

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NEARLY \$63 BILLION IN U.S. ARMS EXPORTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1991

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on January 9, 1992 the Committee on Foreign Affairs received a quarterly report in compliance with section 36(a) of the Arms Export Control Act. That report includes a complete tabulation of U.S. arms exports in fiscal year 1991.

The United States sold \$22.981 billion in foreign military sales—government-to-government sales—in fiscal year 1991; sold \$805.9 million in military construction; and issued licenses and approvals for a total of \$39.109 billion in commercial sales of defense articles and services. This is a total of \$62.896 billion in U.S. arms exports in fiscal year 1991.

Transfers to the Middle East comprised \$16.608 billion of FMS sales, \$800.8 million of military construction, and \$5.974 of commercial military sales. United States arms sales to the Middle East in fiscal year 1991 totaled \$23.383 billion, or 37 cent of all United States sales of defense articles and services.

Tables from the section 36(a) report follow: Total value of defense articles and services sold to each country/purchaser as of Sept. 30, 1991 under foreign military sales

(In millions of dollars)

Algeria	2.2
Antigua-Barbuda	.8
Argentina	13.9
Australia	229.7
Austria	32.8
Bahrain	74.9
Barbados	.5
Belgium	105.9
Belize	.2
Benin	(1)
Bolivia	230.7
Botswana	.8
Brazil	22.5

Brunei	(1)	Oman	1.1
Cameroon	(19)	Panama	3.6
Canada	170.8	Paraguay	(1)
Cape Verde	(14)	Peru	6.7
Central African Republic	(1)	Philippines	165.3
Chad	1.3	Portugal	415.3
Chile	5.9	Qatar	.1
Colombia	58.5	Rwanda	.1
Costa Rica	.3	Sao Tome and Principe	.3
Denmark	77.4	Saudi Arabia	1413,685.4
Djibouti	61.5	Senegal	15.8
Dominica	.6	Sierra Leone	1.0
Dominican Republic	1.8	Singapore	81.3
Ecuador	7.6	Spain	106.1
Egypt	71,965.6	St. Kitts and Nevis	.9
El Salvador	80.6	St. Lucia	.7
Equatorial Guinea	.3	St. Vincent and Grenadines	.8
Finland	(1)	Sweden	4.1
France	76.4	Switzerland	11.6
Gabon	(19)	Taiwan	480.0
Gambia	.1	Thailand	108.5
Germany	323.2	Togo	(116)
Greece	401.7	Tonga	.3
Grenada	.7	Trinidad-Tobago	.7
Guinea	.1	Tunisia	15.4
Honduras	109.8	Turkey	220.7
India	2.0	United Arab Emirates	17.7
Indonesia	38.1	United Kingdom	215.3
Israel	370.4	Uruguay	.6
Italy	77.8	Venezuela	39.3
Ivory Coast	.3	Zaire	1.8
Jamaica	2.7	International Orgs	131.6
Japan	845.3	Classified totals <sup>17</sup>	843.7
Jordan	.8		
Kenya	10.3		
Korea (Seoul)	448.7	Total	22,981.6
Kuwait	11209.5	<sup>1</sup> Less than \$50,000.	
Luxembourg	.2	<sup>2</sup> \$1,800,000.	
Madagascar	.4	<sup>3</sup> \$48,500.	
Malawi	(1)	<sup>4</sup> \$9,700.	
Malaysia	4.0	<sup>5</sup> \$922,300.	
Mali	12.2	<sup>6</sup> \$665,000.	
Malta	.1	<sup>7</sup> \$264,300,000.	
Mauritania	*	<sup>8</sup> \$768,200.	
Mexico	10.5	<sup>9</sup> \$77,700.	
Morocco	265.4	<sup>10</sup> \$338,200.	
Nepal	.5	<sup>11</sup> \$146,900,000.	
Netherlands	334.2	<sup>12</sup> \$87,400.	
New Zealand	12.4	<sup>13</sup> \$223,300.	
Niger	131.1	<sup>14</sup> \$389,600,000.	
Nigeria	1.8	<sup>15</sup> \$124,300.	
Norway	85.5	<sup>16</sup> \$48,500.	

<sup>17</sup> See classified addendum to CPD.  
NOTE.—Details may not add due to rounding. Construction values are excluded.

LICENSES/APPROVALS FOR THE EXPORT OF COMMERCIALY SOLD DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES—SEPT. 30, 1991

(In thousands of dollars)

Country/purchaser	October to December	January to March	April to June	July to September	Cumulative
Algeria	369	4,001	315	4,621	9,306
Andorra	0	(1)	31	11	42
Antigua	0	0	0	1	1
Argentina	19,327	21,446	3,276	55,290	99,339
Australia	193,177	141,198	549,213	159,702	1,043,290
Austria	954	7,723	32,287	2,692	43,656
Bahamas	3,201	2	7	1	3,211
Bahrain	4,742	557	448	11,047	16,794
Bangladesh	365	604	10	4,358	5,337
Barbados	200	56	2	86	344
Belgium	79,229	47,151	72,177	83,752	282,309
Belize	8	3,175	5	24	3,197
Bermuda	10	23	0	9	67
Bhutan	29	14	0	40	83
Bolivia	4,348	976	1,110	152	6,586
Botswana	20	2,004	3,918	1,218	7,160
Brazil	64,321	219,412	4,311	44,854	332,898
British Virgin Islands	0	0	12	0	12
Brunei	1,313	152	587	199	2,251
Bulgaria	500	238	250	250	988
Burundi	1	0	22	0	23
Cameroon	44	0	1,648	0	1,692
Canada	7,808	186,406	61,933	20,623	276,770
Cayman Islands	2	35	1	28	66

\* 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.

## LICENSES/APPROVALS FOR THE EXPORT OF COMMERCIALY SOLD DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES—SEPT. 30, 1991—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Country/purchaser	October to December	January to March	April to June	July to September	Cumulative
Central African Republic	0	0	5	0	5
Chad	0	0	0	506	506
Chile	19,229	6,001	6,274	41,123	72,627
China	18,830	28	2,726	3	21,587
Colombia	16,531	543	19,859	8,675	45,608
Comoros	0	17	0	0	17
Costa Rica	3,334	24	155	26	3,539
Cyprus	645	15	50	597	1,307
Czechoslovakia	0	11	84	0	95
Denmark	12,730	77,282	47,106	25,063	162,181
Dominica	(1)	0	3,855	5	3,870
Dominican Republic	1,597	3,522	606	110	5,835
Ecuador	3,542	4,025	233	6,642	14,442
Egypt	598,098	248,225	74,948	69,469	990,740
El Salvador	3,183	107	71	145	3,506
Faroe Islands	0	879	0	0	879
Fiji	7	0	25	5	37
Finland	3,131	3,775	40,977	16,614	64,497
France	119,244	679,412	250,262	159,752	1,208,670
French Guiana	70,331	16,079	79,200	55	165,665
French Polynesia	151	0	14	0	165
Gabon	301	1	477	279	1,058
Germany, Federal Republic of	1,616,281	218,755	1,888,407	499,736	4,223,179
Ghana	34	13	0	5	52
Greece	43,534	26,574	98,723	55,256	224,087
Greenland	1	0	0	0	1
Grenada	4	(1)	0	0	4
Guadeloupe	0	13	0	0	13
Guatemala	3,371	166	35	226	3,798
Guinea	0	38	188	91	317
Guyana	75	66	2	5	148
Haiti	0	58	3	2	63
Honduras	17,458	267	205	954	18,884
Hong Kong	4,938	529	4,017	34,018	43,498
Hungary	0	16	0	2	18
Iceland	78,003	79,136	123	20,147	177,409
India	20,247	7,161	54,640	3,100	85,148
Indonesia	50,736	66,755	26,271	72,972	216,734
Ireland	1,091	383	137,154	6,133	144,761
Israel	410,036	354,004	835,331	592,470	2,191,841
Italy	238,259	160,532	101,646	199,976	700,413
Ivory Coast	1	3	0	(1)	4
Jamaica	3,278	94	482	126	3,980
Japan	603,524	1,251,823	882,633	594,145	3,332,125
Jordan	2,780	373	1,652	10,469	15,274
Kenya	5	3,023	29	1	3,058
Korea	505,344	228,012	1,357,497	227,987	2,318,840
Kuwait	0	1,420	9,439	6,638	17,497
Lebanon	485	103	2	25	615
Liechtenstein	0	3	1	12	16
Luxembourg	5,398	51,703	22,467	26,068	105,636
Macau	6	149	25	25	205
Malaysia	58,408	18,249	28,204	63,898	168,759
Maldives	36	0	0	0	36
Mali	0	2	0	0	2
Malta	0	0	7	0	7
Martinique	0	0	0	(1)	(1)
Mauritania	16	0	0	0	16
Mauritius	0	36	0	(1)	36
Mexico	99,110	178,563	41,230	115,199	434,102
Monaco	1	(1)	20	(1)	21
Morocco	7,198	9,585	7,735	6,180	30,678
Mozambique	0	25	4	0	29
Namibia	1,552	929	272	448	3,201
Nepal	0	0	0	512	512
Netherlands	103,023	75,074	97,721	82,566	358,384
Netherlands Antilles	163	246	33	96	538
New Caledonia	4	0	1	31	36
New Zealand	36,936	71,854	27,559	6,278	142,627
Nicaragua	0	0	0	23	23
Niger	0	0	1	0	1
Nigeria	5,311	4,682	7,640	11,764	29,397
Niue	(1)	0	0	0	(1)
Norway	49,249	109,003	115,935	58,347	332,534
Oman	1,358	1,517	1,211	1,022	5,108
Pakistan	20,415	21,782	44,370	41,061	127,628
Panama	1,419	5,014	1,225	1,153	8,811
Papua-New Guinea	541	108	5	485	1,139
Paraguay	228	4,241	750	278	5,497
Peru	2,540	35,535	2,751	1,187	42,013
Philippines	27,446	2,543	15,642	33,580	79,211
Poland	0	0	25	0	25
Portugal	5,832	11,156	81,583	58,033	156,604
Qatar	243	516	998	75	1,832
Reunion	0	150	0	0	150
Romania	0	0	645	0	645
Saudi Arabia	1,182,000	162,316	515,344	476,144	2,335,804
Senegal	26	20	6	586	638
Sierra Leone	0	0	20	0	20
Singapore	113,820	20,890	72,883	101,147	308,740
Spain	141,438	98,268	110,760	64,448	414,914
Sri Lanka	3,190	634	(1)	20,623	24,447
St Helena	0	(1)	0	0	(1)
Sudan	0	8	0	0	8
Suriname	41	3	1	0	45
Svalbard and Jan Mayen	102	46	1	0	149
Swaziland	29	0	27	6	62
Sweden	71,503	18,627	39,323	63,686	193,139
Switzerland	150,623	100,651	73,791	99,254	424,319
Taiwan	329,927	251,285	234,813	301,899	1,117,924
Tanzania	1	2	90	0	93
Thailand	37,500	26,426	31,145	86,516	181,587
Togo	101	3	0	0	104
Tonga	0	0	3	0	3
Trinidad & Tobago	3,224	21	15	12	3,272
Tunisia	258	12	634	348	1,252

## LICENSES/APPROVALS FOR THE EXPORT OF COMMERCIALY SOLD DEFENSE ARTICLES/SERVICES—SEPT. 30, 1991—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Country/purchaser	October to December	January to March	April to June	July to September	Cumulative
Turkey	677,618	216,812	118,116	96,332	1,108,878
Uganda	4,000	0	0	0	4,000
United Arab Emirates	28,086	179,711	115,777	36,005	359,579
United Kingdom	461,293	907,413	259,300	9,865,579	11,493,585
Uruguay	660	151	3,444	2,704	6,959
Venezuela	29,771	46,992	10,006	19,949	106,718
Western Samoa	0	0	(1)	0	(1)
Yemen (Sanaa)	0	0	0	2	2
Yugoslavia	36,403	18	4,971	4	41,396
Zaire	0	0	3,002	0	3,002
Zambia	0	48	4	1	53
Zimbabwe	1,005	528	83	11	1,627
International Organizations	27,659	46,087	31,138	212,716	317,600
Worldwide total	8,577,046	6,754,050	8,779,496	14,998,803	39,109,395

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$500,000.

Note.—Details may not add due to rounding.

Source: This information was prepared and submitted by the Office of Defense Trade Controls, State Department.

### LEGISLATION TO EXTEND HEALTH BENEFIT COVERAGE TO RECENTLY UNEMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS

#### HON. DAN GLICKMAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 [COBRA], requires employers to allow former employees to continue to purchase their health benefits under their former plan for 18 to 36 months after the end of their employment. The former employee pays the full cost of the coverage, including a 2 percent fee to cover the employer's administrative costs.

Recently, I hosted a town hall meeting addressing health care. Several of my constituents mentioned that because of the current economic problems it has become difficult to secure a replacement job, and soon their option to purchase health benefits under COBRA would expire. I do not believe it is right for these people to be both jobless and unprotected in the event they need medical benefits.

With this in mind, I am introducing legislation today to extend COBRA coverage to 60 months. My bill also eliminates the distinction of coverage based on how the employee-employer relationship was terminated. Presently, if an employee quits, he is entitled to twice the period of coverage that a laid-off employee may receive. That makes no sense.

The intent of Congress enacting the continuation of health benefits provision in COBRA was to ensure no American went without health coverage while between jobs. The strong economy at that time caused Congress to believe 18 months would be sufficient for a terminated employee to find new work. But the current tough economic times are keeping a greater number of people unemployed for longer than 18 months. Since Congress has extended unemployment benefits, and may do so again in the coming weeks, we also should extend the amount of time former employees may hold onto health coverage while unemployed.

This bill is a small, but important first step in helping our constituents survive these tough economic times, and will provide the security of continued health insurance to those who do not have the security of a job. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

### TRIBUTE TO U.S. MARINE SGT. SEAN LEWIS COCKRELL

#### HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. BARTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual, U.S. Marine Sgt. Sean Lewis Cockrell of Dallas, TX.

Sergeant Cockrell joined the Marine Corps Reserve in January 1983, and attended recruit training at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot in San Diego. After recruit training he was transferred to Camp Pendleton, CA for Infantry Training School. His leadership abilities earned him the position of squad leader and platoon guide. After graduating in the top 10 percent of his class, Sergeant Cockrell was assigned to Company B, 23d Marines in Austin, TX, and was later transferred to Battery O, 5th Battalion, 14th Marines. In December 1984, he was accepted for assignment to active duty.

Since 1984, Sergeant Cockrell has excelled in his duties. He distinguished himself as top honor graduate from the fire finder radar operator course at Fort Sill, OK. He performed his primary duties as radar operator and assistant radar team leader, and additional duties as Headquarters Battery Regiment marksmanship training instructor while stationed at Camp Pendleton. Because of his exceptional marksmanship skills, Sergeant Cockrell was selected as a member of the 11th Marines Rifle and Pistol Team.

In 1988, serving as a corporal, he was transferred to the 12th Marines, in Okinawa, Japan, for duties as section leader. Sergeant Cockrell was responsible for the training and welfare of 30 marines. He made numerous deployments to mainland Japan and Korea supporting exercises between United States and allied nations. He was then selected as platoon sergeant for operations platoon, responsible for the training and welfare of 90 marines. In 1989, he was assigned as regimental primary marksmanship instructor. From July to November 1990, after being transferred to Dallas, TX, as regimental radar operations chief, he prepared his radar platoon for imminent combat duty in Southwest Asia.

After arriving in Al Jubal, Saudi Arabia, in December 1990, Sergeant Cockrell and his radar platoon supported the 10th Marines artil-

lery operations. On February 24, while attached to the 10th Marines, Sergeant Cockrell's radar teams supported the main attack on Kuwait City and the liberation of Kuwait. Then, attached to the Tiger Brigade, 2d Armored Division, the radar teams helped to support the attack on the Republican Guard forces located west of Kuwait City. Exposed to continuous, hostile enemy fire, Sergeant Cockrell's radar teams distinguished themselves by identifying over 260 enemy weapons locations during a 4-hour period.

Sergeant Cockrell is now being honored as "Marine of the Year" by the U.S. Marine Corp. While serving with the Tiger Brigade, he countered Iraqi artillery fire along the highway from Kuwait City to Basra, Iraq, and helped secure control of that important strategic position. His courage and commitment during this life threatening situation have earned him this honor along with the sincere gratitude of our Nation.

I believe Sergeant Cockrell is representative of the fundamental strength and bravery that all our American troops possess. I know I speak for everyone when I say thank you for representing our country and the great State of Texas in such a courageous manner.

### TRIBUTE TO THE BESSEMER AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR 70TH ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. CLAUDE HARRIS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the efforts of the Bessemer Area Chamber of Commerce, of Bessemer, AL, as they celebrate their 70th anniversary. The city of Bessemer certainly gives credit for the growth in its economy and educational and cultural excellence in part to the chamber. Throughout the 70 years of operation, the chamber has worked toward achieving its goal of making Bessemer "a better place to live and conduct business."

Bessemer's economy is driven by various small manufacturing concerns, including fiberglass fabrication, chemical production, and machinery production. These smaller industries have worked together, helping the city in its growth toward industrial diversification. The

Bessemer Area Chamber of Commerce, which now boasts approximately 500 members, has worked with these industry leaders in aiding Bessemer's transformation from a city dominated by a few businesses to one where a variety can contribute to the city's economy.

Bessemer's 32,000 residents are grateful for the chamber's foresight and efforts in creating new business opportunities for their community. I pay tribute to this institution's goals and progress over the past 70 years, and I am confident that the Bessemer Area Chamber of Commerce will continue to prosper in the years to come.

**THE DAVIS-CASTRO HOME: CARING FOR SEVERELY MEDICALLY DISABLED CHILDREN IN A HOME-LIKE SETTING**

**HON. MEL LEVINE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in honor of the Davis-Castro Home for severely impaired children, its director, Pat Davis, and its program coordinator, Barbara Scheimber. The Davis-Castro Home, scheduled to open January 27, 1992, is like no other intermediate care facility in Los Angeles County: It will offer personal and humane care to children who would otherwise be confined to a State hospital while saving taxpayers almost \$200,000.

Jesus Castro was physically abused and nearly drowned in a backyard pool at the home of his step-grandmother and grandfather at the age of 6. Jesus spent his remaining 4 years confined to a State hospital, nearly blind and a spastic quadriplegic. The Davis-Castro Home was created by Patricia Davis, a registered nurse and foster mother who, for a year, kept space open in her home with the hope that Jesus would live there. After Jesus died, Ms. Davis and others were determined to create a new resource so that children such as Jesus could be cared for in a homelike environment.

The Davis-Castro Home will address the needs of severely disabled children, their families, and foster families wishing to welcome one of these children into their lives. Professional staff will work with the families of the disabled, educating them with respect to the complex medical and emotional needs of such children and the psychological insights into taking care of the disabled. For children who are able to be placed at home, the Davis-Castro Home will serve as a transition house. Residents from the department of neurology at Cedars-Sinai Hospital will provide physician staffing, and the home will be staffed with 24-hour nursing care as well as physical and occupational therapists. Each child medically capable of attending school will be transported to school at a site off grounds.

The establishment of such an important innovation in the health care of disabled children deserves great praise and admiration. It is my pleasure to bring this outstanding achievement to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives, and to ask that they join

me in saluting the efforts and future successes of the Davis-Castro Home.

**TRIBUTE TO CONGREGATION B'NAI DAVID**

**HON. SANDER M. LEVIN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, this year, 1992, marks the centennial year for an important institution in the 17th Congressional District of Michigan.

Congregation B'nai David, Detroit's largest traditional synagogue, has been serving the Jewish community as a house of prayer, study, and dedicated service throughout the last hundred years. Founded by 11 Russian Jews on May 2, 1892, B'nai David is today the fourth oldest Jewish congregation in the Detroit metropolitan area.

The founders, men of deep piety and scholarship, instituted a tradition of spiritual leaders of character and learning whose dedication and invaluable counsel have continually fostered lives of service and righteousness. Over the last century, the members of the congregation have taken inspiration from their affiliation and have contributed in a variety of ways to the philanthropic and spiritual life of our community.

I wish to take this occasion to wish Congregation B'nai David many more years of service and spiritual leadership in our midst. May they go from strength to strength as they begin their second century.

**THE ECONOMY**

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, January 15, 1992, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

**THE ECONOMY**

The economy appears to have weakened again after a modest improvement during the summer. Now a year and a half old, this recession is the longest since the end of World War II and it is hard to find grounds for optimism that a strong recovery is imminent.

Many are asking an important question, "What should we do about the recession?" We should also be asking the more fundamental question, "How can we restore healthy long-term growth and raise the standard of living of the average American family?" Some policies that look appealing for getting us out of the recession look less appealing when we consider their impact on the budget deficit and long-term growth.

Short-Term Problems and Solutions: Evidence that we have not come out of the recession is abundant. The index of leading economic indicators has turned negative and consumer confidence has plunged. Businesses have been laying off workers and claims for unemployment insurance have been rising.

Most forecasts for the coming year suggest that we will have modest growth of about 2.2%, which will not be enough to lower the unemployment rate much. Inflation should remain relatively low at about 3.4%.

Primary responsibility for getting us out of the recession continues to lie with the Federal Reserve. It made a dramatic move to lower interest rates in December, cutting the discount rate a full point to 3.5%. I wish the Fed had taken this kind of aggressive action sooner, and I do not expect the economic indicators suddenly to blossom. But lower interest rates will have an important positive impact on the economy. Mortgage interest rates are coming down and housing affordability is improving. Lower interest rates make it more attractive for businesses to invest in modernization and expansion.

In principle, fiscal stimulus through increased government spending or tax cuts could be a useful complement to lower interest rates in promoting a healthy recovery. But such a stimulus package would have to be carefully targeted and clearly temporary. Reducing tax receipts or increasing spending on a permanent basis would be disastrous for the budget. The federal government is already spending nearly three dollars for every two that it takes in.

Longer-Term Problems and Solutions: Much of the short-run hardship for those who have lost their jobs can be relieved by an adequate unemployment insurance system. And recovery from the recession, however welcome, will not cure the more fundamental problems worrying the American people: poor productivity growth, declining competitiveness, stagnant wage growth, and growing income inequality.

Hourly pay of the average American worker is only 3% higher now, after adjusting for inflation, than it was at the depth of the previous recession in 1982. This stands in marked contrast to the years from 1948 to 1973 when wages grew 3% per year. Families had to work harder and longer to get ahead in the 1980s. More than in any previous period since the end of World War II, upper-income families and workers achieved disproportionate gains in their standard of living. These problems of growth and fairness were evident before the recession and they will persist after the recovery if we do not adopt more sensible policies.

The reason for these problems is not hard to find. Productivity is not growing as fast as it must to provide satisfactory growth in wages and incomes. American businesses have achieved increases in output per hour of about 1% per year over the last decade, while the Japanese have raised their productivity four times faster.

Much of the responsibility for improving productivity rests with the private sector. But government has a role to play as well. We must stop neglecting public investment in infrastructure, technology, and the quality of our workforce. And we must stop encouraging consumption at the expense of investment. The economy is not going to strengthen fundamentally until we boost saving and investment. And that won't happen until we bring down the budget deficit. Government borrowing crowds out money for private investment and drives up interest rates. It is a drain on our already meager pool of savings.

Steps to Promote Recovery, Growth, and Fairness: Congress is currently considering a number of antirecession measures. And the President will offer his own program in his State of the Union Message. I am convinced that we have to resist the temptation to

make politically popular tax cuts the centerpiece of any recovery program. Any tax cut large enough to matter for the recovery will be too large in terms of the budget deficit. And there is a real danger that we could have a taxout bidding war between Congress and the President that would get out of hand, widening the deficit and driving up interest rates.

I do not think we need a new tax cut. But tax reform that tries to restore some of the progressivity we have lost in the last decade makes sense to me on fairness grounds. It also makes sense to implement any tax reductions for lower- and middle-income taxpayers now, when they can provide some fiscal stimulus, and to defer the tax increases that balance these cuts until a year from now when the economy is stronger.

The investment tax credit may well be the most effective way to stimulate a stagnant economy if it is instituted only on a temporary basis. A temporary credit encourages needed investment now without permanently distorting investment decisions. To minimize the budget costs, the credit could be limited to investment over and above the amounts companies were likely to invest anyway.

There is also some merit in proposals to increase grants to state and local governments as part of an antirecession package. They have seen their revenue sources dry up in the current recession. Without some relief they will be forced to cut back on their investments in infrastructure and education.

I support the moves in Congress today to cut defense spending and use the savings from Pentagon cutbacks to pay for deficit reduction and some more investment-oriented spending such as better health care, education, housing, and transportation. This reorienting of our budget priorities is critical, but I continue to believe that we must stick to our commitment to bring the deficit down.

Summary: The economy's underlying problems have been some 20 or more years in the making, and they are not easily solved. I am convinced that more than anything, the United States needs to think of its long-term needs. It is very tempting to think that the answer to our economic problems is to reduce taxes. But the real challenge is to increase national saving and redirect our public and private spending toward more productive long-term investments.

THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE

HON. JOHN W. COX, JR.

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. COX of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in defense of the right to choose. This past week, we celebrated the 19th anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision in the historic Roe versus Wade case. The celebration, however, was marred by the knowledge that the Supreme Court is on the brink of overturning this vital decision. Roe set a precedent in this country saying for the first time that women had the right to a safe and legal abortion if they deemed it necessary. We all assumed the days of back-alley abortions were over and a woman's right to choose would no longer be infringed.

Unfortunately, in the last few years this right has been on a slippery slope toward extinc-

tion. A pregnant woman can no longer walk into a family planning clinic and get an honest answer when she asks about her options. The District of Columbia cannot use its own locally raised revenue to help fund abortions for low-income women. Medicaid funds cannot be used to fund abortions even in cases of rape or incest. Women stationed overseas at U.S. military bases are prohibited from getting abortions at U.S. medical facilities. And now, in light of the Supreme Court's decision to hear the Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania versus Casey case, women face a possible 24-hour waiting period and a stipulation requiring their husbands' consent for an abortion.

Frankly, I am scared for my two daughters. I was encouraged by the 1973 Roe decision, thinking they would grow up in a world where freedom of choice was a national priority. Now as I watch my daughters turn into independent women, it is impossible for me to rationalize the repression they may face. I cannot look them in the eye and tell them our country is regressing, rather than keeping step with the future.

Mr. Speaker, polls show that a clear majority of people in this country are pro-Choice. I stand here today to reaffirm my dedication to the battle to maintain reproductive freedom as a fundamental right for all women. I am hopeful that others will join me in this fight, because it will not be easy, and it may not be successful, but nonetheless it is necessary. The Justices of the Supreme Court must be aware that further infringements on rights granted by the Constitution will not be tolerated.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES C. SANDERS

HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the remarkable achievements of our friend, James C. Sanders, one of the most respected Administrators in the 39-year history of the U.S. Small Business Administration.

Jim came to the SBA after starting and building a successful small business himself, an insurance firm in California. Tapping into that insight and experience, among many other admirable qualities, President Reagan appointed Jim Sanders as the 14th SBA Administrator, a position he served with honesty and distinction for 4 challenging years.

And, Mr. Speaker, challenging may be an understatement of the tasks and tribulations Jim faced as this Government's top spokesman for small business. As I'm sure you will recall, it was during Jim's watch that the Office of Management and Budget began its quest to eliminate the only Federal agency solely dedicated to the promotion and protection of our Nation's 20 million small enterprises.

Putting aside his personal interests, and clearly recognizing the formidable forces opposing him, Jim Sanders stood up for the SBA and small business. We in Congress, and entrepreneurs across America, remain in his debt for the courageous, and successful, battle he fought.

To have simply saved the SBA from the ill-swung arc of the budget ax would be enough to warrant our recognition and thanks today, but Jim accomplished so much more, too much, indeed, to list here. But we should note a few.

Jim Sanders devoted his considerable talents to initiate programs to specifically—and uniquely—help women and minority entrepreneurs. The Office of Private Sector Initiatives was created to forge new private-public partnerships devoted to helping small businesses and the communities they serve so well. Economic development programs that focus on promoting investment in long-term, productive assets were expanded under his tenure. And it was under his guidance that the magnificent Small Business Innovation and Research Program grew wings.

Beyond these individual accomplishments, however, was the attitude Jim Sanders brought to the SBA. He approached the agency as a business, one that should serve its clientele effectively and efficiently, which meant protecting the taxpayers' dollars as well.

And he invigorated the many fine public servants at the SBA by encouraging teamwork, leadership, and creativity—and by giving managers and employees alike the room they needed to exercise those talents.

Mr. Speaker, it's a telling story that a piece of tire rubber mounted on a plaque adorned Jim's office as a reminder that it is out in the field, not in Washington, where the SBA's rubber met the road to help small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, Jim Sanders characterizes the best of what makes our country, and our Nation's small businesses, great: A commitment to excellence and the principles that guide it, a dedication to the free enterprise system, a loyalty to those who work with him, and the courage to defend them all.

On behalf of our Nation's small businesses and all of us who have had the pleasure to know him and work with him, I extend my thanks and best wishes to Jim and his wife, Maureen, as they retire to new, exciting endeavors in California.

IN RECOGNITION OF GAIL DUNCAN-CAMPAGNE, RECIPIENT OF THE STERLING HEIGHTS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CITIZEN OF THE YEAR AWARD

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Gail Duncan-Campagne, who has recently been named Citizen of the Year by the Sterling Heights Chamber of Commerce. This award represents Ms. Duncan-Campagne's outstanding contributions to the business community and her dedication to her colleagues and family.

Gail Duncan-Campagne, who became president of Jerome Duncan Ford in 1991, has been part of the local business community for many years. She joined the dealership staff in 1974 and has held various positions, including director of finance and insurance, customer

service director, and director of parts and service. Gail is well known for her efforts in maximizing efficiency and building relationships with her clients and employees.

Ms. Duncan-Campagne graduated from Oakland University in Rochester, MI, with a masters degree in guidance counseling. She continued her education at the National Auto Dealers Association Dealer Candidate Academy, finishing her studies in 1983.

As a community leader, Gail Duncan-Campagne has been a part of several local organizations. She served on the board of directors and as president of the Sterling Heights Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Greater Utica Optimist Club and Comprehensive Youth Services. She has also been honored in the past for her work with local youth.

Apart from her professional career, Gail is a dedicated wife and mother. She and her husband Paul have two daughters, Kristin and Whitney.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to join with colleagues, family, and friends in honoring Ms. Duncan-Campagne as she becomes the Sterling Heights Chamber of Commerce Citizen of the Year. I wish her many more years of continued success.

TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTH BRONX  
MENTAL HEALTH COUNCIL, INC.

**HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize the South Bronx Mental Health Council, Inc., and praise the innumerable contributions it has made to the South Bronx community. One of the preeminent agencies in the South Bronx which delivering services to a seriously disabled psychiatric population, the South Bronx Mental Health Council, Inc., has elected today, January 24, 1992, Patient Recognition Day. It has chosen this day to honor those patients of the council who have made efforts toward recovery and to thank those staff members who have helped make it possible.

In addition, this day will bring to the attention of the press and public the fact that person with mental illness can achieve and improve their life situation, notwithstanding difficult and challenging handicaps. In this instance, the handicaps resulting from their mental illness are compounded by the discrimination associated with being a minority group member in our society and having had to cope with the social ills of one of the poorest communities in our Nation, the South Bronx.

Throughout the past decade, the South Bronx Mental Health Council, Inc.—the council has labored tirelessly to provide the above-mentioned individuals with the care their specific circumstances require. A community-based organization located in the South Bronx since 1981, the council has the responsibility of delivering comprehensive mental health services for a population of approximately 148,000 South Bronx residents. The council is

the primary mental health provider for the Mott Haven and Hunts Point catchment areas, which are among the highest in New York City in incidence of poverty, unemployment, deteriorated housing, and need for all human services.

The council's philosophy is to provide quality mental health direct treatment services that are readily accessible to, and can be utilized by, the population it services. It also provides indirect mental health services to community agencies, organizations, and services—such as schools, senior citizens centers and preschool nurseries—located in its catchment area. The council attempts to be one component of an overall human service delivery network.

The staff of the council is composed of 176 employees working in its various component parts: emergency services, inpatient services, and generic outpatient services. These services are carried out at the Lincoln Medical and Mental Health Center, the Bronx Lebanon Hospital Center, and the Bronx Psychiatric Center. The overall goal of these services is to reduce the acute symptoms of mental illness and to prevent further loss of intrapersonal and interpersonal functioning. Bilingual, bicultural professionals provide the services within an interdisciplinary team approach. The orientation of the treatment interventions takes into consideration the patient's ethnicity and culture as well as social, economic, constitutional, and medical conditions which impact and/or exacerbate the patient's mental health and overall functioning in society.

The council strives to achieve its goals through the various outpatient programs it provides to serve the community. The adult psychiatric outpatient clinic provides direct outpatient treatment services as well as consultation to agencies. The children and adolescents' services provides a wide range of therapeutic services through individual, group, and family therapy as well as crisis intervention and play therapy to children and adolescents as well as to their families. In addition, the staff works closely with the schools in the community providing therapeutic services and consultation as needed.

The school site mental health projects is a satellite clinic of the children and adolescents' services unit. This unit provides 25 hours a week of clinical services in certain targeted schools in the Bronx. The services are provided to children and adolescent students who need preventive services in order to be maintained in regular classes. The continuing treatment program is a clinic day program providing comprehensive mental health and supportive services on a long-term basis to chronic mentally ill adults. It serves patients aged 18 and over who have a history of chronic mental illness and have functional deficits which interfere with their ability to maintain stable and independent community living.

In addition to these programs, the council provides specialized outpatient services. These include the community support systems program, which functions in the same fashion as the continuing treatment program, and chemical abuse services. The various component programs of chemical abuse services are designed to provide specialized services for patients who have a primary psychiatric diag-

nosis and are involved with the use or abuse of alcohol or street substances.

The council also provides a community residences program which was initially developed in 1982 as a response to the demonstrated need for specialized and appropriate housing sensitive to the needs of the chronic mentally ill adult. The goals of this program are to assist residents to achieve maximum attainment of functional skills of daily living necessary to enable independent functioning and reintegration into the community. There are two components to the community residences program, a generic component and a specialized component. The generic program is comprised of four residential apartment programs which provide a homelike atmosphere, room and board, education and training in the least restrictive environment within three levels of care. The specialized program, on the other hand, focuses on the long-term residential needs of low-functioning patients that are mentally ill chemical abusers. For 2 years they are closely supervised in a program which has been formulated to move them to increased social competence in four stages.

The South Bronx Mental Health Council, Inc., provides an extremely varied and complete range of services for those members of the South Bronx community that are disabled through a major psychiatric illness. As a result, many of these individuals have had the opportunity to improve their lives and achieve their goals. Mr. Speaker, please join me today in commending the South Bronx Mental Health Council, Inc., for its absolute dedication to individuals suffering from psychiatric illnesses and, applauding its efforts to improve the situation of a previously neglected portion of our South Bronx community.

NATIONAL PARKS

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, December 25, 1991, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE FUTURE OF OUR NATIONAL PARKS

On the 75th anniversary of the National Park Service (NPS), Americans can boast of a National Park System second to none. The System covers more than 76 million acres and includes 357 parks, monuments, historic sites, and recreation sites. The NPS can be proud of its success in fulfilling its mission of managing and protecting the nation's parks.

Nonetheless, our Park System faces unprecedented challenges today. It is threatened by wildlife poaching, understaffing, road deterioration, encroaching development and air pollution. Once the park rangers served only as a wilderness educator and guide and taught visitors about the natural wonders. Today they are also investigating accidents, calming domestic disputes, and fighting crime. We have to address these threats if the parks are to be as good or better 75 years from now as they are today.

History: The U.S. established the world's first national park in 1872 when the Congress

set aside 2 million acres to create Yellowstone National Park. The Congress placed this natural treasure under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior with instructions to provide for the preservation of its unique resources. The founding of Yellowstone National Park began a worldwide national park movement. Today there are more than 1,200 national parks or equivalent reserves in more than 100 countries.

The Congress authorized additional national parks and monuments after the founding of Yellowstone, but no single federal entity provided unified management of the various federal lands. In 1916 the Congress established the National Park Service within the Department of the Interior to administer and preserve the National Park System. The NPS was charged with the conservation of "the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife" of the park system, and with providing for the public enjoyment of the parks.

The NPS is one of four major Federal land management agencies. The Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management are also located within the Department of Interior. The Forest Service, a branch of the Department of Agriculture, also manages certain federal lands. Unlike the others, the NPS generally manages its parks to protect the resources in their natural or historical conditions; logging and other commercial development are not permitted in the Park System unless specifically authorized by law. The other land management systems allow for some degree of commercial resource utilization.

Indiana has three parks in the National Park System. The George Rogers Clark National Historic Park in Vincennes commemorates the capture of Fort Sackville from the British by Lt. Col. George Rogers Clark on February 25, 1779. The Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in Porter County boasts dunes that rise 180 feet about Lake Michigan's southern shore. The Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial in Lincoln City celebrates President Lincoln's boyhood home.

Challenges: The NPS will face many new challenges in the years ahead. Some will arise out of the inherent conflict in its mission: preserving the many natural and cultural resources in the National Park System, while providing for the public enjoyment of the parks.

One such challenge is increased visitor demand. In 1950, there were 33 million visits; in 1986 that figure jumped to 365 million. At the current rate of population growth, recreation visits to the parks will likely reach 1.5 billion by 2050. These added visitors will require expanded facilities and services, including more campsites, roads, upkeep, and rangers. The NPS anticipates that the number of automobiles, RVs and buses entering our parks will grow as well, placing additional pressures on the resources of the parks. These vehicles may further contribute to the air quality problems and other environmental hazards already threatening our national parks.

A second challenge involves future management of the Park System. The NPS and others debate how the service can manage public lands for human recreation while leaving those lands as pristine as possible. The fires that swept over Yellowstone National Park in 1988 focused attention on current NPS management policies. The NPS chose to let natural forces control the fires that consumed 900,000 acres of Yellowstone. The NPS defended its policy on the grounds

that it should limit its interference with the Parks' natural ecosystem.

A third challenge concerns economic development within the Park System. There are about 560 concessions in 126 National Parks, including snack bars, luxury hotels and marinas. Critics say concessionaires have too much power and have cluttered the parks with unnecessary souvenir stands and restaurants, and some have called for limiting their access to the parks. Operators respond that they are meeting the demands of the public.

Development and resource exploration outside of park boundaries pose a fourth challenge. These activities can create environmental problems inside parks by reducing air quality, threatening water supplies, and degrading wildlife habitats. The Everglades in south Florida, for example, is considered the most endangered park in the System. Development, drainage, water diversion projects, and pollution have contributed to a 90% loss of its wading bird population over the last 50 years and threaten the long-term viability of the park.

Response: In recent years, however, both the Congress and the NPS have demonstrated a commitment to preservation and conservation in natural resource management policy. Last year, Congress authorized a program to help save the Everglades. The House recently passed a bill to give Old Faithful geyser, Yellowstone National Park's most famous landmark, added protection from proposed commercial geothermal development around the park. The National Park Service Director recently pledged his commitment to the conservation and preservation of the resources.

The National Park Service has done a good job protecting Yellowstone, Yosemite and the other parks, and introducing millions of visitors to their wonders. These parks are threatened from within by waves of visitors and economic development, and threatened from without by the advancing tide of pollution and encroachment. But they remain natural treasures, and if they are not preserved, the nation will be diminished.

DR. PAUL GEORGE, MIAMI HISTORIAN, EXPLORES MIAMI'S EAST LITTLE HAVANA NEIGHBORHOOD

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Miami historian, Dr. Paul George who was recently featured in the Miami Herald. The article "Welcome to Dr. George's Neighborhood" by Marilyn Garateix tells how the Miami historian wrote a 70-page pocket guidebook describing Miami's East Little Havana neighborhood:

One day this summer Miami historian Paul George, armed with a Dictaphone, hit the streets of East Little Havana. The result was a 70-page pocket guidebook of the neighborhood.

"This area is very close to my heart," said George, who gives tours of East Little Havana and other neighborhoods.

"The Dr. Paul George Walking Tour of East Little Havana," published earlier this month by the Historical Association of Southern Florida, traces the evolution of East Little Havana and describes the area's

colorful and historic homes, businesses, churches and schools.

The book was published with a \$5,000 state grant and sells for \$9.99 in the gift shop at the Historical Museum of Southern Florida. It is the first in a series George plans.

East Little Havana, according to George's book, was first called Riverside. In 1905 a person paid 10 cents to cross Flagler Street Bridge from Riverside to downtown Miami. A horse carriage paid 25 cents.

In the 1930's Riverside was predominantly Jewish. That changed rapidly in the 1960s when Cubans arrived, said George, who has a Ph.D. in history.

The walking tour covers an area between Southwest Eighth Street on the south, Southwest 12th Avenue on the west and the winding Miami River on the north and east.

The first stop is Malaga Restaurant, 740 SW Eighth St. Owner Armando Fernandez thinks the book will boost business and teach people more about Little Havana.

"It's magnificent because it recognizes all of Calle Ocho," Fernandez said.

I am happy to pay tribute to Dr. George and the Historical Association of South Florida for publishing "The Dr. Paul George Walking Tour of East Little Havana" by reprinting this article. This guidebook, the first of a series on Miami's neighborhoods, will contribute much to our understanding of the history and culture of south Florida.

GUS YATRON, A GREAT GENTLEMAN, RETIRES

### HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I was unhappy to learn that my good friend and colleague, GUS YATRON, will be retiring next year after 24 years of service in Congress.

For all of that time he has been on the Foreign Affairs Committee, serving as chairman of the Human Rights Subcommittee for the last 10 years. I've found GUS to be a real gentleman: fairminded, affable, and a man of his word.

GUS came to Congress with an interesting background. He was both an ice cream manufacturer, which may account for his sweet disposition, and a professional boxer, which served him well in his tenacious struggle for human rights around the world.

Over the years, GUS YATRON has been an advocate of a bipartisan foreign policy. He has especially devoted a lot of time and energy to the search for a just and lasting peace on the island of Cyprus.

GUS has been a conscientious and effective legislator, a hard-working representative of the people of southeastern Pennsylvania, and a good friend. I will miss him.

CONGRESSIONAL FILES ON JFK  
ASSASSINATION SHOULD BE RE-  
LEASED

**HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert for the RECORD a letter appearing in the January 4, 1992, issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch that makes a strong case for the release of all Government documents relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. I am in strong agreement with the author of the letter, Kenneth F. Warren, a professor of political science at St. Louis University.

THE TRUTH BEHIND "JFK"

"JFK" is probably Oliver Stone's greatest movie. The movie has attracted a lot of unsubstantiated, defensive, emotional criticism from establishment types who assert that the movie is basically "cartoon history" (George Will), an assault on former President John Kennedy's memory (former President Gerald Ford) or "sensationalist claptrap" (Edwin Yoder). But the real reason it caused such a reaction is that Stone's "JFK" is certainly a lot more believable than the Warren Commission Report ever was.

A few insights from political science may help. First, the government is not in the truth business. William Safire and Hodding Carter, both former president's press secretaries, made this clear at a conference a few years ago at Washington University. Government misinformation and disinformation campaigns are commonly conducted to serve the purposes of government.

Obviously, the government does not feel it is in its interest to disclose the truth about the Kennedy assassination. Clearly, if the CIA were involved, a truthful report to the American people would have to disclose that our own government was responsible for murdering its president. What government would admit to such a nefarious act?

Second, commission reports are notorious for being inaccurate, incomplete and deceptive because they have been employed so often to serve blatant political objectives. In discussing the role of the Warren Commission, political scientist George Berkeley contends that this is a textbook example of a commission that was used to try to get the public to accept only "a particular set of facts."

Third, governments throughout history have been responsible for killing their own leaders. It happened in ancient Rome, and it has occurred many times in the 20th century. There are always some in government who believe that their leader must be stopped. We hope that we in America are above such foul play. I hope so.

But the only way to find out is to allow the files to be opened. Instead, the files that hold the secrets to JFK's assassination have been ordered closed for at least 50 years. Stone is saying: Don't believe me, but believe what is in those files that the government won't let anyone see.

Unquestionably, Stone does not substantiate every detail of the assassination. He also speculates, sometimes wildly but sometimes plausibly, on the reason for the assassination.

But Stone's "JFK" has been viciously attacked not because it's pure fiction, but specifically because his reasonably well-docu-

mented film is so powerful and quite persuasive on the very basic point that the government has tried to cover up for nearly two decades—that Lee Harvey Oswald, if he acted at all, did not act alone.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS  
FLUSHING LIONS CLUB

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Flushing Lions Club of Flushing, MI, which will be celebrating its 50th anniversary at a dinner on January 25, 1992. The Flushing chapter of this distinguished civic organization was chartered in January 1942, and has provided dedicated service to its community and to the entire State of Michigan since that time. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the continuing accomplishments of the Flushing Lions Club.

The members of the Flushing Lions Club describe their organization as "50 years young," an apt description of the vitality of this particular chapter. Although the members are taking this opportunity to look back upon their 50 years of service, I know that they will wake up tomorrow looking forward to opportunities for another 50 years of service.

The projects and charitable causes the Flushing Lions have worked to support range from education and scholarships to historical preservation to recreational projects to drug awareness programs. But by far the primary recipient of Flushing Lions Club donations has been the Leader Dog School for the Blind in Rochester, MI. The Lions estimate that over the years their annual donations to this leading school, which not only trains leader dogs but also trains blind people how to use leader dogs, have exceeded \$100,000, currently averaging \$4,000 annually.

In the area of academics, the Flushing Lions have granted over 100 4-year scholarships for needy and talented high school students totaling more than \$50,000; \$3,000 in scholarships are donated annually. But the Lions' dedication to education does not end there; the club has provided funds for the Flushing High School Athletic Boosters, marching band trips, school musicals, and educational trips to Washington, DC. The Lions started the drug awareness program at Flushing Junior High School by funding its first 2 years. The club has also sponsored alcohol-free parties for students on prom nights, homecomings, and graduation nights as efforts to reduce underage drinking and driving.

In the area of historical preservation, Flushing Lions Club members have not only contributed necessary funds but also hundreds of hours of volunteer time for construction projects. In association with the Flushing Historical Society, Flushing Lions donated funds and worked voluntarily to restore the Flushing depot. Additional time and money was donated to the construction of two pavilions along the river walkway, a pavilion in the city park and a new stage and band shell in the concert area at Riverview Park. Incidentally, the Lions were an original contributor to the

construction of this back in the early 1950's. The Lions regularly work on and contribute funds to beautification and recreation projects in their fair city. Additional Flushing Lions Club activities include the donation of eyeglasses to poor citizens in need of them, totaling approximately 250 pairs and \$17,000 over the years, as part of this organization's particular interest in service to the blind. Each year, the club donates Christmas baskets to Flushing's poorer citizens.

Let us not think that the list of Flushing Lions Club charitable contributions ends here. It is evident that members of this club over the years have contributed time and effort to a variety of causes and needs too numerous to mention and of which no record is kept. It is part of the creed of Lions Club members and a testament to the Lions Club motto of "We Serve" to see that no civic need is ignored.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a great honor and distinct pleasure for me to have the opportunity to recognize before my colleagues the contributions of the Flushing Lions Club to the greater good of their community and their State. This high-minded civic organization has provided 50 years of dedicated service and stands as a reminder of what we as private citizens can accomplish if we work together. This anniversary, which coincidentally falls on the 75th anniversary of Lions Club International, will serve to strengthen the resolve of its members to continue to provide charitable contributions for community needs in the coming years. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the Flushing Lions Club on the occasion of its 50th anniversary.

RETIREMENT OF BRIG. GEN.  
FRANK K. MARTIN

**HON. DAVID O'B MARTIN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, today I want to salute a dedicated career officer, Brig. Gen. Frank K. Martin of the Air Force. General Martin is retiring after 29 years of service to our country, with 5 of those years in the position as Chief of Security Police for the more than 40,000 security force members in the Air Force. He has served with distinction as an officer in both the security police and the Minuteman missile combat crew career fields.

General Martin, a native of Ogdensburg, NY, was commissioned through the Reserve Officer Training Corps program at Cornell University in 1962. He is also a graduate of Troy State University in Alabama, a graduate of the Air Command and Staff College, a 1980 graduate of the National War College, as well as the National Defense University for Higher Defense Studies, in 1987.

General Martin has served in numerous leadership positions as a missile combat crew member, including being selected as a member of his squadron's senior standardization crew while assigned to Malmstrom Air Force Base, in 1966. While assigned to Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, General Martin served as the critical major command crew evaluator within the 3901st Strategic Missile Evaluation Squadron.

He returned to the security police field in 1974 as the Commander and Chief, Security Police for the 388th Security Police Squadron at Korat Royal Thai Air Base, Thailand. After serving as the executive officer to the Air Force Chief of Security Police in Washington, General Martin was assigned to the Tactical Air Command Headquarters at Langley Air Force Base, as the Chief of Security Police. In 1985, he was selected as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Security Police at Headquarters, U.S. Air Forces Europe. Following his selection for brigadier general, he became Commander of the Air Force Office of Security Police, and Assistant Inspector General for Security. In April, 1991, General Martin returned to the Air Force Air Staff in Washington as the Chief of Security Police for the Air Force.

His military awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit, with two oak leaf clusters, Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Air Force Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Combat Readiness Medal, National Defense Service Medal with service staff, and Humanitarian Service Medal.

Mr. Speaker, I ask our colleagues to join me in saluting General Martin for his contributions to the security of this great Nation. It is with great pride that I congratulate him upon his retirement.

#### TRIBUTE TO MARTIN G. ABEGG

### HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a greatly respected man, Martin G. Abegg, the former president of my alma mater Bradley University in my hometown of Peoria, IL. Jerry devoted his time and energy to make Bradley the institution of academic excellence that it is today. After 20 years of hard work, Jerry is retiring.

Jerry was not your typical university president. A typical university president remains in office less than 5 years. Jerry took office in 1970 and we wouldn't let him go. He wanted to retire earlier but we just couldn't find someone as able to fill his shoes. At this point in the RECORD, I'd like to insert the following editorial which appeared in the Peoria Journal Star on January 21, 1992.

[From the Journal Star, Jan. 21, 1992]

#### THE MAN AND THE UNIVERSITY

At groundbreaking ceremonies for an enlarged Baker Hall, a grinning Martin G. Abegg grabbed a hard hat, hopped into the cab of the Caterpillar D6, lowered the blade and shoveled a load of dirt.

He may have surprised onlookers with what looked like a spontaneous gesture, but the truth is he'd been out practicing. Like most engineers, the president of Bradley University doesn't like to be caught off-guard.

In the topsy-turvy world of higher education, where personalities rise and fall with each new school year, where fads catch themselves by the tail in the hurry of coming and going, where attention spans are measured often in days and rarely in years, Jerry Abegg has enjoyed a remarkably steady tenure at Bradley's controls. The typ-

ical university president has been in office less than five years. Abegg has been the number one man at Bradley since November of 1970.

For the most part, his years have been extraordinarily good ones for the university; 17 new or renovated buildings, an endowment grown nearly six-fold (and still too small), enrollment at a 23-year high, tougher admission standards (average ACT scores for entering freshmen have increased from 21 to 24), 13 consecutive balanced budgets. Abegg leaves a university which is better than the one he came to, and in these days of fiscal agony and educational unrest, that's something to take pride in.

Many reasons have been offered for his success, but in our minds they come down pretty much to one thing: an extraordinarily good meld of the man and the institution.

Asked to talk about Abegg, those who know him well say his values are old-fashioned and middle-American. He's honest, plain-spoken and to the point. He's neither showy nor arrogant. He identifies at least as much with the Bradley basketball fan as with the university scholar. He's not eccentric, he's not colorful, and the best anecdote a poker pal can tell about him is the occasion 40 years ago that he bought a cheap brand of beer—Bullfrog—and all the card players got sick.

He's Everyman as university president, and at Bradley that has worked. Let the other schools woo the researchers and court the scholars to decorate the university resume, if not the classroom. Let the other universities construct the presidential castles and the classrooms with the velvet swivel chairs. But let Bradley be Bradley: a place where small-town kids can get a big-time education from professors who care about teaching, and big-city youngsters can absorb some small-time values.

It may be easier this morning for Abegg to think of himself as not-the-university-president than it is for the rest of us. He tried to retire earlier but was persuaded to stay on longer, because no one who could follow his act credibly had been found. That says a lot.

#### AIDS

### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, January 8, 1992, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### AIDS

The recent announcement by basketball star Magic Johnson that he is infected with the virus which causes Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) has renewed interest in this devastating disease among Hoosiers and Americans. Here are some frequently asked questions about AIDS:

What is AIDS? AIDS is the fatal disease that attacks the immune system, destroying the body's ability to defend itself against infections and cancers. The disease is caused by a virus called human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). There is no known cure, and AIDS is fatal to most victims within two years of diagnosis.

What is the Extent of the Problem? AIDS is one of America's most troubling health care problems. Since 1981, there have been

more than 195,000 reported cases of AIDS in the United States and more than 126,000 deaths. These figures are predicted to rise as high as 480,000 cases and 340,000 deaths by 1993. In comparison, roughly 500,000 Americans will die from cancer this year alone, and 760,000 from all forms of heart disease. AIDS is found in almost every country in the world. Some 8-10 million people worldwide, including more than one million Americans, are infected with HIV. Some 1300 Hoosiers have AIDS, and almost 800 Hoosiers have died from AIDS.

How is it Spread? AIDS spreads several ways: intimate sexual contact, shared hypodermic needles, blood transfers from mothers to unborn child, and the introduction of contaminated blood into the bloodstream (although blood testing has all but eliminated this problem). Homosexual men account for roughly 60% of U.S. AIDS cases, but the numbers are rising among intravenous drug users, minorities, and infants. The fastest growing category is men and women who are infected through heterosexual sex. Medical experts stress that there is no evidence that HIV can be transmitted through casual contact.

Can AIDS be Prevented? According to the Surgeon General, the most certain way to control the AIDS epidemic is for individuals to maintain faithful monogamous sexual relationships and to avoid injecting illicit drugs. With no cure for AIDS, educating those at risk of infection is currently the only way to halt the spread of the disease. The Surgeon General has stated that condoms will help prevent the spread of the virus during intimate sexual contact. To reduce the risks among intravenous drug users, some public health officials advocate the distribution of clean needles as part of drug abuse treatment programs.

What is the Government Doing? The federal government is funding research, assuring access to health care for AIDS patients, and supporting public education programs. In 1991 the federal government spent more than \$1.9 billion on AIDS research and prevention, up from just \$200,000 in 1981. AIDS has received funding comparable to that of other major diseases. Federal spending for cancer research and prevention in 1991 was \$2 billion, and for heart disease was \$660 million.

Most state and local governments are also fighting the AIDS epidemic. Indiana spent more than \$660,000 in 1991 for education, testing, counseling, and patient care related to AIDS.

How are Aids Health Costs Financed? AIDS cases are straining America's health care system. Estimates of the cost of caring for a typical HIV-infected patient from infection to death range from \$55,000 to \$80,000. Private and public costs will reach \$5.8 billion this year and will almost double by 1994.

Private health insurance covers 40% to 60% of the cost for caring for persons with AIDS. Medicaid, the federal-state health program for low-income persons, covers an additional 20% to 30%, and Medicare provides 1% to 3% of costs. The remaining costs are out-of-pocket expenses paid by individuals or families. Medicaid eligibility is based on strict income and asset requirements. For Medicare eligibility, individuals under age 65 must have received Social Security disability benefits for 24 months. Thus, few AIDS patients qualify for Medicare because their average life-expectancy is shorter than the two-year waiting period.

Should There be Mandatory Testing? All donated blood is now screened for HIV and

testing is mandatory for military personnel and federal prisoners. There is broad agreement that individuals at high risk of contracting HIV should seek testing.

Most experts resist plans for sweeping, mandatory testing, such as testing all applicants for marriage licenses or all health care workers. They are concerned that, because of the stigma of the disease, mandatory testing will drive away high-risk individuals who most need counseling or medical treatment. In addition, HIV blood testing is expensive. A typical HIV screening test costs \$50 to \$100, and testing would mean spending an enormous amount of money to uncover a small number of infected people.

Federal, state, and local governments have developed workplace standards to protect workers and patients against the spread of blood-borne diseases such as AIDS and hepatitis. These safety standards encourage health care workers to test voluntarily for HIV, and are supported by almost all national health care organizations.

Are AIDS Victims Treated Fairly? Americans with AIDS or HIV have suffered various forms of discrimination, including the loss of job, home, and insurance. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicap (including HIV infection and AIDS) in most private sector employment, in public service, in public transportation, and in restaurants, theaters, and office buildings.

What Progress has been Made? Progress has been made in fighting AIDS, and a great deal has been learned about the disease since its discovery eight years ago. Scientists know how to prevent it, know the high risk groups, and know what can and cannot be done and what should be done in research and treatment.

Still, many things remain to be learned: why the virus may remain dormant for years before it suddenly begins its destructive course; why the AIDS epidemic marches erratically, explosive in some regions and moving slowly in others; and why the antibodies the body produces against HIV do not stop the invader as antibodies do against other microbes.

The AIDS crisis will get worse before it gets better. As the heterosexual population is exposed, the number of AIDS cases will continue to rise. Most experts believe an effective AIDS vaccine will not be available for many years.

**JAMES ROSE PATTERSON HONORED FOR 50 YEARS OF SERVICE TO HIS COUNTRY**

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to recognize Mr. James Rose Patterson, who was recently featured in the Miami Herald for his 50 years of service with the Federal Government. The article "Air Controller Honored for 50 Years of U.S. Service" by Ana Aclé tells how he served his country for more than a half century:

It was the day after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor when James Rose Patterson submitted his employment application with the U.S. War Department.

He was 17.

Monday, Patterson was recognized for 50 years of service with the federal government

including his work with Federal Aviation Administration at the Miami Air Route Traffic Control Center.

"I'm really moved by this recognition," Patterson said. "It has exceeded my wildest expectations."

He went to work to help the war effort, he recalled.

"It was very upsetting times to think that these people attacked us," he said. "We knew we were going to be in a very long war. Everyone was excited."

His application was accepted, and he went to Fort McPherson in Atlanta to work as a junior communications operator. Two years later, he worked with the Federal Communications Commission in the radio intelligence division. Wanting to work with aviation, he went to the FAA in 1944.

A love for airplanes brought Patterson and his wife, India, together. Patterson met India when she was working in the communications station in Miami. They married in 1947 and now live in Kendall.

Patterson said his greatest accomplishment has been rearing his four children. His son, Sgt. James Ray Patterson, is stationed in Germany, where he works as a Patriot missile technician and a controller with the U.S. Air Force.

His daughters are Karen Bakes, of Homestead, and Lise Patterson and Marcia Galigan, both of Gainesville.

Garland P. Castleberry, regional administrator of FAA's southern region, congratulated Patterson at the ceremony: "Patterson has exhibited qualities of patriotism, integrity and dedication throughout his entire career of 50 years, and we, the FAA, congratulate him on this accomplishment."

I am pleased to pay tribute to Mr. Patterson and the Federal Aviation Administration, which he served through most of his career, by reprinting his article. Since the day after Pearl Harbor when he signed up to help our Nation's war effort, he has demonstrated his patriotism by his dedicated service to our country.

### DRUG-RELATED TERRORISM PREVAILS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

#### HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert for the RECORD a recent article in the Washington Post by Douglas Farah that tells of the tragedies residents of the drug infested Medellin, Colombia, community must suffer on a regular basis. I would like my colleagues to be ever mindful of the fact that drug problems are not endemic to the United States, and while we are being bombarded constantly by the rash of crimes in our communities, we must not ever lose sight of the fact that drug related terrorism is a worldwide problem.

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 9, 1991]

AWASH IN A TIDE OF VIOLENCE

(By Douglas Farah)

MEDELLIN, COLOMBIA.—Teenage Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts in blood-stained uniforms met the taxis that pulled in, with horns blaring, to the small lot in front of the emergency entrance of the hospital to unload the wounded and dying.

It was a Saturday night at the San Vicente de Paul hospital, known in Medellin as La

Policlinica, where on weekends the emergency room averages about 150 gunshot victims a night. Because the hospital has no money to pay for orderlies, troops of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts volunteer to work 12-hour shifts to unload the wounded. Ambulances are scarce, so most patients have to pay for a taxi. The bleak concrete building has no waiting room, so relatives, barred by an iron gate, wait outdoors.

"The first time I did this, I cried and everything," said Girl Scout Sandra Patricia Pulgarin, 16 as she removed her rubber gloves and wiped fresh blood from her uniform after taking one more patient to the emergency ward. "Now I just do it."

While drug-related terrorism has declined sharply in Medellin since leaders of the city's infamous cocaine cartel surrendered to the government earlier this year, human rights and medical workers say the violence has not declined. And La Policlinica, with few resources, is fighting for survival in one of the most violent cities in the world.

A hospital study released last month said that in Medellin there are 320 homicides a year per 100,000 inhabitants—about 6,000. In the United States, the national figure is 12 homicides per 100,000 people, and Washington, with 483 homicides last year, has about 80 per 100,000.

Most of those who arrive at the hospital here are men between 15 and 30 years old from comunas, the poor neighborhoods that ring the city. Gang fights, skirmishes with the police, drunken brawls and fights over drugs and women all contribute to the flow of patients.

By 1 a.m. on the recent Saturday night, patients waiting to be treated had filled the stretchers, so new arrivals were carried on whatever the volunteers could find.

Following the arrival of "another package," as the bodies are called, Pulgarin disappeared behind the iron gate that keeps visitors from entering the emergency room and emerged a moment later, carrying 2-year-old Catarina, whose mother had been shot in the chest by her father.

The child had refused to let go of her mother's hand in the taxi, and Pulgarin pried her loose and hugged the trembling girl in the parking lot, eventually coaxing her to drink a cola and eat some chips. Relatives arrived about an hour later to take her away.

The dimly lit parking lot was splattered with dried blood. Relatives and friends waiting for word on the fate of loved ones sat on the ground or whatever surface they could find.

Vendors sold coffee, snacks and cigarettes, while late-night hangers-on, morticians hustling business and morgue workers lounged against the wall. Occasionally, the murmurs were interrupted by the sharp cries of those being informed of a death or by chatter of patients being discharged.

A long hearse-like vehicle was backed up to the morgue doors, and three bodies were loaded. Four more were inside awaiting identification.

Asked if the night was unusually gruesome, a morgue worker replied: "No, this is Saturday. Seven, 10, 15, 20 dead is normal here."

After discharging their passengers, taxi drivers are often unable to collect the fares, and they stay for a while, cleaning the blood off the back seats. The single policeman on duty asks each driver who arrives with a gunshot victim for the location and circumstances of how the body was found. Most give the shortest possible answer to avoid involvement, then head back into the night.

A young intern working the 36-hour week-end shift said that Saturday, when more than two dozen wounded arrived between 10 p.m. and 1 a.m., was actually relatively quiet but that he was one of only a handful of doctors the hospital could afford to have on duty.

"We have no resources to do this work," the doctor said as he slumped in a chair in a small cafe, smoking and drinking a cola during one of the few breaks he would grab. "I can only operate on maybe three or four people a night, the same as the other physicians. The rest have to wait, and, I am sorry to say, many die while waiting."

Orlando Londono Ospina, director general of the hospital, asked last month that the city build a new "war hospital" to deal with the overwhelming flood of emergency victims so that La Policlinica could concentrate on important non-emergency treatments.

"The congestion is such that with only 40 beds in the emergency ward, only the most extreme cases are placed there," Londono said at a press conference. "Regular patients get a mattress in the hall, and those with wounds that are not too serious get treated as they lie on the floor on a blanket."

The intern put out his cigarette and prepared to go back to work. "We lack everything here that you can imagine," he said. "We all do the best we can, but as you can see, sometimes that is not enough."

#### NATIONAL EYE DONOR MONTH

### HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, the efforts of Congress have helped make possible the enormous humanitarian and economic benefits of eye, organ, and tissue transplantation: lives saved, bodies repaired, sight restored, and thousands of men, women, and children returned to the workplace, classroom, and community life. Our support of eye donation, in particular, has had a dramatic impact.

Thanks to increased public awareness of the benefits of eye donation, a record number of humanitarian-minded citizens are choosing to pledge their eyes to be used after death for sight restoring surgery and eye research. In 1990 more than 86,000 donor eyes were procured by eye banks across the United States and Canada. Of this number, the Eye Bank Association of America [EBAA] reports that over 40,000 were used in other sight enhancing surgical procedures, and in important research projects to speed the day when thousands of persons with other types of blindness also might have their sight restored.

Since 1961, when the EBAA was founded, more than 390,000 corneal transplants have been performed with a 90-percent success rate, making this surgery the most frequently performed of all transplant procedures. Persons who have received the precious gift of sight through this surgery have come from all walks of life and all parts of the country, and include a 9-day-old infant and a 103-year-old great-great-grandfather.

The EBAA is coordinating activities across the United States and Canada through its 97 member eye banks to increase eye donation,

and expedite research, and maintain high medical standards for obtaining, medically screening, and delivering corneas for transplant.

Despite this remarkable effort, men, women, and children still wait in darkness because of a shortage of eye donations. Eye banking experts are convinced that one of the most effective means for increasing donations is to increase public knowledge of the donation process. They point out that many citizens do not realize that all eyes are acceptable for donation, regardless of the donor's age or quality of vision.

Therefore, it is fitting that we in Congress inform the public of the need for eye donations and encourage more Americans to become organ and tissue donors, as we have done every year since 1983. We do so by designating March 1992, as "National Eye Donor Month" and calling on all citizens to support this humanitarian cause.

IN HONOR OF ROCKO M.  
FASANELLA, M.D.

### HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, few doctors have made such important contributions to the medical profession, both locally and globally, as Dr. Rocko M. Fasanella. As a world-renowned surgeon in ophthalmology, a medical scholar, a dedicated teacher, and a leader among his colleagues, Dr. Fasanella has helped countless patients and been a source of great pride to the community of the third Congressional District of Connecticut. The Italian American Historical Society of Greater New Haven recently honored Dr. Fasanella with a Distinguished Service Award, and I join them in paying tribute to Dr. Fasanella and his lifetime of achievement. New Haven's Italian Americans are a close-knit community and all of us feel a special pride and admiration for the accomplishments of this outstanding individual.

Rocko Fasanella grew up in Trenton, NJ, where his parents had settled after immigrating from San Fele, a village not far from Naples, Italy. He received both his B.A. from Yale College and his M.D. from Yale University School of Medicine, beginning his outstanding career in the greater New Haven community. He completed postgraduate work at the University of Pennsylvania, and received an honorary doctorate of human letters from Sacred Heart University. He has frequently been honored by American and European medical societies for his contributions to medicine.

After serving as a medical officer in World War II in the European Theater, Dr. Fasanella returned to the Yale Medical School as its first, and youngest, chief of ophthalmology. As a professor of medicine, he trained students who now head the staffs of medical centers in Peru, Los Angeles, Baltimore, Hawaii, and Texas.

Both the United States and the international community have benefited from Dr. Fasanella's expertise and accomplishments.

Medical students in this country and abroad use the four ophthalmology texts Dr. Fasanella has edited, which have been translated into several languages. He has also made important contributions to the New England Journal of Medicine and the Journal of Ophthalmology.

Dr. Fasanella has traveled all over the world as a guest lecturer, to share his expertise on many crucial ophthalmological procedures. These include the Fasanella-Servat surgical procedure; a fixation suture for crossed eyes; modifications of nasal lacrimal surgery; use of cryoextractor in cataract surgery; introduction of innovar, the Finnish anesthesia; research in Blepharospasm, and many other critical advances in the field of ophthalmology.

In addition, Dr. Fasanella has distinguished himself among his colleagues by devising new ways to share American medical knowledge with the developing world. With this purpose in mind, he founded the Caribbean Ophthalmology Society, whose objective is the spread of knowledge from the world of medicine to Central and South American communities. Here in the United States, Dr. Fasanella is a charter fellow of the American Society of Ophthalmology Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery.

Rocko Fasanella is a source of pride and inspiration to all of us in the Italian American community and Connecticut's Third District as a whole. It is with great pleasure that I congratulate him on his achievement and wish him continued success in the future.

PINELLAS COUNTY SCHOOLS VOLUNTEER PROGRAM NAMED NATIONAL POINT OF LIGHT BY PRESIDENT BUSH

### HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to report to my colleagues that President Bush this month has recognized the thousands of volunteers of all ages who have contributed to the success of the Pinellas County Schools Volunteer Program as his 668th Daily Point of Light for the Nation.

This is an outstanding model program in which volunteers provide tutoring, mentoring, motivational support, one-on-one counseling, and classroom assistance to enrich the education of 93,000 Pinellas County school students.

It is just one more example of how Pinellas County leads the Nation in innovative programs to improve the education of our children and the quality of life for our residents. The 17,000 students, parents, senior citizens, corporate employees, and other participants who have made this program such a success symbolize the spirit of volunteerism which has transcended our Nation's history.

The volunteer program began in 1981 and last year alone provided 865,000 volunteer hours to the schools, one-third of which were one-on-one instructional sessions with students.

In saluting the volunteers of Pinellas County Schools Volunteer Program, President Bush

said they exemplify his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

Volunteers serve in 130 Pinellas elementary, middle, and high schools, meeting at least once a week during school hours with selected students. They provide support, encouragement, and self-esteem to students through tutoring and mentoring activities including art, computer, and music programs. Youth motivators are also matched with students needing extra attention and friendship to provide advice and support during weekly meetings.

The program has been an outstanding success as demonstrated by a 1989 survey of 200 middle and high school students who were matched with tutors found that 89 percent of the students improved at least one letter grade over the previous year, that classroom attendance improved for at least 75 percent, and that 92 percent exhibited greater self-confidence during interviews with teachers and guidance counselors.

Mr. Speaker, the volunteers in this program who have provided support and motivation to thousands of Pinellas County students are symbolic of our Nation's history of providing assistance to neighbors in need. Through their work and generosity, they have helped better the quality of education for our students which provides the foundation upon which our community and our Nation will grow and prosper.

#### SHORT-TIME UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT

### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill which encourages States to establish and implement short-time compensation [STC] programs. The 14 States that have used this alternative to help employers and employees when a company is facing a downturn in business have found it a helpful way of continuing business and retaining skilled workers.

The possibility of using STC, its other names are short-term compensation and work-sharing, has been around since 1978. Where the program has been used, it has a good proven track record. It seems not to have been adopted by more States or used by more companies in States that have adopted the program because it is not well known. My hope in introducing this bill during the present recession is to call attention to this alternative that is less painful than employee layoffs or plant shutdowns.

The bill reiterates that there is nothing in Federal law that precludes the adoption and implementation of a STC program as part of the unemployment compensation law of any State. It also states that STC shall be treated for Federal statutory purposes as an unemployment compensation payable for partial unemployment. This means that if a manufacturing company has a 20-percent drop in sales it may reduce all workers' hours by 20 percent rather than reduce its work force. The employ-

ees will verify their hours at the plant and the unemployment insurance office will do the rest. The employees will receive 80 percent of their usual wages from their employer and 20 percent of their unemployment benefits.

In order to assist States in developing and implementing STC programs, the bill requires the Secretary of Labor to develop model legislative language by January 1, 1993 and to update it periodically. In addition, the Secretary shall provide technical assistance and guidance in developing, enacting, and implementing such programs. Last, by January 1, 1995, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the implementation of this legislation and periodically update this evaluation.

Knowing that we have a way to go to get out of this recession and that STC programs offer employers a viable option to losing valuable employees, I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

#### HONORING CUBAN PATRIOT, HERO AND POET JOSE MARTI

### HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me today in honoring Jose Marti—Cuban patriot, hero, and poet.

Jose Marti's writings and spirit have served as an inspiration for Cubans who successfully fought for independence from Spain at the turn of the century, and for those today who seek to bring freedom and democracy to their homeland.

I am especially aware of the importance of Jose Marti to the people of my congressional district of Hudson County, as we have the second largest concentration of Cuban-Americans in the United States, outside of Miami.

These Cuban-Americans often talk of the great works of their self-sacrificing patriot, Jose Marti. On Thursday, the people of Union City gathered to honor Marti and to raise the Cuban flag above city hall. This Sunday, the people of west New York will also gather to honor Marti.

These Cuban-Americans faithfully honor Marti each year because the values he held dear—freedom, liberty, and democracy—are those embodied in the spirit of the people of both Cuba and America.

As this great body deliberates on how to best help the people of Cuba, it would be wise for us to consider the vision of Jose Marti, who saw the desperate need for Cuban self-determination, free from the ravages of a military dictatorship.

Jose Marti, born January 28, 1853, was able to transform his vision for a free Cuba into stirring writings and poems. He was a frequent contributor to newspapers in North, South, and Latin America. His thoughts and words prompted a longing for freedom in the hearts of oppressed peoples not only in Cuba, but throughout the world.

Jose Marti followed his words with concrete actions and led groups opposed to Spanish rule of Cuba into the war for independence.

He made the ultimate sacrifice for his homeland on May 19, 1895. Only earlier in the year, Marti had called for hostilities against the Spanish to resume.

Never one to let others fight the battle for freedom, Marti engaged Spanish troops in a skirmish at Dos Rios in the Oriente Province. It was here that he gave his life.

Even after his death, Jose Marti's spirit and hope for a free Cuba lived on in his compatriots.

That same spirit can be seen again today within opposition groups in Cuba and the Cuban-American community in Miami and in my congressional district of Hudson County.

I am sure that were Jose Marti alive today, his would be the loudest voice in denouncing the regime of Fidel Castro. For while Marti wanted a Cuban leader to govern the Cuban people, he never wanted a despot to lead them to ruin.

Marti proved this point during the early 1880's, when he withdrew from the Cuban independence movement because he felt it was straying toward an effort to install a military dictatorship in his beloved Cuba.

Marti resolved his differences with the movement a few years later, but his actions stressed the need for power in a Cuban-run government to lie with the people.

As we all know, this is certainly not the case in modern day Cuba, where one can be imprisoned for speaking out against the regime in power and human rights abuses take place every day.

I believe that Jose Marti, if he were alive today, would be appalled at what has happened to the Cuban people.

And so Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me today in honoring Jose Marti. But I also ask that like Jose Marti, you transform these thoughts into action, and do everything in our power to help the Cuban people fulfill Jose Marti's dream of a free Cuba. Vive Cuba libre.

#### UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

### HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, every year for as long as I can remember, my colleagues in the House have joined me on this day to express support and hope to the Ukrainian people in celebration of Ukrainian Independence Day.

This year, however, is a most special celebration as we join the people of the Ukraine and Ukrainians throughout our Nation and celebrate their perseverance, courage, and strength which finally has brought them their freedom and independence. After years of living under the domination of numerous regimes including the Soviet commissars, with only the briefest interludes of nationhood, Ukraine is again an independent nation.

Ukraine's newfound independence is a result of the will of its people and an extraordinary session of the democratically elected Ukrainian Parliament following the ill-fated coup attempt in the Soviet Union. During this

session, the Parliament proclaimed the independence of Ukraine and the creation of an independent democratic Ukrainian State. On December 1, 1991, the freedom-loving citizens of Ukraine overwhelmingly confirmed the independence declaration in a Republic-wide referendum, and for the first time in their history voted for a President from a field with real choices.

Mr. Speaker, 74 years ago today the Ukrainian Central Rada issued the Fourth Universal proclaiming a free and independent Ukrainian National Republic. The Fourth Universal embraced the principles of freedom, democracy and self-determination. The Ukrainian National Republic it created guaranteed basic freedoms of speech, press, religion, and assembly, as well recognizing the rights of minorities.

Today, the newly independent Ukraine remains committed to these same causes. The democratically elected government has created a multiparty election system in which all are free to participate, and the Ukrainian Parliament has approved legislation which guarantees equal rights to all ethnic groups in Ukraine, including provisions for the use of more than one language in areas with significant minorities. In addition, Ukrainian President Kravchuk has declared Ukraine's intention to follow the highest international standard on human rights.

Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 212, which calls upon our Nation to fully support and recognize Ukraine's independence, I was very pleased when on Christmas night, President Bush granted that nation full United States diplomatic recognition. President Kravchuk acknowledged U.S. recognition on January 2d, and our two nations since have begun establishing diplomatic relations and building new ties.

On this special day I would reiterate the important role the Congress and the American people have played in supporting the people of Ukraine during their long, valiant, peaceful, and democratic transformation to independence and in their efforts to cast off the yoke of communism. Clearly we benefit by having a stable, democratic and prosperous friend in that region of the world. Moreover, by supporting Ukraine's independence, we remain true to our values and our traditional support for freedom and self determination.

Mr. Speaker, during this celebration of freedom and independence, let us also remember the millions of Ukrainians who fell victim to years of Soviet oppression and know that their sacrifice was not in vain. For as hard as the dictators of the Soviet Union tried to extinguish the burning flame of freedom in the people of Ukraine, we knew all along that their efforts would fail and that freedom would reign. The lesson from this latest chapter of history is that once again freedom has won out over tyranny and oppression and the Ukrainian people have regained the most basic of human rights.

#### JAMES KNUPPE WORTHY RECIPIENT OF MARTIN LUTHER KING COMMUNITY AWARD

### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 1992, the NAACP and the city of Hayward will present Mr. H. James Knuppe with the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Community Award. Mr. Knuppe is being so honored for being a unifying force in a diverse community.

As a pioneer in the ministorage industry, Jim's first AAAAA Rent-A-Space facility was opened in 1970, in Alameda County. It is now one of the largest individually owned and operated self-storage chains in the country, with a total of 10 well-constructed, attractive, award-winning site, 9 in California and another in Hawaii. Jim also began and participates in a number of regional and national self-storage associations.

Jim is licensed as a general contractor in both California and Hawaii. He holds the title of a certified professional builder and is also a 14-year life director of the National Association of Homebuilders.

Since the inception of his business, Jim has been unpretentiously encouraging a policy of nondiscriminatory hiring. His efficient, tightly knit organization is successfully run on a day-to-day basis by himself, his son Michael, and a talented multiracial staff.

A dedicated Christian businessman, Jim is also a deacon at Palma Ceia Baptist Church, and a member of the Gideon. He has built two churches in Hayward.

Jim and his wife Bobby have been married for 38 years and have 3 children and 7 grandchildren. In addition to his enthusiasm for model trains, Jim has established 11 aviation world records while pursuing the hobby of flying.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and salute the achievement of H. James Knuppe for promoting harmonious community relations while building a successful business.

#### HONORING A LIFE OF DEDICATION TO INTERNATIONAL SERVICE, DUMOND PECK HILL

### HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, a friend of mine and former chief counsel to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Dumond Peck Hill, died recently and I would like to honor the memory of this man who dedicated much of his life to international service.

Although Peck Hill left a position in Government many years ago, he continued to participate both professionally and on a volunteer basis in people-to-people programs linking countries and their leaders.

One organization to which he was particularly close was the Partners of the Americas. Partners recently voted to have its Volunteer

of the Year Award—the highest recognition given annually to Latin, Caribbean, and U.S. citizens who excel in volunteer efforts—carry Dumond Peck Hill's name forever.

Partners, which was very important to Peck Hill, is the private sector successor to the Alliance For Progress, founded by the Kentucky administration to link U.S. leaders and institutions with their counterparts in 31 Latin and Caribbean countries.

Last year, I was pleased to host this organization when it celebrated its 25th anniversary in the hearing room of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Peck Hill served as the Partners legal counsel for 20 of those 25 years and it was a credit to him that the organization can point to a fine record of growth and management in its many programs.

Will we miss Peck Hill, but we know that his many contributions to international service will live on in the work he did for organizations such as Partners of the Americas.

I feel honored to have known and worked with him.

#### A NEW RECORD FROM A GREAT AMERICAN STATESMAN

### HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, on January 6, our colleague JAMIE WHITTEN surpassed the 18,324 day record of service in the House of Representatives set by Carl Vinson.

It was Andy Warhol, the New York artist, who said that in the future everyone would be famous for 15 minutes.

If true, our distinguished colleague, JAMIE WHITTEN, has already had roughly 1.75 million times his quota of fame.

JAMIE came to Washington not to seek fame, but to serve his constituents and his country. He has been doing just that, faithfully and effectively since 1941.

It's hard to imagine all of the history that JAMIE has witnessed since he first came to Congress. More to the point, it's hard to imagine all the history that JAMIE has made since then. He has served this country in many powerful positions in Congress, and he has served with distinction.

He's been a forceful and authoritative presence in Congress and an excellent role model for the many Members who have learned the legislative process under his guidance.

JAMIE is a wonderful friend, a great American statesman, and a credit to the State of Mississippi.

#### TONY BURNS RECEIVES GREATER MIAMI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S "SAND IN MY SHOES" AWARD

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Mr. Tony Burns, the

chairman of Ryder System, who was recently featured in the Miami Herald for receiving the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce's 11th annual "Sand in My Shoes" award. The article "Ryder Chief To Be Honored for 17 Years of Civic Work" by Elizabeth Grudinski tells how his dedicated work for many civic and community organizations earned him the chamber's highest recognition for an individual community volunteer.

Tony Burns, chairman of Ryder System, has axle grease on his hands and sand in his shoes.

Burns—whose father operated a Nevada truck stop and who has made a career in transportation—will receive the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce's 11th annual "Sand in My Shoes" award Friday.

The award is the chamber's highest recognition of an individual community volunteer, given to the person who "best demonstrates an unequalled love and commitment to South Florida as a place to live and work."

During the last 17 years, Burns' public service has touched dozens of organizations. His work has ranged from arranging a fundraiser for the Boy Scouts to serving as chairman of the United Way of Greater Miami. Testimony of Burns' commitment comes from all levels, from movers and shakers to students and security guards.

"The guy does the right thing, and he does it from the heart," said Harve Mogul, executive director of United Way of Greater Miami.

"He is always a friend," said 16-year-old Kent Leckie, a member of Burns' church, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. "He's always there when you need to talk to him."

"He's super," said Lenny Mowatt, 71, who staffs the visitors desk at Ryder headquarters. "He treats everyone the same way. He's well-liked by the employees."

Burns downplays his role in the community. "It's not because of me personally, but because of what Ryder does in the community."

Recent business difficulties have caused Burns to cut back on national volunteer activities, while continuing his local involvement. Burns said he is spending more time on Ryder business than he did in the 1980s.

Burns has traveled a long and unlikely road to the "Sand in My Shoes" award. Born in 1942, he grew up in Mesquite, Nev., a town of 500 people 60 miles outside of Las Vegas. His family, converts to the Mormon faith, had migrated from England and settled in Mesquite in the middle of the last century.

Burns intended to work at his father's truck stop after high school, but a baseball coach arranged for a scholarship at Dixie College in Utah. After a year, Burns transferred to Brigham Young University in Salt Lake City, where he received a degree in business management. He earned a master's degree in business from University of California at Berkeley. While at Berkeley, Burns and his wife, Joyce, leased and ran a Texaco gas station to support themselves.

Burns' first job out of college was visiting Mobil gas stations and peddling gas, tires and other automotive products. He was Mobil's financial analysis manager in New York, when Jim Ryder and Bill Cullom, then of the Ryder System, lured Burns to Miami to become director of corporate planning and treasurer.

"We liked him from the first moment we saw him," said Cullom, now president of the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce.

Burns rose quickly at Ryder, becoming president and chief operating officer in 1979, chief executive officer in 1983, and chairman of the board in 1985.

Burns' tenure as Ryder president turned rocky in the late 1980s. "The last two have been challenging," Burns said, referring to Ryder's recent restructuring and downsizing of the work force from 46,000 to 40,000.

The Sand in My Shoes Award will be only one more entry on Burns' already crowded resume. It joins the honorary doctorate of public service from FIU, the Boneh Yisroel Bulder of Israel award from the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, the Good Scout Award from the Boy Scouts of America, the trusteeship of the University of Miami, the membership on the board of directors of the United Way of Greater Miami and the former chairmanship of the National Urban League, among others.

A few activities are particularly important to Burns—education and other child-related programs and the trauma center at Jackson Memorial Hospital, partially paid for with a \$2.5 million contribution from Ryder.

"As a philanthropic policy, the trauma center makes sense to Ryder. It will help all people, regardless of background and income. When you need it, it will be there," said Burns.

Burns and his wife, who have been married for 29 years, have three children.

Burns is the 12th recipient of the Sand in My Shoes Award; there were dual recipients last year. Past recipients include bankers Luis Botifoll and the late Harry Hood Bassett, former Knight-Ridder chairman Alvah Chapman and developer Charles Babcock.

The name of the award is taken from writer Damon Runyon, who used Miami sand in his shoes as the reason for turning down a job in Hollywood.

I am happy to pay tribute to Mr. Burns and the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce by reprinting this article. He has lived up to the spirit and letter of this important recognition, which is given to the person who best demonstrates an unequalled love and commitment to south Florida as a place to live and work.

#### RESOLUTION ON UNCED

#### GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution on U.S. participation in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development—UNCED—or otherwise referred to as the Earth Summit.

The purpose of this resolution is to convey to the world community and the administration the importance Congress attaches to this unprecedented and critical conference. It is essential for the Congress to play its rightful role to ensure the Earth Summit is successful.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations, which has jurisdiction over the global environment, I have conducted several hearings on UNCED. The resolution is a result of these hearings.

UNCED will review 20 years of U.N. efforts to improve the environment and will attempt to establish an international agenda for action for

the rest of the decade and into the 21st century—called Agenda 21. It will be held in Brazil in June 1992. It comes 20 years after the first U.N. conference on the environment—the Stockholm Conference—which subsequently established the United Nations Environment Program [UNEP]. All U.N. members are expected to attend UNCED, to discuss means of halting or reversing deleterious global trends, which can only be addressed through multilateral efforts. It is anticipated that the conference will be attended by hundreds of non-governmental organizations.

Some of the major issues which UNCED is expected to address include climate change, oceans and coastal area pollution, hazardous wastes, dangerous chemicals, freshwater pollution, biological diversity, desertification, soil erosion, and deforestation. It is anticipated that two conventions, one on climate and another on biological diversity, which are currently being negotiated, will be ready for signature at UNCED.

The other, and equally important aspect of UNCED, will be to deal with the developing needs of poorer countries. Since environment and development are inextricably linked, UNCED will endeavor to reduce poverty by promoting sustainable economic growth and encouraging sound environmental management in the developing world. Helping developing countries become more energy efficient with an emphasis on renewable energy resources will be a key issue.

In addition, the conference will seek to develop a better legal framework and institutional structure for effective global action, decision-making, and compliance will respect to the global environment. Financial resource issues will also be discussed.

A series of Preparatory Committee [Prep Com] meetings were held to attempt to negotiate proposals for action at UNCED. The final Prep Com is scheduled for New York in March. A great deal of substantive work must be done there for a successful UNCED.

The issues at Prep Coms have been divided into three working groups: Working Group I deals with climate change and atmosphere, and land resources including biological diversity, forests, and biotechnology; Working Group II handles oceans and seas, freshwater resources, wastes, and toxic materials; Working Group III addresses legal and institutional matters.

Each country is supposed to prepare a national report providing basic information on the existing situation in the country in terms of interactions between the development process and the environment. The reports should highlight national economic and sectoral development plans, environment and natural resource problems, and actions to solve them, including policies and programs.

The resolution urges the President to attend the conference and give it the highest priority. The measure also urges the administration to support the signing of the conventions on climate and biological diversity, the development of a strong legal framework with appropriate institutional mechanisms, the establishment of global goals to slow deforestation, the consideration of appropriate financial arrangements to facilitate sustainable growth through sound environmental management, and the enhance-

ment of energy efficiency initiatives with an increased priority on renewable energy resources for developing countries.

The resolution reads as follows:

H. CON. RES. —

Whereas global environmental and development issues such as climate change, depletion of the ozone layer, the disposal of hazardous chemicals, deforestation, the loss of biological diversity, marine pollution, threats of the world's supply of freshwater, and global population growth, are high priority concerns of the United States, affecting the security and well-being of present and future generations;

Whereas reducing poverty and promoting sustainable economic growth and sound environmental management in the developing world are also high priority concerns of the United States;

Whereas these urgent global environmental and developmental challenges will require increased international cooperation between developing countries and developed countries, as well as strengthened international institutions;

Whereas the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in Brazil in June 1992, represents the best opportunity in many years to reach agreements on such international cooperation; and

Whereas the role of the United States in the negotiations on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development is crucial to its success: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United States should place the highest priority on participation in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development is successful;

(2) The United States should actively support the signing of international agreements that effectively reduce the threats of climate change and the loss of biological diversity and that establish a strong framework for cooperation between developing and developed countries on a wide range of environmental and developmental issues, and whose success would be reflected in the personal participation of the President;

(3) the President should make every effort to attend the Conference;

(4) the United States should seek the development of a stronger legal framework to protect the global environment, with appropriate institutional mechanisms in the United Nations system including mechanisms for settling environmental disputes and to promote compliance with existing environmental accords and any new agreements signed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil;

(5) the United States should support the effort to address the legitimate needs of developing countries for increased financial resources, new and appropriate technologies, and reduced debt burdens to facilitate sustainable growth through natural resource conservation and environmentally sound agricultural, industrial, and energy production;

(6) the United States should support initiatives to help developing countries become more energy efficient, with increased priority on renewable energy resources and more efficient transportation systems; and

(7) the United States should support global goals of slowing deforestation of primary native forests, increasing worldwide forest cover, and preserving a specified amount of mature forests.

## TRIBUTE TO STEVE OWEN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that we rise today and pay tribute to an extraordinary individual, outstanding member of the community and good friend, Mr. Steve Owen. Steve will be honored by the San Fernando Valley Board of Realtors for his devoted service as president.

During his tenure as president, Steve has played a key role in strengthening and expanding the San Fernando Valley Board of Realtors. His visionary leadership and commitment to improving the quality of life in our community has helped make the board a highly respected organization throughout the State of California.

Under Steve's leadership, the San Fernando Valley Board of Realtors has maintained its position as one of the largest and most prestigious in the Nation. Steve has improved and expanded member services without raising dues or fees. As a result of his hard work and excellent performance, he enjoys respect and support throughout the San Fernando Valley. He is a member of the San Fernando Valley board's executive committee and has chaired and served on the governmental affairs, long range planning and multiple listings committees.

It is very important to Steve that the San Fernando Valley Board of Realtors help the community it serves. Under his guidance, the first housing needs committee was established to examine and increase opportunities for low income citizens to obtain affordable housing. As a result of this unique effort the board was chosen as one of four pilot program sites by the National Association of Realtors and the National Council of Mayors for a major affordable housing project. Under Steve's direction, the San Fernando Valley of Realtors Foundation made its first grant to the L.A. Family Housing Corp.

Steve is serving his sixth year as director of the California Association of Realtors and has served on the association's legislative and scholarship trustees committee.

Besides being a successful realtor, Steve is past president of both the Mission Hills Chamber of Commerce and the Police Athletic League Foothill Division. He is director of Project Heavy, director of the San Fernando Valley Business Professions Associations and member of the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor's Commission.

It is our distinct pleasure to ask our colleagues to join us in saluting Mr. Steve Owen, an invaluable member of the community.

## PRIVACY AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, January 1, 1992, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

### PRIVACY AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

I have become increasingly aware of the enormous growth in technologies that intrude into our private lives. There are surveillance cameras in banks, supermarkets, and department stores. Computers gather information about our financial affairs, buying habits, and travel patterns. The government collects huge amounts of information in massive data banks operated by the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration, Census Bureau, and other agencies.

These technologies present new challenges to privacy rights. Our system of government has long recognized our general right as citizens "to be let alone". The Supreme Court has attached the concept of privacy protection to the fourth amendment of the Bill of Rights, which prohibits unreasonable searches and seizures. Federal and state laws have been enacted to protect a person's privacy from both government and business intrusions. However, the explosion of technology and computers is making it increasingly difficult to shield our private lives from such encroachments.

**Privacy and the Workplace:** Companies today are delving further into employees' personal lives. Several major telecommunication companies have begun monitoring not only employee telephone conversations with customers, but also their private workplace telephone conversations. While this type of monitoring may be helpful in improving employee performance with customers, it may infringe on workers' privacy rights and is being challenged in the courts. Further examples of possible privacy infringements include monitoring the keying rate of keyboard operators at data processing companies, video-surveillance cameras that scan an increasing number of workplaces, and employers trying to institute mandatory polygraph (lie detector) tests for workers. Federal law prevents employers from requiring polygraph testing of employees as a condition of employment.

**Computers and Data Collection:** Powerful computer systems have the potential to link data bases, including tax files, credit ratings, criminal records, bank records, telephone calls, medical records, and even the records of drugs purchased at local pharmacies. For example, every month, the big three credit bureaus purchase computer records from banks and retailers that provide detailed financial information on virtually every adult American. They possess over 400 million files on 160 million Americans. These credit agencies sell this information to smaller agencies who many times sell it to people and businesses that have no legitimate reason to see it.

My sense is that most Americans want information about them used only for the purpose for which it was collected. I am concerned that individuals have limited control over this information and how it is being used by businesses. Data merchants can put together mailing lists of enormous complex-

ity that can identify an individual's address, age, income, credit history and personal habits. New technologies will further assist their efforts. For example, supermarkets will soon accept credit cards for payment. This will enhance the ability of data merchants to link consumers' names with products they buy, and sell those names to merchandisers for targeted mailings and advertisements.

The Congress has taken some steps to bolster existing laws on privacy protection. The Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970 was intended to bar credit agencies from sharing their information with anyone other than authorized customers. The Act also gives consumers the right to review their credit records. However, the 1970 law has major loopholes that limit its effectiveness. In response to published accounts of Judge Robert Bork's video movie rental records during his confirmation hearings, a law was enacted in 1988 to prevent retailers from disclosing this information without the customer's consent or a court order. A second law, also enacted in 1988, regulates computer matching of federal data for verifying eligibility for federal programs.

Telecommunications and Privacy: The explosion of technology in the telecommunication field poses additional challenges to privacy rights. Many Americans now use cellular and cordless phones. These products are, in effect, little radio stations and it is possible to tap most personal calls. However, there are only limited safeguards against such intrusions. While it is legal to listen to someone's cordless phone conversation, it is illegal to listen to a cellular call.

Caller I.D. is another such technology. This service, provided by many local phone companies, displays the telephone number of every incoming call on a small screen. While this service may eliminate obscene calls and fraud in over-the-phone purchases, it can be abused as a marketing tool. Businesses can use the displayed phone numbers to obtain other information about individual customers from other consumer data bases.

State and federal government have made efforts to protect consumers from such abuses. Several states have enacted laws to prohibit the service unless phone companies offer customers the ability to block their number from being displayed at all times. The Congress and President Bush approved legislation this year that prohibits the use of automated dialing machines that can call every number in a telephone exchange and then play a pre-recorded sales pitch. A bill is also pending that would regulate the Caller I.D. service by allowing callers to choose whether their number can be displayed.

Privacy in the Future: The Congress and the President must devise a better framework for safeguarding privacy rights in an era of rapid technological innovation. Current law is inconsistent and ineffective. For example, while video records are protected today, health insurance claims remain largely unprotected. I don't think most of us understand how much is known about us and how the information is collected and used.

My guess is that many Americans want the benefits and convenience of new technologies which have been helpful in, for example, curtailing workplace crime. At the same time, Americans are growing increasingly concerned about threats to personal privacy. For many years we have been concerned about big brother—the police state—watching our every move. Now we have to worry about little brother as well—employers, neighbors, merchants and marketers, all of whom have the ability to look into our lives.

Most of us would agree that privacy is important to maintaining a free society, and that excessive intrusion into our private lives could threaten our basic freedoms of speech, religion and political expression as well as the freedom of families to make their own decisions.

#### SUK HE KIM CLOTHING BUSINESS RESTORED AFTER BURGLARY

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Ms. Suk He Kim's clothing store was robbed from top to bottom 3 years ago. Because she did not have insurance, she was forced to close the doors of her business. Whereas many merchants have given up, Ms. Kim's determination and that of her family turned this setback into success. The Miami Herald ran an article by staff writer Ricardo J. Bascuas telling Ms. Kim's story. That article follows:

Don't let the meek voice fool you; Suk He Kim isn't easily daunted, almost three years after most of her inventory of handmade clothing was stolen, Kim is back in business.

Her new store, Suk He's Place, opened Saturday at 9869 Eureka Dr. It has taken her all this time to crochet 290 samples of her work and raise the money to reopen the store.

"This time I have insurance and this time I have an alarm system," Kim said. "But everything is in God's hands. I'm not going to worry about that."

The 550-square foot shop is filled with sweaters, dresses, skirts and christening gowns, along with flowers and balloons from well-wishers. Proudly displayed in the window is a wedding gown Kim made to replace one stolen before she could send it to the bride-to-be.

"I finished the wedding gown just for me. I had to do it all over again," the South Korean native said.

Kim's original designs are made to fit each customer. Prices for adult sizes range from \$180 to \$320.

When her store was burglarized on Valentine's Day 1989, Kim, who had no insurance, was forced to close down. She then began photographing weddings and parties.

Cindy Najul, who owns Cindy's, a gift shop, arranged for Kim to take pictures of a wedding for which she was doing the floral arrangements.

Cindy's 20285 Old Culter Rd., was next door to Kim's old store.

"She told me she took pictures and I said, 'Hey, you want to make some money?' And then she went more into photography down the road," Najul said. Kim said that to make ends meet she relied mostly on help from her daughter, who left college and went to work.

"She's been working full time for over a year now. Without her, I never could have made it," said Kim, 38.

Elizabeth Lyon, 20, works as a drive-in teller at Florida International Bank, 17945 Franjo Rd.

"This is her entire lifelong dream. When her store was broken into before she was really devastated, and as long as I can help my mom do what she wants to do and she's happy, then I'll be happy," Lyon said.

She is planning to go back to school now that her mother is back in business. "I want to let my mom's store get off the ground

first. I know she'll do well, but we've got to give her some time to get her clientele back up," she said.

Kim has two other daughters and a son ranging in ages from 11 to 21. Her youngest helped prepare the new store for the grand opening.

"My little daughter came in here every day, painted, put tables together and put price tags on," said Kim. "She said, 'Mom, you're going to make it and I'm so proud of you.'"

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to congratulate Ms. Kim and her family for reopening "Suk He's Place." While I am very sorry about the hardship caused by the robbery of 3 years ago, I am glad to see that the burglars could not steal the Kim family's perseverance. I wish Ms. Suk He Kim much success with her new business.

#### IN HONOR OF RABBI IRA BOOK AND DR. GERALD HENIG

#### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on March 7, 1992, the San Leandro Congregation of Temple Beth Sholom will be honoring Rabbi Ira Book and Dr. Gerald S. Henig for their 13—Bar-Mitzvah—years of service to the temple as Rabbi and educational director.

Rabbi Ira Book came to San Leandro as the elected spiritual leader of Temple Beth Sholom in 1978. His positive influence since then has been felt throughout the entire East Bay community.

Under his guidance, the religious, social, and educational program development of Temple Beth Sholom has been expanded and improved. This synagogue shares pride with Rabbi Book over having created and fostered the growth of the Sabbath morning "minyan" and study group. Rabbi Book's enthusiasm and talents have helped many members learn to read Hebrew, study the Torah, and contribute to the building of the local Jewish community.

While lead by Rabbi Book, the Temple Beth Sholom became officially affiliated with the United Synagogue of America. In addition, the youth groups of the congregation became chapters of USY [United Synagogue High School Youth] and Kadimah—literally, "forward." The kitchen of the synagogue was remodeled as a kosher kitchen with the help of the Beth Sholom Sisterhood, and the Endowment Society was formed under Rabbi Book.

The academic program of Temple Beth Sholom grew to become a separate organization called Bay Area Midrasha, formerly known as Bet Midrash. Now the synagogue's high school students study together with their peers from three adjacent congregations on a weekly basis.

Rabbi Book contributed to the creation of a full-time day care and preschool center in 1986, the centennial anniversary of Temple Beth Sholom. He has also chaired the community Walk for Hunger. Rabbi Book has given the Bar/Bat Mitzvah children, Confirmants, and the whole congregation of

Temple Beth Shalom a greater awareness of the mitzvah—commandment—of repairing the condition of the world, "tikkun olam."

After graduating from Columbia University, Rabbi Book completed an M.A. degree at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America and was ordained by the Rabbinic Academy of America. He later received another M.A. degree from the University of San Francisco. He has coedited a volume on American Jewry, "To Dwell Together in Freedom," and a prayerbook, "Ivdu B'Simcha: Serve the Lord With Gladness." Rabbi Book has taught at San Francisco University, the San Francisco College of Jewish Studies, and Chabot College. He has also served as the Jewish prison chaplain at the Federal Correctional Institution in Pleasanton, CA.

Rabbi Ira Book and his wife Sharon have four children, two of whom, Adam and Robyn, were raised at Temple Beth Shalom. Both attended the synagogue's preschool; Adam was confirmed with the Class of 1989, and Robyn is currently a student in the Bay Area Midrasha.

Dr. Gerald S. Henig has played several important roles in the educational program of Temple Beth Shalom over the last 18 years. He has served in the religious instruction and growth of an entire generation of Beth Shalom students as teacher, principal, and education director.

Dr. Henig's guidance has been central to instilling in the students a sense of social awareness, responsibility, and commitment, as well as a sense of social justice. His organizational skills as administrator have provided the student body with the drive and ability to successfully raise funds for such charitable causes as the Ethiopian Relief Fund, Book Bank U.S.A., Boys Town Jerusalem, Home for Jewish Parents, Jewish Family Services, Holocaust Resource Center, Alameda County Adult Literacy Project, Bay Area Council on Soviet Jewry, Agency for Jewish Education, and the Davis Street Project.

Having taught at the Alameda Midrasha, the Bay Area Midrasha, and the Temple School, Dr. Henig has had an impact throughout the bay area. Admired and loved for his warmth, understanding, good humor, and skill, he has been a source of inspiration and enlightenment for his students.

Dr. Henig has also achieved excellence in other academic circles, having received the Outstanding Professor of History Award at the California State University, Hayward, and having been a four-time recipient of the Phi Kappa Delta Best Lecturer Award.

Dr. Henig earned his B.A. degree at Brooklyn College, his M.A. at the University of Wisconsin and his Ph.D. at the City University of New York. His book, "Henry Winter Davis: Antebellum and Civil War Congressman From Maryland," was recognized by Prize-Pulitzer winning historian Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., as a "splendid piece of scholarship." Dr. Henig has written numerous articles on 19th century American political and social history, and he has also been the coeditor of a volume on American Jewry.

The Henig family has been a part of Temple Beth Shalom for nearly two decades. In 1972, Rabbi John J. Zucker married Gerald and his wife Lori. Later, Rabbi Book presided over the

bat mitzvahs of their two daughters, Jennifer and Rebecca, as well as the brit milah of their son, Adam. The oldest child, Jennifer, was a student from preschool to confirmation at the synagogue. Rebecca is currently attending the Bay Area Midrasha, and Adam, the youngest, as a sixth grader, will soon be preparing for his bar mitzvah—continuing the traditional and close relationship the Henig family has had with Temple Beth Shalom.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Rabbi Ira Book and Dr. Gerald S. Henig for their service to Temple Beth Shalom in San Leandro. I wish all the best for them, their families, and the whole congregation.

#### IN HONOR OF RED VERDERAME

### HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, Salvatore J. [Red] Verderame has meant many things to many people throughout his long and highly successful career. First and foremost, he has approached each professional endeavor with the same deep, personal loyalty and commitment that he devotes to his many friends. Red Verderame has achieved legendary status in Connecticut's Third Congressional District for his outstanding achievements over his 50-year career in sports, education, and foreign service. As this uniquely talented and committed individual marks his fifth decade of public service, it is a pleasure for me to recognize the achievements and contributions he has made to our community.

From his early years as a high school and college basketball star, Red has dazzled teammates, friends, and fans with his ability to lead his team on to victory. Upon graduation, he decided to devote his talents to public service, and we in the New Haven community are extremely thankful that he did. After years of distinguished service to our country in both the Marines and the Foreign Service, Red brought his skills and his determination home to New Haven and put them to use where they were desperately needed—in our public high schools. As both an administrator and a coach, he has devoted his heart and soul to leading the youth of New Haven.

As principal and vice principal of Hillhouse High School during the past 20 years, Red has been tireless in his devotion to giving our young people the best education possible. Serving as an administrator of a New Haven high school is no easy task, given all the challenges our inner-city schools are facing, but it is one which Red has handled with the same strong leadership, tough fighting spirit, and winning record that he brought to his career in sports.

Red's dynamic leadership and commitment to young people have enabled him to consistently bring out the best in the athletes he has coached in New Haven and all over the world. As a basketball coach, Red has led high school and college teams to win championships year after year. He set a State record by coaching Wilbur L. Cross High School to a winning streak of 46 consecutive victories. He

never fails to inspire young people to push their skills to the limit. In these difficult times, our young people need this kind of teacher and role model more than ever, and they have been lucky to find one in Red Verderame.

In addition to all his other responsibilities and activities, Red has found the time to write three books about coaching basketball as well as numerous articles in professional publications. He has always been generous in sharing his insight and advice with those whom it might help.

Internationally, Red has coached teams throughout the Middle East and Africa, including Egypt's 1984 Olympic team. In New Haven and worldwide, he has shown a unique ability to bridge cultural differences and bring together a team working toward a common goal. Most recently, Red founded the International Ambassadors Program. This program, which provides outstanding area youngsters a unique opportunity to participate in an international exchange program that fosters multicultural awareness and respect, is a fitting continuation of Red's lifelong work with youth all over the world.

We can all learn a great deal from Red's life and his work. It is with great pleasure that I congratulate him on his lifelong achievements and wish him continued success in the future.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO EXTEND PROVISIONS OF SECTION 936

### HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today the chairman of the Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee and I are introducing legislation to extend the provisions of section 936(d)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code to the Andean countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

Under section 936, certain U.S. corporations that derive a significant portion of their income from Puerto Rican business activities are effectively exempt from U.S. income tax on the portion of their income derived from sources within Puerto Rico. Section 936 companies can effectively retain earnings tax-free as long as the funds remain in Puerto Rico.

As a result of this program, large deposits of section 936 funds, referred to as "qualified possession source investment income" or QPSII funds, have accumulated in Puerto Rican banks. In 1986, Congress agreed to permit Puerto Rico to make or authorize loans of QPSII funds to qualifying projects in any Caribbean Basin Initiative [CBI] country that has entered into a tax information exchange agreement [TIEA] with the United States. According to a study conducted by Price Waterhouse, 20,000 new private-sector jobs have been created in qualified CBI countries as a result of nearly \$650 million in 936 investments approved by Puerto Rico.

Our bill will extend the QPSII treatment to investments made by 936 corporations in the Andean countries. The benefit, however, is only available to those Andean countries that

enter into Tax Information Exchange Agreements [TIEA's] with the United States.

As you know, the Congress recently passed the Andean Trade Preference Act [ATPA] which grants duty-free treatment to imports from the Andean region in an effort to provide legitimate alternatives to coca production. However, without the necessary capital investment to create new jobs, unilateral tariff reductions cannot by themselves eliminate the drug problem. The possibility of new productive investment is the core of the strategy of developing alternative income generating activities which will result in the creation of desperately needed jobs. Without new investment, tariff reductions become much less effective. Consequently, 936 funds would become a catalyst for new investment.

In addition, by requiring each of the countries to sign a TIEA in order to become eligible for 936 funds, we will gain a useful law enforcement tool against tax evasion and money laundering, an important factor in the war against narcotics trafficking. And best of all, the Joint Committee on Taxation has estimated that this bill will have a negligible impact on revenues.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that my colleagues will join us in supporting this very worthy legislation.

A TRIBUTE TO A DEDICATED  
CHIEF OF STAFF IN HOUSE FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS, BOYD CRAWFORD

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to honor the memory of Boyd Crawford, who served the House Committee on Foreign Affairs as its staff leader for 31 years.

Mr. Crawford, 85, retired as chief of staff in 1970, having served in that capacity through the terms of seven committee chairmen, including five Democrats and two Republicans. He died at a hospital near his home in Annandale, VA, on January 6, 1992.

I would like to express appreciation, not only for Mr. Crawford's long years of service to the House of Representatives but also for his diligent and faithful staff leadership on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Crawford was an able administrator, but beyond that, he had a knack for getting along with committee members regardless of their party affiliation. Evidence of the fact that successive committee chairmen retained his services as chief of staff and considered themselves on close and friendly terms with him over the course of 31 years.

A native Washingtonian, Mr. Crawford as a youth operated a cloakroom and checking service for tourists at the Capitol. He then studied typing and shorthand. He began his congressional staff career in 1932, as a secretary to Representative Clarence J. McLeod.

In 1936, Mr. Crawford was appointed secretary to the Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission under its leader, Representative Sol Bloom. When Congressman Bloom became chairman of Foreign Affairs in 1939, he

named Mr. Crawford to head the committee staff.

During his career on the staff of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Crawford became known to many world leaders, U.S. Presidents, and particularly their Secretaries of State. He attended the 1945 founding conference of the United Nations in San Francisco.

Over a lifetime, Mr. Crawford pursued several disciplines and avocations, including the study of French. He was considered a proficient portrait painter.

Survivors include his wife, Gertrude; a brother, Stanley, of Houston, TX; a sister, Muriel I. Crawford, of Lighthouse Point, FL; two grandsons, and a great-granddaughter. A son, Christopher, died in 1988.

Mr. Crawford's life exemplifies the very best in staff service to Congress and the people of the United States and we honor his memory here today.

LET'S RECOGNIZE THE INDEPENDENCE  
OF CROATIA AND SLOVENIA

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the time has come for the Government of this great Nation to recognize the independence of Slovenia and Croatia.

During the long night of Communist domination of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the United States carried the torch of freedom and gave inspiration to the millions who were forced to live under totalitarian governments. In recent years, the winds of change have brought democracy to the freedom-loving people of that region who suffered for so long under the former evil empire. The rising tide of democracy also put an end to the central control that Moscow had exercised.

The former Yugoslav federation, an artificial multinational state, is now experiencing painful changes. The Croatian and Slovenian people, wanting to exercise democratic self-determination, voted overwhelmingly for secession, a right the first sentence of the Yugoslav Constitution clearly spells out. Not unlike the citizens of the many nations in the Commonwealth of Independent States, they, too, want independence. The cause of these new democracies is just, and they deserve the support of the world community. Led by Germany, the European Community recently recognized the independence of those republics, as did 27 other countries. The United States, however, has yet to take this long overdue action.

Yugoslavia was held together by force under a totalitarian system, and Slobodan Milosevic, a Communist nationalist, continues to try to impose centralized rule on the Croatian and Slovenian people. The ongoing conflict is the result of his efforts.

During the past months, the war in Croatia has claimed 10,000 lives and left over 600,000 people homeless. Damage to Croatia's infrastructure and economy could exceed \$20 billion. While the current cease-fire appears to be effective, much remains to be done to ensure a lasting peace.

It is time for the United States, the leader of the free world, to stand up for democracy by recognizing the independence of Croatia and Slovenia. This action will strengthen, not hinder, the cause of peace and put America squarely behind the forces of freedom in that troubled region.

I commend the following insightful article by Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick to my colleagues in the Congress.

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 13, 1992]

GERMANY'S INDEPENDENT COURSE

(By Jeane Kirkpatrick)

Germany's recent unilateral move to recognize Croatia surprised and disappointed many of Bonn's closest friends. High-level French officials have raised questions about whether leaders of the German government are "good Europeans" after all. The British have accused the Germans of "arm-twisting" in Brussels. And American officials have spoken of a "new German assertiveness" that may be "difficult to stomach."

Allied officials seem genuinely surprised that, after all these years as half of the Franco-German heart of the European Community and as the United States' strongest NATO ally on the continent, Germany would actually pursue an independent policy.

Hadn't the German government led the drive for common EC foreign and military policies? Why, then, was Germany sacrificing EC unity to a unilateral policy of early recognition? Hadn't Germany joined in plans to constitute a Franco-German "core" of a Western European Union? Why then had Germany proceeded in this important matter independent of its French partners? Hadn't Germany opposed a general right for EC members to opt out of community policies, only to be the first to opt out of an EC process?

It was, as the German newsweekly *Der Spiegel* put it, "the first time since 1949 that Bonn took a unilateral action in foreign policy." Why now?

Clearly, there are several reasons that Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher told their EC colleagues Germany would not feel bound by community views on Yugoslavia.

The first is, of course, the fact that German reunification is now complete. Once reunification was achieved, German officials lost their overwhelming need to calm other governments' anxieties about resurgent German power.

The second reason is geopolitical. Proximity, historical ties and a habit of vacationing in Yugoslavia gave Germans a special concern about Croatia and Slovenia and have kept the issues of civil war and violence near the top of the German agenda. For similar reasons, Italy and Austria have also adopted policies like those of Germany's. All three have a special need for stable democratic governments in what was Yugoslavia.

The third reason for Germany's breaking ranks is surely the demonstrated inability of the EC or the United Nations to stop the determined aggression of Serbian Communists against Croatia and Slovenia.

Germany's action in recognizing Croatia was hardly precipitous. The war began last June, when Yugoslav armies acted to block Croatian independence. The EC has been seeking a settlement ever since. The United Nations and the United States have also worked on it to no avail.

The central Yugoslav army (overwhelmingly Serbian) has wreaked terrible violence on the Croatian people. Thousands have died.

Many more thousands have become refugees in their own land. A succession of ceasefires has been negotiated and violated—most of them by Serbian “irregulars” who are being rapidly integrated into the “central” armies.

But the determined effort to destroy Croatia has not been an ethnic squabble toward which the world should remain aloof and neutral. It has not been simply a conflict between warring nationalities. It is a good thing that the German government distinguished between the more powerful, undemocratic Serbs determined to maintain control by violence and the Croats seeking to exercise democratic self-determination.

And it is too bad that the United States and other EC countries have not been as clear about the nature of this conflict. It is especially embarrassing that the U.S. government has not supported the right to democratic self-determination in Croatia and Slovenia but has behaved instead as if the Communist rulers of Serbia have some sort of moral claim to govern forever what the Communist government of Yugoslavia had governed in the past.

The fact is that Yugoslavia no longer exists. It has self-destructed, much like the Soviet Union, and for much the same reason: because it was pieced together and held together by force rather than by affection and consent. The governments of the United States and the European Community should recognize the component democratic republics of what was Yugoslavia and should cease acting as if the principle of Realpolitik compels us to support the side with superior forces.

No one should be surprised if Germany, which is once again the strongest nation in continental Europe, again pursues an independent policy. We can only hope that future policies will be as constructive and discriminating as the one toward Croatia.

MICCOSUKEE TRIBE OF INDIANS  
PART OF SOUTH FLORIDA'S CULTURE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 24, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians, who are located just west of Miami within the vast Everglades area. The Miccosukees are little known outside of south Florida, yet their history dates back prior to the 1600's. Stephen Tiger, a member of the tribe, and their public relations manager, has written an essay on the history of the Miccosukees and I wanted to relate some of that history for my colleagues.

Originally, the Miccosukees were part of the Creek Nation and, as a result of many wars and hardships brought on by non-Indian settlers that staked claim to Florida, they settled in the area now known as Dade County in the mid-1800's. They stayed virtually isolated in

the Everglades and did not accept any offers of assistance by either Federal or State governments. When their land was declared a national park, they were asked to relocate and the elders decided to take a stand so they could remain in the Everglades. After long and difficult negotiations with Federal authorities, on January 11, 1962, the Secretary of the Interior finally officially recognized the Miccosukee Tribe and approved their constitution, giving them much autonomy. Stephen Tiger's father, William Buffalo Tiger, led the negotiating team on behalf of the tribe. Since then, the tribe has grown and prospered, opening a school, a community gymnasium, a restaurant, an outpatient clinic, and administration building. Stephen operates the Miccosukee Indian Village and Airboat Tours.

The Miccosukees are not only very independent, they are a naturally artistic people. Since 1975, they have sponsored an annual arts and crafts festival which attracts thousands of people. At the festival, they display their patchwork, dolls, beadwork, and baskets, as well as offering excellent Miccosukee food.

The Miccosukees are an integral part of the culture of south Florida and they continue to thrive under the leadership of their current council, consisting of their tribal chairman, Billy Cypress; assistant chairman, Jasper Nelson; secretary, Max Billie; and lawmaker, Henry Bert.