

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BUSH SUPPORTS CONGRESSIONAL ARMS CONTROL INITIATIVE

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, the "jump start" action—to replace the arms race with arms restraint in the Middle East taken by the House Foreign Affairs Committee on May 23—has worked.

We now have the driver, that is, the President, back in the driver's seat.

We, in Congress, will support him and expect the same from other parts of the U.S. Government.

Just as the President has successfully led the United States and the international community in war against Iraq, Congress is urging him to lead the United States and the international community to bring lasting peace in the Middle East.

Congress has already acted to: control nuclear proliferation; strengthen the missile technology control regime; implement chemical weapons sanctions; and stop business as usual in the Middle East conventional arms race by legislating last week in committee a conventional arms restraint policy which would put in place an indefinite moratorium challenging other supplier nations to join us in a multilateral arms restraint regime.

I am including for the RECORD a fact sheet on President Bush's Middle East Arms Control Initiative and a May 23, 1991, release by the Committee on Foreign Affairs describing its action on a conventional arms restraint policy for the Middle East:

WHITE HOUSE FACT SHEET ON MIDDLE EAST ARMS CONTROL INITIATIVE

Fulfilling the pledge he made in his March 6 address to a joint session of Congress, the President announced today a series of proposals intended to curb the spread of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons in the Middle East, as well as the missiles that can deliver them. The proposals also seek to restrain destabilizing conventional arms build-ups in the region.

The proposals would apply to the entire Middle East, including Iraq, Iran, Libya, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and other states of the Maghreb and the Gulf Cooperation Council. They reflect our consultations with allies, governments in the region, and key suppliers of arms and technology.

The support of both arms exporters and importers will be essential to the success of the initiative. Since proliferation is a global problem, it must find a global solution. At the same time, the current situation in the Middle East poses unique dangers and opportunities. Thus, the President's proposal will concentrate on the Middle East as its starting point, while complementing other initiatives such as those taken by Prime Ministers

John Major and Brian Mulroney. It includes the following elements.

SUPPLIER RESTRAINT

The initiative calls on the five major suppliers of conventional arms to meet at senior levels in the near future to discuss the establishment of guidelines for restraints on destabilizing transfers of conventional arms, as well as weapons of mass destruction and associated technology. France has agreed to host the initial meeting. (The United Kingdom, France, the Soviet Union, China, and the United States have supplied the vast majority of the conventional arms exported to the Middle East in the last decade.) At the same time, these guidelines will permit states in the region to acquire the conventional capabilities they legitimately need to deter and defend against military aggression.

These discussions will be expanded to include other suppliers in order to obtain the broadest possible cooperation. The London Summit of the G-7, to be hosted by the British in July, will provide an early opportunity to begin to engage other governments.

To implement this regime, the suppliers would commit

To observe a general code of responsible arms transfers;

To avoid destabilizing transfers; and

To establish effective domestic export controls on the end-use of arms or other items to be transferred.

The guidelines will include a mechanism for consultations among suppliers, who would

Notify one another in advance of certain arms sales;

Meet regularly to consult on arms transfers;

Consult on an ad hoc basis if a supplier believed guidelines were not being observed; and

Provide one another with an annual report on transfers.

MISSILES

The initiative proposes a freeze on the acquisition, production, and testing of surface-to-surface missiles by states in the region with a view to the ultimate elimination of such missiles from their arsenals.

Suppliers would also step up efforts to coordinate export licensing for equipment, technology and services that could be used to manufacture surface-to-surface missiles. Export licenses would be provided only for peaceful end uses.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The initiative builds on existing institutions and focuses on activities directly related to nuclear weapons capability. The initiative would

Call on regional states to implement a verifiable ban on the production and acquisition of weapons-usable nuclear material (enriched uranium or separated plutonium);

Reiterate our call on all states in the region that have not already done so to accede to the Non-Proliferation Treaty;

Reiterate our call to place all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; and

Continue to support the eventual creation of a regional nuclear weapon-free zone.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS

The proposal will build on the President's recent initiative to achieve early completion of the global Chemical Weapons Convention.

The initiative calls for all states in the region to commit to becoming original parties to the Convention.

Given the history of possession and use of chemical weapons in the region, the initiative also calls for regional states to institute confidence-building measures now by engaging in presignature implementation of appropriate Chemical Weapons Convention provisions.

BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

As with the approach of chemical weapon controls, the proposals build on an existing global approach. The initiative would

Call for strengthening the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) through full implementation of existing BWC provisions and an improved mechanism for information exchange. These measures will be pursued at the five-year Review Conference of the BWC this September.

Urge regional states to adopt biological weapons confidence-building measures.

This initiative complements our continuing support for the continuation of the UN Security Council embargo against arms transfers to Iraq, as well as the efforts of the UN Special Commission to eliminate Iraq's remaining capabilities to use or produce nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and the missiles to deliver them.

COMMITTEE ACTS TO REPLACE ARMS RACE WITH ARMS RESTRAINT IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Under the leadership of its Chairman, Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D-FL), the Committee on Foreign Affairs favorably adopted an amendment today to the Foreign Assistance Authorization legislation for Fiscal Year 1992. The Fascell-sponsored amendment provides for an indefinite moratorium on major U.S. arms sales to the Middle East until another arms supplier nation breaks the U.S. moratorium or until it is replaced with a multilateral arms control restraint regime.

In his statement in support of this arms control effort initiated on April 25, 1991 by his Subcommittee on Arms Control, International Security and Science, Chairman Fascell said: "In our efforts to not repeat past 'business as usual' arms sales practices in the Middle East, the Committee has just adopted an important arms control initiative."

The Chairman added: "Our action today is intended to jump-start the process—to challenge ourselves and the international community. Just as U.S. initiative and leadership followed by international cooperation was decisive in our success against Iraq, it is needed again to create lasting peace in the Middle East."

The Chairman concluded: "Let us renew those efforts which restored stability and created peace opportunities in the Middle East as opposed to repeating old practices that led to war and impeded peace efforts in the Middle East."

The full text of Chairman Fascell's statement follows:

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

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

"The committee now has before it an amendment dealing with many of our efforts to develop a realistic arms transfer restraint policy for the Middle East and the Persian Gulf regions. The amendment reflects a consensus of the several members of the committee including Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Solarz, Mr. Berman, Mr. Gejdenson, Mr. Levine, and members from the other side of the aisle, as well as that of the chair. This amendment was recommended to the committee by the Subcommittee on Arms Control, International Security and Science pursuant to its meeting on April 25, 1991.

"At that time, the subcommittee members engaged in a lengthy discussion on what was then referred to as recommendation seventeen. While the subcommittee members expressed general agreement on the desirability and necessity of this concept, there was also a consensus of opinion that recommendation seventeen needed additional fine tuning so as to make it as acceptable as possible to as many members of the committee as was possible.

"To achieve this end, the committee staff have been working in conjunction with the personal staff of members, as well as in informal consultations with representatives of the administration, and with members of the private sector in an effort to bring recommendation seventeen to fruition. In this regard, the amendment that we now have before us serves just that purpose, and reflects the concerns that many of us have on this important issue.

"The members will recall that the original May 6th discussion draft included language establishing, upon enactment, a temporary 120 day moratorium on new arms transfers to the Middle East and the Persian Gulf regions. Pursuant to that draft, our esteemed colleague—Mr. Berman—offered a proposal that required the President to submit a plan and a feasibility study on a prospective multilateral arms restraint regime. Mr. Berman's proposal also specified that after the 61st day of enactment, an indefinite moratorium on arms transfers would be imposed worldwide—except for NATO—until the President reports that he has undertaken 'good faith efforts' to establish a multilateral restraint regime.

"In an effort to preserve comity, the chair instructed committee staff to attempt to marry the May 6th discussion draft with that of Mr. Berman's proposal. That draft specified that upon the date of enactment, a temporary 120 day moratorium on new arms transfers to the Middle East and Persian Gulf regions would be implemented, and that the President must report on his 'good faith efforts' to develop a multilateral restraint regime.

"That particular approach raised the concerns of several members of the committee, most notably respect to the unilateral imposition of the 120 temporary moratorium on new arms transfers to the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. As a result, we have before us an amendment that preserves the concept of an indefinite moratorium that envisions the construct of a multilateral control regime on new arms transfers to the Middle East and the Persian Gulf regions.

"Nevertheless, the amendment also provides the President with the necessary authority to provide for the replacement of major military equipment on a one-for-one basis of comparable capability after such equipment has become inoperable. The amendment further provides the President with the flexibility to lift the moratorium at anytime after which the President reports

that a major arms supplier nation has reached agreement to transfer any major military equipment to any nation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, and upon satisfying the reporting requirements on the President's 'good faith efforts' in setting forth a U.S. plan in leading a multilateral control regime and on the feasibility of such a control regime.

"At the same time, the amendment commits the United States to a policy of restraint on arms transfers to the Middle East and the Persian Gulf through the policy language contained in subsection (b) of the amendment. The amendment also commits the United States to multilateral negotiations among the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and other principal suppliers in an effort to establish a multilateral arms transfer and control regime toward the Middle East and the Persian Gulf.

"It should also be noted that the amendment encourages direct negotiations among nations in both the Middle East and the Persian Gulf regions that are aimed at resolving the conflicts within those regions. Finally, the amendment in no way affects the status of the title of pre-positioned U.S. stocks in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region, nor does it affect the status of any drawdown agreements that have been reached on U.S. stocks that have been made prior to May 21, 1991. In this way, the amendment preserves past U.S. commitments and pre-positioning agreements.

"As I have stated before, the amendment is aimed at jump starting an arms control process in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf through our flexible commitment to a multilateral moratorium on new arms transfers and our call for negotiations on a multilateral arms transfer and control regime. At the same time the amendment is realistic in its approach by allowing the President to report to Congress any new transfer of major military equipment, and in reporting to Congress on 'good faith' U.S. efforts in establishing such a regime. Under these circumstances, the President could submit such reports and proceed in conducting United States arms transfers to the Middle East and the Persian Gulf consistent with current law.

"While some may argue that current law has its flaws, the chair would only point out that United States law on the conduct of arms transfers sets rigorous standards. The committee rewrite maintains those standards, and improves upon Congressional oversight of those standards. In this regard, the amendment enhances and strengthens those standards as they apply to the process of arms transfers to the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. In this way, the amendment reaffirms Congressional leadership, commitment, and dedication to improving the prospects of arms control beyond that of just arms control among the superpowers.

"We all know that this Congressional commitment and dedication to cause of arms control is often times ahead of the curve. And, we all know that Congressional leadership on the issue of arms control often times brings a reluctant executive branch along to the point where it is willing to explore Congressionally mandated arms control ideas. And, we know that this process takes time.

"Nevertheless, the past is replete with examples of success in such endeavors. We all know that it was the Congress that was and remains wary of the potential of an arms race in space that would be caused by United States testing of Anti-Satellite weapons

(ASAT's). To this end, Congress mandated a suspension of the U.S. testing program—a unilateral moratorium if you will—that has resulted in a mutual, U.S.-Soviet commitment to refrain from such testing. As a result, we have avoided a costly and destabilizing arms race in space.

"We all know that it was Congress that set the tone on present improvement of the status of the U.S.-Soviet posture on nuclear testing. In this regard, it was the Congress that passed an amendment in the Senate, and a Joint Resolution in the House that called upon the President to submit the Threshold Test Ban (TTB) and Peaceful Nuclear Explosions (PNE) Treaties to the Senate for ratification, as well as to call upon the President to seek negotiations on the conclusion of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). This effort was opposed by many in the executive branch but the fact remains today that the TTB and PNE Treaties have been ratified, and that the United States and the Soviet Union are exploring step-by-step process toward a CTB, including a partial test ban amendment conference that took place in January of this year.

"Finally, we all know that it was Congress that opposed United States production of binary chemical munitions and urged the complete destruction of all U.S. chemical munition stockpiles. Those initiatives were also questioned by many in the executive, including the President himself, when as Vice President on two occasions he cast his vote in order to break a tie in the Senate vote to allow binary production. Nevertheless, it is the President last week, who has exerted great leadership and statesmanship in taking unilateral steps which have resulted in bilateral agreement to destroy all U.S. and Soviet chemical weapons, thereby enhancing the prospects for multilateral commitment and agreement on the production, use, stockpiling, possession and transfer of chemical weapons.

"Thus, it is the hope of this amendment to bring greater United States reason, vision and leadership through Congressional dedication and commitment to furthering the cause of arms control in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. This jump start is yet another example of our taking a small step in the right direction. It is a step in which we hope others will follow. It is a step that will, hopefully lead to the furtherance of the peace process in one of the most, if not the most, troubling areas of the world."

TRIBUTE TO VERNE LIND

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen of Carmichael, CA, who deserves to be recognized for his dedication and service to the public. On Tuesday, May 28, 1991, the Carmichael Chamber of Commerce will meet and honor Mr. Verne Lind by naming him its 1991 Business Person of the Year.

For well over two decades, Mr. Lind has been an important member of our community. He is the past president of the Carmichael Kiwanis Club, and a member of the Elks Lodge and the Carmichael Chamber of Commerce. He has served on the American River Hospital Board of Directors and as a member

of the Hospice Care of Sacramento. Through these charitable organizations, Verne has worked on numerous projects which have directly benefited our community.

Verne Lind has also made important contributions to the business sector. Small businesses are an essential part of our community and we depend on businessmen like Mr. Lind to keep our economy healthy. Verne has been in the funeral business for 42 years and his professional affiliations include the International Associated Funeral Directors Service, National Funeral Directors Association, California Funeral Directors Association, and the Sacramento Area Funeral Directors Association.

Mr. Speaker, Verne Lind has served as an exemplary citizen and I commend him for his many contributions to our local area and to the State of California. I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting this outstanding individual and extending to him our best wishes in all his endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO REV. MSGR. BRENDAN P. MADDEN ON THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ORDINATION

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, June 2, 1991, residents of my Eighth Congressional District and the State of New Jersey will join the friends of St. Clare's Church and the parish community in Clifton, NJ, and Rev. Msgr. Brendan P. Madden in celebration of the 40th anniversary of his consecration into the sacrament of holy orders.

Mr. Speaker, we are so proud to have Reverend Monsignor Madden with us in Clifton, NJ. He was ordained on June 3, 1951, by the Most Reverend Thomas Keogh, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin in Ireland. A native of Cork City, Ireland, he studied at Irish National Schools and the Christian Brothers Schools as a grammar school student, and on to high school at St. Finbarr's Minor Seminary and college in St. Patrick's Major Seminary College in Carlow, Ireland.

Monsignor Madden set sail from the Cobh of Cork on August 24, 1951, for the fair city of New York. He arrived 6 days later and reported to the Bishop of Paterson, the late Thomas A. Boland. His first assignment was with the parish of St. Nicholas in Passaic. I am told one of the comments made by the Bishop while granting Monsignor Madden his assignment, was "Don't lose your brogue," from that day forward, Monsignor Madden carried out the request faithfully, returning to Ireland every year since, to brush up on the brogue.

His second assignment was to St. Anthony's parish in Hawthorne, NJ where he spent 6 years, then on to the parish of Our Lady of the Lake in Mount Arlington where in the summer-time, there was a schedule of 16 Masses on Sundays with 3 mission churches in the area. Being appointed as pastor of Our Lady of the Lake, he was soon transferred as pastor of St. Mary's Parish in Denville, NJ. He later served

a short time in St. Monica's Parish in Sussex County and then in 1985, he was assigned to St. Clare's Church in Clifton, NJ.

During his years in the Paterson Diocese, Monsignor Madden served as religion instructor at Morris Catholic High School in Denville. He was cochairman of Communications for the Sussex County Council of Churches, had a monthly radio half-hour program on the Newton Station WNNJ. He was a member of the Wallkill Valley Rotary Club, represented the Sussex County Priests Vicariate on the Diocesan Pastoral Council, and a member of the Priest's Senate. He organized one of the first board of education councils in Catholic Grammar School, and has continued his strong interest in Catholic School education.

Monsignor Madden regularly enjoys golf, traveling, gardening, and looking for ways to beautify the church with floral decorations. He is quite lucky to have several of his Irish school buddies, Msgr. Eugene McQuaid from Holy Spirit in Pequannock and Fr. Martin Connolly, pastor-emeritus of Sacred Heart in Dover, at his side to enjoy this glorious occasion.

Mr. Speaker, as Msgr. Brendan P. Madden celebrates the 40th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, I know that you and all 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 church, our Nation, and all mankind. We do indeed salute an esteemed pastor, exemplary clergyman, and great American—Rev. Msgr. Brendan P. Madden, of Clifton, NJ.

REMEMBRANCE OF ERIN TINSMAN

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Erin Tinsman was a remarkable young woman.

Despite her 10-year battle with leukemia, she never let that disease dominate her spirit. She developed a toughness in the face of adversity that enabled her to endure long hospital stays and intensive chemotherapy over several years and yet graduate from high school as a homebound student. She set a standard of dignity and courage that was an inspiration and example to everyone whose life she touched.

Erin was keenly aware of the impact of her illness on her family and friends. During such difficult times, there is a special bond that develops between even the closest of people who love each other—a mutually shared sensitivity and caring that is both comfort and support. One of the ways Erin sought to sustain her loved ones was through her poems, and I would like to share one of these with my colleagues:

When all is dark and all is gloom,
When you feel useless and feel the doom,
Look toward the light and the brightest star.
Look toward the rainbow, that's the key.
Look toward the sky. Don't you see
That the biggest cloud is me?
I'll watch over you day and night.
See what I am? I'm the bright light—

The Brightest of them all.

The one that'll be there when you call.

—Erin Leigh Tinsman.

My deepest sympathy goes out to Erin's parents, Phyllis and Robert Lee Tinsman, her grandmother, Dorothy Erbel, and her grandparents, Jerry and Ruth Tinsman.

FORTY YEARS OF CHINESE DOMINATION OF TIBET

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, May 23 marks the anniversary of one of the most tragic events in history. Forty years ago, Chinese Communist troops entered Tibet. Forty years ago, the Chinese began the systematic repression of the Tibetan people. Forty years ago, the Chinese began their effort to eradicate the proud, ancient culture of the Tibetan people. Forty years ago, the Chinese began their struggle to eliminate Tibetan Buddhism and remove His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, as the spiritual leader of the Tibetans.

At the same time, however, we note the courage, the tenacity and the resilience of the Tibetan people. Despite 40 years of brutal repression and foreign dominance, the Tibetan people have persevered. Their culture remains and the Dalai Lama has become a revered figure, not only among Tibetans but for the entire world. He stands as a beacon of nonviolence in the face of outrageous and brutal provocation; as a champion of individual human rights against a brutal, repressive regime.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting the brave and one-sided struggle of the Tibetan people—those repressed in their homeland as well as those living in lonely exile in foreign lands. Forty years is a long time in the life of an individual but only an instant in the history of this indomitable people. They will prevail, as right and truth and justice ultimately will prevail over the forces of tyranny and oppression. The Tibetan people should know that we—and free people around the world—are with them and join them in this struggle.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO MARY IURATO, LEADER OF THE TOTOWA DEMOCRATIC CLUB

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to a special lady and a dynamic leader for the Democratic Party in the city of Totowa and the county of Passaic in my Eighth Congressional District. For 20 years Mary Iurato has served as leader of the Totowa Democratic Club and has helped elect public servants to every level of government.

It is only fitting that such an activist for the democratic process be honored by her peers

at a special surprise brunch. This gala event will be held Sunday, June 2 at the Fairmont in South Little Falls, NJ. Mary has been a resident of my district all of her life. Born and raised in Paterson, she moved to Totowa Boro some 40 years ago when she married Mr. Frank Iurato, who passed away in 1980.

Mr. Speaker, Mary Iurato has been active in the Democratic Party for over 30 years, serving as a municipal leader for 20 years, as well as on the county committee, the Democratic Executive Committee, and a judge on the board of elections. Mary also worked as an aide to Assemblyman Bill Bate and was the Totowa Boro campaign coordinator for Senator FRANK LAUTENBERG. In addition, to her political activities, she also served on the Passaic County Park Commission from 1981 to 1986 and was president of that body for two terms.

Mr. Speaker, this exceptional woman has worked constantly for her party and the values of a democratic process. Politicians and advocates in both parties deeply respect her special talents and abilities. For over 30 years Mary Iurato has been a force to be reckoned with in the city of Totowa and in Passaic County. When so many of our voters have fallen into apathy it is refreshing to see there are still people who are determined to be active in their communities and exercise their privilege as voters. Mary has been a quiet but supremely effective part of the political process.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure Mary's two children, her daughter Mrs. Connie Lira and her son Mr. Frank Iurato, Jr., and her three wonderful grandchildren, Frank Iurato III, Jonathan, and Cassandra are extremely proud of her many accomplishments and her unwavering commitment to involvement in the community. Whatever your political affiliation may be, we can all admire and appreciate the dedication and unselfish efforts of an individual who believes in participation.

Mr. Speaker, I invite you and all my colleagues to join me in paying a special tribute to a tireless worker for the democratic process and a very extraordinary lady, Mary Iurato.

SALUTE TO BRET SEALEY

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday, Bret Sealey, an outstanding young man from my congressional district, will be presented his Eagle Award at a Court of Honor. Bret's dedication to his troop, his family, his school, and his community have helped him achieve the rank of Eagle Scout, the highest rank possible in scouting. I rise today to ask that you join with me in recognizing this truly remarkable individual.

It is important that we take a moment to recognize the true significance of Bret's accomplishment. In recent years, discussions of American youth have tended to focus on their involvement in the problems facing the United States; drug and alcohol abuse, violent crime, and a declining commitment to education and career. Bret is an example of what the youth

in America are capable of and an example of the kind of leadership this country will need if we are to effectively address the problems that face the Nation and the world.

Bret not only has completed a list of required tasks to achieve this honor, he has enriched the lives of those who have had the pleasure of knowing him. It is reassuring to know that there continue to exist individuals like Bret who place value in service to others. While the rank of Eagle Scout is the ultimate in Scouting, I trust it is only the beginning of Bret's achievements.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting this inspirational young man.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATES ITS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, May 28 marks the 30th anniversary of Amnesty International. I rise to congratulate them on their outstanding work over the last three decades as they have fought at the forefront of the struggle for human rights.

Observance of human rights has been the historical mission of the United States. Our country was settled by people escaping persecution. We fought a revolution to free ourselves from the yoke of tyranny. We suffered through a long and bloody civil war to end slavery. We engaged in two world wars to protect human rights. In the aftermath of World War II, it was American leadership, spearheaded by Eleanor Roosevelt during the first session of the United Nations, that produced the landmark document for human rights—the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We share the goals Amnesty International seeks—to protect human rights throughout the world, and to help make the world safe for democracy.

Mr. Speaker, amid the recent talk of a new world order, there has been a conspicuous absence of specific language about safeguarding human rights. It is time we asserted our leadership to ensure that respect for the rights of all people around the world is returned to the top of our foreign policy agenda where it belongs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Amnesty International and their work over the past 30 years. As citizens of the most free and powerful Nation on Earth, let us work together to restore the issue of human rights to its preeminent place in our policies and our hearts.

SPEECH OF DR. VLADIMIR ZBORILEK BEFORE THE AMERICAN CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIAL CLUB OF NORTH MIAMI, FL.

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to attend the annual birthday celebration of the late T.G. Masaryk, first President-Liberator of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, which was held on March 10 at the American Czechoslovak Social Club in North Miami. This happy event featured traditional Czechoslovak music, dances and foods, which are truly wonderful.

One of the highlights of the celebration was a speech by University of Miami Prof. Vladimir Zborilek about the ideas and significance of President Tomas G. Masaryk, which I would like to share with my colleagues.

The speech follows:

T.G. MASARYK SPEAKS TO US

To speak about Tomas Masaryk before this audience is both a great pleasure and a great challenge to me: it is a pleasure, because I feel that you share my love and admiration for this great man, and challenge, because it is a real task to say—without being superficial—just a few words about this statesman and diplomat, philosopher, sociologist, historian, writer and expert on other aspects of human endeavor. It is why now I would like to limit myself to Masaryk's significance only, particularly for today's Czechoslovakia where the recently gained freedom needs not only a financial and moral support from outside, but also a great deal of self-searching on the part of its citizens. Masaryk is precisely the man who—with his ideas and ideals—may serve as an example to the struggling Czechs and Slovaks weakened economically, spiritually, morally and physically by the 40 years of the Communist oppression.

In what way would a man born in 1850 and living under the conditions so different from the present ones serve as a model and a source of encouragement for younger generations? It is not so much because of the volume of his achievements—as respectable as they may be—but rather because of their quality and their moral foundation. To give you an example of what I mean, let me refer to the poetic words of Svatopluk Cech, one of the prominent Czech poets of the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. In his short poem entitled "There Are Enough of Us" (in Czech "Dosti nas") he says:

"We are weak, small.—Enough of such talks! Only he who despairs this way is weak and small.

Had Hellas and Rome been bigger Before they touched stars with their immortal brows?"

And the poet concludes: "Weak is only the one who has lost faith in himself

And small the one who has only a small goal."

In Czech the poem sounds: "Jsmo slabí, malí.—Dosti techto reci! Jen kdo tak zoufa slab a malý jest. Oc byla Hellas, byla Roma vetsí, nez skrani nesmrtnou se dotkla hvezd."

And the end: "Slab jenom ten, kdo ztratil v sebe viru,

a maly ten, kdo zna jen maly cil."

Masaryk might have known this poem by Svatopluk Cech. He might have agreed with its patriotic contents, even with its central part which I have left out, but which implies that in a struggle for a cause the greatness and justice of this cause are more important in obtaining a victory than is the number of enemies. Masaryk expressed a similar idea this way:

"* * * a number does not decide everything. We have enough examples showing that small states successfully defeated big ones. In literature and art—and generally in the entire field of culture—quality does not depend on the numerical strength.¹

Whether knowingly or unknowingly, Masaryk shared the poet's idea that a small size does not have to be detrimental to a nation. Historically, philosophically and religiously he was deeply rooted in the period of Husitism, in the 15th century which represents for the Czech nation both the highest point of its military history, as well as the moral superiority of the cause for which it fought.

However, he warned that people "should not lose themselves in memories of their nation's glorious past, but should strive for a glorious present, * * * they should hold to reality."² Reality, however, was for Masaryk a broad concept comprising spirituality, soul, love, moral order, God and eternity. Only by understanding and practicing reality this way may we live a full life of an individual or the life of a nation. Only such a life is, according to Masaryk, without internal conflicts, only such a life has a true and clear sense, only such a life is happy.³

For Masaryk the greatness of the goal, even when the cause is just, was not enough. Every activity, even the fighting, must be carried on with honest means. We know that Masaryk considered honesty and truth among the central virtues of man's life. Men should be good, should love each other, should be tolerant of each other, since without tolerance there can be no love and no true honesty. Tolerance should not be understood in terms of comfortableness and indifference, but rather as a mortal duty, a respect for each other, a true humanity.

Tolerance, of course, did not mean to Masaryk any condoning of wrongs and iniquities, neither was it related to the philosophical concept of non-resistance to evil in the Tolstoyan sense. He makes it quite clear in his description of his third visit to Tolstoy in Yasnaya Polyana in 1910, in the year of Tolstoy's death. Masaryk related that during his visit they had mostly argued about Tolstoy's theory on nonresistance to evil. In Masaryk's view, Tolstoy "did not understand that the question was not only about a violent resistance, but about a fight against evil in general. He did not see the difference between the offensive and the defensive . . ."⁴ And Masaryk concluded:

"My thesis was: If someone attacks me with the intent of killing me, I will defend myself, and if there is no other possibility, I will kill the attacker. If one of the two of us should be killed, let it be the one who has a bad intention."⁵

Just from these few glimpses of Masaryk's ideological life we may conclude that his spiritual, philosophical and moral thoughts did not exist only as theoretical concepts,

but they deeply penetrated into his practical life. On the other hand, as one observer has pointed out, "in his life politics never was pure politics. It always had a strong ingredient of philosophy. In other words, politics was associated with vision."⁶

What was this vision? It was a vision of a free, democratic Czechoslovakia whose citizens would prove by their life that they are worthy of their freedom. This state, in conjunction with other independent states formed as a consequence of the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire would be the first step for a future European federation. Masaryk's first vision became real in 1918 when the Czechoslovak Republic went into being. His second vision, the vision of a federated Europe, is still in the process of ripening.

This is the goal, particularly for the younger generations, to work for. However, they should first turn their attention to their own country making it prosperous and respectable again. Masaryk certainly would give them such advice. Further, they should make his philosophy and practical wisdoms a source of the nation's moral, social and political regeneration which should proceed, hand in hand, with an economic revival. They should listen to such comments of Masaryk, as the following one which evaluates the situation in the young Republic after 1918:

"* * * everything we have done until now is nothing in comparison with what awaits us. We have won, but the work, the real work for which we will need the most courage and strength—and about the difficulties of which hardly anyone has any idea—this real work is beginning only now."⁷

The young generations should listen and act accordingly.

VLADIMIR ZBORILEK (Ph.D.),
University of Miami.
CORAL GABLES, March 7-10, 1991.

THE ILLUSIONS OF SCHOOL CHOICE

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, on April 18, 1991, President Bush announced his plan for education.

Included in his plan is a program for providing and promoting school choice. The President believes that educational choice for parents and students is critical to improving our schools. Although the President indicates that the administration will be sending to Congress a more detailed plan soon, one provision in his initial plan is for a \$200 million Education Certificate Program support fund which will provide incentive grants to local school districts with qualified education certificate programs that enhance parental choice. In addition, he is asking for a national school choice demonstration project which will be supported through a \$30 million initiative.

The fundamental premise of all of this is that a higher quality of education can be made available if parents have the opportunity to

shop around for the best schools. There is no evidence showing that there has been any measurable improvement in the academic performance of students where choice was utilized. The primary objective of public education is to provide the highest level of education available to all 40 million pupils enrolled in our Nation's public schools. School choice is a limited response that may or may not work for a few. We must be concerned with all children; particularly, those who are left behind in schools that are seen as less attractive. Our national focus should be directed toward spending monetary resources to improve all of our schools as opposed to a selected few.

Mr. Speaker, in connection with the issue of school choice I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the editorial listed below which was included in the New York Times last month:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 28, 1991]

SCHOOL CHOICE, WITHOUT HARM

President Bush wholeheartedly supports "parental choice" as a way to improve America's public schools. In announcing his new education plan, he said that giving parents more flexibility to choose schools "will create the competitive climate that stimulates excellence in our private and parochial schools as well."

This is revolutionary change from the tradition of assigning pupils to public schools based on where they live. But thus far Mr. Bush has been remarkably vague about how he envisions such "choice" plans in practice. The idea is outlined sketchily in three sentences in a strategy document, amplified by five sentences in a fact sheet.

There one learns that the President would provide \$230 million for demonstrations and incentive grants and would incorporate choice into the largest Federal school aid program—the \$6 billion Chapter 1 program providing desperately needed remedial education to disadvantaged children.

The choice approach has some attractions. It would provide a way out for bright or ambitious students currently trapped in inferior neighborhood schools, who might well blossom if allowed to choose a better school. And, if applied successfully, it might force weak schools to improve lest they lose their students to better schools.

But the Administration ought not embark on such radical change unless it can insure that the neediest students won't be left even worse off than before, in disintegrating schools that have been stripped of their best and brightest.

Since 1965, Washington has tried to provide equal opportunity for students who are economically and educationally at risk through the Chapter 1 program. Money is given to schools that serve a high proportion of poor students. It is generally spent on the lowest achievers, who receive remedial help in subjects like reading and math.

Recently, Federal rules have allowed any school where poor children constitute 75 percent of enrollment to use Chapter 1 funds for schoolwide services, like lowering class sizes in all grades, hiring reading teachers or guidance counselors. Thus, many schools, particularly in low-income urban areas, now rely on Chapter 1 funds to improve instruction for all students.

Mr. Bush now proposes to convert Chapter 1, allowing eligible students to choose any school they wish to attend, whether public, private or parochial, and their pro-rated share of the program's funds would follow.

¹K. Capek, "Hovory s T.G.M." Fr. Borovy, Cin. Praha, 1937, p. 308.

²Ibid., p. 315.

³See *ibid.*

⁴Ibid., p. 102.

⁵Ibid.

⁶G.J. Kovtun, "Masaryk's New Europe," in Czechoslovak and Central European Journal, Vol. 8, No. 1/2, 1989.

⁷Quoted in C5s. Tydenik, February 28, 1991.

Giving bright, highly motivated low-income students more educational options is not only desirable, but imperative. Too many of these students are trapped in public schools that continue to operate despite poor performance.

But what about the less motivated, most troubled students, who are ill equipped to exercise choice and might be rejected if they did? Washington's emphasis ought to be on improving the weak public schools for them, or on attaching enough money to each student so that better schools would want to compete for even the dullest and most poorly behaved. Unless the Administration is willing to promote quality education for all students, its plan will be little more than a publicly funded scholarship program for the bright and restless.

CONSTITUENT OPINIONS ON NATIONAL HEALTH CARE

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, the need for health care reform is one of the most pressing issues that Congress will have to address in the near future. We know it. And our constituents know it. As we begin to take up this issue in earnest, the letters of concern and support regarding reform are beginning to flood in. In reading the letters from my own constituents I have found many of their comments to be very interesting. Many of them express a sense of urgency that I do not believe has hit Washington yet, but I guarantee you that it will. Therefore, I would like to request that the following excerpts from letters I have received be included in the RECORD. It is essential that we understand what our constituents are thinking on this important issue.

A woman from St. Paul, MN:

"The present system of market based health care coverage is both costly and discriminatory to individuals and the business community. . . . The current health care system insures fewer people and costs a higher percentage of our nation's GNP than industrialized countries which have national health insurance. Although I strongly believe that employers should pay part of the cost any national health insurance plan created, since they benefit from having healthy workers, it no longer makes sense to tie health insurance to individual jobs or employers.

"Health care access should not be a function of having the right job or being fortunate enough to not develop a health problem. I urge Congress to develop a national health care plan which will allow all Americans access to affordable care."

A retired health care worker:

"I strongly support a system of national health care for everyone. I don't care what it costs! I pay taxes and would be willing to pay more to be certain that every American has access to appropriate care and treatment. When Congress puts a plan in place we will all be surprised by the past inefficiencies and inequities inherent in our present systems."

Several members of the Board of Directors at HealthEast:

"There is an appropriate role for government in addressing these issues. But, that role is not necessarily as 'Big Brother' who

solves the problems for us. Rather, government, employers, organized labor, senior and other advocacy groups, physicians, hospitals and other health care providers must work together in partnership to systematically identify and discuss the problems we face and forge solutions that are in the best interests of all parties. Too often, past efforts to solve these problems have been undertaken with disregard for the very people who are providing the service."

A retired State Highway Patrol Officer from Roseville, MN:

"While we do not object to 'paying our share,' it is apparent to me that medical expenses and the many, varied taxes will soon consume 50 percent of our limited retirement pay."

An uninsured home health care aid and certified nursing assistant:

Said that she delays her own medical treatment due to lack of finances. Even so, her primary health care concern was for the elderly people she cares for in their homes. "I am writing basically for them as I hear concern and worry from them that with cutbacks from government, they could be cut off from their home health care. To these people, and I'm sure to many other people, it means the difference between staying in their homes or going to a nursing home."

A nursing student:

"I am in support of a National Health Care policy that would cover every citizen of the United States. I am in favor of this due to my concern that human beings are being turned away from health care because they lack insurance or are underinsured. This affects me due to the fact I [will soon be a nurse, and pledged] to give care to every person, regardless of their ability to pay. It burdens my heart that money is the criteria to acquire medical care."

A man from Mounds View, MN:

"I think that a socialized system will only result in an increase in corruption and increased costs. I agree we have a problem but there must be a free market solution."

A man from Roseville, MN:

"To me the greatest problem with the medical industry is that there is no buyer/seller relationship. This can also be thought of as a blank check system. There is no discussion of prices or values etc. When everything is done you are given a bill and told to pay it. . . . I do not have the solution to these problems however, I wish you luck and encouragement in working on them."

A doctor:

"It is time to make the business of health care responsive to the needs of the people. Doctor-bashing involves understandable but misplaced frustration in regards to health care costs. I would make the following suggestions:

"Health insurance companies should be regulated to ensure that a certain basic portion of each premium dollar is spent on health care;

"Advertising and policies for HMO enrollees should be presented in 'plain English' laying out restrictions, co-pays, and conflicts of interest;

"Insurance companies ability to select-out certain risk groups should be restricted to spread the risk and the expenses across larger populations.

"I hope you can help with this issue. Consumers and their doctors are being short-changed by corporations which are taking the buck and passing on the responsibility."

A businessman from St. Paul, MN:

"I am in favor of National Health Insurance to make health care available to all

citizens of the United States. Other countries have National Health Insurance and spend less on health care as a result."

A woman who worked in the health insurance industry:

"I agree the present health care system has access problems and cost problems. However, our current health care delivery system is the best in the world. Therefore, we should try fixing the present system before abandoning it. As we strive to find a solution, we need to remember health care access and affordability of health care are very complex issues that do not have easy solutions."

A woman from White Bear Lake, MN:

"Health organizations should be in business to provide a service and not for profit at all costs!

"Sooner or later everyone will have medical problems—it is a joke and a bad joke, that health providers can deny a person coverage on a preexisting condition because they changed jobs or have cancer strike a second time."

A chiropractor from Shoreview, MN:

"You are doing all Minnesotans and the nation a great service by discussing this issue at the hearing. As you stated in your newsletter, Minnesota has one of the best health care systems in the nation. I agree with you wholeheartedly. However, I am concerned about the welfare of the many thousands of Minnesotans who depend upon chiropractic care for their health, and of those Minnesotans who might want chiropractic care. . . . I sincerely hope that chiropractic care is included in the improvements that are discussed. . . ."

A man from St. Paul, MN:

"The National Policy on health care should be that those who can afford it should receive it. Health insurance is a privilege not a right, and I would like to have somebody prove it any differently."

A Medical Technologist from St. Paul, MN:

"I believe we need a National Health Care program that is equal access to all people. We need one program—one that includes veterans, Senior Citizens, babies and those in between. We need limits placed on care given and lifestyles definitely have to be considered. Health care costs at all levels are rising. A national program will hopefully limit increases in cost of drugs, hospitalization and other related costs."

Another man from St. Paul, MN:

"I am in favor of a national health plan of some sort. . . . that covers every individual without favor to the wealthy; a 'socialized' system of sorts after the Canadian model (in which health costs are a smaller percentage of their GNP than here (here approximately 12%.) Health care should be as guaranteed/basis as FICA responsibilities, without profit abuses by providers."

A businessman from St. Paul:

"As the president of a company that factors freight bills with 80 employees I support free market forces over government control of resources. In my limited experience, government intervention can add substantially to cost when the quality of an quantity of the product or service decline. The deregulation of the trucking industry has resulted in a 50% reduction of shipping costs."

A woman from Little Canada, MN:

"I and my husband are older citizens concerned for all those who do not have the means for health insurance. Could we possible set up a national plan so everyone would have some help, other than Medicare. Little children on the streets, the unemployed, elderly without enough income. . . . there's got to be some way we can solve these problems."

A BILL TO REFORM THE FINANCING OF CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGNS

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today to curb the influence of special interests in the legislative process by providing direct public funding for candidates for the House of Representatives. This bill establishes a voluntary system of public financing for candidates who agree to abide by spending limits, with partial funding provided for primary elections, and full funding for general elections. It also provides restrictions on soft money, independent expenditures, and bundling.

This bill is similar to, though more comprehensive, than bills I have sponsored in each of the last three Congresses to establish a campaign finance system for the House of Representatives based on the successful system that has been in effect for the last four Presidential elections. It would provide an effective response to the four criticisms most frequently leveled at our campaign practices: Candidates' reliance on special-interest money for a large portion of their funds; the rising cost of running for office; the huge amount of time and effort candidates spend on fundraising; and the enormous advantage to incumbents that has resulted from the existing system.

In primary elections, candidates who agree to participate would be subject to a \$200,000 spending limit, and could only accept small, individual contributions—\$250 or less. Funds raised from in-State individual contributors would be matched 2 to 1 by the Treasury, in \$10,000 increments. Out-of-State contributions would not be matched, and contributions from PAC's would not be permitted. As a further incentive for participating, candidates would be eligible for mail and broadcast discounts.

In general elections, participating candidates would also be subject to a \$200,000 spending limit in the general elections, and would receive a grant from the Treasury in that amount upon receiving their party's nomination. Candidates would be eligible for mail and broadcast discounts during the general election as well.

Nonparticipating candidates could raise and spend an unlimited amount of money, but they could not receive more than \$250 from any individual or \$1,000 from any PAC during either the primary or the general election, and they would be ineligible for mail and broadcast discounts. If the nonparticipating candidate raised or spent over \$200,000 in the primary, his or her publicly funded opponent would no longer be subject to the spending limit. If the nonparticipating candidate spent over \$200,000 in the general election, the Treasury would give his or her opponent \$1 dollar for every dollar he raised or spent over \$200,000. Thus, there would be little incentive for not participating.

The bill would also curb soft money abuses by prohibiting State and Federal political parties from using donations not regulated under

Federal law on activities to influence a Federal election, and prohibiting candidates for Federal office from soliciting such contributions. It would also limit Federal and State party spending on activities which aid Federal candidates. Federal candidates would be prohibited from raising money for nonprofit, voter-registration organizations.

Additionally, this bill would curb independent expenditures by providing that publicly funded candidates who are targeted by an independent expenditure campaign be given \$10,000 from the Treasury for every \$10,000 spent against them, and offered the opportunity for a media response immediately following the one paid for through the independent expenditure.

Finally, this bill would stop the practice of bundling by making individual contributions that are packaged together count as a contribution from one single individual.

This legislation would provide the fundamental change in our campaign finance system that is needed to remove the influence of money in the legislative process. No longer would House candidates need to give their time and attention to PAC's and wealthy individuals to raise the money they need to run for office. Members of Congress would be free to work on solving the serious problems this country faces without worrying about how particular contributors or potential contributors view their actions.

Furthermore, this new system of financing would make House elections more competitive because it would give challengers the same financial resources that incumbents have.

Figures from the 1990 election show how strongly the existing system works in favor of incumbents. PAC's, which provided the majority of funds for more than half of the successful House candidates in the 1990 House elections, gave nearly 13 times as much money to incumbents as to challengers. Clearly, PAC money has to be curbed if we are going to have competitive elections. However, candidates need a viable source of funding, and the only such source, realistically, is public funding.

The existing system is also fueling the term limitation movement. If we do not change it to encourage more competitive elections, frustration over the unfairness of the election process is going to lead an increasing number of voters to support limiting the number of years any person can serve in the House.

To function effectively, our system of government depends on public confidence and trust. Nothing would do more to restore that trust, in my opinion, than to establish a campaign finance system that assures voters that the U.S. Representative they elect will be more responsive to them than to campaign contributors. This bill would establish such a system.

Below is a summary of the bill:

KEY FEATURES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION CAMPAIGN ACT OF 1991

PRIMARY ELECTIONS—PARTIAL PUBLIC FINANCING

For participating major-party candidates: Spending limit of \$200,000.

Treasury provides \$2 for every \$1 raised from in-State source, in \$10,000 increments (after first \$10,000 is raised).

No contributions from PACs permitted.

Individual contribution limit of \$250. Out-of-state contributions are permitted, but are not matched.

Mail and broadcast discounts provided.

For non-participating major-party candidates:

Individual contribution limit of \$250.

PAC contribution limit of \$1,000.

If candidate spends more than \$200,000, spending limits are removed for publicly funded opponent, who may continue to receive matching funds.

For both types of candidates:

Personal contribution limit of \$250.

Party contribution limit of \$5,000 (which does not count toward the \$10,000 threshold for receiving public matching funds).

No contributions may be received earlier than 6 months before the primary.

Unused funds revert to Treasury.

GENERAL ELECTIONS—FULL PUBLIC FINANCING

For participating major-party candidates:

Spending limit of \$200,000.

Candidate receives \$200,000 in Federal funds upon receiving party's nomination.

Mail and broadcast discounts provided.

For non-participating major-party candidates:

Individual contribution limit of \$250.

PAC contribution limit of \$1,000.

Personal contribution limit of \$250.

Party contribution limit of \$5,000.

For every \$1 candidate raises or spends over \$200,000, his publicly funded opponent receives \$1 in Federal funds.

For both types of candidates:

Unused funds in excess of \$10,000 revert to Treasury.

MINOR-PARTY CANDIDATES

Minor party defined as party whose candidate received between 5 and 25 percent of total votes in last three elections.

Candidates eligible for matching funds in primary under same formula as major-party candidates.

Candidates receive funding for general election according to same formula used for Presidential system.

New party candidates who receive more than 5 percent of vote are eligible for funds for reimbursement after general election.

MAIL AND BROADCAST DISCOUNTS

First class mail would be available at one quarter the regular rate for candidate mailings; third-class rates would be 2 cents lower than first class.

Broadcasters would be required to charge participating candidates a maximum of 50 percent of the lowest unit charged for the same amount of time for the same time of the day and day of the week.

SOFT MONEY

Prohibits state and federal political parties from using donations not regulated under federal law on activities to influence a federal election, and prohibits candidates for federal office from soliciting such donations.

Limits state and federal party spending on activities which aid federal candidates to 30 cents per voter; state party spending on Presidential elections to 4 cents per voter.

Prohibits federal candidates from soliciting donations for nonprofit voter-registration organizations.

INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES

Independent expenditures are counted as expenditures for the candidate on whose behalf the expenditure was made.

Publicly funded candidate who is target of independent expenditure may receive additional \$10,000 of public funds for every \$10,000 spent against him.

Allows candidate who is target of independent expenditure to buy broadcast time immediately following broadcast time paid for by independent expenditure.

BUNDLING

Requires that any contributions made through an intermediary be treated as if they were made by the intermediary.

SOURCE OF PUBLIC FUNDING

Funds made available through appropriations.

NEW WORLD ORDER REQUIRES NEW UNITED NATIONS

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, the phrase "new world order" has gained wide currency since President Bush began to use it last fall. But what does the phrase mean? What kind of new world order will serve America's needs and the needs of all nations?

These are the major questions examined in an insightful article that appeared earlier this year in the Philadelphia Inquirer, "U.N. Should Lead the 'New Order'", written by Dr. John Logue, Director of the Common Heritage Institute. They are questions each of us will be hearing more about in the coming months, and I believe that Dr. Logue's ideas are worthy of wider recognition and consideration.

U.N. SHOULD LEAD THE 'NEW ORDER'

(By John Logue)

Congress and the country seem to be intrigued by three words, "new world order," which President Bush brought into public discourse in September and reiterated in his Wednesday night television speech shortly after the Persian Gulf war began. Fascination with the phrase was evident in last week's great debate in Congress on whether to authorize military action against Iraq. It will surely continue as the war continues and, it is hoped, when it is over.

Members of Congress sensed that something is basically wrong with the existing world order. So does the peace community. Both would welcome a "new world order" that doesn't require the world to go to war to enforce world law. But what kind of "new world order"? And how do we get it?

President Bush has told us that his "new world order" will be beneficial to all, but he hasn't told us what it will look like. One suspects that he is telling us by his actions that it means American hegemony. That implies that American troops and American funding will be made available for purposes that the United States deems worthy.

It implies that a compliant U.N. Security Council will be asked to give its blessing to U.S. initiatives but not to recruit significant troop support or funding for them. Bush's dynamic American hegemony is to replace the phlegmatic U.S.-Soviet hegemony that, in spite of its faults and mistakes, managed to keep world peace—though not regional peace—for more than 40 years.

The naive might have supposed that the peace community would rejoice that the U.N. system of "collective security" was finally working in the gulf war.

Proper procedures were followed. Military action was authorized by the Security Council and by Congress. But did the peace com-

munity applaud when Congress gave the President a green light to use force? Understandably, it did not. Indeed the apprehension of those who supported the President was almost as great as that of those who opposed him.

Congress and the country sensed that they were faced with an unfair choice: Let the war-maker, Saddam Hussein, keep Kuwait, or authorize a war—of unknown length, ferocity and results—to free Kuwait. Critics pointed out that only a handful of U.N. members were putting up their share of troops or financing. But that is how collective security works, if it works.

Fifty years ago Walter Lippmann, the most influential columnist of his time, spoke of the fatal flaw in collective security, which is the U.S. system of enforcement. That flaw did in the League of Nations. He said that "when the issue is less than the survival of the great nations, the method of collective security will not be used because it is just as terrifying to the policeman as it is to the lawbreaker." Lippmann rejoiced in the veto because it meant that the dangerous system of collective security would seldom, if ever, be used. He put his faith in bipolar hegemony.

The world can't, won't and shouldn't go back to bipolar hegemony. If American hegemony stalls, the world will probably return to the anarchy of the years before and after World War I. But that anarchy will be much more dangerous because of developments in military technology and the increasing interdependence of nations.

Wars, covert action and an increase in the qualitative arms race seem inevitable unless responsible people have the wisdom to discover what a desirable and effective world order requires and the courage and skill to rouse popular demand for it.

What does it require?

A just, effective and stable "new world order" will require a reformed and restructured United Nations with the power, authority and funding to carry out its basic purposes, including keeping the peace and promoting economic and social justice, human rights and protection of the global environment. It must be able to enforce U.N. law on individuals, whether hijackers, drug traffickers, tax dodgers, invading generals or their political superiors, e.g., Saddam Hussein.

It will have to have its own sources of revenue, not be dependent on national governments. It will require the elimination of the great power veto in the Security Council and a change in the one nation-one vote rule in the General Assembly. It probably will require a new U.N. Charter since the veto probably will not permit radical change in the existing United Nations.

Restructuring and empowerment of the United Nations must be combined with settlement of certain urgent problems such as the Israeli-Palestinian dispute. But most of those problems will be much easier to settle, to mutual satisfaction, if the United Nations is radically strengthened.

A "new world order" based on a new United Nations could work. But George Bush's "new world order" can't work for very long. Neither can anarchy. The sad fact is that, with minor exceptions, neither Congress nor the peace community nor academia is working to radically restructure and empower the United Nations. Surely they must share some of the blame for the fact that the United Nations, with less power and funding than the state of Connecticut, cannot do the job that cries out to be done.

JEAN BOOKER: AFRICAN-AMERICAN MOTHER OF THE YEAR 1990

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article about Mrs. Jean Booker. Mrs. Booker was recently honored by the New York Carib News with their Front Page Award. Lady Booker is a dedicated mother, scholar, and civic activist who is evidence of the perseverance and dedication to excellence that often goes unrecognized in the African-American community.

The article, which appeared in the New York Carib News on May 14, 1991, follows:

JEAN BOOKER HONORED WITH CARIB NEWS "FRONT PAGE AWARD"

(By Melinda Etheridge)

Mother of all mothers, Mrs. Jean Booker, was honored recently by the New York Carib News with the weekly publication's Front Page Award.

To describe the Honorable Jean Booker, one would have to write a book. Lady Booker has done so very much in her lifetime and the many lives she's touched in this lifetime she's turned to gold.

This whirlwind individual's educational achievement includes graduate studies at the New School For Social Research, the Henry George Institute and the Columbia University School of Journalism.

A year ago, in May of 1990, Mrs. Booker was named African-American Mother of the Year. At that time she said that "the most rewarding thing to happen, for me, was giving birth to Rev. James E. Booker Jr., who preaches the Gospel."

Today, states Mrs. Booker, "On a scale of all joys that I've known, first is giving birth to my son, Rev. James E. Booker, second is being saved, third is getting a magnificent daughter-in-law Crystal who is like my own child, fourth is becoming a grandmother to Elizabeth Ashley, fifth is learning about sex, and sixth is getting the Front Page Award."

Although her joyous experiences have grown, her idea of rewarding parenting has not changed. "Parents are the first role models that children see, therefore parents set examples that their children follow," Mrs. Booker was quoted at the time she was named African-American Mother of the Year 1990.

The Carib News reporter, who interviewed Mrs. Booker on that day recalls his first encounter with the "famous humanitarian". "I remember now, it was a chilly morning in Harlem and we had gathered to see a famous humanitarian present a couple tons of food to benefit the needy of Harlem . . . That event took place on the compound of the Salvation and Deliverance Church . . . She radiated a certain warmth . . . The cold weather was no match for the undaunting spirits of Jean Booker," wrote Michael Roberts.

According to the Harlemitte, who is vice-president and Religious Account Executive of the Booker Group, "It (the award) was special because of the people who gave it to me . . . To be given by people (mothers), who have similar experiences made it more worthwhile and most beautiful."

Mrs. Booker jointly accepted the Front Page Award on Sunday with her son, while her daughter-in-law Crystal and precious

baby Elizabeth Ashley the very special people in her life, watched.

Mrs. Booker was presented a trip for two to Jamaica compliments of Air Jamaica and Ciboney Resorts, in Ocho Rios, various corporate gifts, specially prepared Bahamas cuisine by 1985 Caribbean-American Mother of the Year Oggie Green, and a special presentation of long stemmed roses from long-time friend Cathy Connors.

"Jean and I have been special friends for many years . . . I have learned a lot from her and she has learned a lot from me . . . She is very supportive and caring . . . We both believe that mothers and fathers play the first roles in a child's life especially during the first year, what they learn will sustain a child all of its life," stated Connors.

Mrs. Booker, who is a well known community and civic activist said of the Sixth Annual Mothers of the Year celebration, "It was a wonderful family day . . . The tone was set by friendliness and the concern that people had for others . . ."

FREE TRADE WITH MEXICO

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, May 29, 1991 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

FREE TRADE WITH MEXICO

Last June President Bush and President Salinas of Mexico committed themselves to achieving a free trade agreement between our two countries. Such a commitment would have been unthinkable for Mexico just a few years ago, but there have been dramatic changes in Mexico's economic policy. If negotiations succeed, a U.S.-Mexico free trade agreement will mark a watershed in breaking down historical barriers which have for too long consigned relations with our most populous neighbor to bitterness and distrust.

CHANGING MEXICAN PERSPECTIVE

Government policy and popular opinion in Mexico have traditionally reflected a fear of U.S. domination of their economy. Although Mexico's population of 88 million is about one third the U.S. population, its economy is less than 1/20th the size of ours. To prevent foreign and particularly U.S. domination, Mexico tightly restricted trade and investment until the mid-1980s with high tariffs, licenses for virtually all imports, and export requirements for foreign investors. Mexicans have come to view this system as harming their economy, which has been in a slump for the last decade. Encouraging Mexicans to adopt a more outward-looking economic policy have been the rapid growth of their export sector and the recognition that the only way to obtain high-tech investment is to loosen trade and investment rules.

"Fast Track": Trade negotiations with Mexico have been on hold until Congress decides whether to give "fast track" treatment to the results of the negotiations. Fast track is a special procedure that requires an up-or-down vote, with no amendments, by both houses of Congress within 90 days after the President submits a trade agreement. U.S. and Mexican trade negotiators have said that they would be unable to reach an agreement if Congress is later able to amend the package.

The fast track procedure was devised in the early 1970s as a compromise between the President and Congress. Trade agreements are difficult to handle under our system of government. The President's negotiators commit the U.S. in an agreement to change its laws, but only Congress can enact those changes. U.S. negotiators had found foreign governments reluctant to negotiate because the possibility of congressional amendments gave the U.S. a second chance to obtain concessions. And Congress had found Presidents increasingly trying to circumvent its role in the process. The fast track procedure has been used successfully for several recent trade agreements.

The vote in Congress last week to extend fast track authority for two more years means that the U.S.-Mexico negotiations can now go forward. The President is required to consult with Congress regularly during the negotiations.

Political Benefits: In my view the main benefits of a U.S.-Mexico free trade agreement would be political. Our relations with Mexico have frequently been strained, as Mexico has consistently felt slighted, if not oppressed, in our bi-lateral dealings. A relationship of increased inter-dependence has been in the making since domestic factors forced Mexico to open its economy in the mid-1980s. A free trade arrangement would reward that progress and encourage the continuation of current trends.

The U.S. has a significant interest in a stable, healthy Mexican economy. Our recent frictions with Mexico—immigration, environmental hazards, and illegal drugs—are closely tied to Mexico's poverty. Moreover, success with Mexico could lead to market-opening arrangements with other Latin American countries. These countries have undertaken difficult reforms to become more market-oriented and democratic. A U.S.-Mexico agreement would bolster these efforts.

Concerns: The debate over fast track for a Mexican trade agreement has raised a number of serious concerns, including worker health and safety, wage rates, increased immigration, and environmental conditions. In a recent letter to Congress, President Bush promised to work to address these concerns, either in the free trade talks or in parallel efforts with the Mexican government. As the talks proceed, Congress will be monitoring these issues and will have the opportunity to reject the entire agreement should they not be satisfactorily addressed.

Probably the biggest worry about free trade with Mexico is that it may lead to a loss of jobs or drop in wages for American workers. Much depends upon the response of multinational companies on both sides of the border, which is difficult to predict. Some studies have concluded that the U.S. would gain jobs overall because Mexican trade barriers are currently higher than U.S. barriers. Proponents of an agreement also point out that it is preferable for low-paying jobs to shift to Mexico than to Asia, because production next door means that U.S. companies have a better chance of supplying machinery and components.

Since Mexico's economy is less than 4% the size of ours and its products account for only 6% of our imports, the economic threats and opportunities from a free trade agreement can easily be overstated. Previous dire warnings about major U.S. job losses overall from lower trade barriers under the Caribbean Basin Initiative and the Canadian Free Trade Agreement turned out to be wrong. Moreover, in the mid-1980s many trade bar-

riers between the U.S. and Mexico were reduced, and the impact on U.S. exports has been encouraging. While our imports from Mexico have risen from \$20 billion in 1987 to \$30 billion in 1990, our exports to Mexico have doubled, reaching a total of \$28 billion in 1990.

I am concerned about the impact on U.S. jobs of a free trade agreement, and I favor steps to help soften the blow. I support assistance and training for workers displaced by free trade with Mexico, and favor a 10-year phase-out of the tariffs to provide time for adequate adjustment. I also believe that it may be necessary to retain some forms of protection in trade with Mexico. Our free trade agreement with Canada contains a variety of special provisions covering products ranging from cars to beer.

As the negotiations with Mexico proceed over the next year, Congress will closely monitor their progress. As we have made clear in previous major trade negotiations, we seek a good agreement and believe that no agreement is preferable to a bad one.

PASS THE OLDER AMERICANS FREEDOM TO WORK ACT, NOW

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with well over 200 of my colleagues in co-sponsoring the Older Americans Freedom to Work Act.

The Social Security earnings limit is an outrageous attack on the financial well-being of this Nation's senior citizens. Older Americans deserve the right to be financially independent. Penalizing an individual by linking Social Security benefits to earned income is both unfair and wrong. It amounts to a massive income tax on beneficiaries who wish to continue to be active in the work force.

Social Security benefits are not a privilege; they are a "right," earned during the course of a worker's career. To tell a person that because of age they must either quit working or lose their prescribed rights is an injustice. As the population of America continues to age with the maturation of the baby boomers, our seniors are going to become an important national resource, if we will encourage them to remain active in the daily business of our country. H.R. 967 takes a crucial step in that direction by repealing the earnings limit placed on Social Security beneficiaries.

Last Congress this legislation collected 265 cosponsors from across the political spectrum. So far in the early months of the 102d Congress, H.R. 967 has collected a bipartisan list of 235 Members of the House of Representatives. With this kind of broad support it is time for the Congress to act on this important issue.

America's elderly citizens deserve the right to continue in the work force without facing the loss of their important Social Security benefits.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT
SERVICES

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite my colleagues to join me in supporting legislation which will expand the availability of substance abuse treatment services to pregnant women. Today I am introducing, along with PETER KOSTMAYER of Pennsylvania and 45 other colleagues, a bill to give States the option to provide substance abuse treatment services to pregnant women and their children under Medicaid.

With this measure, we hope to extend the opportunity for recovery from substance abuse to those who have been effectively shut out of the existing network of substance abuse treatment services. Existing treatment programs serve only about 11 percent of pregnant women in need of substance abuse treatment. A 1987 study conducted in New York City has shown that many substance abuse treatment providers refuse to treat Medicaid-eligible pregnant women. An even greater number of providers studied did not accept Medicaid-eligible pregnant women who were addicted to crack cocaine.

Meanwhile, as many as 375,000 babies are born each year who have experienced prenatal exposure to drugs. Thousands more are born with fetal alcohol syndrome, and prenatal alcohol abuse ranks as the leading cause of preventable mental retardation. Drug-exposed infants have placed an incredible burden on our foster care system, with the General Accounting Office confirming that nearly 30 percent of these infants are being placed in foster care. And a 1990 study of five major cities by the National Black Child Development Institute found that 36 percent of the foster care placements were related to drug abuse.

The measure I am introducing would attack these problems by giving Medicaid-eligible women access to comprehensive residential substance abuse treatment. The bill would permit Medicaid coverage of residential drug and alcohol treatment to pregnant women, allowing women to remain with their children while receiving treatment. The bill sets standards for quality care; affords pregnant women a drug-free environment in which to seek treatment; and would provide counseling for sexual and domestic abuse, which are often contributing factors to the substance abuse problem.

One of the biggest problems faced by pregnant drug and alcohol abusers is the fragmentation of needed services. Limits on the provision of substance abuse treatment services under Medicaid make them largely inaccessible to pregnant women. Current Medicaid law covers inpatient detoxification and some types of outpatient addiction treatment services, but stops there. Medicaid-eligible pregnant women must seek prenatal care and family support services elsewhere within the system of Federal, State, or local programs.

In light of current limits on Medicaid coverage, perhaps the most important aspect of this legislation is that pregnant women would

receive these services in a residential setting. In its June 1990 White Paper on drug treatment, the Office of National Drug Control Policy indicated that the structured residential treatment—or "therapeutic community"—modality is the most effective for addicted pregnant women. A 1990 House Ways and Means Committee report noted that while the best drug treatment programs for pregnant women and women with children involve the entire family, few offer comprehensive treatment that coordinates services among agencies or provides intensive crisis intervention services to families.

Last year, the bill received the endorsement of a wide range of groups concerned about substance abuse among pregnant women, including the National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors, the American College of Nurse-Midwives, the Southern Regional Project on Infant Mortality, and the National District Attorney's Association. This spring, a chief item on the agenda of the Urban Summit, a coalition of mayors from across the Nation, called for the expansion of Medicaid to cover comprehensive residential substance abuse treatment services for pregnant and postpartum women and their children. In a 1991 study entitled "Treating Drug Problems," the Institute of Medicine endorsed changes in Federal Medicaid legislation to address drug treatment needs.

While several States are resorting to punitive measures against pregnant women and mothers who abuse drugs or alcohol, these measures are not an effective deterrent to substance abuse among women. On the contrary, the threat of incarceration or loss of custody can be a significant deterrent to women who would otherwise seek treatment for their substance abuse problem. The National Women's Law Center has pointed out that residential treatment programs cost about the same as incarceration, but provide additional health benefits for the mother and child. Widely available comprehensive substance abuse treatment, rather than punitive measures, must be implemented if the Nation is to see any positive impact on the problem of substance abuse among women, particularly among those who are pregnant or who have children.

In a time of tight budgets and hard choices, the Medicaid Family Care Act is by far the best approach to a complex and far-reaching problem, because of its potential for preventing the breakup of addiction-affected families and the resulting social costs. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill, and to actively support this and other long-term solutions to the problem of substance abuse in families.

THE PITTSBURGH PENGUINS

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Pittsburgh Penguins for winning the 1990-91 National Hockey League Stanley Cup Championship. The Penguins captured the title Saturday night with a smash-

ing 8 to 0 rout of the Minnesota North Stars to win the series 4 games to 2.

Yesterday at this time, 80,000 western Pennsylvanians attended an official Stanley Cup victory party for the Penguins at Pittsburgh's Point State Park. Unofficially, an estimated 50,000 fans welcomed the team home at 3:30 a.m. Sunday morning at the Greater Pittsburgh International Airport.

Mr. Speaker, a new era has begun for the Pittsburgh Penguins and their fans. With their mediocre past years behind them, the Penguins, led by Coach Bob Johnson and superstar center and team captain, Mario Lemieux, are embarking on a new era in Pittsburgh Penguin hockey. After finishing this season in grand style, I'm sure the Penguins and their faithful fans can look forward to prosperous performances next year and in many years to come.

Championship teams are nothing new to Pittsburgh, "The City of Champions." Together, the Pittsburgh Pirates and Steelers have made my people proud with their great accomplishments. Pittsburgh now joins the elite club of New York and Chicago as host cities which have won a World Series, a Superbowl, and a Stanley Cup.

I ask my colleagues to join with me in saying "hat's off" to the Pittsburgh Penguins for winning this year's Stanley Cup.

TRIBUTE TO VICTORIA C. T. READ

HON. DOUGLAS APPLIGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. APPLIGATE. Mr. Speaker, Sunday, June 2, 1991, will be a very special day in the community of Flushing, OH, located in my 18th Congressional District of Eastern Ohio, but it will be even more significant for a former resident of Flushing, Mrs. Victoria C.T. Read, who is being honored in nearly day long ceremonies for her numerous past accomplishments.

Spearheaded by the Flushing Masonic Lodge No. 298, the celebration will center on the awarding of the Community Builder's Award to Mrs. Read which is the highest award that can be bestowed on a non-Mason. In addition, Mrs. Read will also receive awards and commendations from nearly all community, business, and civic associations including keys to the city from the mayor and having June 2 proclaimed as Victoria C.T. Read Day. It is only appropriate, therefore, that I make you and my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives aware of the significant contributions that Mrs. Read has made to Flushing and the surrounding area in Belmont County, OH.

Born in Flushing in 1916, Mrs. Read attended the University of Akron and transferred to St. Thomas School of Nursing in Akron, OH from which she graduated as a registered nurse and where she later taught for a number of years. Her husband, Dr. Gerald H. Read, Ph.D. was a professor at Kent State University and distinguished himself in the field of international education. For over a quarter of a century, Dr. and Mrs. Read oversaw a pro-

gram of providing education in 40 different countries. Despite her exposure to the world and recognition for education everywhere, Mrs. Read never lost sight of her lifelong dream of a modern library facility in Flushing.

Understanding the great benefits that a properly furnished library can provide to a community and its people, Mrs. Read took it upon herself to provide such a facility to Flushing. Using her entire inheritance from her parents as seed money, she began a fundraising campaign in 1978 for a new library that would ultimately cost \$336,000. By 1983, the Flushing-Belmont County Library Foundation was established and with the money that was raised by the foundation, along with a grant provided by the State of Ohio Library Association, the official ground breaking took place on June 16, 1984, and the new facility was dedicated 9 months later and was debt free.

The paramount role that Mrs. Read played in the establishment of the library in Flushing is well known to all in the area. There is no question about the importance of her financial contributions, but just as important are her personal contributions in the way of her clear and compelling vision of what a public library can do for any community. This having been learned by the village of Flushing and the community is very appreciative of everything Mrs. Read has done for them.

Mr. Speaker, it is a rare occurrence today that we find those individuals with the kind of commitment and perseverance demonstrated by Mrs. Victoria Read. She serves as an inspiration to all of us to dedicate ourselves to those causes that truly make a difference in the lives of others.

On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I want to join with the entire Flushing community and express my gratitude and appreciation to Mrs. Victoria Read for all that she has done for the village and its past, current, and future residents.

THE MITCHELL H. COHEN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that would designate the U.S. courthouse being constructed at 400 Cooper Street in Camden, NJ, as the "Mitchell H. Cohen United States Courthouse."

A dedicated public servant for over 50 years, Judge Mitchell Cohen has distinguished himself in the Camden community again and again. A graduate of the Dickinson School of Law, Mitchell Cohen quickly became involved in the Republican Party, eventually serving as the Republican leader of Camden City. The long list of public posts Mitch held begins with solicitor for Camden City Welfare Board and includes Camden City Prosecutor, Camden County Freeholder, municipal court judge, special deputy attorney general for New Jersey, judge of Camden County Court, and superior court judge. In August 1962, President Kennedy appointed Mitchell Cohen, judge of

the U.S. district court for the district of New Jersey, becoming chief judge in 1973, and finally serving as senior judge of the U.S. district court. Mitch was also temporarily assigned to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in Philadelphia.

Outside of public office Mitch Cohen continued to serve the Camden area through his efforts in numerous civic and charitable organizations. His love of music and theater led Mitch to organize the Summer Park Tent Theater in the Round in the Camden County Park in Cherry Hill. He also traveled extensively in Italy, where in 1972, he was knighted by King Umberto II, and named a commendatore of the Crown of Italy. Wherever Mitch went, people recognized his enthusiasm and dedication to the life and livelihood of his community.

Therefore, it is no surprise that Mitchell Cohen has been honored with numerous awards from both his colleagues and countless other organizations. However, I believe the most fitting tribute to such a tireless servant of the Camden Community will be the naming of our new courthouse in his honor, where the work he dedicated his career to will continue to flourish for years to come.

EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE NOTED

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, I, like many of my colleagues, have taken the floor of this House from time to time to commend the work of those who serve in the National Guard. I rise today to call attention to the extra-curricular service performed by T. Sgt. John Key II of the Tennessee Air National Guard in behalf of a group of students from Richview Middle School in Clarksville, TN.

I think perhaps the best tribute is this letter, sent to me by a teacher at the school, Ann Long. I insert it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as fitting tribute to the generous spirit of Technical Sergeant Key:

RICHVIEW MIDDLE SCHOOL,
Clarksville, TN, May 7, 1991.

Hon. DON SUNDQUIST,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

HONORABLE SIR: I am a teacher at Richview Middle School in Clarksville, Tennessee. The purpose of my letter is to commend John Key, II, a parent of one of our sixth grade students.

Each year we take the entire sixth grade class on a week long trip to Golden Pond, Kentucky, Youth Station in the TVA Land Between the Lakes nature area. We ask parents to go as chaperones. This year TSGT Key offered his expertise as a parent volunteer. He conducted eight two hour training sessions. Mr. Key taught outdoor camping and rope skills. All of the teachers and volunteers were most impressed by Mr. Key's planning and execution of his class. Most of all the students gained useful information and enjoyed learning.

TSGT Key's Tennessee Air National Guard uniform prompted many questions about the guard. His answers to these questions may have sparked an interest in this branch of the service.

Mr. Key continued to be a big help with our night visuals. He pointed out nocturnal creatures such as deer, fox, bobcat, opossum, mink, skunk, beaver, raccoon, muskrat, and numerous other animals.

The last night in camp with the aid of his family TSGT Key planned and orchestrated a night hike through the woods. Using previously constructed burlap and tallow torches as light sources, he moved 130 people through the woods to the predetermined site. The bonfire program was most impressive.

Never have we seen anyone more dedicated to the job at hand! Mr. Key's presence at our outdoor educational trip and his devotion to motivating our students was exceptional. Our trip would have been lacking greatly if Mr. Key had not lent himself so wholeheartedly to our cause.

We wish to express our appreciation for Mr. Key. He is a great asset to our community and I am sure, to the Tennessee Air National Guard.

Again, thank you for allowing him to join us for the week.

Sincerely,

ANN LONG,
Outdoor Education Coordinator,
Richview Middle School.

WELCOMING CYPRIOT PRESIDENT GEORGE VASSILIOU

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor to welcome the President of the Republic of Cyprus to Washington and to the House Chamber this morning.

President Vassiliou took office during a difficult time for Cyprus. The occupation of the island by a foreign force was its 14th year and negotiations, while never totally dead, were at a near standstill. But President Vassiliou has brought renewed energy to the process of negotiating a settlement to the Cypriot situation and a settlement is again being actively pursued in the halls of government in Washington, Nicosia, Ankara, and at the United Nations.

President Vassiliou is largely responsible for the change in attitude toward the Cyprus dilemma. He is a natural conciliator. He brought together Cypriots from all parts of the political spectrum when he won the Presidency of Cyprus in 1988 without being affiliated to any political party. He won because the people of Cyprus believe in him and his message of reunification, of bringing all the people of Cyprus together.

We welcome President Vassiliou and wish him Godspeed in his work to reunify his homeland.

RUST VERSUS SULLIVAN

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Last week's Supreme Court ruling upholding the title X gag rule leaves no doubt as to where the Court is heading. The gag rule prevents health profes-

sionals from giving their patients full information about their medical options. It restricts a doctor's right to free speech and a client's right to information about legal medical procedures. Women need to know all their options in order to make a fully informed choice, and they should not be penalized for using a publicly funded facility.

The agencies affected by this ruling do not use Federal money to provide abortions. Their title X funds support family planning programs—precisely the services that help prevent abortions. It would be an unfortunate mistake to force agencies to lose title X money and hence cut family planning services, resulting in increased pregnancy and abortion rates.

I call my colleagues' attention to the following article published in the May 29, 1991, Washington Post. Judy Mann details the devastating effect this ruling will have on low-income women who depend on title X clinics for full and accurate information, and she describes the need for congressional action to protect against further erosion of the right to choose. She specifically points to the Freedom of Choice Act, H.R. 25, which would codify Roe versus Wade and protect a woman's right to choose. As the Supreme Court becomes increasingly out of step with the views of the American public, Congress must step in and protect these rights.

[From the Washington Post, May 29, 1991]

GAGGING WOMEN'S CLINICS

(By Judy Mann)

The U.S. Supreme Court's ruling forbidding federally funded family planning clinics to give any advice about abortion underscores the foolishness with which this country is managing its reproductive policies, and should galvanize thoughtful men and women into political action.

The National Research Council issued a report this year that found that the United States, at one time a world leader in contraceptive research, had fallen two decades behind Europe. One of the results of that is that the United States has the highest teenage pregnancy rate in the world, one of the highest rates of unintended pregnancies and—predictably—one of the highest rates of abortion.

Abortion opponents, led by the Catholic Church and fundamentalists, two bastions of patriarchy, have cowed Congress and two successive Republican administrations into restricting access to abortions for poor women, women in the military service or Peace Corps as well as dependents of military and Peace Corps personnel, and women who are covered under federal government insurance programs. Women in prisons cannot get federally funded abortions, nor can Native American women whose health care is provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Women who continue to have relatively easy access to abortions are educated, middle-class white women who have private health insurance—and who are traditionally among the most reliable users of birth control. Women who are the least reliable users of birth control, and who are the least capable of taking care of their children economically, are among the groups whose access to abortion has systematically been eroded during the Reagan-Bush years.

These administrations have promoted births in some of the very groups most likely to end up on welfare: minorities, women who are not wed and teenage dropouts whose pregnancies are likely to lead to a lifetime of

marginal jobs and public dependency. They, along with rural women, are typical of the 5 million women who go to the 4,000 federally funded family planning clinics each year. Not to allow providers to tell these women that abortion is an option for an unwanted pregnancy is the kind of reverse social engineering one associates with the Ceausescu policies in Romania—but that is indeed what the Supreme Court, in last week's decision, has done.

And, in ruling that the government can control the content of any program getting federal funding, which is the net effect of the ruling, the court has given the government an unprecedented reach into the lives of everyone who comes into contact with a federal dollar. This, from a conservative court, molded by a Republican Party that campaigned against judicial activism?

If Congress can bar doctors from giving information about abortions to patients at clinics, surely it also can control the content of art that is funded by government grants, and surely it also can control the conversations that take place between legal aid lawyers and their clients. And it follows that it can control the content of university programs that receive federal funds. One of the more extraordinary passages of the ruling, written by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, seemed designed to forestall this transgression. He wrote: "The university is a traditional sphere of free expression so fundamental to the functioning of our society that the government's ability to control speech," would be restricted by the First Amendment.

It was significant that Justice Sandra Day O'Connor dissented from the 5 to 4 decision. Only men who have never been pregnant could have come up with the lunatic belief that a school's right to free expression is more sacred than a woman's right to complete medical information.

Reps. Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) and John Porter (R-Ill.) are sponsoring legislation that would allow providers in federally funded clinics to counsel women on all of their options, and to give referrals. It is expected to be voted on before the 30 days in which the gag order goes into effect.

Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif.) is sponsoring the Freedom of Choice Act, which forbids states to enact laws that abridge a woman's right to abortion. This act codifies the 1973 Supreme Court ruling of *Roe v. Wade* that legalized abortion, and which abortion backers believe is the next target of the Supreme Court.

In the long run, men and women who want abortion to remain legal will have to look to Congress to pass this act, and to the White House for a president who will not veto it. There are an estimated 17 million women in this country who have had legal, safe abortions since 1973. Now is the time for them to speak out and to let Congress and the White House know that reproductive rights are every bit as sacred to them as freedom of speech is to a university.

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTINE RAY RICHARD

HON. BUD CRAMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to give tribute to a

resident of my district and a dear friend, Christine Ray Richard.

Mrs. Richard has compiled an incredible 199 volunteer service years in various Huntsville organizations. She is greatly loved and respected throughout the community and will be honored on May 29 by the local chapter of the Arthritis Foundation with their Humanitarian Award.

A native Mississippian, Mrs. Richard is married to Ludie G. Richard. They have one daughter, Diana Richard Jackson. Diana and her husband are the parents of a son, Will, age one.

Mrs. Richard and her husband moved to Huntsville in 1951. Shortly thereafter she began the years of volunteer service that have been the lifeblood of so many organizations.

For the past 31 years, Mrs. Richard has worked with the Girl Scouts. As a mother, she was a leader in Brownie, Junior, and Cadette levels. She originated and chaired the steering committee of the major Bicentennial project "Madison County Women's Scroll of Honor" and for 4 years was chairman of the Scroll of Honor Committee for the three awards presented biennially. She was selected as one of the National Bicentennial Girl Scouts' "Hidden Heroines" and was so honored in Washington, DC, in the Girl Scout Hall of Heroines. Mrs. Richard continues this involvement as a board member and most recently was the recipient of the "Thanks" badge, the highest award given an adult Scout member for service beyond the call of duty.

For 10 years Mrs. Richard taught Kindergarten Sunday School at the First United Methodist Church. She has served on the administrative board and as the joint chairman, along with Laura Hamilton, of the first CASA [Care Assurance System for the Aging] team at the church. Referrals were received by Christine, who secured volunteers to fill the need. So outstanding were her CASA contributions that she is now an honorary member of their board.

Mrs. Richard has made major contributions to the Huntsville branch of the American Association of University Women in the area of educational foundation programs. She was honored with an International Named Graduate Fellowship designated as the Christine Ray Richard Fellowship Award. She was the first person to receive the "Eve Award" twice for the greatest contribution to AAUW by a non-board member.

Mrs. Richard began her dedication to Randolph School 31 years ago when her daughter became one of the first students to enroll. Mrs. Richard originated more than \$250,000. She served as chairman for the dedication of the Sharon Barbour Rhett Fine Arts Center. She personally assumed the general chairmanship of the school's first nine annual giving programs as a member of the Board of Trustees. During that period over \$1,000,000 were raised, of which more than 90 percent was directed to the teachers' salaries and instructional materials. Also during her tenure an endowment program was established, now totaling over \$300,000. A capital giving drive for which she as Division Chairman was completed and raised over \$1,250,000. When Mrs. Richard reached her goal and continued to raise money for this effort, she, for significant

service and leadership, was honored when the Junior High Building was dedicated. To further honor her, the Board of Trustees named her, along with M. Louis Salmon, lifetime members.

The health and well-being of others have always been of paramount importance to Mrs. Richard. As an active member of the Mental Health Association and its board, Mrs. Richard was presented all three of its award certificates, including the highest, the Distinguished Service Award. Mrs. Richard was a founding member of the Huntsville Group Home for Girls, serving on its board of directors for 9 years. Although no longer in existence, it met a critical community need at the time. For 2 years Mrs. Richard has also been a dedicated member of the Huntsville Hospital Foundation Board.

Mrs. Richard is a longtime member of the board of the Community Ballet Association, serving as chairman of the Sixth Antebellum Garden Party which surpassed any previous fundraising total. She originated and helped establish the "Ballet Laureate Award" which recognizes individuals making outstanding contributions to the art of ballet. In 1984 Mrs. Richard was presented this award. She also serves on the advisory board of the Huntsville Art League.

In 1971 Mrs. Richard became a member of the Women's Guild of the Huntsville Museum of Art. Since that time she has logged over 6,000 volunteer hours. Her major contributions include joint chairman of the First Museum Birthday Party, joint chairman of the Second Decorators Showhouse (which tripled the profits of the first), newsletter editor, and joint chairman of "Scenes of the Holidays." She wrote the original job description for the museum employees for accreditation application. In 1989 Mrs. Richard was honored with the coveted Doris Darling Award.

Mrs. Richard has been active in the Huntsville Symphony Orchestra Guild since 1971. Through the years she has contributed thousands of dollars toward the orchestra's budget through solicitation of ticket sales and donations. She served as concert season membership chairman for three seasons. Her first year as chairman there was a complete sell-out for the opening of the Von Braun Civic Center. For 5 years she was top ticket seller for season memberships and received the first "Hall of Fame" award for her efforts. She was the first "Quarter Notes" newsletter editor. In 1974, Mrs. Richard helped organize the first Crescen-Dough Auction and served as its Acquisition position through 1977. She became joint chairman in 1979 and has served in many other capacities since that year. To this date, the auction has raised \$800,000.

Mrs. Richard was joint chairman of the first Dog Ball, organized to raise money for the Greater Huntsville Humane Society. Since its inception 2 years ago, the event has already realized \$25,000.

Mrs. Richard received the Virginia Hamill Simms Memorial Award in 1984. That same year she received the Governor's Arts Award.

Through all of her efforts, Mrs. Richard's husband, Ludie, has been unwavering in his support and deserves individual recognition for his generosity. Christine Ray Richard has devoted over 40 years to improving the quality of life in the Huntsville community. Her extraor-

dinary ability to raise tremendous sums of money, her continuous volunteer endeavors, and her benevolence and compassion make her a very special lady. I am most fortunate to have Mrs. Richard as a citizen of the Fifth District and am honored to call her a friend.

ETHIOPIAN JEWS RESCUED BY AIRLIFT

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the airlift of Ethiopia's Jewish community last Friday to Israel, on the heels of a rebel takeover of Addis Ababa, is both historic and gratifying. "Operation Solomon" succeeded in bringing nearly 15,000 of Ethiopian Jews—Beta Israel—to Israel during a 36-hour period in a massive shuttle of Israeli aircraft flying directly between those two nations. As cochairman of the Congressional Ad Hoc Caucus for Ethiopian Jews, I want to commend all those involved in this rescue for a job well done.

In 1984 and 1985, Operations Moses and Joshua evacuated thousands of Ethiopian Jews from refugee camps in the Sudan, although disclosure of the flights brought about their suspension. In the 6 years which followed, the Beta Israel endured a great deal. Deprivation and discrimination, disease and despair were all too commonplace. Most distressing though, families were split, with children separated from parents, and couples separated from each other. Our goal was to try to reunite the Ethiopian Jewish community in Israel; something the community had long prayed for.

Operation Solomon succeeded in airlifting the many thousands of Beta Israel who made the trek from the Ethiopian Gondar region to the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa last summer. Although several thousand remain stranded in the Gondar region at this time, their swift emigration is also one of our highest priorities, and will hopefully be completed quickly.

As one of the cochairmen of the Congressional Caucus for Ethiopian Jews, I can assure my colleagues that this historic redemption is due to the dedication and devotion to the highest principles of human rights on the part of many individuals. Under President Bush's leadership, the State Department, well represented by Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Hank Cohen, made great inroads in convincing the Mengistu regime of the need to allow the Beta Israel to emigrate. This position was enhanced and strengthened by the intervention of former Senator Rudy Boschwitz, one of our caucus' Senate cochairmen and as President Bush's personal envoy, who made the crumbling Ethiopian government realize the high priority the United States placed on the emigration of the Beta Israel.

The Government of Israel is indeed to be commended for its heroic efforts and pinpoint logistical implementation of the airlift of this proud remnant of Ethiopian Jewry. Following the resumption of diplomatic relations between Ethiopia and Israel in the fall of 1989, discus-

sions focused on increasing the number of Beta Israel allowed to reunify with family members in Israel. Bureaucratic requirements, delays, and excuses limited the number of emigres to several hundred per month.

Last summer, flights were discontinued for no concrete reason, and again this past February. Although flights started up once more following strong criticism from the United States, and which were authorized to transport approximately 1,000 Beta Israel to Israel per month, the forward progress made by rebel groups and the threat to the security of the Beta Israel caused the Congressional Caucus for Ethiopian Jews to make an emergency appeal to Secretary of State Baker urging support for a massive airlift. Subsequently there was a positive response and negotiations intensified. A plan of action was implemented quickly after a letter sent by President Bush was delivered to the Ethiopian Government on the day of Mengistu's resignation and flight to Zimbabwe.

Mr. Speaker, the significant contribution of the American Association for Ethiopian Jews also needs to be noted. Their tireless efforts in promoting rescue and relief on a shoestring budget, as well as alerting others that thousands remained in Ethiopia following Operations Moses and Joshua, assisted the Congressional Caucus for Ethiopian Jews in increasing awareness among Members of Congress, thereby expanding caucus membership and allowing us to advocate on behalf of this threatened Jewish community. No stone was left unturned by the caucus in its effort to bring about this momentous occasion.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps most gratifying of all is the miracle of the birth of 10 babies during this rescue. Their life in Israel will be far more enriching than the Diaspora their parents knew. Though Israel's capacity to provide absorption assistance has been strained beyond measure in recent months, the Beta Israel will receive all the love and attention that the country can bestow. Accordingly, with God's help, their dream of reaching Jerusalem has finally been fulfilled. For this we are all indeed thankful.

TRAINING AMERICA'S FUTURE WORKERS

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, for years now our colleague BILL FORD of Michigan has told the Members of this body that our country must make education and training an urgent priority. Chairman FORD has made the case that the jobs of the future are going to be dramatically different than yesterday's jobs—or even today's.

It's going to take an all-out effort to ensure that America's future workers get the skills and the training to compete in the global markets of the future. David Broder in the article I submit for today's RECORD, makes clear that because of BILL FORD's efforts, America is beginning to understand its greatest challenge.

Most issues that come before this body will be molded by the ability of our work force to compete. Education and training are the new lifeline for America—and we are fortunate that Chairman FORD's message is finally starting to sink in.

BLUE-COLLAR JOBS, BLUE-CHIP SKILLS
(By David S. Broder)

As chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, Rep. William D. Ford, D-Mich., presides over a committee of 34 members, a staff three times that size and an agenda that reaches into every school, college, factory and business office in the nation.

But back in Ypsilanti, he remarked the other day, when he stops in his favorite tavern to swap talk, "It's not 'Mr. Chairman,' it's 'Hey, Billy, what the hell ya gonna do about' whatever's on their mind."

What is mostly on their minds these days is where the jobs have gone—and how the jobs have changed.

"In the old days," the 63-year-old Ford recalled, "all a kid had to do was stay out of jail until he was 18, and then he'd hear at the pool hall or wherever one day. 'They're hiring by Chrysler'—that's how they said it. And he'd get a job on the line at Chrysler or GM or Ford, and in two years he'd be making enough to get married and buy a house. That's how it worked, and it's how my district was built up. Now, to be an entry-level steelworker, you've got to pass an exam in math and general science. The simple jobs are gone."

More than any other single question, the challenge of educating and training the work force for the new economy will determine what kind of future America has—or whether it really has a future.

With Senate education matters in the hands of the patrician Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., and the born-to-wealth Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., it is well that somebody with the blue-collar, assembly-line, bleachers-and-beer perspective of a Billy Ford also has a large voice in these policy decisions. If there really is to be reform of education in this country, it will more likely be driven by the demands of business and the needs of workers than any other force.

What Ford has seen firsthand is captured in broader terms in two recent reports. One is the publication called "America and the New Economy," prepared by Anthony P. Carnevale, chief economist of the American Society for Training and Development, on contract to the Department of Labor. The other is the cover story on the June 3 issue of Fortune magazine, titled "Brainpower: How Intellectual Capital Is Becoming America's Most Valuable Asset."

The lesson in both articles is that from now on, America, like any other advanced nation, will increasingly have to think its way to prosperity. Thomas A. Stewart, the author of the Fortune article, quotes Dr. P. Roy Vagelos, head of Merck & Co., the pharmaceutical firm: "A low-value product can be made by anyone anywhere. When you have knowledge no one else has access to—that's dynamite."

It's easy to see that lesson demonstrated in the chemistry laboratory or a lawyer's office or in the showroom of a fashion designer. But Carnevale's report backs up Ford's contention that even the most basic blue-collar jobs are changing.

"The challenge to manufacturing skill in the new economy," Carnevale writes, "is not so much to make the widget, but to make it with quality and variety, to tailor it for the

consumer, to deliver state-of-the-art versions of the widget fast and conveniently in a complex global economy, and to win the race up the learning curve to improve the widget. The labor and skill involved in these processes have less and less to do with hands-on production."

By way of illustration, Ford talks of a new "slotting and shearing" plant in his district where 300,000 tons of steel are shaped into automotive fenders each year by 38 employees. "Nobody touches the steel," he said. "All they do is handle computers."

As repetitive physical labor with materials is reduced, the new work requires people who can deal with abstractions (often symbolically presented on computer screens) and who can, at the same time, work effectively with suppliers, customers and others in the same firm. It takes people who are comfortable dealing with unexpected changes in routine and who have the skill and self-confidence to change their own work patterns.

Employers have been quicker than teachers, principals, school boards or even young people to recognize the changing nature of work and to raise their hiring standards accordingly. "The biggest difficulty," Ford remarked, "is getting young people to understand that jobs require more than a high school education."

That is where the issue of social equity enters. Carnevale puts it in stark terms. "The United States excels at educating white-collar and technical elites," he writes, "while the non-college-bound receive second-rate educations, no applied learning and relatively little responsibility or opportunity to develop on the job."

"About one in every five college graduates gets some training from an employer, but only one in 13 employees without college gets training." The inevitable effect of this pattern is that those who start ahead of the pack, in educational terms, move further ahead, while those with lesser educational backgrounds fall further behind. What is true of the population as a whole is especially true for minorities—adding a racial gulf to the growing class barriers.

All this poses the greatest challenge, not just to Bill Ford, but to America.

WE NEED TO REPEAL UNFAIR 10-PERCENT FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON BOATS

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to repeal the new Federal excise tax on certain boats. I do so because rather than raise significant amounts of Federal revenues, as originally intended, this tax is putting ordinary workers out of their jobs.

As part of last year's budget agreement, the 101st Congress adopted a deficit reduction package that created a 10-percent excise tax on boats that cost more than \$100,000. The goal of this tax was to ensure that wealthy taxpayers contribute their fair share of taxes. However, while that may have been the hope, the practical reality of the new excise tax on boats has turned out far differently and for Maine workers far more harshly.

Instead of raising revenues from the rich, this tax is putting low-income and middle-in-

come, highly skilled workers out of jobs because the boat manufacturing industry in Maine is simply not selling any boats. Consequently, the Federal Government is not getting any revenues and instead is facing the prospect of higher spending levels due to the increased unemployment resulting from this tax.

At a recent town meeting I held in Ellsworth during the Easter recess I met with more than 50 people who are employed by boat building companies. They expressed to me their very serious concerns about this new 10-percent excise tax is devastating their industry.

For example, 1 Maine recreational boat manufacturer has just laid-off 15 employees and the company's remaining 135 employees have agreed to a 10-percent pay cut. This same company has received only one request to build a boat in 1991 but this was only after the company agreed to pay the 10-percent excise itself. Another boat manufacturer in Maine has recently filed for chapter 11 bankruptcy protection.

Many of the workers at my town meeting explained that the domestic boat manufacturing has been enduring a recession of its own for the past 2 years. According to the National Marine Manufacturers Association [NMMA] for example, nationwide sales of recreational boats have declined more than 40 percent over the past 2 years and employment in the industry has declined from roughly 600,000 to approximately 400,000.

As most people already know the overall economy in Maine and New England has itself been in a recession. So on top of all that, this new excise tax is clearly making a difficult situation even worse.

In Maine, many boat manufacturers are small, family-owned businesses that have been in operation for generations. In coastal towns building boats is a way of life, not simply a 9-to-5 job.

According to the Joint Committee on Taxation's estimates the 10 percent boat tax is expected to raise only \$3 million in revenues during fiscal year 1991. Given that such a small amount of Federal taxes are expected to be raised by this tax, is the loss of the domestic boat manufacturing industry and the consequent increased unemployment requiring higher Federal spending and lower Federal revenues worth keeping this new tax on the books? I don't believe it is and as a result, I am sponsoring this bill today to repeal this tax.

In order to ensure that the passage and enactment of such a measure is deficit-neutral, my bill also repeals provisions included in last year's budget agreement that expanded the depletion allowance for oil and gas producers.

With the 10-percent Federal tax on some boats putting everyday workers out of jobs it doesn't seem fair that the Congress should be in the business of expanding tax shelters and loopholes for the oil and gas industry, which has traditionally enjoyed lenient treatment by the Federal Tax Code.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge all of my colleagues in the House to join with me in supporting efforts to repeal the 10-percent tax on boats.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, on May 20 and 21, I was unavoidably absent during regular House business. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on the following rollcall votes:

- Rollcall No. 96.
- Rollcall No. 102.

Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on the following rollcall votes:

- Rollcall No. 97.
- Rollcall No. 98.
- Rollcall No. 100.
- Rollcall No. 101.
- Rollcall No. 103.

**MRS. FANNY JACKSON
CELEBRATES 110TH BIRTHDAY**

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, to say that Fanny Jackson, of Greene County, AL has lived a full life is undoubtedly an understatement. Growing up in rural Alabama, Mrs. Jackson has seen the changing of the South of the old to one of social integration and economic prosperity.

Celebrating her 110th year Mrs. Jackson is still able to recall her difficult childhood of working in the cotton fields, which kept her out of school. Despite this, Mrs. Jackson shows no signs of anger toward society. On the contrary, she chooses to show only love toward others as "Jesus taught us," she says. Although doctors have urged her to slow down her activities, she refuses to let that keep her out of church and church-related functions which have meant so much to her throughout her life.

When asked to list what she believes has given her such a long life, she says, "The Good Lord, good conditioning, hard work, and obedience." If this is so they may be things for us all to live by.

Happy birthday, Mrs. Jackson.

**SOUTH FLORIDA CELEBRATES
NATIONAL SAFE BOATING WEEK**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize BASE [Boaters Action for a Safe Environment], south Florida, and the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary for playing a leading role in promoting National Safe Boating Week, June 2 through June 8 this year in south Florida.

One of the leading events of this important week will be the National Safe Boating Festival.

Over 40,000 visitors are expected to visit the festival in Miami's Bayside Marketplace, Marina, and Miami Bayfront Park. The festival will promote community awareness about safe boating and the environment through many exhibits including fire and rescue demonstrations and a manatee touching pool.

National Safe Boating Week is the annual national media event that launches the recreational boating season. It not only starts the traditional boating season but introduces a year-long media campaign to provide boaters more information about their sport.

This week is of special significance to south Florida which has one of the largest recreational boating populations in the world serving both the local community as well as many visitors. South Florida's boating industry also produces a wide variety of products ranging from canoes and personal watercraft to speed boats and yachts. South Florida's growing marine traffic has further emphasized the need for boating safety not only to protect human life but also to protect our marine life.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank BASE, south Florida, the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, and the Dade County National Safe Boating Council for their work in promoting boating safety and environmental awareness.

Among the many Miami area residents who should be recognized for their help in promoting National Safe Boating Week are Dade County Commissioner Harvey Ruvin, C.J. Ortiz de Valderrama, Joseph Tenhagen, Peter Concepcion, Marion Liley, Joel Aberbach, Jonas Lappert, Shirley Sandberg, Alfonso Valdez, Miami City Commissioner J.L. Plummer, Jr., U.S. Coast Guard Ensign Andrea Palermo, Mario Artecona, James Burke, Roger Carlton, Marcia Fernandez, Mauricio Figueras, Mary Finian, William Franco, Captain John Gonzales, William P. Harrington, Martha A. Hoskins, Barry Kutun, Florida Marine Patrol Captain Mike Lamphear, Bob Levy, Dr. Susan Markley, Jackie Menendez, John Pezzulla, Frank Simokaitis, Donald Slesnick, Meredith Stark, M. Berman Stein, and Nicholas P. Valeriani.

**EMERGENCY AIRLIFT OF
ETHIOPIAN JEWS**

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to comment on the successful conclusion of the emergency airlift of 14,500 Ethiopian Jews to Israel over this past weekend. I have long been aware of the special plight of the Ethiopian Jews and as a member of the Congressional Caucus on Ethiopian Jewry, I have strongly supported efforts to secure their right to emigrate from Ethiopia to Israel. I am extremely heartened to see this goal realized.

Fortunately today the Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee of which I am a member, approved \$80 million to assist Israel in resettling refugees, an increase of \$35 million from last year. For those of us in Congress who have worked to free Jewry around

the globe these developments are deeply rewarding.

The struggle to complete the safe evacuation of Ethiopian Jews to Israel has been a long and arduous one. It was in 1973 that the Israeli government traced the history of the Ethiopian Jews to biblical times and sanctioned their right to immigrate to Israel. In 1984 Israel completed a secret airlift of 16,000 Ethiopian Jews and approximately 8,000 others were brought to Israel during the past 2 years. When the Ethiopian government barred any further departures for political reasons, thousands remained.

Fortunately, this past weekend the Ethiopian government allowed those who remained to emigrate to Israel. The subsequent evacuation was a remarkable logistical achievement. Approximately 35 civilian and military airplanes airlifted 14,500 Ethiopians over 1,500 miles in just under 36 hours. I should like to congratulate the Israeli government on this accomplishment. I also wish to take this opportunity to commend President Bush for his personal intervention in securing the right of Ethiopian Jews to emigrate to Israel. I know the President has long been concerned with this issue and his last minute communications to the government of Ethiopia proved invaluable in achieving the necessary conditions for the emergency airlift to occur.

In closing, for those Ethiopian Jews who have newly arrived in Israel I commend them for their perseverance and I wish them a successful and complete life in their new homeland. I should also like to take this opportunity to express my deep and sincere desire for peace to reach all the citizens of Ethiopia who have for so long suffered repression and hardship. The international community must now make every effort to bring peace and security to that nation's citizens.

**THE IONA PREPARATORY SCHOOL:
75 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE**

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call to the attention of my colleagues a noteworthy occasion. Friday marks the beginning of the Iona Preparatory School's 75th Jubilee, a time for both reflection and celebration.

Since 1916, Iona Prep has provided excellent educational opportunities to boys throughout Westchester County. The school has continually grown and prospered, and its students have excelled. In recent years, Iona Prep students have been earning test scores that are well above State and National averages, and they are being accepted into some of the best colleges and universities in the Nation. A remarkable number have been National Merit Scholarship finalists and commended students, and a great many have earned New York State Regents Scholarships. At every level, it is clear that Iona Prep students receive a top-notch education.

Iona Prep strives to provide its students with a well-rounded education that goes beyond

traditional academics. There are a wide range of clubs and activities available to the students, and their athletic teams have excelled against tough competition in many sports. The school also works to ensure that its students have career experience through a very well designed internship program. Most importantly, the Christian Brothers who run Iona Prep work diligently to instill in their students the values and character traits that will make them successful in all aspects of their lives.

I am proud to represent Iona Prep. It is a school with a tradition of excellence and an inspiring record of achievement. I am sure that all of my colleagues join me in wishing the students, faculty, administrator, alumni, and friends of this exceptional school our most sincere congratulations at this momentous time. I am confident that they will move forward to a future that builds on its superb tradition. Iona Prep will continue to produce for our community and the Nation exemplary students and fine citizens.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE 100TH
ANNIVERSARY OF EAST SIDE
HOUSE SETTLEMENT

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with you and my distinguished colleagues the celebration of 100 years of public and community service of a venerable organization in New York, the East Side House Settlement.

Mr. Speaker, in 1890 Everett P. Wheeler observed the plight of the impoverished immigrants living in the Upper East Side of New York City, and he reminded his fellow members of the Church Club of the Episcopal Church of New York that the church's mission was to help the poor and the disadvantaged. He proposed to them that the church establish and underwrite what became the first early settlement houses where social workers, privileged by opportunity and education, "settled" among those they wished to help, believing that by living and working together with the residents, they could build a better community. East Side House was incorporated in 1891, and the early board of managers included figures such as J.P. Morgan and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Through 2 world wars, the Great Depression, and financial problems, the settlement persevered and continues today to fulfill its original mission of community and public service to the poor and uneducated. In 1961, the house's board of managers moved the settlement from Manhattan's Yorkville community to my district, the South Bronx, often referred to as one of the poorest districts in the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, today, East Side House is a vital community institution which continues to promote ideals of courage, determination, imagination, and belief in the strength of the human spirit. East Side House has flourished and reached out to thousands of poor and homeless because its programs respond to specific community concerns and needs, and

encourage community residents to break the poverty cycle. East Side House is dedicated to providing a variety of comprehensive services for community members of all ages. These programs focus on motivating young people to confront the challenges of life in the South Bronx, and to take responsibility for the future of the community.

Mr. Speaker, I want to describe to you and my colleagues some of the successful programs which East Side House offers. The afterschool program provides 400 children with daily educational, recreational, and cultural programs that empower them with the extra support and preparation they need to succeed in school. East Side House was selected by the United Way as one of three demonstration sites for the Community Based Drug Prevention Initiative. This program will mobilize the entire community with the specific goal of keeping adolescents away from drugs. The Educational Services Program is a young adult literacy program for high school dropouts. In the past 12 months, 41 young adults have earned their GED, 28 have enrolled in a vocational training program, 28 have obtained full-time employment, and 12 have enrolled in college.

And when the Congressional Award Foundation chose my district for its first inner city chapter last year, East Side House, with its outstanding record, was the natural choice for the foundation's chapter headquarters.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating East Side House on 100 years of helping residents help themselves build a better life. The problems confronting all of New York City and many of the larger cities in our Nation—crime, drugs, AIDS, homelessness, and illiteracy are intensified in the South Bronx by extreme poverty and deprivation. East Side House continues to effectively address these problems with innovative and successful programs. It is with great pride that I share this tribute with you on this centennial celebration of the East Side House Settlement.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS
GRADUATES OF ARMED FORCES
ACADEMIES

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to eight outstanding young men and women from my district in Michigan. These outstanding young people are graduating from the U.S. Military Academy, the Naval Academy, and the Air Force Academy. The graduates are as follows:

Ms. Dawn Dishner is graduating from the Air Force Academy and will receive her commission as a second lieutenant. Second Lieutenant Dishner graduated from Carman-Ainsworth High School in June 1987, and entered the Air Force Academy in the summer of 1987. I am certain that Second Lieutenant Dishner will excel at all she attempts and will serve her country well.

Mr. Thomas Jahn is also graduating from the Air Force Academy and will receive his commission as a second lieutenant. Second Lieutenant Jahn graduated from Luke M. Powers Catholic High School in June 1987, and entered the Air Force Academy in the summer of 1987. He has excelled while attending the Air Force Academy and has been held in the highest esteem by his classmates and instructors.

Mr. Bradley Kinslow is graduating from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis and will receive his commission as either an ensign in the U.S. Navy or a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps. Bradley attended Grand Blanc High School, graduating in June 1987, and entered the Naval Academy in the summer of 1987. Bradley comes from a strong military background in his family and I am sure he will continue the superb service to his country.

Ms. Sherre Maclin is graduating from the U.S. Air Force Academy and will receive her commission as a second lieutenant. Second Lieutenant Maclin graduated from Luke M. Powers Catholic High School in 1987, and entered the Air Force Preparatory School in the summer of 1987. Second Lieutenant Maclin was then appointed to the Air Force Academy.

Mr. John Maxwell is graduating from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis and will receive his commission as either an ensign in the U.S. Navy or a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps. John attended Brandon High School, graduating in June 1987, and entered the Naval Academy in the summer of 1987. John has distinguished himself through his academic achievements while attending the Naval Academy.

Mr. John Miner is graduating from the U.S. Air Force Academy and will receive his commission as a second lieutenant. John graduated from Luke M. Powers Catholic High School in 1987, and entered the Air Force Academy in the summer of 1987. Second Lieutenant Miner was named to the commandant's list for academic achievement. This signifies academic excellence at the Air Force Academy and placed Second Lieutenant Miner in a most select group of cadets.

Mr. Kevin Williams is graduating from the U.S. Military Academy and will receive his commission as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army. Second Lieutenant Williams graduated from Davison High School in 1987, and entered the Military Academy in the summer of 1987. Second Lieutenant Williams has distinguished himself during his career at the Military Academy and will continue to excel and serve his country well.

Mr. Daniel Morley is also graduating from the U.S. Military Academy and will receive his commission as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army. Second Lieutenant Morley graduated from Luke M. Powers Catholic High School in 1986, and entered the Military Academy in the summer of 1987. Second Lieutenant Morley has continued the tradition of excellence and will serve his country well.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure for me to rise today to pay tribute to these future leaders of our great Nation. I am proud of the accomplishments of each of these graduates and it gives me a feeling of

security and confidence that they will lead our Nation into the next century.

**CREIGHTON BLUEJAYS MAKE THE
NCAA COLLEGE WORLD SERIES**

HON. PETER HOAGLAND

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the Creighton University Bluejays Baseball team and to congratulate the Bluejays for making the eight-team field of the NCAA College World Series held annually in Omaha. My wife, Barbara, a Creighton Law graduate, joins me in this tribute. For the past 42 years, Creighton has served as host school for the NCAA College World Series, but the Bluejays have never played in the national championship. This marks only the third time that Creighton has qualified for the NCAA tournament. This will be the first time that Omaha has had the opportunity to root for the home team. Even more special for the community is the fact that 7 players on the Creighton baseball team are natives of Omaha.

I also want to commend Head Coach and Assistant Athletic Director Jim Hendry, who is in his seventh year as head coach. Coach Hendry was hired as the youngest college head baseball coach in the country. He has built a fine program, starting from scratch, achieving national prominence in only a few short years.

Creighton swept the West I Regional at Los Angeles by defeating Hawaii 15-8 in the championship game. Third baseman Scott Stahoviak was named the regional's most outstanding player. Adding to the excitement, Creighton led the Nation in batting with a .360 team average this season. The Bluejays also set a team record for victories in a season with a 49-to-20 record.

The Creighton campus is only 4 miles from Rosenblatt Stadium, site of the college world series.

The entire Omaha community is very proud of the Bluejays. We will all be following the series closely. My colleagues here in the House of Representatives join me in congratulating the Creighton team and wishing them much success in the national championship tournament.

**IN TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE
MORRIS K. UDALL**

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my many colleagues who have addressed the House over the past few weeks to honor and pay tribute to Representative Mo Udall, who resigned from the House for health reasons on May 4.

Syndicated columnist Mark Shields may have summed it up best in describing Mo:

"[He] has been a gentle giant with laughter in his soul and integrity in his bones."

Indeed, Mo Udall was a giant among us. As chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, he pushed through major legislation affecting the national park system, nuclear waste, and wilderness preservation. He was responsible for far-reaching campaign finance regulation in 1974, and as a loyal advocate for the miners and ranchers of his Arizona constituency, he guided such undertakings as the central Arizona project and the Phoenix outer loop.

But Mo does not shine simply because of his legislative accomplishments; he shines because of the optimism and strength of spirit which he brought to this House. His rare combination of humor and humility serves as an example to all of us, for his dynamic, light-hearted personality never detracted from his honesty and dedication to public service.

Even while struggling against his illness, Mo has never lost the fiery wit and perseverance for which he is so admired. Overcoming the challenge of his own personal battle, Mo continued to serve his district and his country for many years. Now, though he must take a rest from the work to which he is so devoted, his integrity and his love of life remain with us. His contribution is ongoing.

We thank Mo Udall for his leadership and honesty, for his humor and inspiration. We pray for his health and happiness during his retirement years. He will be greatly missed.

**NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS'
MEMORIAL DAY**

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, each May, the law enforcement community of the Nation comes together in Washington to honor and commemorate the police officers who lost their lives in the preceding year while upholding public safety. May 15, 1991, marked the 10th anniversary of National Peace Officers' Memorial Day.

Over the past 10 years, ceremonies have been held at various spots on the Mall—between the U.S. Capitol Building and the Washington Monument. However, next year's ceremony will likely take place at the new Law Enforcement Officers Memorial which is nearing completion at Judiciary Square. Over 12,000 names of slain law enforcement officers will be enshrined at the new national memorial.

I would be remiss, Mr. Speaker, if I did not recognize the special work of the National Fraternal Order of Police [FOP]—the sponsor of the National Peace Officers' Memorial Service—whose headquarters are based in the district I am privileged to serve, Louisville and Jefferson County, KY.

I commend the work of national FOP president, Dewey Stokes, Kentucky FOP president, Ralph Orms, and Sharon Frank, the editor of the Kentucky FOP's publication, Knight Beat. Their professionalism and care in planning the peace officers' memorial service are appreciated by all who attend.

Mr. Speaker, we must never forget members of the law enforcement community who have lost their lives while protecting ours. This is why National Peace Officers' Memorial Day is such an important occasion in Washington.

TRIBUTE TO A "RED HELMET"

HON. PETE GEREN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. GEREN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Fort Worth Fire Department's "Red Helmets" are people who spend their days and nights providing canteen service and food to the city's heroic firefighters. The members of the "Red Helmets" exemplify commitment, dedication, humble voluntarism, and giving without asking. These are also the qualities that make up Walter E. Hamilton, a retired member of the "Red Helmets" and a life-long educator of fire-safety.

As a General Services Administration fire inspector, Walter Hamilton has dedicated his life to protecting others from the ravages of fire. But he has done much more. He has taught others to protect themselves.

Through his program, "The Magic of Fire," Walter Hamilton has unselfishly given his free time to bring life-saving fire safety information to the people of Fort Worth. We will never know how many children will grow to be adults because of the work he did or how many fathers and mothers will be around to love their children because of something they learned from Walter Hamilton. But if his work has given the gift of life to just one, then there is no greater gift he could have given to the people of Fort Worth.

He is retired from the "Red Helmets" now, but he continues to give his free time to aid Fort Worth firefighters, never asking for anything in return. We can all learn a little something from Walter Hamilton, if not about fire-safety, then about the true meaning of public service.

Walter Hamilton can now do something that few of us can. He can look back on his life and know that he will always live on as a symbol of the spirit of the "Red Helmets."

**A TRIBUTE TO MARLA GIBBS AND
TOYOTA**

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, when most of us think of actress Marla Gibbs, we think about her portrayal of Mary Jenkins in the hit television series "227." In her role as Mary, Miss Gibbs brought extreme joy to all who were lucky enough to view the program.

Mr. Speaker, the professional accomplishments of Marla Gibbs are quite numerous. They include Emmy Awards from 1981 through 1985 for best supporting actress, seven-time recipient of the NAACP Image Award as best actress in a comedy series and

special awards of merit from the Black Women in Theatre-West and Southern California Motion Picture Council.

Aside from being a force in the world of drama, Marla is a giant when it comes to helping others improve their quality of life. Because of this commitment, Ms. Gibbs was the recipient of the "Hearts at Work" Award given by the volunteer centers of Los Angeles and South Bay-Harbor Long Beach.

The volunteer centers of Los Angeles and South Bay-Harbor Long Beach combine every year to recognize corporate and employee volunteer efforts. Joining Marla Gibbs as a recipient of the "Hearts at Work" Award is Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A. I hope that Marla and Toyota will continue to provide outstanding service to the community and Nation.

Marla Gibbs and Toyota deserve the "Hearts at Work" Award. Let us hope that their hearts continue to pump positive rebuilding energy into the collective body that we call community.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD A.
ZAWISLAK

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

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

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 Merit Badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as Citizenship in the Community, Citizenship in the Nation, Citizenship in the World, Safety, Environmental Science, and First Aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. These young men have distinguished themselves in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Richard Zawislak led a group of Scouts in providing holiday season entertainment to clients at the Cedar Crest Nursing Home in Cranston.

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

It is my sincere belief that Richard Zawislak will continue his public service and in so doing

will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I am proud that Richard Zawislak undertook his Scout activity in my Representative District, and I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

THE MEDICAID FAMILY CARE ACT

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Not too long ago, I visited a hospital in Pennsylvania where I saw infants who had been born addicted to crack cocaine. This hospital has established an innovative program to reduce the number of drug-addicted babies by providing support programs for at-risk mothers. I was told, however, that one of the biggest obstacles to the success of this program is the lack of residential drug treatment centers for pregnant women with children. As many as 80 percent of the substance abuse treatment programs in this country refuse to treat crack-addicted pregnant women. Even a higher proportion of residential drug treatment programs refuse to accept pregnant women with their other dependent children.

Each year an estimated 375,000 infants are born exposed to drugs. We now know that fetal drug exposure can lead to severe learning disabilities and socialization problems. Even in the hospital, these drug-exposed infants demonstrated an inability to bond. By depriving drug treatment to pregnant women, we destroy not only their life but that of their unborn child.

The State of Pennsylvania has begun a statewide project to provide residential drug treatment programs for pregnant women and their children. This project, however, will only provide service to a small number of the women desperately in need of its assistance.

For these reasons, with my colleague from New York [Mr. TOWNS] I am introducing the Medicaid Family Care Act. This program will allow States the option of receiving Medicaid reimbursement for drug treatment programs for pregnant women and their children. This will allow the program in Pennsylvania to serve more women and for other States to begin programs of their own. For the future of this Nation, drug treatment programs must be available to pregnant women with their children.

LEUKEMIA BENEFIT TO HONOR
CAROL CICHOWSKI

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to an individual whose efforts, strength, and dedication are being honored by the Leukemia Society. Carol Cichowski is being honored because she exemplifies a life of service to others, a life cen-

tered on unbridled determination and a capacity to take on many tasks and succeed in doing so.

In 1974 Carol began her work with the Leukemia Society, and exhibited her adeptness when she held the successful Cut-a-thon to collect funds for patient-aid and research to help combat Leukemia. Her talents have also been demonstrated in her role as chairman of many Celebrity Waiter nights held in Worcester County, consequently, the most productive one was held in Webster's Colonial Restaurant.

Carol Cichowski has been a driving force in the community. In addition to her work for the Leukemia Society she sits on the board of the Hubbard Regional Hospital Guild, is a member of the Auxiliary for Polish American Veterans, does fundraising for the Advancement of Retarded Children, and has devoted time for fundraising events in the political arena. All of this she has done in addition to running her own business, Carol's Beauty Salon. She and her husband Joe, have also raised four daughters and are now the proud grandparents to Christopher and Jesse.

It is with great pride and respect that I honor Carol Cichowski today. Her courage and resilience is admirable. I am sure that like us all, Carol's life has been marked by great joy as well as by great sorrow, however Carol has not dwelled on the sorrow, rather she has put her energies and her talents into the many causes she believes in. I am proud that Carol Cichowski hails from my district and I want to personally thank Carol for all her efforts to help others in the area.

SALUTE TO THE FREE CLINIC OF
SIMI VALLEY

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute an institution in my hometown of Simi Valley, CA—the Free Clinic.

Now celebrating its 20th year of providing medical, counseling and legal services to needy area residents, the volunteer staff at the Free Clinic has served more than 18,000 people.

The physicians, nurses, attorneys, counselors and just plain volunteers who have given so freely of their time have made a positive difference in the lives of many people—including their own. The Free Clinic is truly a bright point of light in the firmament of American volunteerism and our traditional concern for our neighbors.

Mr. Speaker, on June 1, the Free Clinic will celebrate 20 years of benefiting its community. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the Free Clinic's accomplishments, and in wishing it well for many more years of service.

ST. PAUL FLOOD CONTROL
PROJECT

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, Mr. BEVILL, for his leadership and for his subcommittee's work on this year's energy and water appropriations bill.

I am particularly pleased that once again, the subcommittee has appreciated the significance of the St. Paul flood control project in St. Paul, MN. The Appropriations Committee has approved \$3 million for continuing construction on this important project, which is the cornerstone of the revitalization of the Mississippi River in downtown St. Paul.

These funds, along with the local match which was approved earlier this year by the St. Paul City Council and signed by Mayor Jim Scheibel, will be used to provide greater flood protection, the upgrading of the Harriet Island Small Boat Harbor, and the rejuvenation of low-lying land on the west side of the river. The work will be done by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Over the past 5 years, Chairman BEVILL has been instrumental in the approval of approximately \$1.8 million for the St. Paul flood control project. I know that the people of St. Paul sincerely appreciate Chairman BEVILL's support for this project which is vital to the economic revitalization of the St. Paul riverfront.

TRIBUTE TO COL. GEORGE M.
BROOKE, USMC

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to extend my deepest thanks to Col. George M. Brooke III, of the U.S. Marine Corps. Colonel Brooke is the outgoing commanding officer of the 1st Marine Corps District, Garden City, NY, and will be honored at a change-of-command ceremony on May 31, 1991.

Colonel Brooke was born in Augusta, GA, on February 12, 1945. He graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in June 1967, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve. Following additional specialized training at Quantico, VA, and Fort Sill, OK, George Brooke was transferred to the Republic of Vietnam where he served as an artillery forward observer with the 3d Battalion, 7th Marines; a fire direction officer with the 3d Battalion, 11th Marines; and platoon executive officer with the 3d 8-inch Howitzer Battery. His service in Southeast Asia was from May 1968 to June 1969, during which time he augmented into the regular Marine Corps.

Colonel Brooke has honorably and ably served his country at a variety of posts around the world since his return from Vietnam. He is a graduate of the Marine Corps Command and Staff College as well as the National War

College. His personal decorations include the Purple Heart Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal with Combat "V," and one gold star, the Navy Achievement Medal, and the Combat Action Ribbon.

Colonel Brooke first came to my attention in June 1986, when he was transferred to the 1st Marine Corps District which is based in Garden City, a community adjacent to my district. He was initially assigned for duty as the assistant director for personnel procurement and was reassigned as the deputy director in September 1987. Colonel Brooke was promoted to his present grade and assumed his current assignment in January 1989.

Mr. Speaker, we have seen the men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States win back the confidence, respect, and admiration of the American people. The dramatic and overdue change in our national attitude has been a direct result of the dedication, determination, professionalism, and ability of men like Col. George M. Brooke III. On behalf of the grateful people of the Fourth Congressional District, I extend a heartfelt thank you to Colonel Brooke for his faithful service and wish him, his wife, Jane, their daughter, Catherine, and their son, Mercer, all the best in the years ahead.

THE RETIREMENT OF ROBERT L.
FUNSETH, A DISTINGUISHED
PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, later this week, Robert L. Funseth, who has served since 1982 as Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Refugee Programs, will retire from Government service after 39 years. When he does retire, Bob Funseth will be leaving an extraordinary record of humanitarianism that will not soon be forgotten.

Bob Funseth, who has served as a U.S. foreign service officer in six continents around the world, has in recent years been in the forefront of U.S. efforts to assist the world's refugees, who now number more than 15 million.

Bob Funseth understands very well that a country of immigrants such as the United States has an essential role to play in promoting a substantial and significant international commitment to protection of first asylum and provision of durable solutions for refugees. And he has been tireless in his effort to ensure that refugee issues have remained a high priority for U.S. foreign policymakers.

As chairman of the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, I have come to know Bob well in his role as principal United States negotiator with the Vietnamese Government on a range of humanitarian issues. Bob was relentless in his effort to encourage the Vietnamese authorities to release tens of thousands of political prisoners who were held in so-called reeducation camps after 1975, including former South Vietnamese civilian and military officials, writers, and religious figures.

He also negotiated an agreement with the Vietnamese providing for the emigration and resettlement of former reeducation camp detainees and their families, who may number 100,000 or more.

I should also mention Bob's special commitment to Vietnamese Amerasians—that is, the children of United States servicemen and Vietnamese women—who have been treated so shabbily in Vietnam. Through Bob's diligent negotiating efforts, thousands of Amerasians have been resettled in the United States, and it is expected that all of the Amerasians who wish to resettle in the United States will have done so by 1993.

Bob can be proud of the numerous awards and decorations he has received for his humanitarian work on behalf of the world's refugees, including the Distinguished Honor Award that was conferred upon him by Secretary of State James Baker in 1989. But I expect that the most gratifying reward for Bob is the satisfaction of knowing that as the direct result of his efforts, tens of thousands of persons fleeing persecution have been offered protection in countries of first asylum, and new lives in countries of resettlement, where they are free to exercise their human rights.

I wish Bob and his wife Marilyn the very best in the years to come, and hope that, even in retirement, he will continue to offer us his valuable advice on refugee issues.

ANTI-SEMITISM ON THE RISE IN
ARGENTINA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, as Argentina prepares for its midterm election, incidents of anti-Semitism continue to shock the nation's Jewish community, the largest in Latin America. Indicative of this troubling trend, the Nazi party of Argentina will field candidates in the upcoming elections.

The Nationalist Workers Party, an openly anti-Semitic political organization which has just adopted the swastika as its official party symbol, has been working the slums on the outskirts of Buenos Aires to generate support for Nazi candidates. Alejandro Biondini, the Nazi party leader, claims a membership of 25,000 and predicts, "If we keep growing as we expect, I'll be running for president in 1995."

Meanwhile, a rash of anti-Semitic vandalism has rocked the Jewish community. Earlier this month, a bomb exploded at a Jewish community center in Buenos Aires. A synagogue in the north of Argentina was severely vandalized. Last week, two men were arrested and charged with destroying 110 tombstones in a Jewish cemetery. Two days after the arrests, the cemetery walls were covered with ominous slurs: "Lets fill this place," read one piece of graffiti.

Argentina and anti-Semitism are no strangers. The Nationalist Workers Party, founded by Biondini in 1990, is merely a new vehicle through which expressions of hatred and malice against Jews are voiced in Argentina. In

fact, anti-Semitism has a long history in that South American country. Paralleling anti-Semitic activities in European countries prior to the Second World War, so called patriotic leagues in Argentina warned of the Jewish "conspiracy" to dominate world trade and finance. Moreover, it is no secret that Argentina was a refuge for Nazi war criminals after the fall of the Third Reich.

Mr. Speaker, if we learned anything from the tragedy of the Holocaust, it is that we must focus our attention on hatemongers like Biondini and his cowardly ilk early in their budding careers. The virulent rhetoric and anti-Semitic violence emanating from Argentina is serious cause for concern. I urge my colleagues to keep a vigilant eye on the disturbing developments in Argentina.

ETHNIC VIOLENCE IN ROMANIA

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I have had the opportunity to see tremendous change in Eastern Europe over the last few years. Happily, some of the greatest changes have come in the area of freedom of expression. Unfortunately, in some cases this freedom has let loose ethnic intolerance long repressed and long ignored. Now, that intolerance must be recognized and remedied.

This week in Romania, thousands of people attacked and burned the homes of Gypsies—who call themselves Roma—in two villages near Bucharest. As in similar incidents which occurred earlier this year in Romania, it is not known exactly what sparked this conflagration. What is known is that this is part of a growing wave of village assaults on Roma communities.

From the Inquisition to the Holocaust, Roma have suffered humanity's worst abuses. They have been enslaved and targeted for genocide during the Holocaust. They have been alternately subjected to forced assimilation and to virtual apartheid. They have been compelled to submit to involuntary sterilization and have had their children seized from them. And yet they have survived.

It would be a tragedy if the Roma people, who have endured so much, were made to suffer even longer in a time that otherwise holds so much hope for so many. We must ensure that these people, their culture, and their heritage are not destroyed by hatred and violence.

I understand that the Romanian Interior Minister has promised to investigate these events. I urge his government to do so with all deliberate speed and to ensure that those responsible are held accountable in accordance with the CSCE standards for the rule of law and the protection of minorities to which the Romanian government has committed itself. This is an urgent matter, Mr. Speaker. Political prisoners can be set free and banned books published, but lost lives can never be restored.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MARVIN KIVITZ

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Marvin Kivitz, Ph.D., president of Elwyn Inc., located in Delaware County. Dr. Kivitz plans to retire June 30, 1991, after serving as president of Elwyn since 1979.

Elwyn is the Nation's oldest and largest private provider of rehabilitation services for people with mental and physical disabilities. Dr. Kivitz was instrumental in the transformation of Elwyn from a residential institution to one of the Nation's leading special education and rehabilitation centers for the mentally handicapped.

Dr. Kivitz holds a masters degree in vocational counseling from Columbia University and a doctorate of clinical psychology from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1961, Dr. Kivitz began at Elwyn as a psychologist. He went on to become director of vocational training; director of education, training and rehabilitation; vice president for programs; executive director; and ultimately, president for the last 11 years.

Dr. Kivitz received the Individual Distinguished Service Career Award and the W.F. Faulkes Award of the National Rehabilitation Association for his unswerving commitment and contributions to the lives of the mentally retarded persons. In 1979, Dr. Kivitz was the recipient of the Mid-Atlantic Region National Rehabilitation Award for outstanding achievement in rehabilitation. The DELARC award for outstanding achievement for the handicapped was another of the many awards that Dr. Kivitz has received in his career.

Dr. Kivitz has also coauthored many professional articles and coedited several textbooks including "A History of Mental Retardation, Collected Papers and Habilitation of the Handicapped." He is also a consulting editor for the American Journal of Mental Retardation.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Kivitz has dedicated a lifetime to improving the lives of mentally retarded persons. I can only hope that others will follow Dr. Kivitz's tireless efforts to help mankind. I wish the best of luck to him in all future endeavors.

WHEATON COLLEGE PRESIDENT, ALICE EMERSON, RESIGNS

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I read of the announced resignation of Alice Emerson as president of Wheaton College with the traditional mixed emotions. I am happy for Tish who has certainly earned the right to a little bit more time to think and write, and I am happy that she will have an opportunity at the Mellon Foundation to study a series of issues that are important to liberal arts

colleges. But as a Member of Congress in which Wheaton College is situated, I am saddened by our loss for the district. Tish Emerson is an extraordinarily able, dedicated, and thoughtful educator. Wheaton College, the town of Norton, and Massachusetts have been the beneficiaries of her talent and concern. The opportunity to get to know her and become one of her friends was one of the nice side benefits of this job for me, and she has been during my congressional service an important source of counsel on a wide range of issues.

Typical of her concern for the community is the extent to which she has made the facilities of Wheaton College available to the people of my congressional district for forums and meetings when that was appropriate. Situated as it is in the middle of my current congressional district, Wheaton College offers an ideal setting for the kind of meetings that are an important part of our congressional service. On every occasion that we have had need for assistance, Tish Emerson and her staff at Wheaton have tendered it cheerfully and with a very impressive efficiency.

I look forward to continuing to learn from Tish Emerson as she now devotes her significant talents to the study of important educational issues.

A CELEBRATION OF JUNETEENTH

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join with me and the City of Richmond, California, in celebrating the spirit of freedom and dignity as embodied in Juneteenth. Commemorating the abolition of slavery, Juneteenth has grown to be a celebration of the rich history of achievement and pride in our Nation's black community, and a recognition of the valuable contribution of African-Americans to the fabric of our society.

In August 1963, 100 years after President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., stood on the steps of the memorial to that great President, and shared with the world a dream. A dream in which children would "not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character." In many parts of this Nation, however, Dr. King's dream is not yet a reality.

Congress has before it today an opportunity to bring us closer to this reality in the form of a measure which would strengthen employment protections for women and minorities. The Civil Rights Act of 1991, of which I am a cosponsor, would reverse several Supreme Court decisions that narrowed equal employment laws, and would provide remedies for workplace discrimination. The United States has passed many milestones on the road to racial equality in the last several decades—the Voting Rights Act and Brown v. Board of Education are two such landmarks. I feel confident that Congress will rise to the occasion and that the Civil Rights Act of 1991 will soon be another milestone.

In recognition of this Juneteenth celebration, I reaffirm my personal commitment to the realization of Dr. King's dream and invite my colleagues to do the same.

TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF ROSE
TABBERT

HON. ALBERT G. BUSTAMANTE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great appreciation that I am bringing to the attention of my colleagues the dedicated teaching of Rose Tabbert at Holy Name Elementary School in San Antonio, TX. Not only is Rose a remarkable educator in the State of Texas, but this year Rose celebrated her 25th anniversary of educating at the Holy Name School. I would like to join along with Holy Name School's faculty, students, parents, alumni, and friends in honoring Rose's strong dedication to education.

Rose has dedicated her entire teaching career to the Holy Name School, and her devotion to her pupils is a marvelous inspiration for her fellow educators. One of the most rewarding aspects of Rose's career is the chance she has had to teach new generations of students. Some of these students have even been children of Rose's former students. Rose has also instilled a love of learning among her students that has been a consistent attribute of Holy Name School.

Not only is she an outstanding role model for her students, but she has a sense of pride in the San Antonio community. The regard Rose has shown in so many positive ways for San Antonio and especially the youth in the community is an excellent expression of generosity.

This Friday is Teacher Appreciation Day at the Holy Name School; therefore, I would like to congratulate Rose Tabbert for 25 years of outstanding service to Holy Name School.

All of us from San Antonio appreciate Rose's accomplishments, and we offer her our best wishes for many more years of wonderful service.

A TRIBUTE TO ANNABELLE
GLASSER

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to a community leader who has pledged her life's work to my home borough of Queens, NY.

Annabelle Glasser moved to Queens in 1966, and immediately began her service to that community. She joined the Queens Ethical Society as a volunteer executive secretary, and later became its president. While continuing in this capacity, she has also served as the district manager of Community Board 8 in Queens since 1981.

As district manager, Ms. Glasser has worked to improve the delivery of city services

to the people of Community Board 8. She has acted as their representative at New York's monthly borough cabinet meetings, and its bi-weekly district managers meeting. Her tireless work on the behalf of all New Yorkers has earned my deepest respect.

Unfortunately, Annabelle Glasser is retiring as acting district manager. Community Board 8 will lose a talented manager, and Queens will lose an effective spokesperson. However, Ms. Glasser will continue to fight for her ideals: the improvement of the quality of life in New York City. As a life-long resident of New York City, I thank her for her efforts.

A WARM WELCOME TO PRESIDENT
VASSILIOU OF THE REPUBLIC OF
CYPRUS

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in welcoming to Washington the President of the Republic of Cyprus, George Vassiliou, who met with our committee today and shared his views with us on the future of Cyprus.

I salute President Vassiliou for his determined efforts to find a solution to the long-standing Cyprus problem. He has shown patience and flexibility in the U.N.-sponsored intercommunal talks concerning that divided island nation. He has gained international respect for his deep commitment to finding a peaceful solution to the Cyprus dilemma.

Since 1974, Cyprus has been tragically divided. Over 30,000 Turkish troops occupy the northern part of the island, and over 200,000 Greek Cypriots became refugees in their own land after the Turkish invasion. Instead of encouraging the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, to seriously engage in the intercommunal talks, the Turkish Government rewarded Mr. Denktash for his intransigence at the peace talks.

Ankara sent 60,000 Turkish settlers to Cyprus, recognized the so-called Turkish Cypriot entity in the north of the island, and provided significant financial assistance to Mr. Denktash's breakaway state. Turkey has also refused to withdraw its well-armed soldiers from the island and, in so doing, has turned its back on what would be a prudent confidence building gesture. I am convinced that the key to peace on Cyprus is in Ankara. We must encourage the United Nations to do even more in the peace process and also urge Turkey to become truly involved in bringing peace to that island.

While the administration deserves our praise for its masterful efforts in mobilizing international support at the United Nations during the recent gulf crisis. I would like to see similar efforts undertaken by President Bush to bring peace to Cyprus. As we build the new world order, Cyprus remains an unsolved problem that has defied international peace initiatives for 17 years. Now there is a window of opportunity and we must seize the moment. While we all know that President Bush and Secretary of State Baker are committed to

solving the Cyprus problem, I strongly encourage the administration to do more about that unresolved dispute and exert pressure on President Ozal of Turkey, if that will bring peace to Cyprus.

A solution to the Cyprus dispute would bring international praise to the Bush administration and would serve to reduce tensions between Greece and Turkey two of our key NATO allies. Justice would be realized on that divided island and the family of man would see the resolution of a problem through diplomacy, not the barrel of a gun.

Let us hope that the promises of the new world order will bring a resolution of the Cyprus problem. Again, a warm welcome to the President of Cyprus.

A TRIBUTE TO FRED SCHWENDEL

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Fred Schwengel, president of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society as he celebrates his 85th birthday. The life and work of Fred Schwengel have changed and enhanced the Capitol of the United States for decades.

Born in rural Franklin County, IA, to German immigrants, Fred's father praised the freedom and opportunity of his new country, but education was not a priority. Young Fred completed the eighth grade education offered by his school, but was determined to get an advanced degree.

His athletic ability won him a scholarship to Northeast Missouri Teachers College where he was named a small-college all-American in his senior year, and received the education he longed for.

After graduation, Schwengel got involved in local legislative affairs. As a result, he was elected president of the Young Republicans and State president of Iowa's junior chamber of commerce. In 1944 Fred ran for the Iowa Legislature, and won by a scant 34 votes.

While in the Iowa State Legislature, he was embroiled in one of the biggest controversies to face the State. He rallied behind a bill that required State aid to education. The passage of this bill left a lasting legacy in Iowa education. Prior to his efforts, the State provided no financial assistance, and consequently the school system was not meeting the needs of its student body.

Elected to Congress in 1954, Schwengel made many contributions. Of his 16 years in the House of Representatives, he will always be remembered as taking the lead to develop the Interstate Highway System, and convincing President Eisenhower to support the gas tax, which went into the trust fund, rather than taxing future generations with highway bonds.

Upon leaving the House, Fred brought the two great passions of his life—education and the U.S. Congress—together. Always trying to learn more about the Capitol in which he served, he organized the U.S. Capitol Historical Society, which became his lifework. With his vision, the Capitol Society has become the leading authority on the Nation's Capitol. The

funds collected by the society through contributions and the sale of books, slides, postcards, and other mementos, has been given back to the Capitol Building itself through the funding of art, restoration of old art, and research. The Capitol Society's most notable accomplishment has been the murals exhibited on the House side of the Capitol.

STATEMENT OF CONGRATULATIONS TO ELIZABETH CLEMENT

HON. JAMES P. MORAN, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday, one of my constituents, and the daughter of one of our most distinguished colleagues, won her first race for political office.

Elizabeth Clement, the daughter of Tennessee's Fifth District Representative Bob Clement, was elected vice president of the student body of Wayneswood Elementary School in Alexandria, VA.

I congratulate Elizabeth. She showed great determination and political acumen in winning the race. But the results were no surprise to those who know her father. She, thus continues the long Clement tradition of public service. She also continues the Clement tradition of winning every elective office sought.

The future bodes well for Elizabeth and her classmates. She will most assuredly serve the Wayneswood student body with great distinction.

FORTY YEARS AT THE COMPANY STORE

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, Art Schiltz is retiring from the Procter & Gamble Co., July 1 after 40 years of loyal, dedicated, and productive service both at home and abroad. He is respected by his family and peers, admired by his coworkers, appreciated by his church and community, and loved by his family and friends, who are legion.

Born November 3, 1929, to Peter Joseph and Claudia Antoinette Schiltz of Chicago, IL, Art Schiltz began his professional accomplishments with Procter & Gamble following his graduation from Northwestern University in 1951. With a wife, 1-year-old daughter, Cathy, and 10-day-old son, David, in tow, Art reported to P&G's buying department May 21, 1951.

During his first 7 years with the company, he served as a buying trace clerk, FS&E adjuster, equipment expeditor, packaging buyer, and chemical buyer before being placed on special assignment. In 1959, Art Schiltz became a section manager, a position he maintained until being transferred to the overseas division for eventual assignment in Manila, Republic of the Philippines for 8 years.

Upon his return to the United States in 1969, Art was named manager of the

packaged products distribution division, the associate director and later manager of the traffic division. In 1983 he was returned to special assignment, this time in the corporate purchases department. He subsequently was made division manager of the current expense division of that department and later director. He currently holds, and will retire with, the title director, product-supply purchases.

During this time, Art has been active in his church, serving as a deacon and elder of the Kennedy Heights Presbyterian Church, active in and with the YMCA, and a host of other civic and community organizations and charities, a member of the Northwestern University College of Business alumni governing board, and a member of the Republican Party's "Who's Who."

I am honored and delighted to join Art's wife, Evelyn Stewart Schiltz, his children, and family members Cathy Lancaster and David Schiltz of Austin, TX, Connie Fryman, Barbara Read, Kathy Heinz and Tom Stewart of Cincinnati, OH, and Bonnie Brantley of Danville, KY, his seven grandchildren, Joe and Dan Lancaster, Alexis Read, Ethan and Tyson Heinz, and Christopher and Elizabeth Brantley, his sons-in-law David Lancaster, Roddy Read, and J.P. Brantley, the entire Procter & Gamble family of officers, directors, employees, and shareholders, and the host of other friends that this generous, energetic, productive man has earned along life's way as he has given of himself professionally and personally, in marking the occasion of his retirement celebration May 31, 1991.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Schiltz is the father-in-law of one of my nephews, so I know first hand of his many accomplishments. I salute his service.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GEORGE R. CLARK

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1991

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. George R. Clark of Union, NJ, who was honored as the 1991 Citizen of the Year by the Michael A. Kelly Post 2433, Veterans of Foreign Wars of Union. Mr. Clark was honored on May 5, 1991. This prestigious award was given to Mr. Clark for his many years of service and dedication to the Township of Union and its people. At the award ceremony, he was also given a key to the city which was presented to him by Mayor Anthony Russo.

George Clark in his work and in his life might well be the finest example of model citizenry. In retrospect, his life's work demonstrates time and time again his commitment to this fellow citizens.

He served in the U.S. Navy for 5 years. He was stationed in the Pacific theatre during WWII on the U.S.S. *Frazier* which saw heavy combat action against Japanese submarines. He was later transferred to *Bon Homme Richard*, an attack carrier and finally to the 19th Fleet. In 1947, he was discharged after 5 years of honorable service. He returned to

Union upon his discharged where as a civilian he continued to serve in an exemplary way.

In 1951, George Clark joined the Union Fire Department. After only 5 years of service, he was promoted to Captain. Ten years later he earned his second promotion to deputy chief, a title which he held until he was elevated to acting chief in 1980. He retired from the Union Fire Department in 1985.

He remains very active in a number of youth organizations. His many years of volunteer work with PAL, an area boy's and girl's club reflects his concern for the physical and mental development of young people. He has also served as president and chairman of PAL. He is still a member of the board of directors. He was also cubmaster and webelo leader to the scouts of Cub Scout Pack 169 of St. Michael's Church and scoutmaster for Troop 69, also of St. Michael's. He received the Bronze Pelican Medallion from Archbishop Theodore McCarrick for his work with the scouts.

George Clark has spent his life working with people on all levels, from serving his country in the Navy to serving his community as a firefighter and humanitarian. George Clark represents what one person can bring to a community and that is a feeling of pride and accomplishment.

I am pleased to commend my friend, George Clark, for his work in the community and with the young people of Union, and I sincerely hope that there will be others who will follow his model example.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

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

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 4

10:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the nomination of Wendell P. Gardner, Jr., to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

SD-342

2:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on Africa.

SD-138

JUNE 5

9:30 a.m.
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 To hold hearings to examine the impact of certain pesticides manufactured in the United States and exported to Third World countries.

SR-332

Appropriations
 Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for activities of the Secretary of the Interior, and Members of Congress.

S-128, Capitol

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

SR-485

10:00 a.m.
 Armed Services
 Readiness, Sustainability and Support Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 1066, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Defense Environmental Restoration Account and the service environmental compliance funds accounts.

SR-222

Foreign Relations
 International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment Subcommittee
 Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance.

SD-419

11:00 a.m.
 Environment and Public Works
 Environmental Protection Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine recycling programs of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

SD-406

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

SD-138

Armed Services
 Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee
 To resume hearings on S. 1066, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on ICBM modernization.

SR-222

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

SD-366

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Foreign Relations
 Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee
 Closed briefing on Moscow Embassy construction plans.

S-116, Capitol

JUNE 6

9:30 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on the nominations of John Schrote, of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Program, Budget and Administration, and Mike Hayden, of Kansas, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works
 Environmental Protection Subcommittee
 To continue hearings to examine recycling programs of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Program.

SD-406

Finance
 To resume hearings to examine the causes and effects of rising health care costs and the status of access to health insurance, focusing on efforts by insurers to restrain rising health care costs and ways to improve access to affordable health insurance coverage for employees of small businesses and their dependents.

SD-215

Governmental Affairs
 Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on enforcement and administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA).

SD-342

Veterans' Affairs
 Business meeting, to mark up pending legislation.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.
 Foreign Relations
 International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment Subcommittee
 Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance.

SD-419

2:00 p.m.
 Foreign Relations
 European Affairs Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine the future of the Soviet military.

SD-419

Judiciary
 Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee
 To resume hearings on overview of the Bankruptcy Code, focusing on cramdowns of residential real estate mortgages in Chapter 13 bankruptcies.

SD-226

JUNE 11

2:00 p.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 433, to provide for the disposition of certain minerals on Federal lands, and S. 785, to establish a Commission to study existing laws and procedures relating to mining.

SD-366

JUNE 12

9:00 a.m.
 Select on Indian Affairs
 To hold hearings on S. 962, and S. 963, bills to confirm the jurisdictional authority of tribal governments in Indian country.

SR-485

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

SD-366

Veterans' Affairs
 To hold hearings on S. 775 and S. 23, to increase the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain disabled veterans, sections 111 through 113 of S. 127, and related proposals with regard to radiation compensation, and proposed legislation providing for VA hospice-care.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.
 Finance
 Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on miscellaneous tax bills, including S. 90, S. 150, S. 267, S. 284, S. 649, and S. 913.

SD-215

JUNE 13

9:30 a.m.
 Governmental Affairs
 Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
 To hold oversight hearings of enforcement of anti-dumping and countervailing duties.

SD-342

10:30 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine national tourism policy.

SR-253

2:00 p.m.
 Foreign Relations
 To hold hearings on the Agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Maritime Boundary, with Annex, signed at Washington, June 1, 1990 (Treaty Doc. 101-22).

SD-419

JUNE 18

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

SD-342

10:00 a.m.
 Judiciary
 To resume hearings on legislative proposals to strengthen crime control.

SD-226

JUNE 19

9:00 a.m.
 Select on Indian Affairs
 To hold oversight hearings on the National Native American Advisory Commission.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

JUNE 26

JULY 16

Foreign Relations
European Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the future of the Soviet economy.

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

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

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Regulation and Conservation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 933, to provide fair funds to consumers of natural gas who are found to have been overcharged.

Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up pending calendar business.

CANCELLATIONS

JUNE 20

SD-419

SD-342

SR-418

SR-253

2:00 p.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 362, to provide Federal recognition of the Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians of Alabama.

9:00 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on the Navajo-Hopi relocation program.

SR-485

SR-485