of adulthood—a time of exhilarating growth and achievement. For far too many young women, however, their time in college has become the scene of the life-shattering experience of falling victim to sexual assault.

Sadly, in many instances their personal tragedy could have been avoided through more vigorous efforts by college authorities to provide a safe environment and greater social discipline on campus. After the crime has occurred, however, too many young women are victimized a second time through inattention to their rights. Victims of sexual assault on campus often face inadequate procedures by which they can seek redress through college disciplinary authorities and often are given no practical alternative but to live in close proximity to their alleged assailant. In some cases substantial pressure is brought to bear on the victim to deter her from reporting the crime to local law enforcement authorities.

The legislation that we are cosponsoring would assure that the victims of sexual assault at colleges which receive Federal funds are treated fairly and decently by school officials. Ensuring just treatment for the victims of crime is, of course, the primary goal of this bill. In addition, I would hope that by providing enhanced rights for victims, this legislation would also encourage colleges and universities to take greater responsibility in protecting their students from becoming victims in the first place.

Both the students and their parents who have worked so hard to provide them with a college education deserve no less.

A TRIBUTE TO MANUEL N. MATTA

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend Mr. Manuel N. Matta, the recipient of the Mesa Association of Hispanic Citizens' Pedro W. Guerrero Fund. Mr. Matta has distinguished himself in the business world by starting a business in 1953, and keeping that business alive and well for nearly 40 years. Mr. Matta is perhaps better known though, for his work in civil rights. When he was a young man in Texas, Hispanics were prevented from attending high school so Manuel never got past the seventh grade. Now Manuel Matta is a key force behind the League of United Latin American Citizens' establishment of English classes for Hispanic children. When he spoke Spanish in restaurants, he was thrown out and now, he owns a restaurant serving all people regardless of language. Many people believe that there aren't any more heroes in America. I say, if you look closely you can find heroes like Manuel N. Matta.

THE DEAUTHORIZATION OF THE SAG HARBOR CHANNEL

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to deauthorize a Federal channel at Sag Harbor, Long Island, NY.

The ship channel was last dredged by the Federal Government in the early 1930's. In later years, Mobil Oil had a facility, located at Sag Harbor, that initiated barge traffic through the channel. With the demise of the Mobil Oil terminal, the channel no longer necessitated federalized status. In fact, there has not been any barge or scow traffic in the Sag Harbor bay, either in the channels, mooring areas, or wharfs since 1985, when the last vestiges of the oil facility were removed.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my congressional colleagues to support this legislation that would deauthorize this Federal channel. It would be wasteful to continue to have this channel under Federal jurisdiction, in name only, when the project is no longer needed.

SUPPORTING H.R. 1143 AND AMERICAN WORKERS

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I join my colleagues in support of H.R. 1143, a bill to authorize a theme study of nationally significant places in American labor history. Such a study is long overdue and its necessity grows with each passing year.

The role of the United States as a global leader is largely due to the efforts of its workers. In industries ranging from agriculture to automobiles and computer software to transportation and infrastructure, a multitude of technological advances have been discovered, implemented, and improved upon by American workers. Other countries may attempt to compete as effectively in the world marketplace, but "Made in the U.S.A." still invokes a sense of buyer confidence about product quality in the minds of foreign consumers. American industry and the American worker continue to serve as role models for the world community and especially acting as a source of inspiration for less developed nations.

The present U.S. eminence could not have arisen without a strong educational system which reinforces a message of applying perseverance toward the achievement of excellence. Although this tradition continues today, the changing world and increasingly competitive marketplace demand an improved approach. It is vital that our young continue to realize that success and prosperity through hard work, industry, and innovation are readily attainable. Our textbooks, and the curriculum in general do not make the connections between free trade unionism and securing economic justice. By identifying and commemorating certain places and the events that make them stand out, we can convey to our children the importance of hard work, commitment to goals, and achievement of dreams.

I have the honor to represent the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois, located in the southern portion of Chicago and home to a great number of union members and their families. Today, Chicago maintains its historical position as a foundation for the principles of the American work ethic. The city also continues to remain a sturdy pillar of this Nation's industrial base. Not surprisingly, dozens of sites notable for their role in American labor history can be found throughout greater Chicagoland.

The importance of educating young Americans about their Nation's labor history cannot be overemphasized. As we are now witnessing, throughout the world many societies where trade unionism is weak or oppressed, have not achieved democratic rule. In fact, the economic and political futures of these states remain forboding. Additionally, extremist movements tend to prosper in such environments discouraging any significant foreign investment. The Solidarity movement in Poland is an excellent example of a nation whose strong unions are presently working in conjunction with the Government to ensure a prosperous future.

The history of the American labor movement is an intrinsic part of the history of the United States and as such has contributed to a future of American prosperity and advancement. The efforts of America's working men and women need to be recalled for the important roles that they have played in building our Nation. The designation of key sites as national historic landmarks will help focus attention on the part workers and their unions have played in our history while ensuring that future generations recognize, but more importantly understand, their significance.

A TRIBUTE TO CLARISSA BOWSER
WILKINSON

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a truly outstanding person, Clarissa Bowser Wilkinson. After 34 years of meritorious service at Thomas Jefferson High School, Clarissa is retiring to serve the Los Angeles community in other meaningful ways. The many youth who were fortunate enough to come in contact with this marvelous role model had their lives indelibly touched. As a teacher of home economics, Clarissa taught more than cooking and sewing. Mr. Speaker, Clarissa gave her students lessons on real life issues such as home management and self-esteem.

Clarissa Wilkinson's skills were far beyond the teaching of home economics. She was Jefferson High School's first academic decathlon coach and sponsor of the Charm Club and FHA-HERO—Future Homemakers of America—Home Economics Related Occupations. Clarissa has always maintained a strong sense of community. Her students are involved in a number of community projects including projects for children at Martin Luther King Hospital and homes for abused and battered children.

Clarissa's professional affiliations include service with United Teachers of Los Angeles, dual NEA/AFT membership, political action contact for UTLA, PACE, and the Central Steering Committee.

Mr. Speaker, Clarissa has managed to find time in her busy community agenda to become an accomplished golfer. She is currently a member of the Tee Masters Golf in Los Angeles and serves on the board of directors.

In 1990, Clarissa was invited to play at the world famous Augusta National Golf Course. Clarissa is only the second African-American woman to play the prestigious course.

Mr. Speaker, every community needs a Clarissa Bowser Wilkinson. Citizens of Los Angeles and the State of California are fortunate enough to have one.

SAFETY OF PESTICIDES IN FOOD
ACT OF 1991

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Safety of Pesticides in Food Act of 1991. If enacted into law, this legislation will significantly increase the safety of the food supply. For the first time, American consumers will be assured that pesticides in food have no more than a negligible risk.

The Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act regulates pesticides used in food. But the provisions of the act applicable to pesticides have not been amended for 27 years. Over the years, the act's emphasis on the protection of public health has been distorted by the Environ-

mental Protection Agency to permit the use of unsafe pesticides.

Mr. Speaker, we have learned a lot about food safety during the past 27 years.

We have learned that pesticides can pose serious health hazards; in fact, EPA has identified 66 pesticides that are animal carcinogens.

We have learned that children are particularly susceptible to chemical hazards including pesticides.

We have learned that we need health-based standards for all pesticides in food; if the food is not safe, no amount of economic benefits will justify its use.

We have also learned from the experience of Alar, the pesticide that we used to make apples redder until "60 Minutes" ran a story about its risk to consumers, especially children. The Alar episode taught us that Americans are concerned about pesticide safety, particularly when their children are affected. It taught us that farmers will be vulnerable as long as the Environmental Protection Agency delays making decisions on the safety of pesticides, and delays taking unsafe pesticides off the market. It taught us that we need to do better when it comes to the regulation of pesticides.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, there is also a lot that we still don't know when it comes to pesticides. In many cases, we don't know whether a particular pesticide is safe or not. Even though since 1972 other laws have required EPA to review the safety of all pesticides—regardless of whether they are used on food—the Agency has completed that review for fewer than 10 pesticides. Approximately 300 pesticides and their inert ingredients still have not been reviewed, resulting in significant gaps in our knowledge about the safety of foods that use those pesticides.

The Safety of Pesticides in Food Act of 1991 will give American consumers the assurances that they are entitled to about the safety of their food supply.

The bill will prohibit the sale of foods with pesticide chemical residues unless the risk from those residues is negligible.

The bill will require EPA to take into account the unique susceptibility of children to pesticide chemicals.

The bill will eliminate economic benefits from the consideration of whether a pesticide is safe for use on food.

The bill will significantly simplify the procedures for taking a pesticide off the market where data are inadequate to support its safety or where data affirmatively demonstrate that the pesticide is hazardous to health.

Finally, the bill will establish a mandatory, enforceable timetable for deciding whether pesticides on the market are safe.

This legislation will obviously benefit consumers. But I believe that food processors will also benefit from its provisions. No longer will they be subject to inconsistent statutory standards and inconsistent implementation of those standards by EPA. No longer will they be subject to publicity hits such as occurred after the "60 Minutes" story on the pesticide alar, after EPA delayed for years in making a decision about that pesticide's safety.

The bill will also benefit EPA, which has been stymied by the cumbersome procedures

in current law. By simplifying the procedures for gathering data on pesticides and removing unsafe pesticides from the market, this legislation will free up valuable EPA resources and allow the Agency to take decisive action that is occasionally necessary to protect the safety of the food supply.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to note that Senator KENNEDY, Chairman of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, will introduce an identical companion bill and will assume leadership in the other body for moving this legislation forward.

Mr. Speaker, it is my sense that diverse parties want pesticide legislation this year. The Administration, the food processors, consumer and environmental groups all support updating the pesticide residue provisions in the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. There is probably nothing more important that we can do to improve the safety of the food supply.

TRIBUTE TO THE STUDENTS OF
C.H. PRICE MIDDLE SCHOOL

HON. CRAIG T. JAMES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the students, faculty and administration of C.H. Price Middle School in Interlachen, FL.

Last week the U.S. Department of Education announced that just 222 schools from all over the country were exemplary and outstanding. These are the schools that make up the 1990-91 Blue Ribbon Schools Program.

On that list of America's top schools is C.H. Price Middle School, which is located in my congressional district.

The Blue Ribbon Schools Program identifies outstanding public and private elementary and secondary schools across the United States.

In Blue Ribbon Schools, teachers, parents, administrators, and members of the local community band together to further the intellectual, social, physical, and moral growth of every student that walks through the school doors.

Quite simply, these are our Nation's best schools.

C.H. Price Middle School was honored for a number of reasons. First and foremost is the leadership of Principal Howard Alred and his top-notch staff.

Principal Alred has put into place programs that encourage parent and community involvement; programs that challenge and reward every student that attends C.H. Price; and, programs that encourage a positive teaching environment and teacher growth.

But even the best programs and the best teachers will have trouble if students aren't motivated to do their best.

At C.H. Price Middle School there is no question about the students—they're a good group of kids.

When the U.S. Department of Education announced that C.H. Price was a Blue Ribbon School, officials said that the C.H. Price students had shown "impressive academic achievement and responsible behavior."

I agree.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that all of my colleagues join me in congratulating C.H. Price Middle School and the community of Interlachen, FL on receiving this fine honor.

RECOGNITION OF JULIE SNOW: HAWAII WINNER OF THE 1990-91 YOUNG WRITER'S CONTEST

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an uncommon artist and writer who has been named a winner of a competition that involved 18,000 entries from all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Nigeria, and a number of American community schools around the world.

Julie Snow, a student at the Hawaii Preparatory Academy in Kamuela, HI, will have her poem entitled "Why?" published in the 1991 Rainbow Collection, an anthology of this year's winning entries sponsored by a grant from the Ronald McDonald Children's Charities. Miss Snow's poem will also appear in America on My Mind, published by Falcon Press this year. Her school will receive a \$250 cash prize donation as well.

The Young Writer's Contest Foundation encourages children to write and to develop in them a higher standard of excellence with language skills. I believe the Congress should recognize and commend the Foundation, and offer to Miss Snow our congratulations for her talent and achievement.

In a time when we are told that the educational level of our youth is declining and that America is at risk because our schools no longer teach our children to read and write effectively, it is heartening to see evidence to the contrary. Miss Snow and the thousands of other young writers who took the time and effort to enter this excellent competition show us that teachers and parents can still inspire the best from our schoolchildren, and we can look forward to their considerable talents in government, industry, and the arts in the years to come.

I take utmost pride in submitting Hawaii's winning entry in this year's Young Writer's Contest for the RECORD:

WHY?

(By Julie Snow)

Roses are so beautiful
Why do they have to die?
I know it seems silly
But I'm still wondering why.
They start their lives as buds
So elegant and fair,
Then burst into bloom with a scent so fragrant
I could float in the air.
Several flowers to a bush
Like stars in a peaceful sky.
So vivid and colorful
They dazzle my eyes.
So perfect and dainty
Now I think I know.
A rose must leave us to make room
For another to grow.

(Grade 6, Teacher: Margaret Jambor, Hawaii Preparatory Academy, Kamuela, HI)

**NEW JERSEY PRIDE HONOR ROLL:
100 YEARS OF FIRE PROTECTION**

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, July 30, 1991, marks the 100th anniversary of the formation of the Boonton Fire Co. of Boonton, NJ.

Prior to that date, perhaps as far back as 1821, fire protection was provided by the Boonton Iron Works and through other informal agreements, but it was not until 1891 that fire protection became a community endeavor.

What began as the Maxfield Ladder Co. and the Maxfield Engine Co. quickly grew with the founding of the Harmony Engine & Hose Co. in 1894 to provide fire protection for West Boonton, located originally at Oak Street and Highland Avenue.

The fire wardens, established in 1892, evolved to become the salvage and rescue squad within the fire department structure.

In November 1892, a group of citizens formed the South Boonton Volunteer Fire Co., and operated as an independent company for 15 years, until officially joining the fire department in 1907.

The town of Boonton and the surrounding communities have changed a great deal in 100 years, but through it all, the members of the Boonton Fire Department have distinguished themselves as true professionals both in fire prevention and in the ability to respond quickly during times of emergency. Countless lives have been saved because these dedicated individuals have been trained and ready to respond.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the accomplishments of the members of the Boonton Fire Department as they celebrate 100 years of service to their community, and to wish for them another 100 years of success.

**THE 250TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**

HON. BERNARD J. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to share with my colleagues the history of a church and its congregation. On May 18, the First Presbyterian Church in Rahway, NJ, will celebrate its 250th anniversary.

Organized in 1741, the church was initially run by young college men until the arrival of Rev. Aaron Richards in 1748. With the exception of a short period during the Revolutionary War, when he was forced to flee to avoid capture, Mr. Richards served his congregation until 1791.

Over the next 50 years, the church was relocated a short distance away and a new building was erected, patterned after the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark. The new edifice could accommodate 1,000 worshippers, which even by today's standards is an impres-

sive testament to the importance of the First Presbyterian Church in the lives of its congregation.

By 1849, it was necessary to establish the Second Presbyterian Church due to increasing membership in the church. However, that action did not diminish the role of the First Presbyterian Church which over the next 50 years grew with the needs of its congregation, soon adding a second weekly service.

Improvements and renovations over the years continued to reflect the changes taking place throughout the country. The church moved into the 20th century in step with a growing nation.

The history of the First Presbyterian Church is an illustrious one, which has enriched the history of Rahway, of the State of New Jersey and of the Nation. While the physical appearance of a church can be an inspiration to people, its vitality and growth can only be assured through its successful ministry to its congregation. That the First Presbyterian Church is celebrating 250 years of service is a testament that it has accomplished this mission.

**TRIBUTE TO THE REVEREND
DOCTOR HENRY HURD BREUL, D.D.**

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to pay special tribute today to the Reverend Doctor Henry Hurd Breul, D.D., who will retire on May 19, 1991, after more than a quarter of a century of distinguished and dedicated service to the residents of the District of Columbia as Rector of St. Thomas' Parish, 1772 Church Street, NW, in my district, and to recognize his extraordinary contribution to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Father Breul—the great-grandson of legendary showman P.T. Barnum—was called in 1965 to be rector of St. Thomas' Parish, the nearest church to DuPont Circle. Immediately prior to this assignment, while serving in Topeka, KS, he was the "unofficial" chaplain to the Kansas State Senate and a leader among the clergy of Kansas in pushing for fair housing legislation; he also started weekly luncheons there to deal with racial tensions then simmering in his city.

Father Breul found similar tensions awaiting him upon his arrival at St. Thomas' in the midsixties, and dealt patiently and creatively with the turmoil and anxieties of those troubled times. He soon was called upon to shepherd his flock through the trauma that followed a fire in 1970 which completely destroyed the historic church building housing St. Thomas', and services since then have been held in the large parish hall that survived the fire, with the building site converted into an attractive DuPont neighborhood park.

Father Breul has been a leader in the Council of Associated Parishes since 1962, and its president in 1970-71; he was editor of OPEN, the Quarterly Journal of Associated Parishes, for 15 years, putting him in the forefront of the liturgical movement in the Episcopal Church and significantly contributing to the ecumenical

process of liturgical renewal in the Christian community. He also made St. Thomas' the Dupont neighborhood meeting place for Advisory Neighborhood Commission 2B, and has served on the DC Advisory Committee on Civil Rights and the Diocesan Council of DC; he was twice a deputy to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, and served from 1970-82 as associate editor of "Issues," the general convention publication.

Washington, DC, and the Nation can take pride in the exceptional accomplishments of the Reverend Doctor Henry Hurd Breul. I am proud and honored to salute him in these Chambers today, and to wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

A BILL TO PROHIBIT UNFUNDED FEDERAL MANDATES

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation prohibiting the Federal Government from imposing unfunded mandates on State and local governments. My measure is designed to address a growing and significant problem: the Federal Government's habit of passing laws requiring State and local governments to meet certain standards while at the same time neglecting to pay for these mandates.

If adopted, the bill would prevent the Federal Government from adopting laws that achieve worthwhile goals—clean air and water, for example—while making State and local governments foot the bill.

Earlier this year, I met with municipal officials from Maine to discuss issues of concern to towns and cities in our State. They had a short, sweet, and simple request for their congressional delegation: "Please don't adopt any more unfunded Federal mandates, because our cities and towns can't meet those unfunded mandates already on the books, let alone any new ones."

For example, it is currently estimated that it will cost Maine municipalities \$1.5 billion to filter, test, and monitor the quality of surface drinking water supplies, as well as separate stormwater from wastewater. That means water and sewer rates will have to double, perhaps even quadruple, in order to finance the costly new treatment facilities mandated by the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In Lewiston, the city is faced with spending \$26 million, over the next 5 years, to meet federally enacted environmental mandates. That's on top of Lewiston's existing \$30 million in public debt.

The city of Bangor is in the process of spending \$22 million for a secondary treatment plant, which will help meet Federal mandates, without any Federal or State funding. In addition, Bangor has spent more than \$9 million to rehabilitate its sewer system in order to meet Federal guidelines.

According to the Maine Municipal Association, the total combined cost of Federal mandates is roughly twice as much than is raised

in property taxes by all of Maine's municipalities! Yet, while faced with these staggering costs, Maine's towns and cities are unable to get the Federal funding they need to meet these mandates.

In 1990, Maine was provided with only \$17 million, including loans, from the Farmers Home Administration, the primary Federal source for funding water and sewer treatment projects. Maine's bill, though, is more than \$1.5 billion.

In 1990, Maine voters approved a \$9 million bond issue whose proceeds will help communities comply with Federal environmental mandates, but that money does not even cover 1 percent of their costs.

My legislation attacks this problem in a straightforward fashion. It bans the Federal Government from enacting any law that imposes an unfunded Federal mandate on State and local governments.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that all of my colleagues in the House will join me in supporting this measure. The time has come for the Federal Government to stop imposing unfunded mandates on municipal governments.

HEFLEY SPEAKS OUT AGAINST SADDAM

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. HEFLEY. The good news is that Kuwait has been liberated. The bad news is that Saddam Hussein, the one solely responsible for the region's destruction, heartache, and death, is still in power—and to our disdain—stronger than ever.

As we rejoice over our victory in the gulf and the homecoming of our troops, Saddam is reveling in his newfound respect. He's gained hero status as the one who stood up to the massive army of the United States, our allies, and the other Arab countries that supported our efforts and survived, power intact.

Contrary to what many of us would hope, there seems to be no sign that he's going to be overthrown any time soon.

Unfortunately, as long as Saddam Hussein remains in power, there's going to be trouble! Under his rule, the people of Iraq will continue to be oppressed.

Saddam's a liar, a cheat, and a murderer. He's used chemical weapons to destroy his own people, and he tortures and kills those who oppose him.

Now he's promising that before the year is out, he will hold free elections, institute sweeping democratic reforms, permit more freedom in the press, and write a new constitution.

Who does he think he's kidding?

If we ever hope to bring stability and peace to that region, we need to get rid of Saddam Hussein. We need to continue to impose economic sanctions, maintain the relief efforts of the allied coalition, and hope that Saddam is brought to justice for all the atrocities he has committed.

If we don't we're going to be sorry.

BEST WISHES TO THE FLORENCE DUPOINT PLANT

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, May 16, the DuPont facility in Florence, SC, will be celebrating its 30th anniversary.

In the early 1950's, DuPont purchased 954 acres of land approximately 14 miles east of Florence, SC. In March 1959, construction began on the Florence Mylar Plant. The initial startup was May 1961, with 307 employees. Today, the Florence plant employs 719 full-time workers and 91 contractors, and has added Mylar production lines. In 1981, a Cronar production line was started up, and in 1983, Coal Fired Boiler facilities were installed.

This DuPont facility is an outstanding community citizen and civic contributor. Their investment in the Florence area includes a payroll of over \$42 million, and an investment of more than \$344 million. As the largest taxpayer in Florence County, this facility adds more than \$1.4 million to the county tax rolls in property taxes and close to \$400,000 in sales and use taxes.

The DuPont Florence Plant goes to great lengths to protect the environment and to encourage involvement of its employees in various community activities such as the United Way, the Adopt-A-School program, the YMCA, Boy Scouts, and teacher association programs. As well, employees at this facility provided technical assistance to the Florence County landfill special task force and was the first major industry in the State to employ a full time school teacher to promote basic educational skills upgrading of its employees.

Safety at the DuPont Florence Plant is given the very highest priority. The prevention of injuries and safety related incidents is an important part of every job performed. Personal acceptance of responsibility on the part of each Florence Plant employee is a major emphasis to accomplish the plant's goal of zero injuries.

The Florence Plant has been extremely successful over the past 30 years in achieving a high level of safety performance. During this time, there have only been 5 job-related injuries which were serious enough to result in time lost from work. There have been no job-related fatalities at the Florence plant.

The two product lines produced at the Florence DuPont Plant are Mylar Polyester Film and Cronar Polyester Film. The primary uses of the Mylar Polyester Film include computer tapes, packaging, electric motor insulation, graphic arts, and video and audio tapes. The Cronar Polyester Film is used in medical x-ray films and a variety of typesetting processes.

Mr. Speaker, I regret that I will not be able to personally attend the anniversary celebration in Florence on Thursday, but I send my best wishes to the Florence DuPont Plant for continued prosperity.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
DENNIS R. MCCARBERRY

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding leader in Los Angeles County. On Saturday, May 18, 1991, Dennis McCarbery will be honored for his year of service as president of the Zonta Club of the South Bay Area. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my deep appreciation for his many years of service to the entire South Bay community.

Mr. McCarbery is a native of Los Angeles. After receiving a bachelor's degree in journalism from California State University at Los Angeles, and a master's degree in administration from California State University at Dominguez Hills, he dedicated his time to the service of the citizens of the South Bay Area. He began his professional life as a young journalist covering the South Bay. Following his years as a journalist, Dennis served an 8-year term as public information officer for the county of Los Angeles Department of Beaches. In 1978 he moved on to become the executive director of the Redondo Beach Chamber of Commerce. After 3 years with the chamber of commerce, he served as special events director for the American-Pacific Group for 2 years. During 1989-90 he was membership services representative for the Southern California Association of Governments [SCAG]. Dennis is currently a legislative representative for WORLDPORT LA.

Dennis is a past president of the California State University at Dominguez Hills Alumni Association, South Bay Athletic Club, Southwest Press Association, and Palos Verdes Peninsula Jaycees. He is a member of numerous local organizations, and has coordinated countless community events.

Although all of Dennis' efforts have been worthy of recognition, none are more representative of his value to an organization than his appointment as president of the Zonta club of the South Bay Area. Prior to Dennis, this worldwide club, which was founded in 1919 as a professional women's service organization, had never had a male president in any of its charters. That this organization, which actively works to promote the status of women, would have the confidence in Dennis to make him the first male president is a tribute to his dedication.

On this special and most deserving occasion, my wife Lee, joins me in extending our heartfelt thanks and congratulations. We wish Dennis, his wife Lenna, and their three children, Cynthia, Michael, and Margaret, all the best in the years to come.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN
PROGRAMS ACT OF 1974

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill to extend authorization of appropriations for the Native American Programs Act of 1974. This bill would allow the administration for native Americans to continue providing financial assistance for native American community projects, research, technical assistance, and training.

Social and economic underdevelopment of native American communities contribute to high unemployment, poor health, excessive high school dropout rates, and economic dependency. The programs authorized by this bill are designed specifically to break this cycle of dependency by encouraging economic and social development of American Indians, Alaskan Natives, native Hawaiians, and native American Pacific islanders.

The grant program financed by the act provides startup funds for native American-owned businesses in manufacturing, trade, retail, and agriculture. Development grants are awarded to improve native American housing management and to design tribal health-care systems. Funds are also provided to promote self-governance of programs formerly operated by Federal employees.

Programs like these promote self-sufficiency and strengthen the capacity of native American communities to address their long-term social, economic, and governance needs. I am pleased to introduce legislation to extend these programs and I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

TRIBUTE TO REV. MSGR. VINCENT
E. PUMA ON THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY
OF HIS ORDINATION

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 19, 1991, residents of my Eighth Congressional District and the State of New Jersey will join the friends of the Reverend Monsignor Vincent E. Puma in celebration of the 40th anniversary of his consecration into the sacrament of holy orders.

Mr. Speaker, the faith and devotion of our people in a full communion of understanding—ever caring and respecting the individual beliefs of our fellow man—has been the lifeline of the individual on to great achievements and purpose in pursuing the fulfillment of his or her dreams and ambitions. The exemplary leadership and outstanding efforts of our citizens—so important to our quality of life—are in the vanguard of the American dream and today we express our appreciation to Vincent E. Puma, whose esteemed dedication and unselfish devotion in promulgating spiritual guidance, goodwill, fellowship, and brotherhood in service to God have truly enriched our community, State, and Nation.

Monsignor Puma has maintained the highest standards of excellence throughout his lifetime and we are pleased to share the pride of his family and many, many friends in the distinguished achievements so unselfishly dedicated to the betterment of mankind. There is so much that can be said of the love, affection, and reverence with which Monsignor Puma is held by all who have had the good fortune to know him.

Mr. Speaker, we are so proud to have Monsignor Puma with us. He studied at Seton Hall Prep, graduating in June 1944. He entered St. Charles College in Catonsville, MD, graduating in December 1945. In 1946, he received his B.A. degree in philosophy from the St. Mary Seminary. He pursued his education with a vigor, earning a master of theology, with a minor in psychology in 1975 from Drew University, in Madison, NJ. In 1979, he continued his graduate studies at Seton Hall University, in South Orange, NJ, receiving an Ed.S degree.

Monsignor Puma shared his wealth of knowledge and thirst for learning with others. He was an instructor of theology from 1951 to 1955 at Pope Pius High School in Passaic, NJ. He brought his expertise to St. Mary's High School in Paterson, NJ, from 1955 to 1959. At the university level, he was a guest lecturer in pastoral-psychological problems, in 1975 and 1977, at Drew University in Madison, NJ.

Initially an associate pastor, he served at Sacred Heart Church in Clifton, NJ, from 1951 to 1954. Monsignor Puma has been pastor at four churches, founding Our Lady of the Rosary Church in Dover, NJ, serving as pastor from 1959 to 1963. From 1963 to 1971 he was pastor at Our Lady of Victories in Paterson, NJ. From 1971 to 1979, he was pastor at Saint Vincent Martyr, in Madison, NJ. From 1979 to 1981, he was pastor at Blessed Sacrament Church in Paterson, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, Monsignor Puma is an outstanding community leader and public servant, dedicated to serving the needs of others. He has been involved in a wide range of activities that through his efforts have benefited many. Among the many vital contributions he has made to his community, none is as important as the 1982 establishment of Eva's Kitchen, in Paterson, NJ. Eva's is literally a lifesaver for the inner-city needy, serving daily over 500 hot meals. It is the largest facility serving the poor in New Jersey, sheltering and rehabilitating 110 persons nightly.

In addition to this outstanding achievement, Monsignor Puma initiated a multilingual center in Paterson, NJ, designed as a Spanish social service center for the diocese of Paterson. He initiated the Inner City Committee for Action Day Camp and Housing Program, which constructed 300 homes for middle and lower income families.

Monsignor Puma has also been active in disaster relief efforts, particularly earthquake relief. He was the chairman of the Peruvian Earthquake Relief Committee, serving as local liaison between local social service agencies and Peruvian relief committee. He also served on the Italian Earthquake Board of Directors for Morris County, in 1976-1977.

Mr. Speaker, as Msgr. Vincent Puma celebrates the 40th anniversary of his ordination to

the priesthood, I know that you and all of our colleagues here in the Congress will want to join me in extending our warmest greetings and felicitations for the excellence of his service to his faith, our Nation, and all of mankind. We do indeed salute an esteemed pastor, exemplary clergyman, and great American—Rev. Msgr. Vincent Puma, of Wayne, NJ.

ADJUSTING THE 1990 CENSUS TO
CORRECT FOR THE UNDERCOUNT

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill requiring the Secretary of Commerce to identify and correct the undercounts which occurred in the 1990 census. The Secretary would be required to report the adjusted data by July 15, 1991 and use it as the official 1990 decennial census.

I commend the Census Bureau's efforts to count all of the 100 million households in the United States, however, undercounting is inevitable and should be corrected. The Census Bureau's own post enumeration survey of 165,000 households confirms that the 1990 census may have missed as many as 6.3 million people, or more than 2 percent of the population. I am especially concerned that not only were all people not counted, but that minorities and the disadvantaged were once again overlooked in greater proportions. However, what is perhaps most disturbing is that the 1990 census was less accurate than the 1980 count. The Census Bureau estimates that in 1980, the overall net undercount was 1.3 percent, compared to an estimated 2.5 percent undercount in 1990. As with the general population, the minority undercount was worse in 1990 than in 1980. The Census Bureau's survey found that 6.5 percent of the black population, or 2 million blacks, may not have been counted in 1990, compared to 4.7 percent in 1980. The survey also found that 5.8 percent of the Hispanic population, or 1.8 million Hispanics, may have been missed in 1990.

Because of the high disproportionate undercount rate for minorities, Texas and other States with large minority populations stand to lose millions in Federal aid, as well as adequate political representation. The Census Bureau estimates that it missed 547,000 Texans in 1980, including 253,000 Hispanics and 143,000 blacks. As a result, Texas lost \$580 million in Federal funds due to this undercount and the 1990 undercount could cost the State as much as \$1 billion in Federal aid. This does not serve the purpose of Federal assistance programs, which is to direct Federal funds to where they are needed the most.

Accurate population figures and other economic indicators are important because they are used by a number of Federal agencies to compute distribution formulas for Federal programs. According to a recent GAO study, 93 Federal formula programs involving funds totaling \$24.5 billion used Census Bureau population data, in whole or in part to determine

program eligibility or to distribute funds to State and local governments. These programs include highway construction funds, financial assistance for low-income families, health programs, rent subsidies for poor families, and community funds for disabled and elderly individuals. Those areas of the country in which there is an undercount are hurt by not receiving as large a share of Federal assistance and adequate political representation as they deserve.

I applaud the efforts of the Chairman, Thomas C. Sawyer, the Census Bureau, the Department of Commerce, and others to examine and improve census methodology to increase the accuracy of the next decennial census, however, the undercount which occurred in the 1990 census is significant and must be corrected. Those areas which were undercounted cannot and should not have to wait another 10 years in order to be adequately represented and to receive their fair share of Federal moneys. I urge you to join me in support of this important legislation which ensures that the Secretary of Commerce makes the right decision by adjusting the 1990 census to correct for the undercount.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY HEAD
START CELEBRATES 25TH ANNI-
VERSARY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, for the past 25 years, Head Start has been providing an invaluable service to millions of low-income children and their families. Today, nearly 500,000 low-income children are served by more than 1,200 grantees.

This year, the Contra Costa Head Start Program is celebrating its silver anniversary. This program is exemplary as 1 of only 14 programs nationwide with a family service center that offers comprehensive services to families in the areas of literacy, employment training, substance abuse, and health. Responsive to the community and families they serve, Contra Costa County Head Start has gone beyond its initial mandate to serve the youngest, most vulnerable children through a collaborative, interagency effort called the Living Free Project.

I applaud their long years of service to the community and offer congratulations on their 25th anniversary. I want to especially recognize the outstanding commitment of the Contra Costa County Head Start Parent Policy Council.

As Contra Costa has demonstrated, Head Start is not just a preschool program. In addition to providing the educational experiences that prepare the most vulnerable children for kindergarten, Head Start provides a wide range of social, nutritional, medical, and dental services. Head Start's success is due largely to parent involvement and the program's unique ability to provide support, employment, and job training.

The benefits of Head Start are well documented. Studies are virtually unanimous that

children show significant immediate gains in cognitive ability, self-esteem, achievement, motivation, and social behavior as a result of Head Start participation. Children who attend Head Start are less likely to fail a grade in school or to be assigned to special education than children never enrolled in Head Start.

Given that only the most severely disadvantaged children currently can be served by the program—almost half of the families served nationwide have annual incomes below \$6,000—the gains Head Start children receive are even more impressive.

As the Silver Ribbon Panel on Head Start established in its report honoring 25 years of success, Head Start has the potential for providing long-term opportunities for many more disadvantaged children. And it is a sound investment. The Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families documented that every dollar invested in high quality preschool programs saves at least \$6 in reduced special education, welfare assistance, and crime.

The Contra Costa County Head Start Program is part of my district's blue chip portfolio that is investing wisely and profitably in our children. I salute the success of the teachers, parents, and children and extend best wishes for many more valuable years of service by Head Start to the community.

BEST WISHES TO W. WALLACE
AND RUTH BUXTON

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to W. Wallace Buxton and Ruth Buxton, who today are celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary. In order to mark this joyous and noteworthy accomplishment, the Buxton's sons, Donald Martin, Kenneth Arthur, and Richard Bruce, have arranged for a family gathering on Sunday, May 12 at the Carmichael Baptist Church. The entire family, including the couple's six grandchildren; Donald, Kimberly, Lane, Gary, Karen, and James, and their three great grandchildren; Brandon, Hilary, and Tiffany, will be on hand to join in the festivities.

I would like to share with you a brief history of the Buxton family. Fifty years ago today, W. Wallace and Ruth were married in Philadelphia at the Belmont Avenue Baptist Church. Shortly after the wedding, the newlyweds moved to Baltimore where they were blessed with the births of their first three sons: William Wallace on December 27, 1941; Donald Martin on February 12, 1943; and Kenneth Arthur on August 1, 1944. While Ruth was caring for their sons at home, W. Wallace was working for Liberty Mutual Insurance. In 1949, W. Wallace decided to transfer to Philadelphia where the Buxton's fourth and final son, Richard Bruce, was born. In 1958, after 4 years in Pittsburgh, W. Wallace took a job with Aerojet in Sacramento, a job he still holds today.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we could all learn something from the Buxton family and the values that have seen them through a half cen-

ture together. In honor of their 50th wedding anniversary, I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing W. Wallace and Ruth Buxton congratulations on this most impressive milestone and all the best in the coming years.

TRIBUTE TO EAST HILLS MIDDLE SCHOOL AND ORCHARD LAKE MIDDLE SCHOOL

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, with all this talk of how our education system has run amuck, it is easy to lose sight of the outstanding achievements of many schools across the Nation. While education reform certainly is needed, it is important to remember that a number of committed, hard working, "can-do" attitude individuals are providing quality education to students today.

I want to congratulate two middle schools in my district for receiving national recognition under the Department of Education's Blue Ribbon Schools Program. They are East Hills Middle School (Bloomfield Hills, MI) and Orchard Lake Middle School (West Bloomfield, MI). I commend Principals Donald Hillman and Esther Peterson, as well as the administrators, teachers, students and parents for their efforts and commitment to education.

Obtaining exemplary status is no easy task. High academic standards, student responsibility, parental and community involvement, teacher commitment and effective leadership are characteristics of exemplary schools like East Hills and Orchard Lake Middle Schools.

Unfortunately, today exemplary schools are the exception rather than the rule. But I am hopeful that the President and the Congress can work together to implement a meaningful education strategy that will make exemplary schools the rule rather than the exception.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MICHIGAN STATE SAFETY COMMISSION

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an organization of my home State that exemplifies the meaning of service.

The Michigan State Safety Commission, established on June 16, 1941, by Gov. Murray D. VanWagoner, was among the first of its kind in the Nation. By establishing regulations, promoting education, and conducting research activities, the commission has helped ensure the safety of Michigan's citizens.

Fifty years after its creation, the Michigan State Safety Commission remains committed to reducing traffic deaths and injuries, and the resulting economic costs in Michigan by promoting effective safety programs. The commission has led the way for landmark legislation such as Michigan's mandatory safety belt law, the motorcycle safety helmet law, the

child passenger safety law, the driver education law, and strict regulations on drunk driving.

On behalf of the citizens of Michigan and in celebration of its 50th birthday, I wish to thank the Michigan State Safety Commission for its hard work, dedication, and contributions.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me today in honoring the Michigan State Safety Commission on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. The efforts of the commission deserve high praise as an example of how government can work to promote traffic safety and responsibility. May the next 50 years be just as successful.

CONGRATULATIONS TO LINDA MATHEWS, CONNECTICUT TEACHER OF THE YEAR

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Linda Mathews, a teacher at the Alma E. Pagels Elementary School in West Haven, CT, who was recently named Connecticut Teacher of the Year.

Ms. Mathews, a teacher for 8 years, has gained wide recognition for her innovative contributions to the field of elementary education. In April 1989, Ms. Mathews was featured in a Newsweek magazine article entitled, "Change From the Bottom Up." Ms. Mathews realizes that in order to attack the problem of increasing high school dropout rates, it is critical to gain a student's attention and interest at an early age. This philosophy is a distinct departure from traditional dropout prevention methods, which focus exclusively on junior high and high school students. Such innovation is a hallmark of Ms. Mathews' approach to education.

In her classes, Linda Mathews and her students engage in a collaborative effort in which each child is encouraged to help plan his or her activities, and to evaluate the success or failure of each school day. In this way, Linda keeps her students interested in school, and closely monitors their educational needs on a constant basis.

In addition to her creative general teaching philosophy, Linda Mathews is well known as an outstanding specialist in the field of mathematics education. She has participated in math seminars throughout the country, and recently joined a group of educators in the creation of a new math textbook called, "Math One, the Next Generation," which will be used in 31 cities in the United States.

Ms. Mathews is highly respected and admired by her peers, her principal, school superintendent, and most importantly, her students. She was named Connecticut Teacher of the Year by a diverse selection Committee, representing all of the major groups involved in Connecticut education. Chosen from among 100 well qualified nominees, Linda Mathews represents the highest values of the teaching profession, and embodies the type of innovative thinking that is needed to help the American education system grow and improve.

I am proud to commend Linda Mathews for her outstanding achievements, and look forward to the results of her continued contributions to our community and our children.

TRIBUTE TO YOUTH HAVEN IN NAPLES, FL

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, since 1972, some of southwest Florida's neediest have benefited from the compassion and hard work of approximately 500 volunteers at the Youth Haven Program in Naples. I am delighted that this worthwhile and inspiring organization has recently been designated as a daily point of light by President Bush. It is an honor well-deserved. Youth Haven embodies the intention behind President Bush's vision of a thousand points of light, which recognizes the difference that individuals and communities can make in improving the lives of others.

Youth Haven offers a home for abandoned and neglected children, from diverse economic, social, and racial backgrounds. Its volunteers provide much-needed counseling for victims of fetal addition syndrome, HIV infection, and sexual abuse. More than anything else, they show these young people, for whom much of life has been a struggle, that someone really does care about what happens to them.

In addition to offering support and compassion to those whose lives have already been touched by tragedy, Youth Haven volunteers are also working to reach out into the community to help disadvantaged children stay on the right track. They have taken the very positive, proactive step of adding an at risk day care program, providing a real option for parents with nowhere else to turn.

The only children's residential service in Collier County, Youth Haven offers programs that work to the people who really need the help. It is very encouraging that more than half of the children who spend time at the Youth Haven facility are able to return home, having acquired a sense of self-worth and courage to face the future with some hope.

I am extremely proud of the initiative and dedication that Youth Haven volunteers have demonstrated—and the recognition they have earned from the White House is certainly a fitting tribute to their work. Congratulations to Youth Haven in Naples.

INTRODUCTION OF THE REAUTHORIZATION OF THE SCHOOL DROPOUT DEMONSTRATION ASSISTANCE ACT

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with Mr. FORD, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HAYES, and several other members of the

Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education, legislation to extend the School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Act through fiscal year 1993.

The School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Act provides school districts and community-based organizations with financial assistance for dropout prevention and reentry demonstration programs. Funds can be used for a wide range of activities including identifying students who are at risk of dropping out of school, encouraging students to return to school, developing programs to address basic skills and other educational deficiencies, and training. The Flint School District's Dropout Intervention Program is an example of what this program means to hundreds of communities across the country. Two of the program components in Flint address self-esteem and study habits. At a recent hearing Kristal Thompson, a student in the Flint program, shared with the subcommittee what it has meant to her: "My attitude about myself and others wasn't very good. * * * It—the program—has taught me responsibility. My self-esteem has had a big boost. I know that I am not a failure any more. I try very hard to be the very best that I can be."

Kristal illustrates the kind of success that can result when dropout prevention funds are made available to schools. Failure can have a devastating effect in both human and economic terms. Every class of dropouts costs this country \$240 billion in lost earnings and forgone taxes. This does not include other costs such as crime control, welfare, and health care. The School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Act is a modest, but important, step toward helping children stay in school and helping more students become success stories like Kristal. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

JEFFERSON COUNTY STUDENTS
EXCEL

HON. BEN ERDREICH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, just 2 weeks ago I asked my colleagues to honor one of Jefferson County's outstanding teachers. Today, I am again proud to call your attention to Jefferson County's fine public schools.

On May 3, a team of eighth-grade students from Jefferson County captured first-place honors in a national math tournament held here in Washington, DC, displaying first-place mastery of algebra, geometry, and trigonometry. These outstanding young people—Mathew Crawford, Tim Momenee, Lee Dicks Clark, and Mark Erdberg—earned top honors in Mathcounts team competition. In the individual competition, Mathew Crawford took second place out of 254 students at the national competition in Washington and 400,000 students nationwide.

The dedication and discipline of these young people carried them through regional, State and national tournaments. In a society where academic victories often take a back seat to athletic victories, we need to be re-

minded that our students are the ones who will keep this Nation competitive in the rapidly changing global marketplace of the 21st century.

I'd also like to take this opportunity to congratulate the teachers who worked tirelessly with the Mathcounts team. We all remember a special teacher whose guiding influence helped us reach for our dreams, and I'm sure the teachings of Cindy Breckenridge and Ann Friedman will manifest over and over again as these young people travel down the road to adulthood.

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, on June 9, 1991, the First Baptist Church in West Allis, WI, celebrates the 150th anniversary of its founding. I congratulate the Reverend Jeffrey C. Wilkinson and the First Baptist Church family on this special milestone, and I am honored to join in the celebration of this distinguished occasion.

Located in Wisconsin's Fourth Congressional District, the First Baptist Church was founded as the Greenfield Baptist Church on June 2, 1841. During the 150 years which have followed, First Baptist has twice been relocated within the community. The first building, dedicated in 1869, was located at 83d Street and National Avenue. In 1883, the church was moved to 84th Street and Mitchell Street. In 1920, it was moved again, this time to its present location—just five blocks from the original site—at 78th Street and Lapham Street.

In its 150 years, the First Baptist Church has also undergone some remodeling. On June 2, 1929—the 88th anniversary of its founding—the church was enlarged and a new sanctuary was built. The educational wing was added on January 10, 1960.

The church with the cordial welcome, as it is known, is an integral part of its South Side community. It is a great source of spiritual guidance, comfort, and fellowship. It is the people of First Baptist who make the church special, and who successfully continue its reputation for being friendly, caring, and supportive.

First Baptist supports an array of mission opportunities on the local, national, and international level. Locally, it provides and serves meals to those in need through the St. Benedict Meal Program, and is involved in the Milwaukee Christian Center and Project Focal Point. The church also supports the work of its national and international denominational missionaries.

For 150 years, First Baptist Church has ministered to the local and global communities. The people of First Baptist deserve to be proud of the church's history. Many have benefited from its works, and are grateful. On the occasion commemorating the founding of First Baptist Church 150 years ago, I join many oth-

ers in voicing appreciation for this marvelous gift to the community.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE COSMO
DAMIANI

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 14, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret the sad duty of informing our colleagues of the premature passing of an outstanding labor leader in the mid-Hudson Valley of New York—an individual whose dedication and expertise had been earmarked for national leadership until his tragic, unexpected death Sunday night.

Cosmo Damiani, who was only 53 years old, had served as business manager and president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Union, Local No. 363, since 1976. This local of the IBEW represented some 3,000 workers in Rockland County, NY, and several surrounding counties.

Cosmo, who was born on December 10, 1937, in Jersey City, NJ, moved with his parents to Rockland County at an early age. He was a graduate of Clarkstown High School, the University of Bridgeport, CT, and the Cornell School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

Cosmo Damiani served with the National Guard for 8 years. Since 1986, he had served as the Rockland County Commissioner of Labor. He was also vice president of the New York State Association of Electrical Workers; had formerly served as president of the Rockland County Building and Construction Trades Council, which his beloved father, the late Patrick Damiani, had founded, and was the IBEW representative of the Maritime Trades Department, AFL-CIO.

Cosmo Damiani, a philanthropic community activist, served on the advisory boards and boards of directors of such diverse charitable organizations as the United Way of Rockland County; the Good Samaritan Hospital Foundation for Better Health; the Nyack Hospital Foundation; the Rockland County Burn Unit; the Volunteer Counseling Service of Rockland; the Clarkstown League to Aid Students; the Rockland Heart Association; the Penguin Repertory Theater, and Dads Against Dangerous Drugs for Youth [DADDY].

The news of the fatal heart attack which claimed the life of Cosmo Damiani was shocking to all of us who had the honor of knowing and working with him. Cosmo was so full of life and vitality, that it is hard to believe he has left us so suddenly.

Cosmo, the son of Pat Damiani who was one of the legendary labor leaders in the history of our mid-Hudson Valley, was blessed with a lifetime of preparation for his role as a labor leader. He filled Pat's shoes admirably. Cosmo was a dynamic labor leader, who fully understood the issues which face the working men and women in our area. He never hesitated to contact me and our other legislators to let us know just how pending legislation would impact the workers in our districts.

Cosmo had an intuitive grasp of the legislative process. He fully understood what the

