

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REASSESSING OUR TIMES

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, we all lead extremely busy and hectic lives, and though we may try, we simply are not able to read as much as we would like. I am fortunate to have a wise friend who every so often sends me articles or books that he feels I must read and may find very interesting, well-written, and pertinent. The following essay by Lewis Lapham, which appeared in the April 1992 issue of Harper's magazine, is just that.

During this time of political unease, economic strife, and general irritance at the occurrences taking place, it is only natural to want to make sense of it all. Lapham's essay does not try to make sense of it all, but is successful at offering at least an understanding of how it all may have come to be. I am sure you will feel the same way after reading it.

I commend this thoughtful article to you.

NOTEBOOK—WINTER OF DISCONTENT

(By Lewis H. Lapham)

Of comfort no man speak!

Let's talk of graves, of worms, and epitaphs,
Make dust our paper, and with rainy eyes
Write sorrow on the bosom of the earth.
Let's choose executors, and talk of wills.
For God's sake let us sit upon the ground
And tell sad stories of the death of kings!—
Richard II.

Ten years ago this spring I listened to a smiling deputy secretary at the Treasury Department explain the mechanics of the economic miracle bestowed on his fortunate countrymen by the election of President Ronald Reagan. I remember that his office windows overlooked the White House lawn and that his voice was high-pitched and thin, like the voice of a young man likely to have won a prep-school Latin prize. If I cannot now remember anything the deputy secretary said, it's because even at the time (in full view of the flip charts and free to ask questions) I didn't understand how the numbers proved the general theory of self-reliance. The young man wore a bow tie and was devoted to his faith in the Laffer curve. He was certain that if people followed the few simple rules of economic behavior provided for them in the computer models, the recession through which the country was then passing would vanish like an early morning mist or fog. Even teamsters and short-order cooks would find themselves promoted to the ranks of the prosperous middle class.

The deputy secretary's complacency was symptomatic of the age. Ronald Reagan had come to Washington with the promise of his salesman's smile and his repeated assurances that he meant to be President of a country in which it always would be possible—now and forever, world without end, Amen—for everybody to get rich. For a few years it looked as if he had made good on the guarantee of prosperity. Real estate prices im-

proved, and cities as distant from the nation's capital as Waco, Texas, acquired a taste for luxury. With funds borrowed from the Japanese, the country staged a show of opulence that could have been set to music by Cole Porter or Cecil B. DeMille. All the instruments of the mass media (backed up on piano and drums by the journals of the best literary and political opinion) agreed that wonders would never cease and that Paradise was at hand.

If not quite everybody was as fortunate as everybody else, the errors of omission merely proved that the benign deities of the free enterprise system moved in mysterious ways. During the spring and summer of 1982 a good many of the nation's farmers went broke, as did many of the factory workers stranded in the nation's old and technologically incorrect Rust Belt. Among the legion of the unemployed, blue-collar workers outnumbered white-collar workers by a ratio of two to one, and the congenial and popular wisdom of the age maintained that only poor people suffered accidents of economic recession. The casualties were written off as the price of progress and the cost of doing business.

The timeless prophets of the moment (among them George Will, Pat Buchanan, and William F. Buckley) explained that adversity was a blessing in disguise. Self-reliance was what America was all about, and hard times strengthened the sinews of character. The lessons were deemed especially useful to people who were illiterate, anonymous, or poor, the kind of people otherwise inclined to lie around drinking milk or gin at the government's expense. Hard times taught them the value of a dollar, encouraged them to seize the reins of entrepreneurship, transformed them into honest Republicans.

The national news media wholeheartedly endorsed the same complacent sentiment, and for the better part of a decade (i.e., for as long as the facade of the Reagan prosperity remained more or less safely in place) the market in great expectations rose as steadily as the market in French silk and Italian leather. The seers and augurs employed by the American Enterprise Institute stepped forward to say that financial success was proof of moral or ideological virtue, and that a fortune in shopping malls was synonymous with a state of spiritual grace.

The fashion magazines illustrated the good news with four-color advertisements for gold watches and castles in Spain. The texts and photographs flattered the subscribers with testimonials to their collective magnificence, and the expansive and upwardly mobile American middle class learned to admire itself as the eighth wonder of an envious world. The admissions committee welcomed new money in any and all denominations, and every week the lists of new members multiplied at a rate that brought joy to the hearts of the world's wine merchants, the world's tennis coaches, the world's hairdressers. The media were unstinting in their expenditure of adjectives, and as the decade reached toward its zenith the great American middle class started at its reflection in

the mirrors of the news and saw that it was good—successful, clear-eyed, hardworking, accustomed to the standards of excellence, dressed by Ralph Lauren, deserving of all things bright and beautiful.

If the flattery had stopped at this point, the subsequent destruction of the images of middle-class self-esteem might not have seemed so barbarous. But the oracles and the fashion consultants didn't rest content with the delusions of grandeur with which they already had decorated so many empty rooms. They pushed the envelope of fulsome praise even closer to the sun and awarded their patron the last and glittering attribute of self-reliance.

The adjective was preposterous—as preposterous as proclaiming Henry Kissinger the equal of Napoleon because both gentlemen were short—but such was the vanity of the age that a courtier's lying compliment passed as plain statement of good old-fashioned American fact. The joke was worthy of Molière. No class of businessmen in the history of the known world had been so cosseted by the servants of government than the class of American businessmen that enjoyed the grace and favor of the Reagan Administration.

For ten years I have listened to self-styled entrepreneurs (men of vision, men of genius, etc.) bang their fists on grillroom tables and complain of the thousand and one ways in which government regulations strangled their initiative and bound the arm of honest labor. I'm sure that much of what they said was true, but never once did I hear any of them acknowledge their abject dependence on the gifts of government subsidy—the mortgage deductions on residential real estate, myriad investment credits and tax exemptions, preferential interest rates, Social Security payments, subsidies to entire industries (defense, real estate, agriculture, highway construction, etc.), tariffs, the bankruptcy laws, the licenses granted to television stations, the banking laws, the concessions given to the savings and loan associations. Of all the federal money distributed as transfer payments to individual Americans during the decade of the 1980s only a relatively small percentage found its way into the hands of the poor. The bulk of the donative sustained the pretensions of the mostly affluent and well-to-do. Without the help of the government, the self-reliant American middle class was as helpless as a child without its nurse.

In October 1987 some of the more alert children in the nursery (the ones playing closer to the doors and windows) noticed an ill wind blowing through the trees beyond the tennis court. The stock market lost 500 points in one day, and Nanny was so alarmed that she stopped reading the bedtime story by Tom Clancy. It was a swell story (all about tanks, and Russians, and planes), and if Nanny stopped reading it, maybe something was wrong.

Four years later even Nanny's slowest children (the ones in the center of the room playing with the blocks) knew that the storm of recession had blown away most of the sailboats on the lake. President Bush did his best to calm everybody's nerves (by stag-

* 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.

ing a Tom Clancy story in the Persian Gulf, but by October 1991 the emotion loose inside the nursery was close to panic.

Something was clearly amiss with the general theory of self-reliance. An appreciable number of the nation's largest corporations (among them IBM, AT&T, and General Motors) began to eliminate from their payrolls tens of thousands of dues-paying members of the middle class—educated people, people who carried briefcases and commuted from the suburbs, nice people, people who subscribed to Time and watched public television, white people, people who wore bow ties and won Latin prizes—and in the ensuing alarm and confusion it was discovered that the stern economic remedies so invigorating to the poor failed in their results when administered to residents of Fairfield, Connecticut, and Brentwood, California. Once-upon-a-time advertising executives and bank vice presidents refused to square their shoulders and gratefully sweep the streets. They turned instead to drink and politics (some of them going so far as to threaten reprisals at the polls), and so the augurs at the American Enterprise Institute re-examined the entrails and understood that in at least one important particular what was good for the poor was bad for the rich.

After first ascertaining that in the current recession the ratio between the blue-collar and the white-collar unemployed stands at one to one, the augurs produced a slight amendment of the general theory—among members of the lower classes, failure was a property of individuals; among members of the middle classes, failure was a property of the state. A poor man failed because he was lazy or stupid or criminal. A rich man failed because of a tax policy or the Clean Air Act. Nobody knew why this was so. It was a great mystery, like the mystery of existence, but nobody, at least nobody important, doubted the truth of so sublime a paradox.

The media immediately changed their f-stops and lenses and cast the middle class in the comfortable and familiar role of a citizenry betrayed. Victims all—seduced and abandoned, tricked by circumstance, delivered into bondage by vicious confidence men selling cheap imitations of the American Dream. The public-opinion polls suddenly acquired the aspects of a funeral march, and the mathematical proofs of pessimism began to show up in the newspapers like a procession of chanting monks. The still-timeless prophets of the age (among them George Will, Pat Buchanan, William F. Buckley) put on the robes of hired mourners, cherishing the wounds of the American body politic as if they were the stigmata of the murdered Christ.

The expressions of self-pity serve as another form of flattery because they presume a state of prior perfection. No matter how severe the adjectives, the emphasis remains fixed on a subject of supreme interest and importance—the beauty of the self, once glorious and now lost. The acknowledgment of weakness becomes proof of spiritual refinement, something comparable to a house in Nantucket or a feather boa bought at an auction on behalf of public television. The exquisite sorrow distinguishes its possessor from the anonymous crowd of stolid and capable citizens who endure their lives with a minimum of self-dramatization. Who pays attention to people who don't make piteous cries? Who wants to pay \$100,000 for the movie rights to their chronicles of marriage and divorce? Who bothers to take their photograph for Vogue or travels to New Hampshire to buy their votes?

This winter's presidential campaign appealed to the emotions of self-pity, and as I watched the Democratic candidates carry their laments and promises through the snows of New Hampshire in January, I thought of Shakespeare's grieving Richard II returned to England to find himself abandoned by his mercenary armies. He had been deprived of his kingdom by reason of his extravagance and indecision, but he continued to believe himself omnipotent. His humiliation astonished him because it never had occurred to him that the indignities of hunger, loneliness, and death routinely visited upon lesser human beings could be visited upon the majesty of an anointed king.

By the third week of January I understood that the phrase "the forgotten middle class" was a term of art, a euphemism for the modestly affluent and well-to-do, the not-poor and the non-black. Like the Republicans before them, the Democrats had learned to divide the country into only two classes—the middle class (both remembered and forgotten) and the underclass, which was invisible. The candidates were interested only in the first of these classes, in the prospective voters among whom they could recognize the presence of both money and resentment.

As I watched the gentlemen on C-Span, either debating one another or making their financial presentations in clean, well-lighted rooms, I understood that I was looking at a troop of mutual-fund salesmen, drumming up business among a crowd of nervous investors. With the exception of Jerry Brown, they had come to sell the suckers a choice of what Wall Street calls "financial products"—tax and investment credits, depreciation allowances, insurance policies, rebates and exemptions, etc., etc.—and they canvassed the state, offering to perform (exclusively for those among the middle class who could still afford the price of admission) one or more of the hoped-for economic miracles. Were too many people out of work? Elect Tsongas or Kerrey or Clinton or Harkin, and within a matter of months (if not weeks or days or hours), lo and behold, out of the ground or over the hills from Vermont, jobs will arrive by the regiment or battalion. Did too many people lack health insurance? Were too many people unable to buy a house or send their children to decent schools? Were too many people worried about the departure of the American Dream? Elect Tsongas or Kerrey or Clinton or Harkin, and within a matter of months (if not weeks or days or hours), lo and behold, out of the sky or from lands far away * * *

None of which, of course, was new to the Republicans. On January 28 President Bush made of his State of the Union address the political equivalent of an automobile dealer's pitch for a Labor Day sale. He offered a complete portfolio of financial goods and services, but he improved the Democratic deal with cash back from this year's withholding tax and with an accelerated rate of depreciation for companies that bought expensive equipment (mainframe computers, corporate aircraft, etc.) between February 1, 1992, and January 1, 1993. The budget director, Richard Darman, explained the small print to the Senate Finance Committee, and as I watched him flip deftly through the finance charts, I wondered why he didn't sing a variation on one of those television car commercials in which the pretty girl tells everybody to buy now and save.

What was so dispiriting about the political presentation in both New Hampshire and Washington was the contempt with which the salesmen regarded their customers. They

had come to buy votes, and they were willing to tell the suckers whatever the suckers wanted to hear, but only if the suckers lived in one of the richer zip codes and accepted the terms and conditions of the offering. A vote was a commodity; so was a tax break, and so was medical insurance; and it wasn't going to do anybody any good to lose sight of the politics of the bottom line. The election was about what was in it for me—the candidate, me the voter, me the purveyor of band music and public-opinion polls.

By consenting to define the election as a matter of narrow interests and short-term profits, the electorate and their paid representatives escaped the more difficult and fundamental questions about the long-term purpose of the common American enterprise. Nobody uttered a word or a phrase that might have been mistaken for idealism. All present complacently assumed that America, like Richard II, already existed in a state of moral perfection, and that what was wrong with the country could be corrected by a few judicious rearrangements of the bond portfolio and the porch furniture. But if we continue to believe our own self-congratulatory press notices—America the great and the good, America the invincible, or, as President Bush put it in the State of the Union address, America the kindest, freest, strongest nation on earth—we will come, as did the dreaming King Richard, to a melancholy end.

LISA LEMOI RECEIVES RONALD K. MACHTLEY AWARD

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Lisa Lemoi of Barrington as this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Barrington High School in Barrington, RI.

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

Lisa Lemoi has more than fulfilled this criteria. While serving as an editor on the yearbook staff, Lisa was an active participant in several clubs including WAC, SADD, the international club and the environmental club. She also devoted herself to community voluntarism with Special Olympics and the Barrington Substance Abuse Task Force.

I commend Lisa Lemoi for her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO ESTHER DON TANG

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, today it is with great pride that I rise to pay tribute to one of Tucson's finest citizens, Esther Don Tang. I also congratulate Esther on her recent receipt

of an honorary doctorate of humanities from the University of Arizona, her alma mater.

Mrs. Tang's long list of accomplishments and contributions to her community reflect her strong interest in the education and social welfare of the residents of Tucson. A native of Tucson, Mrs. Tang has devoted much of her life to the betterment of the community. She has served on the Pima Community College Board, and is a member of the University of Arizona National Humanities Advisory Board. Mrs. Tang has also championed the cause of adult education, serving in a variety of capacities on the Tucson Adult Education Council.

Her concern for her fellow Tucsonians has led Mrs. Tang to lend her time and efforts to a wide variety of organizations, including the YWCA, the YMCA, the United Way campaigns, and adult literacy efforts. Mrs. Tang has also served as executive director of the Pio Decima Neighborhood Center, an organization she has worked with for 20 years.

Friends describe her as a dynamo, yet a woman who successfully maintains the delicate balance between family, business, and community involvement. She makes a point of cooking a special meal for her entire family each and every Sunday. In addition to all of her other talents, Mrs. Tang is fluent in Spanish and several dialects of Chinese.

Mrs. Tang has been recognized for her outstanding achievements by many organizations, including the Knights of Columbus, the YWCA, the Phoenix Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the city of Tucson, and the University of Arizona.

I commend Esther Don Tang for her outstanding accomplishments, her longstanding record of service to the community, and her dedication to improving the lives of all Tucsonians. I urge my colleagues to rise with me today in support as I pay tribute to this remarkable lady.

**SPECIAL THANK YOU TO
CONGRESSIONAL PAGES**

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, this week our dedicated and hard-working pages will reach the end of their tenure here. I would like to take this opportunity to extend my personal thanks for all they have done over the past few months.

A page's life is not as glamorous as it looks. In fact, these young people often work very long hours, assisting us well into the night. They are expected to keep up with their school work and, no matter how late they worked the night before, they must be at class at 6 a.m. sharp. However, because these students are among the best and the brightest, they have grown from the experience and I am positive will be among the leaders of the future.

Speaking as a former page myself, I hope each and every one of these young people have learned from this experience and hope they will treasure the memories from their time here. It is, indeed, a unique and special experience.

The following pages have proven their strength and their maturity by coming to Washington, leaving their friends and family and growing as individuals. They are:

Hiram R. Andrews, Mary Marlene Atkinson, Allison P. Beard, Veronica S. Bernal, Sean D. Bielat, Nakia L. Buchanan, Jason L. Campbell, Sarah D. Carr, Heather M. Childress, Jackie Cohen, Katharine M. Collin, Hannah M. Cothorn, DeAndre J. DeVane, John F. Dinusson, Mary F. Doyle, Patricia Draper, Lisa A. Eckel, Marita C. Etcubanez, Kathryn R. Farrell, Tamika Finch, Maya E. Goehring, Anja K. Hansen, Chareese H. Hayes, Ethan F. Hayward, William F. Head, Scott W. Henry, Lisa O. Hensley, Carrie Ayn Hiser, Karrie N. Howard, William Dale Howard, Carly E. Jacobs, William David Johnson, Jenna Keith, Amanda J. Kiefner, Paul F. "Hinch" Knece, Joshua R. Kramer, Tanya S. Kuehnis, Sean P. LaSalle, Kelly J. Lauritzen, Constance Elizabeth McDaniel, Hector Morales, Franklin P. Mosley III, Patricia Perry Narro, April D. Neveau, Brantley Adam Newsome, Jessica L. Nierenberg, Josef R. Novotny, Karen L. Nuckols, William F. Raw, Paul B. Reinhardt, Kerry E. Rhodes, Jade L. Riley, Jessica R. Robinson, Renee S. Rosen, Hal N. Schwartz, Rachel H. Sontag, Aubrey L. Spriggs, Michaela D. Starr, Judy M. Sung, William J. Thinner, Joshua C. Wallenstein, Moira A. Whelan, Lindsey P. Winick, Heather Yeckes, Elizabeth Carden Yeiser, and Laura E. Zachman.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that my colleagues join me today in extending our gratitude to these fine young people for a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO WKSU

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate WKSU, the winner of the Press Club of Atlantic City's National Headliner Award.

This outstanding public radio station not only won the National Headliner Award, but also received second place in the category "outstanding documentary or series by a station, all markets." The winning series addressed the Cuyahoga River's history and current uses.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud WKSU in its recent victory. The station stands above the crowd in the field of public radio and its commitment to excellence provides its listeners with the best in public radio programming.

**HIALEAH HIGH STUDENT ALINA
ALONSO ELECTED TO SCHOOL
BOARD POSITION**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Alina Alonso, a junior at

Hialeah High School, who has been selected to represent the interests of students on the Dade County School Board. At 16 years, Alina was editor of her high school yearbook and an outstanding member of the mock trial team in the government class taught by Michelle Ivy.

Alina Alonso was elected to the post of student advisor to the school board by a panel of high school student government presidents. She impressed the panel with her enthusiasm and honesty.

The Miami Herald published an article on Alina Alonso, which I would like to include in the RECORD:

**HIALEAH JUNIOR MAKES BIG SPLASH AT
SCHOOL BOARD
(By Ana Acle)**

The newest student member of the Dade County School Board has an idea which could make many of her peers uneasy: She wants to require parents to pick up their child's report card.

"I know most of them won't agree with it, but it's in their best interest," said Hialeah High junior Alina Alonso. A panel of high school presidents last week picked Alonso to become the next student adviser to the School Board.

Alonso, 16, is editor of her school yearbook, and she has never been involved in student government. Nevertheless, she impressed the panel with her impromptu speech and candor. "I didn't have any notes," she said. "I spoke as I went along."

It worked. "She's energetic and she's very honest," said Kito Bess, president of Northwestern High and a panel member. "She didn't get into a subject she didn't know about. She said she wanted to research it before she spoke about it."

When asked for suggestions on solving the schools' budget problems, she responded: "How do you expect a 16-year-old student to come up with a solution if the president of the United States hasn't been able to?"

As student adviser, Alonso will spend about 25 hours a week visiting schools, talking to students and making recommendations to the board. She doesn't have a vote, but will serve as a liaison between students and the elected board members.

"It's the most interesting experience that a teenager in this school system can have," said Douglas Kelly, a Carol City High senior and the outgoing student adviser.

Alonso said she plans on working to increase parental involvement in schools. Alonso thinks parents should pick up report cards because too many students are forging their parents' signatures, she said.

Michelle Ivy, who teaches government at Hialeah High, said Alonso will make a good student representative. "She's one of our outstanding lawyers on the mock trial team," Ivy said. "She's very good at putting what the rest of us think into words."

Her new role won't leave much time for extracurricular activities. Alonso already gave up the yearbook editor position and said she might have to stay out of some advanced placement courses, such as European history.

"I know I'm going to miss out on stuff my senior year, but if you want something you have to give a little bit of yourself up," she said.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Alina Alonso for her demonstrated abilities and her willingness to sacrifice to serve her peers. She shows a spirit that is an outstanding example for her community and for all of us in this Chamber.

**RUTH SHIEBLER RETIRES AFTER
LIFETIME OF DEDICATION TO
MUSIC EDUCATION AT
MECHANICVILLE SCHOOLS**

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, we all know of people whose contributions to something are so great that their departure is hard to imagine.

Such a person is Ruth Shiebler, who is retiring as bandleader and advisor at Mechanicville, NY, Junior-Senior High School.

Mr. Speaker, we have all wrestled on this floor over ways to maintain the excellence of our schools. We've often forgotten that in every state and every district and every school there are impressive pockets of excellence, usually made possible by the skills, dedication, and professionalism of individual teachers. Such is the case with Ruth Shiebler.

She literally has given her entire life to music education in Mechanicville schools. It is impossible to count the number of students whose lives have been enriched by the teaching of Ruth Shiebler, and who have then gone on to enrich the lives of others. That is what education is all about.

Mr. Speaker, let us add our own voices to the local commemorations of this outstanding teacher. Ruth Shiebler has made a difference. And while we can all wish her the best on her retirement, I know I speak for many when I say she will be missed.

**MAJOR GENERAL SHIRKEY'S ADDRESS
ON NATIONAL PRISONER
OF WAR DAY**

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on April 9 of this year, National Prisoner of War Day, Maj. Gen. Robert L. Shirkey, AUS (Ret.) of Kansas City, MO, made a speech in his home community honoring servicemen who were caught up in the ill-fated Bataan Death March which occurred 50 years ago. This is such an outstanding speech, I include it in the RECORD for the Members of this body:

**NATIONAL PRISONER OF WAR DAY SPEECH BY
MAJ. GEN. ROBERT L. SHIRKEY**

The President has proclaimed April 9, 1992, as National Prisoner of War Day to honor all former prisoners of war. April 9 marks the day 50 years ago when the joint United States/Philippine command ordered all Allied forces on Bataan to surrender. Surrender was not of the servicemen's choosing but the duty of the soldier is to obey and obey you did.

Today we honor especially you battling heroes of Bataan who staved off overwhelming forces of the enemy from December 7, 1941, to April 9, 1942, thereby giving America the crucial time necessary to shore up its defense posture in the Pacific and achieve ultimate victory over all the Axis powers.

Allied forces consisting of 10,000 Americans and 80,000 Filipino soldiers—as well as many

civilians—embarked on what became known as the Bataan Death March. Because the enemy did not believe surrender was honorable, they expected only about 40,000 prisoners of war. As a consequence, those of you who were fortunate enough to complete the tortuous march to POW camps were faced with totally inadequate accommodations. Only one in eight prisoners survived the ordeal to tell of the horrors you and they experienced. Truly, only you—the individual who experienced that historic march and the privations of POW camp—stand tall enough in this hour to pay homage to those courageous Americans.

I served on Bataan with the Alamo Scouts for nine months in 1945, and it was a group of Alamo Scouts who were fortunate enough to lead the raid liberating prisoners at the Cabanatuan POW camp, thereby saving them from ordered execution.

Later, in walking that hallowed ground on Bataan, I saw the refuse of war and the foxholes—many of which had been hurriedly dug with bayonets. The prisoners' attitude as epitomized in gallows humor by War Correspondent Frank Hewlett still echoed amongst the jungle foliage—

We're the battling bastards of Bataan
No momma, no papa, no Uncle Sam
No uncles, no aunts, no nephews, no nieces
No pills, no planes, no artillery pieces
And nobody gives a damn.

I could not help but sense the thoughts of you and those other valiant men who, at first, were jubilant that aid would soon arrive from the States or that rescue was at hand. As day after day unfolded, all of you faced the stark realization that you were expendable. With wistful pride you accepted whatever fate had in store.

Only later did it become clearly evident that the ignominy and sacrifice you suffered in defeat were the price you paid for America to achieve ultimate victory. In the words of William Lindsay White, author of *They Were Expendable*, "Where Do We Get Such Men?"

Lest we forget, it was these *Battling Heroes* of Bataan—many of whom gave all their tomorrows for our today—who not only gave America the precious time that ultimately changed the course of the war and history, but they set for us a higher standard of noble sacrifice. Dare you and I do any less?

**CONGRESSMAN LAROCO'S
TRIBUTE TO VETERANS**

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank our distinguished colleague from Idaho, LARRY LAROCO, for his service to our country's veterans. As the following article from Stars and Stripes states, Congressman LAROCO has ensured that the men and women of Operation Desert Storm receive the recognition that they deserve.

[From Stars and Stripes, May 25, 1992]

BUSH SIGNS SILVER MEDAL BILL

Representative Larry LaRocco's first bill, to award a silver medallion to the service men and women of Operation Desert Storm, was signed into law 13 May by President Bush.

"This is truly win-win legislation," said the first-term Idaho Democrat. "It helps the

silver miners of North Idaho while giving overdue recognition to the men and women who served our nation in the Persian Gulf. And it doesn't ask taxpayers to foot the bill."

The Silver Medal Act was included in the 1992 Omnibus Commemorative Coins and Medal Act, H.R. 3337, signed by the President 13 May. The bill also includes the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Coin, the White House 200th Anniversary Commemorative Coin, the World Cup U.S.A. 1992 Commemorative Coin and a President James Madison coin honoring the Bill of Rights.

The Silver Medal Bill, introduced 25 Feb., 1991, authorizes Congress to award a silver medallion to troops that took part in operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm as a token of Congress' appreciation for their efforts. It is not meant to take the place of any military medals.

The medallion will be financed by sales to the public of a bronze duplicate. Surplus silver from the nation's silver stockpile will be used to cast the medallions. No taxpayer money will be used to finance the medallion. "In fact, if sales of the bronze duplicate medallion go well, the act will make money for the U.S. Treasury," said LaRocco, who stipulated that all surplus funds from sales of the duplicates must go toward reducing the national debt.

Design of the medallion will be determined by the U.S. Mint, which will produce and market it. LaRocco has suggested that the design highlight the role women played in Operation Desert Storm.

**GUNJAN SHAH RECEIVES RONALD
K. MACHTLEY AWARD**

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Gunjan Shah of Pawtucket as this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for William E. Tolman Senior High School in Pawtucket, RI.

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

Gunjan Shah has more than fulfilled this criteria. While serving as vice president of the senior class Gunjan was an active participant in the student council and senior board. He was also duly distinguished as a winner of the DAR award for leadership and respect and devoted a great deal of time to organizing school events in his community.

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

**CHIEF NURSE OF THE WASHINGTON
STATE ARMY NATIONAL
GUARD TO BE DISCHARGED**

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of the stupidest and most unfair things the

Bush administration is doing currently is discharging a woman of unchallenged ability, experience, and dedication from her post as chief nurse of the Washington State Army National Guard, because she acknowledged recently that she is a lesbian. Colonel Margarethe Cammermeyer is universally regarded as an outstanding army officer. For her to be so summarily thrown out of her life's work is an example of the grave harm that is done both to the Army and to America's sense of fair play by this ban on gay men and lesbians from serving in the military.

I was pleased to see that the American Nurses Association expressed its "distress and outrage" at this unfair discharge. The American Nurses Association is of course the premiere organization in this country dedicated to the improvement and advancement of the nursing profession. It is very relevant to note that this organization deplores so strongly the firing of an extremely dedicated nurse and administrator of nursing because of her sexual orientation. I ask that this statement from the American Nurses Association be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point.

AMERICAN NURSES ASSOCIATION OPPOSES DISCHARGE OF WASHINGTON STATE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD CHIEF NURSE

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The following is a statement in reaction to yesterday's announcement of the discharge of Col. Margarethe Cammermeyer of the Army National Guard due to her sexual preference:

The American Nurses Association is distressed and outraged at the discharge of Colonel Margarethe Cammermeyer, the Washington State Army National Guard's chief nurse, who is not only a decorated Vietnam veteran but is known for her impeccable character and her outstanding leadership ability. Colonel Cammermeyer is being removed from service due to a policy practiced by the U.S. military that is based upon no rational or empirical basis. The association is opposed to discrimination of any sort, including discrimination based upon sexual orientation.

In a statement and letter (dated May 8) sent to Secretary of Defense Richard B. Cheney, we have asserted that the American Nurses Association believes that the Department of Defense policy is contrary to the public interest by excluding qualified individuals from serving in the military and fostering widescale discrimination and prejudice. We call on the secretary to expeditiously change the policies of the Department of Defense to permit all qualified individuals regardless of sexual orientation to serve within the Armed Forces.

ONIX MORERA BUILDS TALENT AT TEATRO MARTI

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring my colleague's attention to the marvelous opportunity for artistic expression and learning presented to children by Teatro Marti in Miami. Every second Sunday, 25 to 30 children, like 10-year-old singer, dancer, and composer Liza Quintana, present "El Mundo de los Minos," a variety show, to fami-

lies from all over the area. Onix Morera, a retired actress, created Teatro Marti to give kids a continuous outlet for their talents and to let them build confidence and overcome stage fright. She is working to improve the program with donations of costumes and musical instruments.

Teatro Marti is working the way Onix Morera designed it. Sara Oviedo brings her three children regularly, and says it inspires them to practice and practice. Jose Manuel Vega, 13, who would sing from a corner when he started, now has the confidence to move around the stage and mingle with the audience. Yoreslen Rios, who has wanted to sing and act for her entire 9-year life, finds her dream-come-true at Teatro Marti.

The Miami Herald published an article describing the Teatro Marti program, which I would like to include in the RECORD:

FOR THESE KIDS, ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE FOR FUN

(By Marilyn Garateix)

Every other Sunday, Liza Quintana puts on a bright red dress and dances to the rhythm of rumbas and other dances from her parents' homeland.

"I love to dance Afro-Cuban," said Liza, 10. Cuban singer Celia Cruz is her idol. "I compose, sing and dance. I just love it."

Liza is one of 25 to 30 kids who take part in "El Mundo de los Ninos," The World of Children, at Teatro Marti, 420 SW Eighth Ave. They will perform at 2 p.m. Sunday.

Onix Morera, a retired actress, created the variety shows and skits to give kids a steady outlet for artistic talents.

"There are kids who learn things at school, but when they get on a stage they are terrified," Morera said. "This helps them to develop confidence."

She started staging the shows every Sunday in January. But poor attendance forced Morera to cut back weekly shows. She now has them every other week.

"I started with the idea that a lot of people would follow me," Morera said. "But now I'm scared."

Tickets are \$7 for adults and \$5 for kids, but it costs \$600 to rent Teatro Marti, Morera said.

She is applying for nonprofit status under the name of Talento Artístico Juvenile. Juvenile Artistic Talent. Hoping to attract a bigger audience and sponsors to donate costumes and musical instruments, Morera is preparing a program about the shows.

Hialeah resident Sara Oviedo brings her three children—including 4-year-old Abraham, who mimics Michael Jackson—for the shows.

"My kids get home and they're ready to practice and practice," said Oviedo.

Liza's mom, Amparo Quintana, also is a fan of the shows.

"The kids have a chance to express themselves," said Quintana, who lives in Kendall. She heard about Morera's shows through a friend. They help unite families, Quintana said. "The families of the kids all come and that's important," she said.

At first, a shy Jose Manuel Vega, 13, used to stand in a corner singing. Now, he moves around the stage and mingles with the audience.

Jose, a seventh-grader at Jose Marti Middle School, said he loves the shows. "It's a way of expressing our talents," he said.

For Yoreslen Rios, who used to sing and dance on her porch in Cuba before coming to Miami four years ago, the shows are a dream come true.

"I've always wanted to sing and be an actress," said Yoreslen, 9.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Onix Morera's commitment to building her community through the arts and through commitment to helping children, and I congratulate the children who are learning artistry and self-confidence at Teatro Marti.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY ACT OF 1992

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today along with our distinguished colleague from Louisiana, Congressman BILLY TAUZIN, the National Energy Security Act of 1992.

While I had hoped to offer the text of this legislation to H.R. 776, the so-called Comprehensive Energy Policy Act, regrettably the House was denied the opportunity to debate the merits of my proposal.

As a result, the House approved an energy bill that does nothing to encourage the development of our offshore energy resources or to stop our growing dependence on foreign oil imports.

During the last 4 years, that dependence has increased from 27 to over 45 percent of our energy needs. Unless we find new oil and gas resources, our foreign dependence will grow to 60 to 70 percent of our petroleum requirements by the year 2000. As a nation, we can ill afford to allow this to occur.

I would ask each Member to consider the following:

First, production from Prudhoe Bay, AK, which now provides 25 percent of our energy, is falling and this decline will rapidly accelerate during the next 10 years.

Second, by the year 2010, the United States is expected to produce about 7.8 million barrels per day, while we will consume 22.6 million. This represents a staggering shortfall of 14.8 million barrels per day.

Third, the domestic oil industry rig utilization rate is now at its lowest point in history. In fact, even in the Gulf of Mexico, which is one of the few areas not entirely covered by moratoria, the utilization rate is a paltry 37 percent.

Fourth, as recently as 5 years ago, our domestic energy industry invested nearly 70 percent of its capital here in the United States. Today, more than half of this capital is spent abroad because the oil industry is being forced out by leasing moratoria, drilling bans, and other punitive actions.

Fifth, the Department of the Interior just conducted an OCS lease sale in the central Gulf of Mexico. At that sale, it received the second lowest number of leasing bids in history. Further, the number of drilling plans filed since 1990 is down 26.7 percent, and,

Sixth, according to the Department of Energy, the United States spends about \$120 million each and every day to buy imported oil. It is the single largest component of our trade deficit. In 1991, we spent \$56 billion to acquire imported crude oil and that represented nearly one-half of our total trade deficit.

Mr. Speaker, there is an energy crisis in America. While it may not be as obvious as the gas lines of the 1970's, it is far more dangerous because we are systematically destroying any incentive to invest and to find the domestic energy resources we will need to survive in the future.

In my State, there has been a depression in the oil industry. Domestic employment in oil and gas extraction fell from over 770,000 in 1982 to about 390,000 today. This is a loss of 380,000 jobs, or four times as many jobs lost in the automobile industry. By comparison, there were over 16 million more private sector jobs in 1991 than 1982, a 22-percent increase.

This bipartisan legislation is a straightforward attempt to deal with the serious problem of our growing dependence on foreign crude oil. If enacted, it would allow the President to lease certain OCS moratoria areas if several stringent conditions are met. These conditions are:

First, the level of oil imports must exceed 50 percent for more than 4 consecutive months, as determined by the Energy Information Agency;

Second, the President can only lease those OCS planning areas that have undergone sufficient environmental review to fully comply with the National Environmental Policy Act; and

Third, the Minerals Management Service must certify that a proposed planning area has significant quantities of oil or gas resources.

Furthermore, under the Fields/Tauzin bill, the President is required to submit an annual report containing a forecast of both oil production and domestic consumption and the steps he will take to reduce our dependence to less than 50 percent.

Mr. Speaker, the President should have this authority and I hope the House will have an opportunity to act on this proposal in the near future.

What I am suggesting will not endanger our environment but it may well protect our national security.

While much has been written about OCS leasing and development, there is no evidence that OCS leasing is a danger to our environment.

In fact, the OCS program is our Nation's safest energy extraction program. Since 1975 when current Federal offshore safety regulations went into effect, about one one-thousandth of 1 percent of the oil produced on the Federal OCS has been spilled. This represents a 99.99-percent safety record. In addition, there has never been a blowout or a major oilspill from any oil exploration well drilled in U.S. waters.

In the past 15 years, nearly 5 billion barrels of oil have been produced from the Federal Outer Continental Shelf. Less than 900 barrels have been spilled. Indeed, urban runoff dumps more oil into the ocean than do offshore rigs.

Mr. Speaker, according to the National Academy of Sciences, oil from tankers and other forms of transportation account for 45 percent of the oil pollution in the sea, while oil from offshore production is less than 2 percent.

Of the 60 largest oilspills that have occurred in the waters of this Nation, only one was the result of OCS oil and gas activity, and subse-

quent technological advances have made another spill of that type virtually impossible. The remaining 59 oil spills were mainly caused by tankers, the majority of which were carrying imported crude oil.

While it may be good politics for some to prohibit leasing on 500 million acres of our Federal offshore lands, this policy is a disaster for America because it costs jobs, threatens our economy, exacerbates our trade deficit, undermines our national security, and increases our dependence on foreign oil.

What is tragically ironic about the moratoria debate is that it is self defeating because the net effect of leasing prohibitions is more tanker traffic and more oil spills. The real risk to our environment is in oil tanker transportation, not OCS development.

Mr. Speaker, under current law, our domestic oil industry must comply with 74 sets of Federal regulations and nearly three dozen major Federal laws concerned with environmental protection and safety.

Under the National Energy Security Act, none of these laws are waived and, in fact, I have added the additional conditions of the 50 percent import penetration level and the significant oil or gas resources test.

Mr. Speaker, it is clearly not in our Nation's best interests that we obtain 60 percent of our crude oil from unstable foreign sources. At a minimum, the President should be given the authority to lease certain offshore areas, when the level of imports reaches 50 percent.

After all, these offshore Federal lands and the energy resources they may contain belong to the people, all of the people, of the United States.

In an emergency, which I have defined as an import level greater than 50 percent, our citizens must have access to the 25 billion barrels of oil and 204 trillion cubic feet of natural gas that the Minerals Management Service has estimated exist on the Federal OCS.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, my bill would establish a fail-safe procedure, by allowing us to obtain stable and safe sources of domestic energy from the Federal OCS without endangering our coastal environment.

The Federal OCS program has had an outstanding safety record for nearly 40 years. It is time we develop these resources and stop importing so much foreign oil which is being transported to America in leaky foreign tankers.

I ask my colleagues to review this legislation and to join with BILLY TAUZIN and me in urging the adoption of the National Energy Security Act of 1992.

MISSOURI RESOLUTION

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, the eighty-sixth general assembly of the State of Missouri recently passed the Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Concurrent Resolution Nos. 14 and 16, which ratifies the 27th amendment to the U.S. Constitution. I include a copy of this resolution as follows:

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS NOS. 14 AND 16

Whereas, the First Congress of the United States of America, at its first session, sitting in New York, New York, on September 25, 1789, in both Houses, by a Constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, has proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America in the following words, to wit:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following [Article] be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, as [an Amendment] to the Constitution of the United States, . . . which [Article], when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, viz;

"[An article] in addition to, and Amendments of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

"Article the second . . . No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened."

Whereas, Article V of the United States Constitution allows the General Assembly of the State of Missouri to ratify this proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States has already been ratified by the Legislatures of the following states in the years indicated, to wit: Maryland in 1789; North Carolina in 1789; South Carolina in 1790; Delaware in 1790; Vermont in 1791; Virginia in 1791; Ohio in 1873; Wyoming in 1878; Maine in 1883; Colorado in 1884; South Dakota in 1885; New Hampshire in 1885; Arizona in 1885; Tennessee in 1885; Oklahoma in 1885; New Mexico in 1886; Indiana in 1886; Utah in 1886; Arkansas in 1887; Montana in 1887; Connecticut in 1887; Wisconsin in 1887; Georgia in 1888; West Virginia in 1888; Louisiana in 1888; Iowa in 1889; Idaho in 1889; Nevada in 1889; Alaska in 1889; Oregon in 1889; Minnesota in 1889; Texas in 1889; Kansas in 1890; Florida in 1890; and North Dakota in 1891; and

Whereas, Article V of the United States Constitution does not state a time limit on ratification of an amendment submitted by the Congress, and the First Congress specifically did not establish a deadline for the ratification of this particular proposed amendment; and

Whereas, the United States Supreme Court has ruled in the case of *Coleman v. Miller*, 307 US 433 (1939), that a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution, submitted without any deadline, may be ratified by states at any time and Congress must then determine whether a reasonable amount of time has elapsed since its initial submission when—in the presence of certified ratifications from the requisite number of states—the time arrives for the promulgation of the adoption of the amendment; and

Whereas, the General Assembly of the State of Missouri finds that the proposed amendment is still meaningful and needed as part of the United States Constitution and that the present political, social and economic conditions are the same as or are even more demanding today than they were when the proposed amendment was first submitted for its adoption: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Missouri Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States as aforesaid be and the same hereby is ratified by the Eighty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Missouri; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Missouri Senate be instructed to send a certified copy of this resolution to the Archivist of the United States, Washington, D.C.; the Vice President of the United States; the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; and to each member of the United States Congress from Missouri with the request that it be printed in full in the Congressional Record.

FROM THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO GALWAY, NEW YORK: HAPPY 200TH BIRTHDAY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, our 24th District is often regarded as a virtual cross-section of America, and with good reason.

One thing that makes it typical of America at its best is the number and quality of its small towns. One of the best of those small towns, Galway, in southern Saratoga County, will celebrate its 200th birthday on June 13th.

Galway is a great place to visit and a great place to live. Depending on how energetic you are, Galway is a short drive or a day's drive to Montreal, Lake George, or the Adirondacks to the north, the Finger Lakes to the west, Boston to the east, and the Catskills or New York City to the south. It's the best of both worlds, rural, yet close to the amenities of urban living. And like Saratoga County in general, Galway is rich in history.

But most important of all is the quality of life in our small towns like Galway. There is an indefinable grace, a respect for one's neighbors, that is not always found in our biggest cities. What really makes Galway, however, is its people, including its elected officials and all the people who live and work there.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and everybody present to join me in wishing Galway, an All-American town in an all-American district, a happy 200th birthday.

TRIBUTE TO LEE KROLOPP

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, there is a very special young man in my 17th District of Ohio to whom I would like to wish happy birthday. His name is Lee Krolopp.

Lee's early days in this world were clouded with fear and hesitation. Lee's health never seemed to improve. Soon, however, physicians discovered that Lee needed a new heart to survive. Luckily, with the help of the American Heart Association, Lee's wait was not long and on March 29, 1992 Lee celebrated his first birthday.

Mr. Speaker, Lee's heart may have been weak, but his spirit has the strength of an Olympic athlete. Lee's future is now painted brightly with such a heart and spirit. I am proud to wish Lee the first of many happy birthdays.

GROWTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for Wednesday, June 3, 1992 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

GROWTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Americans can be proud of what we have accomplished over the last twenty years in the area of environmental protection. Laws like the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Wilderness Act have succeeded, among other things, in bringing the American bison back from the edge of extinction, reducing the levels of lead in the air, encouraging the development of cleaner cars, and increasing ten-fold the amount of protected wilderness.

While few dispute the importance of protecting our environment, there is growing debate about its costs. Some contend that environmental regulations can cost jobs and curtail industrial growth and development of natural resources. According to this view, new environmental regulations are particularly harmful in times of economic recession.

The challenge facing the U.S. is finding an appropriate balance between preserving our environment and promoting economic growth. My view is that we do not have to sacrifice environmental protection to get economic growth. We can have both, and a high priority of U.S. policy should be to achieve sustainable growth. Growth creates jobs and increases our standard of living; environmental protection improves public health, conserves valuable resources upon which growth depends, and preserves the natural beauty of this country.

THE SPOTTED OWL

The case of the Northern Spotted Owl presents a useful example of the need to balance these competing interests. The Endangered Species Act protects plant and animal species, like the Spotted Owl, which are threatened or endangered. The owl's listing has blocked or slowed timber harvests on federal lands in the old growth forests of the Pacific Northwest that are home to the owl.

Loggers and communities that depend on the resources of the forests want to proceed with planned harvests. They say that logging is critical to future jobs and economic viability in the region. Owl supporters say that, if heavy logging continues, there will soon be neither owls nor jobs. For them the issue is not simply jobs vs. the owl. The owl is a symbol for the disappearing and precious old growth forests. They point to the role that the forests play in maintaining global climate, stabilizing soil and water resources, and safeguarding other animal and plant species. They also note that heavy logging has seriously hurt irrigation, salmon fisheries and other industries. They acknowledge that jobs will be lost in the region, but note that broader market forces are shifting most tim-

ber jobs to the Southeast, where production costs are cheaper and climate is more advantageous.

The basic idea behind the Endangered Species Act is to maintain the nation's natural diversity. Despite the perception that the law has created conflict and paralysis, my sense is that overall the Act has worked reasonably well. Once a species is listed, the law protects it against manmade encroachments. Many remember that the snail darter delayed construction of a large dam in Tennessee and that the owls have curbed logging in the Northwest, but these are really exceptions.

From 1987 to 1991 about 35,000 projects were proposed in areas where there was potential harm to endangered species. In all but a few cases the projects went ahead once modifications were made to protect the species. The government cancelled 18 of these projects because they would harm a species. So, in most cases, projects have gone forward without a loss of jobs or economic growth, and, during that time, at least 700 plant and animal species have been protected from extinction.

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

The tension between environmental protection and economic growth is also a global concern. Over the last 20 years global population has increased 66% to 5.3 billion, while world economic output has nearly doubled. The growing population and expanding economy are placing enormous strains on the global environment. Every country today faces problems with air, water and ground pollution. Ozone depletion and global warming may also pose risks to public health and economic growth.

The problem is that as the global economy expands and the world population increases, natural ecosystems and habitats are being destroyed at a high rate. Some biologists fear the extinction of perhaps a quarter of the world's plant and animal species in the next 50 years. In their view these organisms are part of the interdependent web of life that is vital to all species including man. Most scientists would agree that over time the quality of human life declines as the quality of natural ecosystems decline.

There has been an increasing movement towards global cooperation to address environmental concerns. In June 1992, the United Nations will hold the Earth Summit, the first major international conference on the world environment and development. Over 100 countries will be working to finalize international treaties on several environmental issues, including global warming, ocean pollution and biological diversity.

The global community must develop ways to promote economic growth, particularly in poorer regions of the world, while also protecting the environment. Most of the growth in the world's population has occurred in recent years in developing countries. As these nations industrialize, they will be hard-pressed to pay for pollution controls and other resource protection measures. The smog alerts in Mexico City are evidence of the dangers of rapid development. The U.S. and other industrialized nations must take the lead in promoting growth strategies in poorer countries that do not foul the environment. In Europe, for example, there have been proposals to help countries in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe install pollution control devices.

CONCLUSION:

Most Americans support responsible management of our resources. Even with the budgetary constraints we face today, the im-

mediate costs of environmental protection are far smaller than the future cost of cleaning up neglected problems. My guess is that it may take generations before development is reconciled with nature. We are only beginning a long and rocky journey. In the end, though, no one wants poisoned rivers, lost forests and fouled skies, and we will all have to make our way toward sustainable development.

SOME REFLECTIONS FROM A COLLEAGUE'S DISTINGUISHED CAREER

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, next year the House will no longer have the outstanding good leadership and company of one of our most senior and thoughtful Members—BILL BROOMFIELD.

After representing Michigan in Congress for 36 years, and serving as the ranking Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee for much of that time, BILL BROOMFIELD has decided to retire in order to spend more time with his wife, Jane, and with his children and grandchildren.

BILL's career in Congress spanned eight Presidents, 10 Secretaries of State, and virtually the entire cold war. He brought to every meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee a wisdom and a prudence based on a close involvement in the foreign policy process for more than three decades.

In a final newsletter to his constituents, BILL has put down some of his impressions of the issues and events of those years, including the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, the Camp David accords, and the House debate on the resolution to authorize military action in the Persian Gulf.

BILL's article has some important insights on recent American foreign policy that I know will be of interest to his fellow Members, and I request that it be reprinted at this point in the RECORD:

REFLECTIONS ON A CAREER NEAR THE CENTER OF THE COLD WAR

Recently one of the truly great men of the 20th Century spoke to the leadership of the United States Congress.

The speaker was Mikhail Gorbachev, the former President and former Communist Party leader of a nation which is also described with the word "former"—the former Soviet Union.

As he spoke, two thoughts crossed my mind. The first was that so few people really appreciate the magnitude of his accomplishment. Right in front of stony-faced Soviet generals, under the nose of a treacherous and murderous KGB, and in the face of almost 75 years of Communist Party doctrine, he single-handedly brought down one of the great tyrannies known to man and effectively ended the 45-year long Cold War. He bent history to his will, and his courage will be long remembered.

The second thought that crossed my mind was that I have been privileged to have had a seat near the center of that epic and protracted conflict—through all sorts of Cold War conflicts, major and minor: the Hungar-

ian Revolution in 1956, the year I was elected to Congress; the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961; the Cuban Missile crisis in 1962; the war in Vietnam in the 1960s and '70s; the Solidarity Movement in Poland; the dismantling of the Berlin Wall in 1989; the freeing of the Captive Nations; the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991; and all sorts of other conflicts ranging from the Falkland Islands to the Congo to Teheran to Tiananmen Square.

Four years after coming to Washington, I was chosen for a seat on the prestigious Foreign Affairs Committee. In 1975, I became the senior Republican on the committee, serving as Vice Chairman and working closely with the Chairman to develop a bipartisan foreign policy that would have the broad support of the American people.

I have served with eight Presidents, and have witnessed some extraordinary events and some great changes in our national government over 36 years.

The most significant change is the size of Washington. In 1956 it was still a small town. The whole federal budget was only \$70 billion. And the federal government that year actually ran a surplus of \$4 billion.

Ike was criticized in those days for being the President of the status quo. Well, things weren't half-bad in the 1950s, and there are plenty of people in this country, up and down the economic scale, who would be quite happy to turn the clock back in some areas.

We may not have had as much in the way of material wealth as we do nowadays, and certainly there are many people, particularly black Americans, who welcome the civil liberties and opportunities they have achieved in the last 30 years—but there's a good chance that they, in fact, especially they, would welcome a return to the traditional values that held together the social fabric in the 1950s.

During the Kennedy Administration I was the Ranking Republican on the Subcommittee on Asian Affairs. The Chairman of the subcommittee, Clement Zablocki of Wisconsin, and I took a trip to South Vietnam to meet with its then-President, Ngo Dinh Diem, and his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu.

One of the issues at the time was Madame Nhu, Ngo Dinh Nhu's wife, whose callousness toward her countrymen and impolitic remarks had made her both a thorn in the side of the Vietnamese people and an embarrassment to the Kennedy Administration. When we brought the subject up in a meeting with the two Vietnamese leaders, Ngo Dinh Nhu responded angrily: "You show me anyone, Vietnamese, American or otherwise, who can control his wife!" Clement and I dropped the subject.

Since the tragic assassination of President Kennedy, his reputation has taken a roller coaster ride. He may not have been quite as good as his early biographers made him out to be, but he certainly was not as bad as recent scandal sheets suggest.

His legacy will be that he prepared the nation for the sweeping policy changes that his successor, Lyndon Johnson, wrote into legislation.

Johnson was an extraordinary man. My favorite picture sequence of Johnson showed him towering over one of his fellow Senators, leaning his head down, going nose-to-nose, eyeball-to-eyeball, backing the Senator up against a table, and no doubt exercising every bit of his considerable persuasive powers.

Lyndon Johnson was a superb politician, although he was a better Senate Majority Leader than he was a President. He got Congress to support his actions in Vietnam

through pure trickery. I voted for the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, as did every other Member of the House, but still resent the way that whole issue was handled. He used the resolution, passed by a Congress that was misled about the details of the episode, to mobilize millions of young Americans to fight in Vietnam.

Tactics like that gave rise to the term 'credibility gap.' When Johnson felt he had to resign in 1968, it wasn't so much a matter of popular opposition to the war itself, but a repudiation of Johnson's leadership. The American people had simply lost confidence in him.

Johnson did have the good sense to retain Dean Rusk, Secretary of State in the Kennedy Administration. Secretary of State is the premier appointive post in the nation. Over the years, it has attracted a group of men who, it can be said without irony, are truly among the best and the brightest that America has to offer.

Of all of the Secretaries of State, Dean Rusk was one of the best. While other Johnson officials were painting a glowing picture of the situation, Dean Rusk consistently told Congress the unvarnished truth about Vietnam.

And about other issues. For example, in the mid-60s I introduced an amendment to cut off aid to Indonesia, whose President then was the corrupt and fiercely anti-American, Achmad Sukarno. The Johnson Administration publicly opposed the amendment, but I was determined to bring it to a vote because of a belief that we shouldn't be giving foreign aid to governments that would take our money and dump all over us at the same time.

One day, the Speaker called. President Johnson had asked if I'd be willing to allow the President the flexibility to waive the cut-off if he felt that Sukarno was changing his ways.

I readily agreed, and the Administration made sure the amendment sailed through the Democrat-controlled Congress. Some time later, while at a dinner party on the President's yacht, *Sequoia*, Dean Rusk pulled me aside to offer his quiet thanks for introducing the amendment. He said it had given the Administration the extra leverage it needed not only with Sukarno, but also with other foreign governments.

Lyndon Johnson's real legacy will remain his conception of the Great Society, the blizzard of legislation that sought to right every wrong in America. I voted for the 1964 Civil Rights Act. It was the right thing to do, and it was a long time in coming.

Some of Johnson's Great Society legislation was imprudent. Some of it didn't work. Yes, he pushed it entirely too fast. He admitted so himself. But America did the right thing at the right time, and Lyndon Johnson deserves much of the credit.

It will be a long time before Lyndon Johnson's successor, Richard Nixon, gets the credit he deserves. The Watergate break-in was not only criminal, it was senseless. President Nixon was already the all-but-declared winner over George McGovern.

What Nixon's aides thought they could accomplish with this political trick is still a mystery. It destroyed the reputation of a man who may have been the smartest, most competent President in office during my years in Congress.

He was certainly the best informed President. That became apparent in one of the first leadership meetings in his White House.

Most Presidents open up such meetings with a few generalities and then pass the dis-

cussion on to their National Security Adviser or a lower-ranking aide to fill in the details.

Not Nixon. At that first meeting, he reviewed what Henry Kissinger had accomplished in a recent diplomatic trip and then described just what it meant, point by point. When he finished, some 15 minutes later, he looked over at Kissinger and asked him if he had anything to add. Not a thing, responded the former Harvard professor, who looked like he had just been upstaged.

President Nixon got America out of Vietnam, and did it while doing his best to preserve our national honor and our reputation around the world for keeping our commitments—all in the face of a determined opposition in this country that ranged from concerned patriots to sincere pacifists to out-and-out supporters of Ho Chi Minh.

President Nixon's successor was my long-time congressional colleague from Michigan, Gerald Ford.

He was about the most open, honest, friendly, and considerate man I have met in politics. He was an Eagle Scout as a young man, and he never lost that basic Midwest decency. As a result, he was also the perfect man to take the reins of the presidency in the wake of Watergate.

In restoring the confidence of the nation he gave up his chance to win the presidency on his own. He must have known that he was sacrificing his political career when he pardoned Richard Nixon.

In retrospect, it was the only thing he could have done. And he chose the right time to do it. Gerry Ford knew that this nation had to get the "long national nightmare" behind it. He did the right thing at the right time, and paid for it by losing a close election to Jimmy Carter.

President Carter is probably the most disparaged President in recent years.

That he came to Washington unprepared to take on the burden of the presidency is probably true. He spent entirely too much time in detail work, and he chose poorly when it came to selecting his closest advisers. Yet he was a decent man.

His presidency will have one great legacy. He helped achieve the first real breakthrough in the Middle East. That was no small accomplishment. For 30 years, Israel had not been able to find an Arab neighbor that had the courage to live in peace with its Jewish neighbor.

Jimmy Carter found one in Anwar Sadat, one of the great men of this century.

It was an extraordinary moment in diplomatic history when Sadat decided on his own to fly to Israel, to walk into the tent of the enemy and seek a just peace. He was a man of great heart, of great vision, and of great courage. After he was assassinated I attended his funeral as part of a Presidential delegation including former Presidents Nixon, Ford and Carter. We all recognized that America had lost an important ally and the world had lost a great peacemaker.

Without President Carter's persistent prodding, the Camp David Accords never would have come off. He deserves every bit of recognition he got for that breakthrough.

Between the time Jimmy Carter left office in 1981 and Ronald Reagan turned over the reins to George Bush in 1989, the world definitely took a turn for the better. It was Ronald Reagan's determination and persistence, his commitment to a strong defense, especially to the Strategic Defense Initiative, that convinced the Soviets that they simply could not continue to feed their insatiable appetite for military adventure and feed

their people at the same time. President Reagan, in the face of heated criticism from some at home, was tough as nails with the Soviet leadership. His strategy worked, and the world is a more peaceful place because of it.

The Soviets understood those who were tough with them. This lesson was proved in a limited way on a trip with Dante Fascell, the current Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, that included a scheduled visit to the Kremlin for what became a four-hour meeting with the new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev.

RETURNING BIPARTISANSHIP TO FOREIGN POLICY

Gorbachev's aids stated just before the meeting that the American ambassador to Moscow, Arthur Hartman, would not be allowed to attend the meeting because of strained relations between the two superpowers. Gorbachev, then in his early days as Soviet leader, was still very much the hard-liner.

Dante and I put our collective foot down. As we stood in an anteroom in the Kremlin we informed our Soviet hosts: no Hartman, no meeting.

Several times the Soviet aids went into a huddle with their leader. We stood our ground. Eventually, worn down, they returned to the anteroom to tell us that Gorbachev had changed his mind. The lesson from that exchange: stick to your guns and the Soviets will do business with you.

Ronald Reagan left George Bush an America that was widely recognized as the one great power left in the world, one that could be counted on to support its allies and one that could be counted on to have a commitment to preserving world peace.

President Bush made good use of the legacy when he committed America's prestige and power to defending the people of Kuwait from the pillaging armies of Saddam Hussein.

Our victory over Iraq was not only America's most successfully fought war, it was a real contribution to future world peace. President Bush and Secretary of State Baker had the good sense to bring together a massive coalition of nations to oppose Saddam, a coalition that included many Arab nations.

He also received the backing of Congress, and with it the backing of the American people. His advisers had originally encouraged him to bypass Congress. They were afraid, among other things, that Congress would use its appropriating and investigative powers to frustrate the President's objectives. And it was clear that a number of liberals planned to do just that.

Prior to the beginning of hostilities, I proposed legislation that would authorize the use of force in Kuwait. At first, the Administration opposed the move, but eventually it gave in.

The debate went on for several days and is generally thought to be one of the finest moments in recent congressional history. The resolution gave George Bush the support he needed in Congress and among the American people to mount the kind of massive operation that eventually swept the Iraqis out of Kuwait.

When I first came to Congress, it was generally agreed that partisan politics stopped at the water's edge. That bipartisan consensus on foreign policy was lost during the Vietnam War and during later crises like the wars in Angola and El Salvador.

In retrospect, the debate over supporting the President in the Persian Gulf may well have helped restore some semblance of bipartisanship to American foreign policy.

The American-led victory in the Persian Gulf was a great moment for the United States and a personal triumph for George Bush. For this Congressman from Michigan, it was an extraordinary way to conclude an exciting career.

Little did I know when driving to Washington in late 1956 to begin serving in Congress that I would be sitting across the table from hundreds of world leaders such as Chiang Kai-Shek, Deng Xiaoping, Mikhail Gorbachev, Queen Elizabeth II, Margaret Thatcher, and Anwar Sadat, not to mention eight Presidents of the greatest nation on earth.

This job could not have been done without the support and encouragement of the people back home, who have given me the freedom to vote my convictions and the goodwill to sustain me through 36 years as a Congressman. It's been a wonderful career, and it was possible only because of the support and trust of some many wonderful Michiganders.

RESTORING DEMOCRACY AND PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF HAITI

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the legislation introduced by the gentleman from Michigan which seeks to establish a national policy regarding Haiti.

The goal of this policy is to:

Restore democracy to the people of Haiti;
Enact meaningful sanctions that will impact those who hold unlawful power;

Further press for the return of the democratically elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide;

Provide humanitarian relief for the people of that beleaguered nation;

Allow temporary status and a safe haven for Haitians fleeing their country during this crisis; and

Continue search and rescue measures but discontinue the forceable return of Haitian refugees so long as the military dictatorship remains in power.

Mr. Speaker, our great Nation has long been a world leader known for compassion, boldness, and righteousness. However, our policy regarding Haiti has been callous, timid, and morally wrong.

We have endorsed a half-hearted embargo that starves poor and powerless Haitian people but leaves unscathed those holding the reins of corrupt and repressive power.

We have thrown back the innocent people most hurt by flimsy sanctions, people who have sought to escape a country we have helped to impoverish.

All the while, we have denied any reasonable humanitarian assistance to the Haitian people whose very lives are now endangered.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot allow this to continue. In the absence of leadership from the President, Congress must act, to establish a real and workable policy, to direct the administration to follow it, and to bring an end to the suffering and the travesty in Haiti.

I commend Chairman CONYERS for his leadership and urge that the Members support his bold initiative.

THE STATE INITIATIVES IN CHILD
WELFARE ACT OF 1992

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, over 2.5 million children were reported abused or neglected in 1990, and more than 1,200 died as a result. The State agencies charged with investigating reports of child abuse and placing children in foster care are overwhelmed by the sheer volume of their caseloads and are feeling the squeeze of tough State and Federal fiscal times. They are laboring under a complicated and categorical child welfare system that subjects services for preventing family breakup to the Federal appropriations process, yet provides States with an open-ended entitlement for placing children in foster care and for State administration and training expenses.

For 3 years, Congress has been working on child welfare legislation. We are already hearing predictions that Congress will need to put off major child welfare reform until next year, because of its cost. We must not let that happen. The child welfare bill I am introducing today will offer the chance to accomplish real program reform and provide considerable new money for services to children and families, yet stay within the budget discipline required of Congress.

My bill locks in a significant amount of new money budgeted for child welfare in the next 5 years and allows States flexibility in using these funds. This feature of my bill is especially important because recent Congressional Budget Office projections show that, as a result of slower than expected increases in the foster care caseload, States will not receive all the money in the budget baseline. The bill creates a new capped entitlement from foster care and adoption administration and training money, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, but unlike current IV-E dollars, States could spend this money in the manner they think will best address child welfare, including innovative prevention and family reunification programs.

Second, my bill puts a 2-year moratorium on the authority by which the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services now conducts section 427 reviews. The 427 review process was set up in 1980 to assure the safety of children under State protection. However, the District of Columbia passed its 427 review shortly before being sued for failing to protect children. During the 2-year moratorium in our bill, a federally appointed commission will study child welfare accountability and recommend to Congress a better approach to guaranteeing the safety of children in the foster care system.

An important advantage of this approach is that it will substantially reduce the amount of time caseworkers must spend on paperwork. During hearings before the Ways and Means Committee, Human Resources Subcommittee, we heard testimony that some caseworkers spend up to 80 percent of their time on paperwork. Caseworkers will no longer have to document how much time they spent on adminis-

tration, training, or services; determining AFDC eligibility for administration and training reimbursement; or preparing paperwork for the extensive 427 reviews.

Third, my proposal stimulates State commitment to child welfare research and evaluation by providing States with a 90-percent match for data systems. My bill also awards money to 10 States to create large-scale demonstration programs on foster care prevention, family reunification, or timely termination of parental rights so that a child can be placed permanently in a secure and loving family. By providing States with the resources and flexibility to conduct good research on fundamental issues of child welfare, I hope to help initiate a process of State innovation like the one that led to welfare reform in the late 1980's.

My goal is to provide significant new money, increase State flexibility and radically refocus the efforts of State agencies from that of paperwork to services for children. I hope my colleagues who share my commitment to the well-being of children and to providing needed, timely reform to the child welfare system, will join me in support of this bill.

TRIBUTE TO UNIVERSITY
HOSPITAL'S VOLUNTEERS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in extending recognition to a very dedicated and caring group of people—the volunteers of University Hospital at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey.

In a time when there is a great deal of discouragement and pessimism over the many problems facing our society, it is indeed inspirational to find enthusiastic men and women making a positive difference by contributing their time and talent to ease the burden of others.

This coming Sunday, June 7, there will be a ceremony honoring the 410 volunteers who serve in 32 units throughout the hospital. In attendance will be Mr. Langston Booth, who has been named Volunteer of the Year.

Ms. Barbara Tapp Webb, the coordinator of volunteer services, also deserves recognition for her success in recruiting so many outstanding volunteers.

As the sponsor in Congress of the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act, I am especially grateful to the hospital's volunteers for their active role in addressing the needs of "boarder babies," infants who are left at the hospital because their parents are unable to care for them.

These compassionate volunteers have provided loving care for babies in need of comfort and attention during such a critical stage of their early lives. It is very difficult for the professional hospital staff, who are already overworked and often have to deal with more pressing emergencies, to give these babies the attention they require.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the volunteers' accomplishments and I know my colleagues

join me in offering appreciation for all they have done.

TRIBUTE TO THE CIVIL AIR
PATROL

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the Wisconsin Civil Air Patrol for providing 50 years of distinguished service in air search and rescue and the training of future aviators.

Wisconsin's 35 Civil Air Patrol squadrons and 1,200 men and women volunteers are part of a nationwide network our country relies on in times of air crashes and other disasters to perform air searches and rescue. Because civilian aviators and other citizens volunteer their time to the Civil Air Patrol, the cost of these services to U.S. taxpayers is exceptionally low, although their services are invaluable.

Our national Civil Air Patrol was established by an act of Congress on December 1, 1941, just days before the U.S. entered World War II. The purpose was to organize the light-plane aviation interests into a unified national system that would bolster our Nation's existing military air power.

The outbreak of World War II and the subsequent submarine menace near U.S. shores gave the Civil Air Patrol its first mission. Without benefit of modern-day satellite tracking systems, our Civil Air Patrol volunteers patrolled our waters for submarines, worked as skywatchers, and provided ferry service and target towing.

An important early objective of CAP was to recruit both civilian adult aviators and youth groups with the idea that senior members would train youth to become potential military recruits. Currently, seven former Wisconsin Civil Air Patrol cadets are serving in U.S. military academies. Many other cadets have chosen careers in public service as police officers, firefighters, teachers, and nurses.

Today, the Wisconsin Civil Air Patrol carries on a proud tradition of air search and rescue service and the training and guidance of youth, which together contribute tremendous benefits to our country and its citizens.

PITTSBURGH PENGUINS: A CHAMPION
TEAM FOR A CITY OF
CHAMPIONS

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, the people of Pittsburgh have cause to celebrate: the Pittsburgh Penguins have brought yet another champion title home to our city of champions. The Penguins have taken the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup with a clean sweep of the final four-game series against the Chicago Blackhawks, and join the record books among the game's best teams in claiming the Stanley Cup 2-years in a row.

The Pittsburgh Penguins have won their place in the record book. They are the only hockey team to sweep a final series since 1983 when the Edmonton Oilers achieved this feat. The Penguins also have the distinction of being the first team to win two consecutive Stanley Cup victories since the Edmonton Oilers did so in 1987 and 1988.

This has been a tumultuous year for the Pittsburgh Penguins, but they have exhibited the same spirit of hard work and excellence that reflects the city of Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh fans will long remember this season during which Bob Johnson, who coached the team to Stanley Cup victory last year, died of brain cancer. Hall of Famer and five-time Cup winner Scotty Bowman was named interim coach and led the Penguins to their second consecutive Stanley Cup victory. The Penguins began the road to the Stanley Cup with victory over the Washington Capitals. Along the way, team star Mario Lemieux was injured during a game against the New York Rangers and missed the series against the Boston Bruins. The Penguins displayed their champion spirit in the face of these adversities and kept on winning game after game.

The success of the Pittsburgh Penguins in the face of these many challenges reflects the remarkable talent of the team's players. It also is a credit to the outstanding organizational effort of everyone involved in making the Penguins a champion team. The Penguins had the support and encouragement of an ownership and front office committed to victory. General Manager Craig Patrick is to be commended for his efforts at keeping the team in fighting spirit following the tragic loss of Bob Johnson and the transition to coach Scotty Bowman.

The city of Pittsburgh is proud of its champion teams. The Pittsburgh Penguins join our other champions, the Pittsburgh Steelers and the Pittsburgh Pirates, to make it clear that Pittsburgh is truly a city of champions. I join my friends and neighbors in Pittsburgh in congratulating the Pittsburgh Penguins for their great victory in claiming their second consecutive Stanley Cup.

THE HAITIAN REFUGEES

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to again express my disgust and dismay with the Bush administration's continued complicity in the persecution of the Haitian people.

On September 30, 1991 Haiti's first democratically elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, was overthrown in a coup staged by elements of the Haitian military. In the immediate aftermath of the coup, troops attacked the homes of presumed Aristide supporters in the poor neighborhoods and shantytowns of Port-au-Prince, killing hundreds of innocent people.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the persecution of the Haitian people did not end when the coup leaders consolidated their power. No, the thugs in power continue to beat and kill Hai-

tians who are even remotely associated with Haiti's exiled President.

Last Wednesday, Georges Izmyer, the brother of one of Father Aristide's most important supporters, was gunned down outside of his store, which is just down the street from a police station. On Monday, heavily armed police surrounded the cathedral at which the funeral Mass for Mr. Izmyer was taking place and attacked the hundreds of mourners as they exited the church. More than a dozen people were beaten with nightsticks and rifle butts and carted off to jail in pickup trucks for having committed the crime of attending a funeral.

Political violence such as this has prompted many thousands of Haitians, in fear for their lives, to flee their homes by sailing rickety boats into dangerous seas. But in its latest callous response to the continuing crisis in Haiti, the Bush administration has ordered the U.S. Coast Guard to thwart the desperate efforts of Haiti's refugees and return them immediately by force to Port-au-Prince.

Mr. Speaker, this is an outrage. The so-called leader of the free world, rather than make greater efforts to end the reign of terror or Haiti's outlaw government, has decided instead to condemn those who have risked so much to escape it. What makes the administration's actions more chilling still is the documented fact that the regime in Haiti is carefully identifying for future torment the hapless souls our Coast Guard is so helpfully depositing into its hands.

Of course, as Members of this esteemed body we also bear responsibility for the actions of the U.S. Government. I personally am deeply ashamed. We must do all that is in our power to put an end to the persecution of the Haitian people. Only when the killings and the beatings have stopped can we consider forgiveness for the innocents we have caused to suffer.

CELESTE M. DONOVAN RECEIVES RONALD K. MACHTLEY AWARD

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Celeste M. Donovan of Lincoln as this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Lincoln Junior-Senior High School in Lincoln, RI.

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

Celeste Donovan has more than fulfilled these criteria. While a member of the top 8 percent of her senior class, Celeste was deservedly named to the National Honor Society. She was also very active in the school community as coordinator of a schoolwide blood drive and as student director of the drama club.

I commend Celeste Donovan for her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO ELAINE HEDTKE, TUCSON'S FIRST FEMALE CHIEF OF POLICE

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, today it is with great pleasure that I rise to pay tribute to and congratulate Elaine Hedtke, Tucson's first female chief of police. Her history-making appointment as chief tops a long line of firsts in the Tucson Police Department, including becoming the first woman lieutenant in 1982, the first woman captain in 1986, and most recently serving as assistant police chief.

Chief Hedtke brings 17 years of experience with the Tucson Police Department to her new job. She has commanded the department's south side unit, internal affairs, and midtown patrol unit, and has headed the metropolitan area narcotics squad. Most recently, Hedtke commanded the operations support bureau, which includes community services, the 300-member volunteer services, and the hostage negotiations unit.

Chief Hedtke holds a bachelor's degree in social sciences from Alverno College in Milwaukee, and a master's degree in oriental studies from the University of Arizona. Her husband, Charles Hedtke, is an associate professor of oriental studies at the University of Arizona. The couple has four children.

When asked what she believes is the number one problem facing Tucson, Chief Hedtke said,

The same problems facing the city and the nation: disillusionment within society. The department must work to give people hope, and the main focus is working with children as part of a crime prevention program aimed toward the future.

I commend Chief Hedtke for her outstanding work and wish her continued success in her new job. I urge my colleagues to do the same.

ST. JOHN NEPOMUCENE PARISH CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, this summer the parishioners of St. John Nepomucene Parish in Freeland, PA, will celebrate its centennial.

In the late 19th century, many Slovak people immigrated to America. A number of these immigrants settled in and around Freeland. In 1889, a group of Slovak men organized and founded St. John's lodge. Plans were made to erect a place of worship and Bishop O'Hara granted permission to begin work on the church. The building was built by Mr. Lou Lentz for a sum of \$6,500. In 1890, the completed church was dedicated by the bishop and it was named St. John Nepomucene Roman Catholic Church. Father John Libar Jakovick served as its first parish priest.

By 1915, the parish had outgrown its building. The church which houses the present day

parish was completed in 1917. Father Joseph Korman was the pastor at this time. The archives of the church are extensive and have chronicled the lives and times of its parishioners. Sadly, these records show the first funeral held in the parish to be that of an 11-year-old boy who was killed while working in the local coal mines.

St. John's church has never been a wealthy parish. However, its parishioners have always cared for and maintained the church as they would their own homes. They consider the building to be a tribute to God, and to their ancestors, who sacrificed to provide it. There is a community spirit among these proud people that has been evident since the church's humble beginnings in 1889. Father John Boyle, who presently leads the congregation, challenges his parishioners to not only maintain the structure itself, but to build and develop the community of faith known as St. John Nepomucene Church. Father Boyle can be extremely proud to be associated with a parish so rich in history and heritage. It pleases me today to recognize St. John's parish on the occasion of its 100th anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO VAL CARANO

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Val Carano, honoring him as he retires as the director of adult and vocational education for the Youngstown City School District.

Mr. Speaker, Val Carano began his career in education in 1953 in the Brookfield School District teaching social studies and serving as yearbook advisor and athletic director. From 1959 through 1967, Val was the special education teacher and guidance counselor at Hillman Junior High School while also coaching basketball. In 1967, Val was appointed coordinator of vocational work experience programs where he coordinated full-time evening adult education programs. Then in 1970, Val became director of the Youngstown Skills Center where he was instrumental in developing adult vocational education programs. Finally, he was named director of adult and vocational education for the Youngstown City School District.

Mr. Speaker, Val Carano has worked with both young minds and old, transforming and molding these students into better citizens. For the last 15 years, Val has been instrumental in working with adults unselfishly. I hope that he thoroughly enjoys his retirement. I want to congratulate him on a job well done.

CELEBRATING THE MONTH OF JUNE AS NATIONAL FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MONTH

HON. E de la GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, as researchers increase our knowledge about how

the food we eat affects our health, the more we find out how important the consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables is in maintaining good health.

Medical researchers have found that a diet rich in fruits and vegetables—coupled with exercise—significantly decreases the risk of contracting several forms of cancer. There is also evidence suggesting that eating fruits and vegetables may also protect against heart disease. And, of course, eating more fruits and vegetables helps protect us against the No. 1 diet-related health problem in America—obesity.

The key to getting people to eat better is education. That is the purpose of two education and promotion efforts by the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, a national trade association representing the U.S. produce industry.

One part of the association's effort is to promote the celebration of the month of June as National Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Month. During June, the association will conduct a nationwide educational outreach program to make more Americans aware of the importance of fruits and vegetables in their diets.

The other part of the industry effort is to promote the consumption of fruits and vegetables through its five-a-day campaign. The goal of this effort is to encourage Americans to eat five or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day, the amount recommended under new government nutrition guidelines.

Fresh fruits and vegetables are not only an important part of a healthy diet, they are also a vital part of the U.S. food economy.

Farmers sell nearly 20 billion dollars' worth of fruits and vegetables annually, which is more than 10 percent of all farm cash receipts. When imports are included, fruits and vegetables and their end products account for \$125 billion of annual food sales, representing 20 to 25 percent of the U.S. consumers' food spending.

I commend the members of the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association and the entire produce industry for their efforts to make more Americans aware of the healthful benefits of their products. I hope Americans will explore and get hooked on the delightful tastes of the hundreds of healthful fruits and vegetables our Nation has—not only in June, but every month of the year.

TRIBUTE TO DR. RUDOLPH F. CREW

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the winner of this year's Sacramento Distinguished Citizen Award Winner, Dr. Rudolph F. Crew. On June 11, 1992, the Boy Scouts of America will present Dr. Crew with this award at an event in his honor. I wanted to take this opportunity to share with you some of Dr. Crew's truly impressive accomplishments.

Rudy Crew joined the Sacramento City Unified School District as superintendent in 1989,

after serving for 2 years as deputy superintendent chief operational officer for the district's instructional programs. As superintendent, Dr. Crew is responsible for the quality of education in the Sacramento City Unified School District. Dr. Crew should be congratulated for the close relations he has developed within the Sacramento educational community and for his tremendous contributions to the city of Sacramento.

Before coming to the 50,000 student urban district, Dr. Crew was deputy superintendent, Curriculum and Instruction, for the Boston Public School System. Dr. Crew also served as assistant superintendent, instruction/personnel for the Duarte Unified School District in Duarte, CA; principal, Hawthorne High School, Hawthorne, CA, administrative assistant to the superintendent, Inglewood Unified School District, Inglewood, CA; principal, San Antonio High School, Claremont, CA; and coordinator, magnet programs/staff development, English High School, Boston, MA.

Dr. Crew holds a doctor of education degree in educational administration from the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, a master of education degree in urban education from the same, and a bachelor's degree from Babson College, in Wellesley, MA.

Dr. Crew is a strong advocate of parent participation in schools and is actively engaged in restructuring the Sacramento City Unified School District to encourage greater democratization and full participation of parents, staff, and the community. He has been an inspirational leader for our students, our teachers, and our school administrators, and indeed has made a tremendous contribution to the quality of education in Sacramento.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to recognize Rudolph F. Crew. I can think of no more deserving recipient of the Boy Scouts of America's Sacramento Distinguished Citizen Award and I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating Dr. Crew.

MATTHEW MIRANDA RECEIVES RONALD K. MACHTLEY AWARD

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Matthew Miranda of Tiverton, as this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Tiverton High School in Tiverton, RI.

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

Matthew Miranda has more than fulfilled this criteria. While ranked as No. 18 in his senior class, Matthew was distinguished as a member of the National Honor Society. He also devoted his time to school activities such as the yearbook, newspaper, model legislature, and mock trial organizations.

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

ROCKWAY MIDDLE SCHOOL
STUDENTS WORK WITH HOMELESS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring my colleague's attention to a program at Rockway Middle School in Miami in which the students are not just talking about the homeless. They are talking to homeless people, and doing something to help them. TRUST, a program whose name stands for "To Reach Ultimate Success Together," is designed to steer kids away from gangs and drugs by not only teaching constructive values, but acting on them. The students have become the primary source of clothing donations for homeless families at Camillus Health Concern, and also regularly bring in donations of food.

Students like 13-year-old Lisa Fraga, who emptied her closet to clothe homeless people she had talked to in the program, and Toni Taliaferro who cleared out the pantry to feed them, are enthusiastic about their involvement. Lisa told a Miami Herald reporter that she wanted to help before, but never had a way to do it. She hoped the program would continue, because she could bring more clothes. Rockway principal Jorge Sotolongo considers this program much more effective in turning problem kids around than punishment ever was. He is a strong supporter of the program developed by TRUST counselor Alicia Arrondo.

The Miami Herald published an article describing the TRUST program, which I would like to include in the RECORD.

KIDS GET IN TOUCH WITH HOMELESS—AND
THEMSELVES

(By Harold Maass)

Lisa Fraga, 13, emptied her closet.

Toni Taliaferro, 10, cleared out the pantry. Students at Rockway Middle School searched all over for goods to give to homeless women and their families. They handed it all over Tuesday to some of the women they were helping and, school administrators said, learned a little about life in the bargain.

"I cleaned my room and took everything out of my closet. I got some of my clothes, and my sister's, too," Lisa said.

"I brought a lot of canned foods, because I wanted to help the people because some people are dying because they don't have enough food," Toni said. "I had never seen and talked to homeless people like that before. I got to know them a little bit."

One of the four homeless women who visited the school had lost her house in a fire. Two had lost their jobs. One could not yet work legally in the United States.

The lesson was simple.

"Not everything in life is material things and winning the lottery," counselor Alicia Arrondo said. "We try to create an awareness that there are other people, needy people, in the community, and we should share some of what we have."

Arrondo is TRUST counselor at the school at 9393 SW 29th Ter. TRUST is a program designed to steer kids away from drugs and gangs and help them follow constructive paths. The acronym stands for To Reach Ultimate Success Together.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

June 3, 1992

Two years ago, Arrondo began asking students to think about and help the homeless as she taught about values. She asked them to bring clothes and food to get them more involved.

The students' donations have become the key source of clothing for homeless families, especially kids, for Camillus Health Concern, said Delia Carricaburu, a social worker there.

"This is the kind of thing that turns kids around. Punishment doesn't change behavior," Rockway Principal Jorge Sotolongo said.

The idea caught on quickly.

"I would have liked to help them before, but I never had a way to do it," Lisa Fraga said. "Is the project over? Because I could bring in some more clothes."

Mr. Speaker, I commend the innovation and commitment to action of Alicia Arrondo, and the involvement and willingness to help others shown by all of the students who participate in the program.

THE CASE FOR A BALANCED
BUDGET AMENDMENT

HON. CHARLES LUKEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, after his election in 1960, President John F. Kennedy delivered his famous "Ask not * * *" speech. By the end of next year, Americans may need to rekindle that spirit to help solve a problem that threatens the economic security of America—the Federal deficit.

Before July 4, there is an excellent likelihood that Congress will consider and pass the balanced budget amendment. Because it is an amendment to the Constitution, it requires a two-thirds vote of both the House and the Senate to pass. Thirty-eight States must ratify the amendment for it to become law.

A quick review of Washington spending patterns points to the need for drastic reform. Our national debt took two centuries to get to \$1 trillion; but in the last 12 years, it has grown to four times that.

This year alone, interest on the debt will exceed \$200 billion. The real cost of the debt, though, is its effect on our economy. The debt drives up interest rates, drains national savings, and, in a nutshell, retards real economic growth.

These facts demand a meaningful solution. Other attempts to rein in Federal deficits, most notably Gramm-Rudman, have failed miserably. The most recent attempt, the Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, promises to be an equally large flop. Already congressional leaders are scheming to get around it.

These legislative solutions were attempted in part because many legislators and scholars do not like the idea of tinkering with our Constitution over a matter that clearly could be accomplished legislatively if there were the political will. Moreover, some see a need for flexibility that the balanced budget amendment would curtail.

Robert Reischauer, Director of the Congressional Budget Office, and an aggressive advocate of deficit reduction, argues that the bal-

anced budget amendment would negate the Government's ability to respond during times of recession. Unemployment compensation, for example, is usually used to offset the effects of slow growth and unemployment. Many agree with the analysis that a balanced budget amendment would handcuff Congress' ability to respond to changing circumstances of all kinds.

But the size of the deficit has legislators frightened. Traditional balanced budget amendment foes are rethinking their position. "In principle, I'm against it," says Senator WARREN RUDDMAN. "BUT THIS SITUATION HAS ME PETRIFIED." SENATOR RUDDMAN announced he is retiring from the Senate based in large part on the inability to control the deficit.

There are several versions of a balanced budget amendment, but the one that is likely to pass has two essential components. First, the amendment requires the President to submit a balanced budget to the Congress. The last time that was done was around 1970.

Second, Congress must pass a budget where expenditures equal the estimate of revenues. Now here's the catch: three-fifths of both Houses of Congress—the House of Representatives and the Senate—can permit a specific deficit.

Obviously, there are problems. The amendment requires the President and Congress to agree on an estimate of revenues. What if they do not agree?

There is also a concern about taxes. If, as is proposed in the amendment, a simple majority of Congress can raise taxes, would the amendment be an easy excuse for tax hikes?

Significant other reservations exist about the balanced budget amendment. But the uncertainty surrounding the implementation of a balanced budget amendment is far preferable to the certainty of the present situation.

Consider recent congressional action in the face of this year's \$400 billion deficit:

First, an attempt is underway to increase the amount spent on legislative appropriations—Members' staffs, committee staffs, franking, et cetera.

Second, Congress is actively discussing rescinding the Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, and the spending limits imposed by the bill have already been challenged.

Third, Los Angeles and Chicago disaster relief is a "dire emergency appropriation." That is what Congress does when it wants to add something to the debt without offsetting spending cuts.

Fourth, pork barrel projects continue to flow like mother's milk to the districts of high-ranking—Republican and Democrat—committee members.

But having noted the abuse with which many of us are familiar, it needs to be emphasized that trimming the budget into balance will not come without sacrifice, and therein comes the reference to John Kennedy's "Ask not * * *" speech. Cuts will go beyond what is traditionally referred to as "pork barrel projects" or even "waste in government."

There will, in fact, be real pain felt by many Americans. I am convinced, however, that if Americans believe Washington is working honestly toward a brighter economic future, Americans will be willing to make the sacrifice. It will, however, require leadership not seen for

many years to summon up the national will to get this done.

For too many years, the Congress has treated taxpayer money like Monopoly money. For legislators, the party has been great fun. Now the party is over.

Many are retiring from the House and Senate, complaining of legislative gridlock often caused by budgetary constraints. They do not want to stay around to clean up the mess.

The grim reality for those who stay is that "bringing home the bacon" will be increasingly difficult. Instead, House Members will be defending decisions that reduce spending and programs often to the detriment of their own constituents. For many, it will be a new and unpleasant experience.

In my district, a recent questionnaire revealed that people identified the deficit as the number one problem we face. Many recommended reducing the deficit at the expense of someone else's ox; but a surprising number recognized the need to address the deficit in a way that would spread the budget—even to themselves.

It falls to Congress to decide sensible priorities. Right now people are skeptical about our ability to do that. History justifies that skepticism.

This fall's election will bring to Washington around a 25-percent change in House membership. With this change, it is possible to begin to rebuild the relationship between the Congress and the American people.

A balanced budget amendment, while not perfect, will help provide a foundation upon which to build that new relationship.

WELCOMING ALBANIA TO THE FOLD OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONS

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today both to congratulate Albania for her successful transition from authoritarianism to democracy and to remind this body and the administration how crucial our moral and material support is for a country only now emerging from 48 years of Marxist-imposed isolation.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, March 22 of this year heralded the end of nearly five decades of one-party rule as the Democratic Party, headed by the 47-year-old physician Sali Berisha, won 92 seats in the 140-seat Albanian Parliament. And, although this election is an extremely important one for Albania's political future, much work remains to be done if all traces of late dictator Enver Hoxha's regime are to be erased.

During Albania's historic elections earlier this year, Democratic candidates told Albanians that only their party was capable of winning Western aid and support. As a result, public expectations for democracy are high. The Washington Post reported a farmer saying "Sali Berisha and James Baker will bring order and prosperity to Albania." And as crowds cheered election results, there were reportedly as many American as Albanian flags at a public rally in Tirana's Skanderbeg Square.

As citizens of the only remaining superpower, Americans have a special responsibility to lend assistance to fledgling democracies as they try to shake off the shackles of the cold war, even though these times of fiscal restraint makes massive United States aid a difficult option. Private investment, whether it be to rebuild Albania's crumbling infrastructure or to provide needed services, should be the natural result of a stabilizing political situation. Western advice to deal with the lack of a legal advocacy system, impartial courts or an independent judiciary, is also critical.

In addition, we must be doing all we can to encourage American private citizens to assist Albania independent of our Federal Government bureaucracy or United States financial constraints. A group of citizens from Massachusetts exemplify this type of private aid. The New England Albanian Relief Organization [NEARO] was formed in response to the desperate conditions witnessed in Albania by the group's founders. Now, NEARO regularly ships relief aid to Albania and this summer, will, with the assistance of the Pentagon's Office of Global Affairs, send eight shipping containers filled with medical supplies, textbooks, and food to this poverty-stricken country. Efforts by private citizens like the members of NEARO must be encouraged.

If Albanians wish to shed the label and, more importantly, the burden of being the poorest country in Europe, they must all work to transform their scarred counter. It is, of course, ultimately up to them. But in light of the Democratic Party promises and the esteem in which many Albanians hold America, encouragement from the United States is essential. Mr. Speaker, this resolution and the initial shipment of United States assistance to Albania represent a reasonable first step. But if Albania, the poorest and until now, most repressed country in Europe, can succeed and emerge from the ruins of communism, she will serve as a beacon of democracy to all of Eastern Europe. We must encourage her valiant attempts.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. FAYE BAUER STERLING

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the many achievements of Mrs. Faye Bauer Sterling. Mrs. Sterling is a longtime resident of Port Lavaca, a city in the 14th District of the State of Texas. For almost 40 years she has resided in the community and is now vice-president of a non-profit organization, Port Lavaca MainStreet, Inc. This group is dedicated to business development and the renovation of historic older downtown buildings.

Mrs. Sterling is a dedicated mother to four and a member of Grace Episcopal Church. Her family has a long tradition of service to the area; her father was honored as the first gamewarden in Calhoun County. She has been a strong and treasured member of the Port Lavaca community since January 13, 1914. Although she now walks with a cane, her efforts remain endless.

While helping in the restoration of the Mainstreet buildings, her strong personality and will led to the discovery of a mural dated back to 1900 that would have otherwise been overlooked. Mrs. Sterling herself assumed the supervision of the renovation and cleanup efforts. Due to her care and dedication, the city of Port Lavaca now has a more attractive downtown area.

On June 23, 1992, the city plans to honor her by commemorating the beautiful Mainstreet park in her name. Mrs. Sterling is a fine lady that I am proud to represent and I am thankful for her tireless efforts and contributions to the city of Port Lavaca.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO PRESERVE PRIVATELY SPONSORED CULTURAL AND SPORTING EVENTS

HON. ROD CHANDLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, as many of our colleagues are now aware, the Internal Revenue Service has recently proposed that corporate sponsorships of certain public events be considered unrelated business income and, therefore, taxable. This action is an expansion of the IRS decision to tax football bowl games produced by universities and non-profit amateur sports organizations.

Unfortunately, the IRS tax proposals, which were issued in the form of proposed guidelines, threaten many other community events currently enjoyed by citizens in Washington State and across the country.

Over the last decade, many community and cultural organizations, as well as many fairs and festivals, have increasingly relied on corporate sponsorship income as a major source of revenue.

In fact, for many of these nonprofit organizations, corporate sponsorship can make the difference between an event returning revenue to support the organization's operations and programs, or one which loses money and drains funds away from important community activities.

If implemented as currently drafted, the IRS guidelines could have a devastating financial impact on such treasured community events as the Seattle Seafair, the Tournament of Roses Parade, and the Dance Theater of Harlem. Numerous other community festivals, agricultural fairs or arts events would also be forced to shut down.

Mr. Speaker, it is in response to this threat that I am introducing legislation today to help preserve our privately sponsored cultural and community events.

My legislation would impose a moratorium on the taxation of sponsorship payments received by tax-exempt organizations. The bill also directs the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct a study of these sponsorship payments.

In introducing this legislation, I am well aware that it does not answer the underlying questions of when corporate sponsorship payments may constitute taxable income or for

which events; and, those questions must be answered.

However, this bill will provide all the interested parties with the time and information necessary to thoroughly review all aspects of this important issue. At the same time, it will allow the many organizations which are threatened by the IRS-proposed guidelines to continue their valuable community services.

A summary of the bill's provisions follows this statement.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to help preserve the many fairs, festivals, arts and sporting events, and other local celebrations their communities currently enjoy by sponsoring this important legislation.

EXPLANATION OF H.R. 5308

H.R. 5308 would impose a moratorium on the taxation of certain sponsorship payments received by tax-exempt organizations. H.R. 5308 would accomplish this by amending Internal Revenue Code section 513(c). In its present form, section 513(c) provides that an activity (such as advertising) does not lose its identity as a separate trade or business merely because it is carried on within a larger aggregate of similar activities or within a larger complex of other endeavors.¹ Under present law, if a tax-exempt organization receives sponsorship payments in connection with conducting a public sporting or cultural event, in return for which the sponsor's name is affiliated with the event or the organization provides other ancillary services or facilities to the sponsor, the solicitation and receipt of such sponsorship payments is treated as a separate activity. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has taken the position that, under some circumstances, such sponsorship payments are subject to the unrelated business income tax (UBIT), even though the public event itself is substantially related to the organization's tax-exempt purpose.²

H.R. 5308 would amend section 513(c) so that the activity of soliciting and receiving qualified sponsorship payments with respect to a qualified public event occurring prior to January 1, 1995, by a tax-exempt organization would not be treated as a separate trade or business. Rather, activities giving rise to qualified sponsorship payments would be considered to be part of the public event with respect to which such payments are received. Consequently, under the bill, if a qualified public sporting or cultural event conducted by a tax-exempt organization is substantially related to the organization's tax-exempt purpose (and thus income received directly from the conduct of the event itself is not subject to the UBIT), then the solicitation and receipt of qualified sponsorship payments with respect to the event would be treated as part of the public event and likewise would be exempt from tax.

The bill applies to qualified sponsorship payments received before January 1, 1996, with respect to qualified public events occurring before January 1, 1995. For purposes of

the bill, a "qualified sponsorship payment" would be defined as any payment made by a person engaged in a trade or business with respect to which there is no arrangement or expectation that such person will receive any substantial return benefit other than (1) the use of the name or logo of such person's trade or business in connection with the qualified public event or other arrangements (including advertising) in connection with such event which acknowledge such person's sponsorship or promote such person's products or services, or (2) the furnishing of facilities or services in connection with such event to individuals designated by such person.³

Under the bill, the term "qualified public event" would be defined as: (1) any public sporting or cultural event conducted by an organization described in section 501(c)(3) (charities), section 501(c)(4) (social welfare organizations), section 501(c)(6) (business leagues and chambers of commerce, etc.), or a State college or university described in section 511(a)(2)(B); and (2) any qualified public entertainment activity defined under present-law section 513(d)(2)(B), which exempts from UBIT certain entertainment or recreational activities conducted at fairs or expositions promoting agricultural and educational purposes. For example, events that would be governed by the provisions of the bill would include intercollegiate athletic events, concerts, museum exhibitions, fine-arts festivals, and county fairs.

Thus, under the bill, if a qualified public event is substantially related to the tax-exempt purpose of the organization that conducts the event, then the activity of soliciting and receiving qualified sponsorship payments with respect to such event also would be treated as substantially related to the tax-exempt purpose of the organization and, therefore, exempt from UBIT.⁴

The bill would be effective for qualified sponsorship payments received before January 1, 1996, with respect to qualified public events occurring before January 1, 1995, including events occurring prior to the date of enactment of the bill.

In addition, the bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct a study of qualified sponsorship payments received by tax-exempt organizations with respect to qualified public events. The study should include an analysis of the ramifications of IRS proposed examination guidelines contained in Announcement 92-15, 1992-5, I.R.B. 51 (or any other similar guidelines or rulings governing sponsorship payments received by tax-exempt organizations). The Secretary is to submit the results of this study not later than July 1, 1993, to the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance.

¹ It is intended that the bill's "in connection with" requirement would be satisfied only if benefits provided to the sponsor (or individuals designated by the sponsor) are provided within a reasonable time period compared to when the public event itself is conducted and only if the benefits are provided in a manner reasonably related to the conduct of the public event activities (e.g., providing advertising in a program or brochure distributed to event patrons, or providing special seating at the event, or related pre- or post-event functions, to employees of the sponsor).

² Similarly, if a public event (although not satisfying the substantially related test) is not subject to UBIT because it is not regularly carried on, then the solicitation and receipt of qualified sponsorship payments with respect to the event also would be exempt from UBIT under the bill.

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES CLERGY SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of Israel's 44th birthday, over 100 American clergy members and lay people announced their support for the State of Israel. This group of distinguished individuals underscored the closeness of the United States-Israel relationship: Israel's record as our most dependable ally in the Middle East, the democratic values that we share, and our joint commitment to peace.

The American Jewish Committee [AJC], an organization that has a proud tradition of working for the security of Israel and for greater understanding among ethnic, racial, and religious groups, placed the attached public service announcement in recent editions of the New York Times and the New Republic. I want to commend these individuals for their statement and AJC for its continuing work in this area. A copy of the announcement follows:

CHRISTIANS SPEAK OUT

We support democracy.

We support Israel.

The last couple of years have seen a profound change in much of the world—a change to democracy. That change augurs well for a more stable and secure international community.

Sadly, that change has not reached the Middle East. There, democracy is still absent except in one country—Israel.

Threatened by well-armed neighbors and terrorist groups pledged to its destruction, Israel's security needs are real. So are its yearnings for peace. Even in times of war, most recently as Scud missiles rained down from the sky, Israel has held fast to its original mission: providing a haven for persecuted Jews from around the world. From Ethiopia. From Russia. From anywhere. Regardless of danger or cost. Every day.

Throughout its history Israel has been America's most dependable ally and friend in the Middle East. Both countries are bound by shared values and a deep commitment to democracy and peace.

That's why, as Israel celebrates its 44th birthday, we, American Christian clergy and lay people, support Israel.

Dr. William Angell, Wake Forest University, Winston Salem, NC.

Rev. Donald Armstrong, United Church of Christ, Buffalo, NY.

Rev. Karl H. Baehr, United Church of Christ, Garden City, NY.

Dr. Thomas E. Bird, Consultant to the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, Little Neck, NY.

Lois Blewett, Interfaith Circles, Minneapolis, MN.

Robert Blewett, Interfaith Circles, Minneapolis, MN.

Dr. David M. Bossman, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ.

Sr. Mary C. Boys, Boston College, Boston, MA.

Frank Brennan, Publisher, National Dialogue Newsletter, Stamford, CT.

Rev. Kelly E. Brown, Jr., Ebenezer Baptist Church, Delray Beach, FL.

Rev. Stephen W. Brown, Key Life Network, Miami, FL.

Rev. Robert W. Bullock, Our Lady of Sorrows Church, Sharon, MA.

Bishop John H. Burt, The Episcopal Church, Marquette, MI.

Dr. Harry James Cargas, Webster University, St. Louis, MO.

Dr. James Carpenter, General Theological Seminary, New York, NY.

Nancy Gabriela Carroll, National Christian Leadership Conference for Israel, Winnetka, IL.

Linda Compton, Marin Interfaith Council, San Rafael, CA.

Rev. Rufus Cornelsen, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Swarthmore, PA.

Sr. Joyce Cox, Archdiocese of Seattle, WA.

Rev. Archie R. Crouch, Presbytery of the Palisades Presbyterian Church (USA), Englewood, NJ.

Rev. Richard A. Davis, Hope Presbyterian Church, Richfield, MN.

Rev. Walter Debold, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ.

Rev. Paulina K. Dennis, Christian Clergy for a Better Understanding of Judaism, Brooklyn, NY.

Sr. Celia Deutsch, Barnard College, New York, NY.

James H. Doherty, National Christian Leadership Conference of Israel, Los Angeles, CA.

Rev. Robert S. Drinan, Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, DC.

Msgr. John J. Eagan, DePaul University, Chicago, IL.

Dr. Frank Eakin, University of Richmond, Richmond, VA.

Dr. A. Roy Eckardt, Lehigh University, Lehigh Valley, PA.

Dr. Alice Eckardt, Lehigh University, Lehigh Valley, PA.

Rev. Larry Ehrlich, Twin City Fellowship, Minneapolis, MN.

Dr. Frank Eklor, Shalom International, Costa Mesa, CA.

Sr. Anna Marie Erst, Sacred Heart of the Child Jesus, Chicago, IL.

Dr. William Estep, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, TX.

Rev. Robert A. Everett, Emanuel United Church of Christ, Irvington, NJ.

Rev. Jerry Falwell, Liberty University, Lynchburg, VA.

Rev. Edward H. Flannery, Diocese of Providence, RI.

Msgr. John J. Gilchrist, Our Lady of Fatima, North Bergen, NJ.

Matthew R. Guiffida, Director of Interfaith Understanding, American Baptist Churches, Valley Forge, PA.

Rev. Robert M. Goldstein, Grace Lutheran Church, LaGrange, IL.

Rev. John C. Hagee, Cornerstone Church, San Antonio, TX.

Rev. Herman Harmelink, III, Reformed Church of America, Poughkeepsie, NY.

Rev. Edward Harper, Bethany Baptist Church, Newark, NJ.

Dr. Walter Harrelson, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN.

Rev. Donald S. Harrington, Community Church, New York, NY.

Rev. Linda B. Harter, Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, Chambersburg, PA.

Rev. William H. Harter, Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, Chambersburg, PA.

Rev. Vincent Heier, Archdiocese of St. Louis, MO.

Rev. Allen Hollis, Union Congregational Church, West Palm Beach, FL.

Barabara Horsham Braithwaite, Ministry for Black Catholics, Diocese of Rockville Center, NY.

Rev. Douglas Huneke, Westminster Presbyterian Church, Tiburon, CA.

Rev. Robert W. Huston, First Methodist Church, Huntington, NY.

Bishop E. Harold Jansen, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Washington, DC.

Canon William A. Johnson, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, NY.

Rev. Arleon L. Kelley, New York State Council of Churches, Albany, NY.

Sr. Mary Noel Kernan, Seton Hill College, Greensburg, PA.

Dr. Andre Lacocque, Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago, IL.

Rev. Christopher Leighton, Presbyterian Church (USA), Baltimore, MD.

Rev. David A. Lewis, Christians United for Israel, Springfield, MO.

Rev. Franklin H. Littell, United Methodist Church, Merion, PA.

Dr. Hubert G. Locke, University of Washington, Seattle, WA.

Dr. Richard C. Lux, Sacred Heart School of Theology, Hales Corners, WI.

Rev. James R. Lyons, The Ecumenical Institute, Southfield, MI.

Rev. Robert MacLennan, Hitchcock Presbyterian Church, Scarsdale, NY.

Rev. P.T. Mammen, San Francisco Association of Evangelical Churches, San Francisco, CA.

Rev. Richard Martin, Larchmont Ave. Church, Larchmont, NY.

Bro. William Martyn, Archdiocese of New York, NY.

Rev. George Mason, Wilshire Baptist Church, Dallas, TX.

Rev. Michael McGarry, St. Paul's College, Washington, DC.

Sr. Joan McGuire, Archdiocese of Chicago, IL.

Rev. Carl McKenzie, Immanuel Lutheran Church, Chicago, IL.

Msgr. John R. McMahon, St. Joan of Arc Church, Boca Raton, FL.

Rev. Tom Messenger, Bethany Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis, MN.

Dr. Virginia Ramey Mollenkott, William Paterson College, Wayne, NJ.

Rev. Donald Moore, Fordham University, New York, NY.

Bishop Emerson J. Moore, Archdiocese of New York, NY.

Rev. William B. Moore, Tenth Memorial Baptist Church, Philadelphia, PA.

Rev. John F. Morley, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ.

Rev. George Morrison, Faith Bible Chapel, Arvada, CO.

Dr. F. Burton Nelson, North Park Theological Seminary, Chicago, IL.

Rev. Richard John Neuhaus, Editor, First Things, New York, NY.

Sr. Jeanne O'Laughlin, Barry University, Miami Shores, FL.

Rev. Arnold T. Olson, Evangelical Free Church of America, Minneapolis, MN.

Dr. Robert Polk, Consultation on Church Union, New York, NY.

Sr. Donna Quinn, National Coalition of American Nuns, Chicago, IL.

Sr. Carol Rittner, Religious Sisters of Mercy, Scranton, PA.

Rev. Leon Rosenthal, Grace Lutheran Church, River Forest, IL.

Rev. Richard W. Rousseau, University of Scranton, Scranton, PA.

Rev. Edmund Siedlecki, Five Holy Martyrs Church, Chicago, IL.

Dr. Kenneth Smith, Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago, IL.

Rev. William O. Smith, Shadow Rock Congregational Church, Phoenix, AZ.

Rev. Bruce Southworth, Community Church, New York, NY.

Rev. John Steinbruck, Luther Place Memorial Church, Washington, DC.

Rev. Thomas P. Stewart, Westminster Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, NY.

Rev. David W.A. Taylor, General Secretary, Consultation on Church Union, Princeton, NJ.

Sr. Rose Thering, National Christian Leadership Conference for Israel, New York, NY.

Dr. John T. Townsend, Episcopal Divinity School, Cambridge, MA.

Sr. Margaret Ellen Traxler, Institute of Women Today, Chicago, IL.

Rev. William Treacy, Sacred Heart Church, Bellevue, WA.

Rev. Reginald Tuggle, Memorial Presbyterian Church, Roosevelt, NY.

Rev. Carol Vassallo, Lord of Life Lutheran Church, Itasca, IL.

Rev. Carl Hermann Voss, United Church of Christ, Jacksonville, FL.

Dr. Murray L. Wagner, Bethany Theological Seminary, Oak Brook, IL.

Rev. Dieter E. Walk, International Fellowship of Christians and Jews, Dayton, OH.

Rev. David Wayne, St. Augustine's Episcopal Church, Croton-on-Hudson, NY.

Rev. Charles White, North America Interfaith Network, Buffalo, NY.

Paul Whitham, National Christian Leadership Conference for Israel, Rockford, IL.

Dr. Marvin R. Wilson, Gordon College, Wenham, MA.

Dr. James Wood, Jr., Baylor University, Waco, TX.

Dr. David S. Wyman, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA.

Rev. Victor R. Yanitelli, Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, New York, NY.

FARM AND RURAL MEDICAL EQUITY REFORM ACT OF 1992

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, during the last decade, health care spending in the United States has more than doubled from \$230 billion in 1980 to \$738 billion in 1991. Since 1980, health care costs in Wisconsin have risen 123 percent, but amazingly, this is the second lowest increase in the Nation.

While health care costs have exploded over the past decade, access to primary care services has declined, particularly in the inner city and rural America. The current estimate for health professional shortage areas in the United States is 2,000. Wisconsin's shortage areas have risen from 27 in 1980 to 42 in 1992, 9 are located in western Wisconsin.

In addition to the lack of providers in many parts of the United States, another factor affecting declining access is the high cost of health insurance. The number of uninsured has sharply increased from 24.5 million in 1980 to over 35 million in 1992.

A significant component of the uninsured population is the American farm family. Ten percent of farmers are uninsured. Of those who can afford insurance, 11 percent are underinsured because they cannot afford the high premiums. One reason farmers must pay more for health insurance is their profession is defined as high risk. There are over 120,000 disabling farm-related injuries per year. The

National Safety Council recently reported that farm injuries account for over 14 percent of all work place injuries.

To address both the accessibility and affordability problems affecting rural America's health care delivery system, I am introducing the Farm and Rural Medical Equity Reform [FARMER] Act of 1992. This bill is a first response to both concerns and recommendations raised at health care seminars and town hall meetings that I have conducted over the last year in western Wisconsin. This legislation is the first step in making health care more accessible and affordable, especially for rural Americans. The key components of the Farm and Rural Medical Equity Reform Act are:

One hundred percent deductibility for the self-employed: All self-employed individuals would be entitled to deduct 100 percent of the cost of their health insurance premiums. Under current law, self-employed individuals deduct 25 percent of their health insurance policy. My provision will help 8 million people in the United States who are self-employed, 176,000 are Wisconsin residents.

Medical savings account: This provision will enable individuals to save, tax free, for medical expenses. Any amount deposited into the account is tax deductible up to an applicable limit. This limit is equal to \$4,800 per year plus \$600 for each dependent. Funds withdrawn from the amount are nontaxable if used for qualified medical services approved by the Internal Revenue Service.

Uniform claim/electronic card/electronic billing: There are 1,400 insurance companies in the United States and each has a separate insurance form. To alleviate the paperwork burden, my bill will establish uniform health claim reimbursement forms for hospitals and physicians. These two forms would be the only forms used by all private health insurers and the Federal Government. In addition, electronic cards would be developed that would store a patient's insurance information and medical records. Both hospitals and physicians would be required to use electronic means to transmit billing information from hospitals and physicians to insurers.

Portability: Portability means that no individual will have to fear losing health insurance coverage for any length of time when switching policies or changing occupations. Today's work force is one which is mobile. The Department of Labor estimates the average American will change jobs between 5 and 6 times during a lifetime. Thus, it is important that individuals feel free to move to another occupation or switch to another insurance policy without the concern of whether or not they will lose key benefits. To address this issue, I have included two key portability provisions: (a) elimination of preexisting conditions as exclusions from coverage and (b) health insurance carriers would only be allowed to set the maximum percent increase in renewal premiums at 5 percent plus the percent change in the base premium rate. The base premium rate is the lowest premium the insurer may charge for a group with similar demographic characteristics, excluding factors related to health status, claims history, or duration of coverage. This provision should especially bring some relief to the high cost of health insurance premiums for farm families.

Emergency medical services [EMS]: The average U.S. citizen will need emergency care at least twice in a lifetime and that care is not always available, especially in rural communities. My bill has three key provisions to enhance emergency medical services: (a) Establishment of a Federal EMS Office which will provide technical assistance to State and local agencies, develop and review EMS guidelines pertaining to health professionals, equipment, training, and examine the unique needs of underserved inner city and rural communities; (b) Establishment/Enhancement of State EMS offices will improve the availability and quality of EMS in the States through a Federal/State matching grant program over 3 years. These offices will coordinate all State EMS activities and provide technical assistance; (c) Development of a Telecommunications Demonstration Program that will enable patients and health professionals in rural communities to link up with medical specialists in larger health facilities for consultations regarding lifesaving treatment through telecommunications.

Extend Medicare dependent hospital status: There are over 600 hospitals classified as Medicare dependent. Wisconsin has 22 Medicare dependent hospitals, including 7 in western Wisconsin. Hospitals eligible for this adjustment are rural, have 100 beds or fewer, have 60 percent Medicare patient days or discharges, and are not classified as sole community hospitals. The legislation authorizing Medicare dependent classification is scheduled to expire this year. My provision will enable hospitals to continue their Medicare dependent status for one additional year.

Rural health outreach grants demonstration program: This provision will formally establish a grants program that will deliver health care services to underserved rural populations/communities or to enhance access and utilization of existing available services. These services are delivered through a consortium arrangement among three or more separate and distinct entities. This initiative is intended to permanently authorize these grants which are now funded through a demonstration program. One successful demonstration project is located in Balsam Lake, Wisconsin. This project, called Kidscare, provides medical and dental services to children in rural communities who do not have health insurance and are not covered by Medicaid.

The Farm and Rural Medical Equity Reform Act of 1992 will strengthen rural hospitals, assist farmers and other self-employed individuals, begin to alleviate the paperwork burden for both patients and health professionals, and improve the delivery of health care services to rural populations.

ELIMINATION OF THE INFORMATION RETURN EXEMPTION FOR CORPORATIONS

HON. DOUG BARNARD, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. BARNARD. Mr. Speaker, 4 years ago I introduced a bill intended to eliminate the current exemption for corporations receiving infor-

mation returns on the interest, dividends, and royalties that they earned. I am today introducing that same bill, which I believe has the potential to bring in significant revenues to the Treasury and will begin to stem the declining rate of corporate compliance in this area. I also strongly believe that corporations do not deserve this preferential exclusion that is not afforded to individual taxpayers, sole proprietors, and partnerships. I would also note that even with this statutory exclusion, almost 25 percent of the total information returns—over 50 million—are already being filed for corporations on a voluntary basis.

I do not want the approach of corporate matching to be lost because of some administrative and accounting problems that currently exist with the concept. The September 1991 GAO report, entitled "Benefits of a Corporate Document Matching Program Exceed Costs," indicates that these hurdles can be overcome.

Indeed, document matching for the individual taxpayer has become a powerful tool for significantly increasing the voluntary compliance of the individual taxpayer. This has occurred despite the initial arguments of many who thought the administrative burdens on the IRS and taxpayer would exceed the benefits of the program. IRS now publicly acknowledges that the individual reporting and matching program has a tremendous deterrent effect for individuals and an important role in enhancing voluntary compliance.

Almost 5 years ago my Government Operations Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs held a hearing on a corporate information and reporting program and recommended that the IRS conduct a comprehensive study to estimate the costs and benefits of such an information returns and document matching effort for corporations. We also recommended that the General Accounting Office monitor the progress of the IRS and conduct their own independent study utilizing some of the available IRS data. The results of the two studies were radically different and their testimonies this past summer were also quite dissimilar.

IRS indicated that the benefits from such an effort were marginal and would bring in around \$500 million, but the GAO indicated that once up and running the system could bring in almost \$1 billion annually. Both studies were incomplete in that they left out the costs to the business taxpayer and the payer community. However, after listening to this testimony, I concluded that such an effort can bring in substantial revenues even with these additional costs if it is done hand-in-hand with the corporate community.

Passage of this bill will significantly increase the woefully low compliance rate of corporations, especially small corporations, which has decreased 25 percent between 1980 and 1987 from 81 to 61 percent. I believe the compliance of these businesses would be even worse today if a new statistical analysis were done. In addition, the audit rate for corporations in 1991 was only 2.6 percent, less than half of the 6.5 percent rate in 1980. Compliance for individuals is assured by an effective document matching program that brings in almost \$2 billion in revenues annually. I believe that corporations should at least be required to receive information returns for the income they

receive from interest, dividends, and royalties. Although the payor community complains about the massive cost of filing these returns, over 50 million are filed voluntarily each year.

In my Government Operations 1991 report, entitled "The Feasibility of Initiating a System for the Verification of Corporate Tax Returns Through an Information and Document Matching Program at IRS," House Report 102-419, Dec. 10, 1991, it was noted that IRS needs to find out once and for all if the revenues to justify such an effort do exist. This bill is one way IRS could answer that question.

I hope this legislation can be the catalyst to stimulate action on this important issue by the Congress.

SALUTE TO PAT AND ANN
CIMMARUSTI

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two outstanding southern Californians as they celebrate their 50th anniversary.

Pat and Ann Cimmarusti have been a tribute to the Italian-American community in southern California. They have generously donated both time and money to many organizations in need—the Sons of Italy, the Orphans of Italy, the Catholic Church, the Starlight Foundation and the Disabled American Veterans to name just a few.

Ann and Pat have also been involved with their family business and the futures of their children. Their influence and guidance have given all three children the opportunity to own and operate a total of more than 32 restaurants in the Western United States, employing over 1,500 employees at one time. Their children have also achieved success in real estate management and development in southern California.

Recently, the patriotic Cimmarusti family were proud to be part of the funding of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library in Simi Valley.

Mr. Speaker, Ann and Pat Cimmarusti have proven that with love and perseverance, the great American dream can come true. I ask my colleagues to join their family and me in wishing them well on their golden anniversary.

CONSTITUTIONAL
INTERPRETATION

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to a constituent request by the Moorish Science Temple I am resubmitting remarks made by Senators Sumner, Davis, Doolittle, Saulsbury, Powell, McDougall, and Hendricks on the day of April 9, 1864, as a reminder of the difficulties in interpreting the Constitution:

The learned Senator from Massachusetts, I apprehend, has made a very radical mistake

in regard to the application of this language of the French constitution. The purpose for which this language was used in the original constitution of the French republic of 1791, was to abolish nobility and privileged classes. It was a mere political reformation relating to the political rights of Frenchmen, and nothing else. It was to enable all Frenchmen to reach positions of eminence and honor in the French Government, and was intended for no other purpose whatever. It was never intended there as a means of abolishing slavery at all. The Convention of 1794 abolished slavery by another and separate decree expressly putting an end to slavery within the dominions of the French republic and all its colonies.

Now, sir, I wish as much as the Senator from Massachusetts in making this amendment to use significant language, language that cannot be mistaken or misunderstood; but I prefer to dismiss all reference to French constitutions or French codes, and go back to the good old Anglo-Saxon language employed by our fathers in the ordinance of 1787, an expression which has been adjudicated upon repeatedly, which is perfectly well understood both by the public and by judicial tribunals, a phrase, I may say further, which is peculiarly near and dear to the people of the Northwestern Territory, from whose soil slavery was excluded by it. I think it is well understood, well comprehended by the people of the United States, and that no court of justice, no magistrate, no person, old or young, can misapprehend the meaning and effect of that clear, brief, and comprehensive clause. I hope we shall stand by the report of the committee.

Mr. SUMNER. My proposition is withdrawn, the Chair understands.

Mr. DAVIS. I was going to make one remark in relation to the proposed verbiage of the Senator from Massachusetts. I think that that Senator and all Senators ought to be very guarded in the terms they adopt when they take \$500,000,000 of property from other people, in which they have no interest themselves, and purpose to give them no compensation for it. When the Parliament of England liberated the slaves in the West Indies they appropriate 20,000,000 as compensation to their owners.

Sir, the owners of no property of that value ever voluntarily disposed themselves of it. When ever any such legislation as that has taken place in the world the legislation has been of power and by a people that did not own the property. If at the commencement of the war of 1812 a proposition had been made, by legislation or by a change of the Constitution, to take all the shipping interest of New England, and the other States had been strong enough to carry such a measure in the form of legislation or amendment of the Constitution, there did not live a man within the States of New England at that time but what would have been in open revolt against it.

Here are these gentlemen, uninterested in slave property, and, with the exception of one or two in this body, having no interest whatever in it, who actually come up and propose to amend the Constitution and take that property from a great number of people more loyal than themselves, more true to their Government, more true to the true principles of the Constitution and the Union, without making them one cent's worth of compensation for that property. Everything is as smooth as a marriage bell when men who do not own the property propose to take it from those who do own it. It makes no

odds what the amount of it is, or in what manner it is to be done, if it is just in accordance with their will. Whatever may be the origin of that will it is all fair, all proper, all politic.

Mr. President, the proposition that I assume I believe to be irrefragably true, that the power of amending the Constitution does not authorize the abolition of slavery. I deny that the power of amendment is illimitable. I deny that it carries every power which the amending power may choose to exercise. I deny that the power of amendment carries the power of revolution. It is an absurdity to say that this power of amendment will impart the power to change the Government and to establish a monarchy if the different departments and authorities authorize to enact the amendment choose to adopt it. It cannot be done, legitimately at any rate.

Mr. President, if the men who are to pass this amendment were as much interested in this property as those who are opposing it here and elsewhere, there is not one of them but would be found in opposition to it. It is a very beautiful operation, to be sure. They say to us, "We will take from you your property; we will make you no compensation for it; and we will do it under the power to amend the Constitution." Sir, property is a matter of State or domestic institution. The General Government have not legitimately, and were never intended to have, any jurisdiction or authority over the subject of property. What subjects should constitute property, how it should be regulated, whether it should exist and continue in one subject or be discontinued in another subject, are questions which were never intended to be intrusted to the General Government. That is a great and fundamental feature of our Federal and State system of governments. The proposed amendment takes that principle to be true in relation to but one subject of property; but if it strikes at it in relation to one subject of property, it may in relation to all.

The power of amendment as now proposed to be exercised imports a power that would revolutionize the whole Government, and that would invest the amending power with a faculty of destroying and revolutionizing the whole Government. In my judgment, it is absurd to say that the power of amendment, which is simply a power to reform, a power to improve, imports and authorizes the exercise of a power to destroy.

I think, if gentlemen are determined to abolish the property in slaves, they have as much right so to amend the Constitution as to make compensation to the owners of the property as they have to deprive the owners of that property of them. If they think the abolition of slavery and the depriving of so many loyal owners of such a large amount of property is such an exercise of authority as that the permanent good of the nation requires it to be done, they ought to have the grace, the justice, the magnanimity to make provision for a reasonable compensation to the owners of that property which they take from the owners. They have as much power to make the compensation as they have to take the property from them.

But, sir, in a closing word, I make my protest against men who have no interest in such a large amount of property as the slave property owned by the loyal people of the United States, undertaking to seize this property without any compensation, ruthlessly, unjustly, and in defiance of the guarantee of property and of justice that the Constitution and Government of the United States gave to all its people. Although I

know that the protest of an angel would not be heard, much less the protest of as feeble a worm as I am, I make my last protest against a class of gentlemen, against a portion of the people of the United States, against the great preponderating sectional power of the United States, depriving loyal owners of millions of property, without having the justice, the magnanimity, or the grace to make the least provision for compensation, as the English Parliament did to the slaveholders in the West India islands.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. I should be glad if I had the time to reply to some of the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky; but I will forbear doing so, hoping that we shall now come to a vote. On some future occasion I may answer him.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts may withdraw his amendment, if there be no objection.

Mr. SUMNER. It is entirely within my power, as the yeas and nays have not been ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is within the province of the Senator to withdraw it without the consent of the Senate, as no vote has been had upon it, and the yeas and nays have not been ordered. The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. SAULSBURY. I wish to know whether the amendment I sent up some time since is now in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That will be in order as a substitute; but all the other amendments are first in order.

Mr. SAULSBURY. I offer mine as a substitute for the whole.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair so understood the Senator. If no other amendment be offered the Senator from Delaware proposes to strike out all of the words reported by the committee, and to insert what will be read.

The Secretary read, as follows:

ARTICLE XIII

SEC. 1. All persons shall have the right peaceably to assemble and worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience.

SEC. 2. The use of the public press shall not be obstructed; but criminal publications made in one State against the lawful institutions of another State shall be allowed.

SEC. 3. The right of citizens to free and lawful speech in public assemblies shall not be denied. Access of citizens to the ballot box shall not be obstructed either by civil or military power. The military shall always be subordinate to the existing judicial authority over citizens. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall never be suspended in the presence of the judicial authority.

SEC. 4. The militia of a State or of the United States shall not be employed to invade the lawful rights of the people of any of the several States; but the United States shall not be hereby deprived of the right and power to defend and protect its property and rights within the limits of any of the States.

SEC. 5. Persons held to service or labor for life, in any State under the laws thereof, may be taken into any Territory of the United States south of north latitude 36° 30' and the right to such service or labor shall not be impaired thereby, and the territorial Legislature thereof shall have the exclusive right to make and shall make all needful rules and regulations for the protection of such right, and also for the protection of such persons; but Congress or any territorial Legislature shall not have power to impair or abolish such right of service in the said Territory while in a territorial condition without the consent of all the States south of said latitude which maintain such service.

SEC. 6. Involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall not be permanently established within the District set apart for the seat of Government of the United States; but the right of sojourn in such District with persons held to service or labor for life shall not be denied.

SEC. 7. When any Territory of the United States south of north latitude 36° 30' shall have a population equal to the ratio of representation for one member of Congress, and the people thereof shall have formed a constitution for a republican form of government, it shall be admitted as a State into the Union, on an equal footing with the other States; and the people may in such constitution either prohibit or sustain the right to involuntary labor or service, and alter or amend the constitution at their will.

SEC. 8. The present right of representation in section two, article one, of this Constitution, shall not be altered without the consent of all the States maintaining the right to involuntary service or labor south of latitude 36° 30', but nothing in this Constitution or its amendments shall be construed to deprive any State south of said latitude 36° 30' of the right of abolishing involuntary servitude at its will.

SEC. 9. The regulation and control of the right to labor or service in any of the States south of latitude 36° 30' is hereby recognized to be exclusively the right of each State within its own limits; and this Constitution shall not be altered or amended to impair this right of each State without its consent: *Provided*, This article shall not be construed to absolve the United States from rendering assistance to suppress insurrections or domestic violence, when called upon by any State, as provided in section four, article four, of this Constitution.

SEC. 10. No State shall pass any law in any way interfering with or obstructing the recovery of fugitives from justice, or from labor or service, or any law of Congress made under article four, section two, of this Constitution; and all laws in violation of this section may, on complaint made by any person or State, be declared void by the Supreme Court of the United States.

SEC. 11. As a right of comity between the several States south of latitude 36° 30' the right of transit with persons held to involuntary labor or service from one State to another shall not be obstructed, but such persons shall not be brought into the States north of said latitude.

SEC. 12. The traffic in slaves with Africa is hereby forever prohibited on pain of death and the forfeiture of all the rights and property of persons engaged therein; and the descendants of Africans shall not be citizens.

SEC. 13. Alleged fugitives from labor or service, on request, shall have a trial by jury before being returned.

SEC. 14. All alleged fugitives charged with crime committed in violation of the laws of a State shall have the right of trial by jury, and if such person claims to be a citizen of another State, shall have a right of appeal or of a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States.

SEC. 15. All acts of any inhabitant of the United States tending to incite persons held to service or labor to insurrection or acts of domestic violence, or to abscond, are hereby prohibited and declared to be a penal offense; and all the courts of the United States shall be open to suppress and punish such offenses at the suit of any citizen of the United States or the suit of any State.

SEC. 16. All conspiracies in any State to interfere with lawful rights in any other

State or against the United States shall be suppressed; and no State or the people thereof shall withdraw from this Union without the consent of three fourths of all the States, expressed by an amendment proposed and ratified in the manner provided in article five of the Constitution.

SEC. 17. Whenever any State wherein involuntary servitude is recognized or allowed shall propose to abolish such servitude, and shall apply for pecuniary assistance therein, the Congress may in its discretion grant such relief not exceeding one hundred dollars for each person liberated. But Congress shall not propose such abolishment or relief to any State.

Congress may assist free persons of African descent to emigrate and colonize Africa.

SEC. 18. Duties on imports may be imposed for revenue; but shall not be excessive or prohibitory in amount.

SEC. 19. When all of the several States shall have abolished slavery, then and thereafter slavery or involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime shall never be established or tolerated in any of the States or Territories of the United States, and they shall be forever free.

SEC. 20. The provisions of this article relating to involuntary labor or servitude shall not be altered without the consent of all the States maintaining such servitude.

Mr. SAULSBURY. In offering these proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States, I wish to say that there are embodied in them some things which, as a private citizen, I would not approve; some things that do not meet my personal approbation; but considering the situation in which we are placed and the state of the country, I have been willing to meet the great questions involved in the controversy in the spirit of compromise and concession. For instance, as an original question I would not have agreed to any prohibition with reference to slavery in District where the capital of the United States is situated; but knowing the feelings engendered and excited on that question, I have waived my personal opinions, and offer this simply as a compromise. I shall make no speech in behalf of these propositions. They were matured by men more learned in the law than myself, and submitted to me for my approval. I have consented to offer them to the Senate of the United States as a peace offering. I offer them in that spirit. Without attempting to enter into any argument to enforce them upon the consideration of Senators, I will content myself simply with their presentation and let the Senate vote upon them.

The amendment to the amendment was not agreed to; there being, on a division—ayes 2, noes not counted.

The amendment made as in Committee of the Whole was concurred in.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

Mr. POWELL. The Constitution requires us, I believe, to take the question on the passage of such a resolution as this by yeas and nays.

Mr. McDougall. Before the final vote is taken I think it due to myself to make a few remarks, so that my exact position is regard to this whole question can be understood.

It may be known to a least one or two gentlemen upon this floor that for more than a quarter of a century I have been the friend of freedom and free institutions in the Republic of which I am a citizen. It does not become any man to boast; but I have the right to say that in the far West, when to favor free institutions was regarded by the populace as

criminal, in the very year in which Lovejoy was killed at Alton, I, a stranger to all those consequences, entertaining the opinions I now entertain, and which opinions I have not changed, did myself march upon fifty rifles of East Tennesseans and Kentuckians, mad with wine, who were undertaking to mob a few young gentlemen from Massachusetts and New Hampshire because they had signed a petition to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and I quelled that mob. I did it alone.

I was born in the North; I early went to the West, and became acquainted with these controversies, maintaining the opinions of my youth. I maintain them now, and have done so since I came into this Senate Chamber. It is convenient for men who seek to run with the current of the stream, or to float with the tide, to espouse doctrines when they may become convenient to them. That has not been my course of policy or my habit of conduct from my youth upward in the various States in which I have lived. I say this much, and there are men of the Republican party high in office to-day who might not have been well in health at this time had it not been for my maintaining them in their young manhood when it happened to be my opportunity. Therefore I shall not be set down in any place by any man as a person who does not love freedom in all its forms.

I have protested, as I did a few days since, against these controversies that are not germane to the business of the Federal Congress or to the Government as it is to-day with the legitimate offices on its hands. I do not believe that from Maine, or Vermont, or New Hampshire, or Massachusetts, or Connecticut, or Rhode Island, or from any northern or eastern State there comes a man who is more attached to the establishment and maintenance of free institutions than I am myself. But I was told in my youth that it was the duty of a lad to speak the truth, and it grew into my manhood, and I dare maintain it here as I have maintained it always, as far as my best judgment and my highest conscience permitted.

I think with regard to these movements that we are by them doing our country a great wrong. I say it not because I please to say it, for I say it with a sense of pain. We are doing our country and our people a great wrong, and then we are doing to another people a great wrong. The evening after we passed the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, I went to my lodgings, quite late in the evening. A colored man who was the dining-room servant, and a very polite man, waited upon me alone at the dinner table. He was evidently enjoying what he seemed to regard a triumph for his people. I said to him, "Frederick, do not be rejoiced; it may happen as a consequence of this act and other things that will follow this present action that they might as well take you to the Potomac and drown you." I look upon this policy as being a policy for sacrificing the whole of the colored people now occupying parts of this Republic. It has fallen within my own experience to see a beautiful valley, I think the most beautiful in the world, the valley of Napa. It is from ten to three miles in width; it is about thirty miles long. In the valley of Napa grow up the tallest oaks that I have ever seen or witnessed in my time, beautiful groves, a country such as is not in my judgment (and I am so told by men who have traveled throughout the world, which I have not done) paralleled in Spain, or Italy, or France. About the time that I first found myself on the western shores of this continent, there were twenty-

five thousand native population; they may be called in one sense free American citizens. When I left my home to come here into the Federal Senate there were not two hundred of them. They had been destroyed by our own people, by our vices, our luxuries, and our violence.

I have no doubt the Senator from Indiana was correct when he stated yesterday that two hundred and fifty thousand of the people of African descent in this country had been prematurely destroyed. This policy will ingulf them. It is as simple a truth as has ever been taught by any history. The slaves of ancient time were not the slaves of a different race. The Romans compelled the Gaul and the Celt, brought them to their own country, and some of them became great poets, and some eloquent orators, and some accomplished wits, and they became citizens of the republic of Greece, and of the republic of Rome, and of the empire. This is not the condition of these persons with whom we are now associated and about whose affairs we undertake to establish administration. They can never commingle with us. It may not be within the reading of some learned Senators, and yet it belongs to demonstrated science, that the African race and the Europeans are different, and I here now say it as a fact established by science that the eighth generation of the mixed race formed by the union of the African and European cannot continue their species. Quadroons have few children; with octoroons reproduction is impossible. It establishes as a law of nature that the African has no proper relation to the European, Caucasian blood. I would have them kindly treated. In the experience of my life and in my practices, I will not allow any person to say that he has been more kind to the people of that race than have I been myself, and I have seen much of them.

But we are undertaking now here to antagonize them, and with what? To antagonize them with immediately the ascendant white race of the South where they belong; and what must be the result? We hear what is said now with regard to their present position. It comes from those persons who go as missionaries and who go as agents by the employment of the Government into the South for the purpose of taking care of these people. Along the shores of the Mississippi they are wanderers without a roof under which to rest, without food to support their animal system, lost people, men, women, and infants. These are facts which have thrust themselves upon the country, and with which every man in the Senate is conversant. It may be within our pleasure to make these evils more complete. It may be within the pleasure of our ignorance to say these things are true and just and right; but nature revolts at the affirmation; truth gives it a firm denial. I will not admit that I am less the friend of the people of the African race than any other gentleman on this floor, even the champion from Massachusetts. I would be their friend, I would protect and preserve them, as I would the men who occupied our groves and fields and hills before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock; but it must be done by just and wise policy, and not by any of these extravagant measures not asked for or demanded by the day, but sought for by a greedy appetite which, maddened with a present sense of power, seeks to accomplish today what they fear may not be within their grasp tomorrow. Against all such policy and all such conduct I shall protest as a man, in the name of humanity and of law and of truth and of religion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution, upon which the yeas and nays have been ordered.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (when Mr. Buckalew's name was called.) I desire to say that Mr. Buckalew is not able to be in his seat to-day, and he expressed a wish that I should say that if he were present he would vote against the proposition.

The call of the roll having concluded, the result was announced—yeas 38, nays 6; as follows:

"Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, and Wilson—38.

"Nays—Messrs. Davis, Hendricks, McDougall, Powell, Riddle, and Saulsbury—6."

The VICE PRESIDENT announced that the joint resolution, having received the concurrence of two thirds of the Senators present, was passed. Its title was amended to read: A joint resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. SAULSBURY. I rise simply to say that I now bid farewell to any hope of the reconstruction of the American Union.

Mr. MCDUGALL. I desire to ask a question for the purpose of understanding a ruling of the Chair. The ruling, I understand, is that the vote as it stands now has no relation to the States not represented on the floor. I think our vote now being a final vote should have relation to all the States as recognized under the Constitution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair rules that a majority of all the Senators is a quorum, and two thirds of the number voting, provided a quorum votes, is sufficient to pass any resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. MCDUGALL. I only desire the privilege of saying that such is not the opinion I entertain.

MISSOURI GENERAL ASSEMBLY RATIFIES THE 27TH AMENDMENT

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, on May 20 the House passed a resolution affirming the 27th amendment to the Constitution, an amendment prohibiting midterm pay raises for Members of Congress. Today I would like to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a resolution passed by the Missouri General Assembly on May 5, 1991, ratifying the amendment and expressing the sense of the general assembly that the ratification is sufficiently contemporaneous for the amendment to be certified by the Archivist.

Whereas, the First Congress of the United States of America, at its first session, sitting in New York, New York, on September 25, 1789, in both Houses, by a Constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, has proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America in the following words, to wit:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following [Article] be proposed to the Legislatures of the

several states, as [an Amendment] to the Constitution of the United States, * * * which [Article], when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, viz:

"[An article] in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

"Article the second * * * No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened."

Whereas, Article V of the United States Constitution allows the General Assembly of the State of Missouri to ratify this proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States has already been ratified by the legislatures of the following states in the years indicated, to wit: Maryland in 1789; North Carolina in 1789; South Carolina in 1790; Delaware in 1790; Vermont in 1791; Virginia in 1791; Ohio in 1873; Wyoming in 1878; Maine in 1883; Colorado in 1894; South Dakota in 1885; New Hampshire in 1885; Arizona in 1885; Tennessee in 1885; Oklahoma in 1885; New Mexico in 1886; Indiana in 1886; Utah in 1886; Arkansas in 1887; Montana in 1887; Connecticut in 1887; Wisconsin in 1887; Georgia in 1888; West Virginia in 1888; Louisiana in 1888; Iowa in 1889; Idaho in 1889; Nevada in 1889; Alaska in 1889; Oregon in 1889; Minnesota in 1889; Texas in 1889; Kansas in 1890; Florida in 1890; and North Dakota in 1891; and

Whereas, Article V of the United States Constitution does not state a time limit on ratification of an amendment submitted by the Congress, and the First Congress specifically did not establish a deadline for the ratification of this particular proposed amendment; and

Whereas, the United States Supreme Court has ruled in the case of *Coleman v. Miller*, 307 US 433 (1939), that a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution, submitted without any deadline, may be ratified by states at any time and Congress must then determine whether a reasonable amount of time has elapsed since its initial submission when—in the presence of certified ratifications from the requisite number of states—the time arrives for the promulgation of the adoption of the amendment; and

Whereas, the General Assembly of the State of Missouri finds that the proposed amendment is still meaningful and needed as part of the United States Constitution and that the present political, social and economic conditions are the same as or are even more demanding today than they were when the proposed amendment was first submitted for its adoption; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Missouri Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, that the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States as aforementioned be and the same hereby is ratified by the Eighty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Missouri; and be it further

Resolved that the Secretary of the Missouri Senate be instructed to send a certified copy of this resolution to the Archivist of the United States, Washington, D.C.; the Vice President of the United States; the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; and to each member of the United States Congress from Missouri with the re-

quest that it be printed in full in the Congressional Record.

THE MEDICARE COMMUNICATION
DISORDERS AND SERVICES
AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1992

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Medicare Communication Disorders and Services Amendments Act of 1992. This bill would improve Medicare's coverage of services related to communication disorders by providing access to a variety of services that Medicare currently restricts.

The ability to communicate effectively is vital to all Americans. Older Americans and individuals with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to speech, language, hearing, and related disorders such as swallowing or balance. More than 8 million Americans over 65 years of age have some degree of hearing loss. Almost 11 out of every 1,000 Americans 65 or older have a speech impairment—and these figures only cover those Americans who are not in nursing facilities where the numbers reach 25 percent of the population. Communication disorders are among the most prevalent kinds of disabilities among older Americans. These disabilities lead to social isolation and the need for longterm care.

Today, Medicare beneficiaries who seek professional assistance to improve their communication find their access to services severely limited. Their choice of speech-language pathologist is restricted to one who works in a hospital, nursing home, or rehabilitation agency, even if a speech-language pathologist in a free standing clinic is geographically closer. An older American who has a hearing loss is not covered by Medicare if he or she has a hearing test and there is not an active ear disease. If the provider is not certain of the cause of hearing loss, Medicare coverage is in question. If an individual on Medicare requires rehabilitation to learn how to make a listening environment more conducive to their hearing loss or how to take advantage of visual speech cues for greater understanding, Medicare will not reimburse an audiologist for providing the service even though they are appropriately trained to provide such a service.

The current law results in shallow Medicare coverage that excludes many people with communication disorders. A person who suffers a stroke, a head injury, or a progressive disease such as Alzheimers is faced with the risk of complete loss of the neurological ability to regain speech due to a lack of Medicare coverage for proper rehabilitation. A person confronting such problems still has the ability to communicate. However, it is locked up. Modern technology provides the tools and therapy necessary to unlock this ability, however, current Medicare coverage does not provide for the essential instruments to achieve this. As the situation stands, there is no reimbursement for purchase of these rehabilitation devices or for training to use them. Under

these terms a person faced with a communication disability that is not covered by Medicare is often left without hope of regaining the ability to communicate and the independence that lies therein.

It is important to recognize the vital role that communication plays in daily life. Without proper rehabilitation for a communication disorder, a person is left isolated and very dependent on the help of others. Not only does this fail to facilitate healing but it also destroys self worth.

My legislation provides for a more complete Medicare coverage of speech-language pathology and audiology services by making amendments to title XVIII of the Social Security Act. These changes will broaden the choice of beneficiaries to see speech-language pathologists or audiologists, allow for extended coverage to independently practicing speech-language pathologists, reimbursement for vital augmentative communication devices needed for adequate rehabilitation, and clarify Medicare coverage for hearing tests.

As I have stated before it is time to move Medicare reimbursement and coverage up to the 1990's. It is my belief that current Medicare coverage regarding the rehabilitation of communication disorders is insufficient. However, with the proposed amendments to title XVIII of the Social Security Act, a more comprehensive and beneficial program can be enacted. This new proposal will help many otherwise neglected people both stay independent or become independent. It is an important amendment and I hope my colleagues will support my efforts.

TRIBUTE TO THE MCGOWAN TWINS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Tony Tartaro, a proud grandfather of twins. Of course, Mr. Speaker, we all know Tony as a reporter of debates for the House.

We would be lost without people like Tony who has been on the Hill since 1952. He has been on the House floor since 1982.

As we all know, being a parent is one of the greatest joys of life, but being a grandparent is better. When you are a grandparent, you can enjoy your new children without having to pay your dues so to speak. All of the dirty work is taken care of by your own children.

But since Tony was blessed with twin grandchildren, his joy and pleasure are doubled. I hope that Alyssa Helene and Ian Anthony, born on May 18, give him more happiness than should be humanly allowed. And I wish the parents of the children, Colin and Laura Tartaro McGowan congratulations and the best of luck with the two little rascals.

DEVORAH STAJCHER RECEIVES
RONALD K. MACHTLEY AWARD

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Devorah Stajcher of Providence, as this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for New England Academy of Torah in Providence, RI.

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

Devorah Strajcher has more than fulfilled this criteria. While distinguished as a member of the National Honor Society, Devorah was chosen by her peers to be student council president. She also represented her school as a member of the mock trial team and was a valuable asset to the faculty as a teacher's aide.

I commend Devorah Strajcher for her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

NEW GROWTH

HON. JERRY HUCKABY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. HUCKABY. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to bring to my colleagues' attention an article which appeared in the June 8, 1992, *Forbes* magazine entitled "New Growth," by James Cook. The article focuses on Stone Container's operations in Costa Rica, and says that:

Businesses like Stone Container are doing more to rebuild the world's forests than professional tree huggers with their noisy rhetoric.

The article is a tribute to Stone Container and that company's vision of how proper forest management can provide for healthy forests, enhance the economy, and provide for a sound environment.

As the article points out, the land base under Stone's management was a tropical rainforest until it was cleared for homesteading 90 years ago, and it reverted to scrub land or cattle ranching. However, in 1989, Stone began planting 27 million *melina arborea* seedlings, which is a hardwood tree native to India. Given the report and climatic conditions, such trees can reach 90 feet in height and 22 inches in diameter within 5 years, thereby establishing a working forest. Stone has spent \$15 million on the project, and has provided jobs for 1,300 Costa Ricans while infusing \$2.5 million a year into the economy of Costa Rica. As Gerald Freeman, president of the company's forest products subsidiary points out, this project will restore tropical forests which were destroyed years ago and also provide new sources of wood fiber to meet increased worldwide demand for forest products.

The article compliments the efforts and the foresight of Stone Container and Mr. Freeman, and I am honored to join in this praise. This is truly a success story which needs to be told. What this company has done should be an example to our government and the public. Also, this should be a positive example of where business and environmental interests coincide to the leaders of world's governments as they meet at the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro. It shows how sound forestry is utilized to improve our global environment while also providing affordable wood products for the world from our only renewable resource—the forests.

I commend the *Forbes* article to my colleagues and request that the entire article be printed at this point in the RECORD.

[From *Forbes* Magazine, June 8, 1992]

NEW GROWTH

(By James Cook)

Over the past 50 years Costa Rica's tropical forests have shrunk by nearly 80%. Environmentalists like to use sound bites like that to make their case that greedy capitalists are raping the environment. But in fact it is an absence of capitalists that is to blame for much of the deforestation in Costa Rica and elsewhere in the developing world. The poor people who live there cut down their forests for fuel, burn them down to flush out game or to clear the land for agriculture.

Gerald M. Freeman is a capitalist. He is also an ecologist who is doing more than most environmental activists to reverse the deforestation process and to pump more oxygen into the atmosphere.

As senior vice president and general manager of the forest products division of \$5.7 billion (revenues) Stone Container Corp., Freeman is in charge of the company's managed forest programs. Managed forests, says Freeman, are healthier, more productive and less likely to catch fire than forests kept forever wild—witness the 800,000 acres burned at Yellowstone four summers ago. Thanks to managed forests, U.S. timber reserves are 20% larger than they were 20 years ago, despite the tremendous growth in demand for pulp, paper and other forest products since that time.

Stone Container has self-interested reasons for worrying about the state of the forests. Unlike Weyerhaeuser, International Paper and most of its other big competitors, Stone has virtually no forest reserves of its own. It depends on recycled paper for roughly 30% of its wood fiber needs and buys the rest on the open market. A steady supply of good-quality, relatively low-cost pulp, wood and wood chips is crucial to Stone's long-term survival.

For over a decade now, the company has been providing agricultural consulting services to some 3,800 tree farmers who control about 1.7 million acres in the southern U.S. But what has Freeman really excited these days is Ston Forestal, a four-year-old reforestation project Stone Container has under way in heavily deforested Costa Rica. Freeman says the 60,000-acre tree farm project will restore tropical forests that disappeared decades ago, and will produce pulp for world markets on a continuous basis—"sustained yield," as the industry called it long before sustainability became an environmental buzzword.

Stone's Costa Rican reserve was a tropical rain forest until it was cleared for homesteading 90 years ago. When the farms didn't

pay out, the banana companies took over the land. Then the communists tried to organize the banana workers in the Fifties, so the banana plantations, too, got out. Within a few years the land reverted to scrub or to cattle ranching.

Starting in 1988, Stone bought 2,500 acres of land and is leasing another 57,500 for 18 years near Palomar Norte, southwest of San Jose. In 1989 it began planting the first of 27 million *melina arborea* seedlings. The *melina arborea* is a hardwood tree native to India. It grows so rapidly that you can practically see it growing. Given the right soil and climate conditions, such trees reach 90 feet in height and as much as 22 inches in diameter inside five years. In that time the *melina* will yield 100 tons an acre of harvestable pulpwood. It would require 40 years to produce an equal quantity of pulpwood in the American South, 70 years in the American Northwest.

With 17,000 acres planted so far and another 7,000 ready to be planted by early June, Stone's first *melina* trees will be harvested in 1995; thereafter the forest should yield 600,000 tons of pulpwood per year. Let the trees grow four or five years longer, and they're big enough to be sawed into lumber. Freeman says he expects to grow 10% to 15% of the crop for the lumber market.

This kind of environmentalism is not inexpensive. So far Stone Container has spent \$15 million on the project. Although the first harvest is still three years away, the project already has provided jobs for 1,300 people and pumps \$2.5 million a year into the Costa Rican economy. Once the first crop is harvested, the country should earn around \$12 million a year from exporting the pulpwood into the world markets.

Stone has been trying to develop a second forest reclamation project in Honduras, but it has been stymied by hard-line environmentalists. Stone hoped to boost the volume of a vast pine forest in the La Mosquitia region from 15 tons of pulpwood an acre to 60 tons on a sustained-yield basis. The project would mean \$20 million a year for the Honduran economy. But environmental opponents charged it would destroy what remained of the original forest and suggested Stone had bribed government officials to get the project off the ground. Both charges, says Freeman, are false.

Freeman isn't giving up in Honduras. "We were invited back by the Honduras government, and we expect to announce a new agreement at the end of the month," he says. "But we expect we'll be barraged again by some of the environmentalists."

But true environmentalists should rejoice. Costa Rican forests that were destroyed generations ago are regenerated; the pressure to raze existing original forests in Costa Rica and elsewhere is reduced. Young forests absorb more carbon dioxide than old forests do and emit more atmosphere-refreshing oxygen.

Instead of agitating for more government controls, perhaps the people meeting in Rio de Janeiro to discuss global warming ought to encourage projects like Stone Container's.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN HOGLUND

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John Hoglund, a Maywood, CA

police officer who was murdered recently as he confronted robbers at a neighborhood market in Maywood. At the same time I wish to express my grief and pay respects to John's family and friends he left behind. This is an especially heartfelt grief for me because John's ex-partner, Michael Gibson, a part-time member of my daughter Lynn's campaign staff is overcome with a heavy heart at the loss of John. We all express our sorrow for this tragedy.

Too often we take for granted the great risks inherent in duties of police officers, failing to realize that they risk their lives time after time so that we may go about our lives in peace. On Friday, May 29, 1991, John Hoglund made the ultimate sacrifice while trying to protect citizens of Maywood, CA. The following was taken from the Los Angeles Times:

A Maywood police officer was fatally shot Friday as he confronted armed robbers fleeing a neighborhood market, becoming the first member of the tiny Police Department to be killed in the line of duty in its 68-year history. John A. Hoglund, 46, was responding to a silent burglar alarm at George's Market, a family-owned grocery and liquor store, when he was shot at least three times in the chest and head as he stepped from his patrol car, Maywood Police Chief Ted Heidke said. Hoglund did not have a chance to draw his own gun, Heidke said. Deputy Hal Grant said four or five clean-cut young men escaped in two cars.

The store is widely known in the blue-collar neighborhood as a place where area factory workers cash their checks each Friday. Witnesses said the thieves looked like gang members because they wore white T-shirts and baggy pants, but a sheriff's spokesman said there was no evidence they were gang members.

Hoglund's response to an alarm drew him to the scene. In a gesture typical of Hoglund, the 16-year veteran was not assigned to take the call, but volunteered because he was the closest officer. Maywood officers usually ride alone. A spokesman said, "even if he wasn't assigned a call he always went. He was always working." By the time a backup car with two reserve officers arrived minutes later, Hoglund had been fatally wounded.

Hoglund, who was known for his dry sense of humor, was the only officer in the Maywood force who refused to wear a bulletproof vest. The fatal wound was to the head, however, so a vest would not have made a difference. A divorced father of three, Hoglund was pronounced dead at Santa Maria Hospital. John A. Hoglund, a good and decent man will be missed not only by his many friends and family, but also by all of us in the communities in which he served for so many years.

THE AMERICAN HUMANE
ASSOCIATION

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, on May 28 we debated the conference report on the reauthorization of the National Institutes of Health, and one of its most controversial aspects, the use of fetal tissue from induced—as distinguished

from spontaneous—abortions, and tissue from ectopic pregnancies.

In the course of the debate, I was handed a letter from American Humane, an organization concerned with protecting animals since 1877, which expressed support for this legislation in that it would provide "alternatives" for animals used in medical research.

As I interpreted this letter, it seemed to me that this organization was urging the protection of animals over the unborn children involved in abortions, and I said so in the debate. I have since been contacted by Ms. Adele Douglass, director of the Washington office of American Humane taking me to task for an erroneous and harmful interpretation of their letter and pointing out that the term "alternatives" in no way means preferring animals to humans, but as used within the context of animal research refers to refinements or modifications of the test procedure that reduce or eliminate animal pain and suffering through the use of methods that reduce the number of animals required, and even other approaches that replace animals with nonanimal methods. An example of the latter is where one animal test that was used to screen intravenous fluids for the presence of toxic bacterial contaminants is now replaced by a simpler and cheaper test that uses blood extracts from the horseshoe crab, saving thousands of rabbits each year.

I have also learned that the American Humane association has two divisions, an Animal Protection Division and a Child Protection Division.

I regret my superficial interpretation of the short letter I used in debate, and my misunderstanding of the contextual meaning of the word "alternatives." I salute the American Humane Association for its most useful and compassionate work and apologize for the inaccurate and thus unfair criticism I directed at them during the debate.

U.S. POWER COULD BE
RESTRICTED UNDER GATT

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I comment for the RECORD today to bring attention to an important issue regarding some very troublesome provisions contained in the December 21, 1991 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT] final act text.

Specifically, I am concerned about the provisions that would empower an international trade panel with the authority to compel the U.S. Congress to change our domestic laws. I know that many of my colleagues in the House and in the Senate agree that we should be concerned about any agreement which contains such inherently troublesome characteristics.

In this regard, today, a number of us are sending a letter to President Bush expressing our concerns. I have taken the liberty of inserting the letter in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues and others who are interested in this important matter.

The letter follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, June 3, 1992.

The Hon. GEORGE BUSH,
The President, The White House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We are pleased that your Administration continues to participate in the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). We want to support a trade agreement that would provide jobs, open markets, and strengthen the economy. However, we are concerned about provisions in the Uruguay Round "Final Act Text" that would empower an international trade panel with the authority to pressure the U.S. Congress to change our domestic laws (Uruguay Round Final Act Text, S.17.1 and S.20.2). We respectfully urge you to ensure that such provisions not be included in the Agreement. It will be very difficult for us to vote in favor of any agreement that contains such inherently troublesome characteristics. In fact, a resolution to this effect has garnered more than 150 cosponsors in the House of Representatives.

Specifically, we are concerned about the extreme power granted in the December 21, 1991 GATT Final Act Text to international trade bureaucrats with regard to the dispute settlement and enforcement provisions. As described in a Congressional Research Service (CRS) legal analysis, the GATT language would make it virtually impossible for the United States to stop a trade panel ruling calling for the U.S. to change one of our laws. Under the current GATT agreement, a single country may block a decision of a GATT panel. In contrast the December 21, 1991 Text provides that a panel decision will be upheld unless a consensus of the entire GATT votes to override the panel. According to CRS, "Thus, that party would no longer have control over whether or not it must change that particular policy or law to conform with the GATT." These same provisions would also allow for automatic adoption of trade sanctions against the U.S. if the Congress did not change the law in question.

As Members of the House and Senate, we are elected by the people of our Districts and States to represent their viewpoints on legislation affecting our country. Many of the laws which could be challenged under the terms of the Uruguay Round, such as those affecting health and safety and the environment, are integral to U.S. domestic policy. Allowing an international panel the authority to pressure the Congress to change our laws undermines the very essence of our U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Mr. President, each of us desires to vote in favor of a good trade agreement which would help our country. For this reason, we respectfully urge you to delete or significantly alter these unacceptable provisions.

In advance, thank you for your consideration of our views in this regard.

Sincerely,

Jill Long, Ron Marlenee, Jolene Unsoeld, Peter DeFazio, Henry Waxman, Frank McCloskey, Helen Delich Bentley, Jim Jontz, Barney Frank, Louis Stokes, Nick Mavroules, Charles Schumer, James H. Scheuer, Jim Chapman.

David Skaggs, Pete Peterson, Martin Lancaster, Peter H. Kostmayer, Austin J. Murphy, Gerry Studds, Thomas Foglietta, Glenn Poshard, Howard Berman, Charles A. Hayes, Joan Kelly Horn, John W. Olver, Lane Evans, Glen Browder.

Members of Congress.

Alan Cranston.

U.S. Senator.

ROBERT JASON CONKLIN RECEIVES RONALD K. MACHTLEY AWARD

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Robert Jason Conklin, of Coventry, as this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for School One in Providence, RI.

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

Robert Conklin has more than fulfilled this criteria. While serving honorably as the student representative to the board of directors, Robert was distinguished among his peers to be part of a student advisory council. He also is a published poet and devoted himself to starting a writing group for other young authors at his school.

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

MAYS MIDDLE SCHOOL DEMONSTRATES COMMUNITY VALUES

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to call my colleagues' attention to Mays Middle School in Dade County, a monument to the commitment of parents to educating future generations.

Mays started out as one of the first schools for black children in South Dade County, in a room in Mount Pleasant Missionary Baptist Church. It was founded by Arthur and Polly Mays, black pioneers, in 1916, and included first through third grades. Fourth through sixth grades were added later, at New Bethel Church.

In 1926, Mays administrators asked the school board to build a black school in the area. Under financial pressure, the board rejected the request. It took Mays parents nine more years to convince the school board, and the present building was started in 1935. The building has now been declared an historical landmark, after a similar, 10-year, campaign by local activists.

The Miami Herald published an article on this landmark to parental commitment, which I would like to include in the RECORD:

MAYS MIDDLE HAS MUCH TO CELEBRATE
(By Irene Mederos)

Mays Middle School celebrated the old and the new Friday.

The 57-year-old school commemorated its designation as a Dade historical site, and

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

hailed several million dollars' worth of renovations and additions.

"The school serves as a major institution for the community," said principal Robert Stinson. "Many people who live in this area have graduated from Mays, and so did I. It's an important part of the history of Dade County."

Several School Board members, Dade Schools Superintendent Octavio Visiedo and scores of residents attended the dedication at the school, 11700 Hainlin Mill Dr.

For the past 10 years, a community group has been petitioning Dade County to designate the school as a historical landmark. Stinson said. The commission approved the designation Dec. 18, and the plaque was handed to the school Friday.

Mays was originally established by black pioneers Arthur and Polly Mays in 1916 and was one of South Dade's first all-black schools.

It actually began inside a room in Mount Pleasant Missionary Baptist Church, where first-through third-grade kids were taught. Mays then expanded into another classroom at New Bethel church and hired a second teacher for fourth through sixth grades.

Mays administrators proposed a resolution to build a new black school in the area in 1926. The school board, under financial pressure, rejected the request.

"The black community in Goulds felt it was important to have their children educated and they did everything in their power to see that that happened, even against great odds," said Teresa Lenox, historian for Metro's division of historic preservation.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate principal Robert Stinson of Mays Middle School on the historical designation of his school, as well as its new renovations. I hope it will stand for many, many years as a symbol of our commitment to education for all our Nation's children.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. AND MRS. PAUL LEVIN

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 26, 1992, the mayor of the town of Boulogne, France will join in matrimony Paul Stuart Levin of the United States and Emmanuelle Votat-Celbert of France. On the following evening, Paul and Emmanuelle will be married in a religious ceremony at Domaine de Binanville 78790 Septeuil, France.

Paul is the stepson and son of the vice mayor of the city of North Miami Beach, Jule Littman and his wife, Sherry, who are longtime friends of mine.

I share in their joy, and that of Mr. and Mrs. Votat-Celbert, on this happy occasion. It represents not only the joining of two lives and two families, but it also symbolizes the close relationship that our two great countries have enjoyed for over two centuries.

My warmest best wishes to the bride and groom for a happy and productive life together. I would also like to extend greetings to the honorable mayor and other public officials of the town of Boulogne.

JUNE IS NATIONAL WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS MONTH

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, June is National Wireless Telecommunications Month, which should remind us of the role instant communications has come to play in our society. Recently, the Washington Post noted that the telephone has become our civilization's "social lifeline" and that "increasingly, our sense of personal well-being, of 'connectedness,' depends on instantaneous voice communications."

There is a revolution afoot in the world of wireless communications that will, in fact, ease our stress while giving us more control over how and when we communicate. There is no single recognizable name or acronym for this, although it's been tagged with such names as "Personal Phone Service," "One Person, One Number," "Easy Reach," "One Number for Life Service."

The premise is fairly easily stated: What if you had a single telephone number that followed you everywhere, from home to car to office to sidewalk to neighbor's house to strange city? And what if the system could execute instructions for routing or storing incoming calls when you did not want them?

Such a system is very close to becoming a reality. Trials of the new technology have been announced in the Baltimore-Washington area, in Pittsburgh, in Connecticut, and in two Canadian provinces. At the same time, a long-distance carrier recently announced it will begin a service this spring that allows subscribers to program call-forwarding instructions from any touchtone phone using a 700 phone number that they can keep for life.

When you remember that the ability to call people without regard to place evolved only in recent years with the construction of cellular systems, it is clear we really are discussing a revolution that's occurring in the telecommunications industry.

National Wireless Telecommunications Month is giving us a chance to think about what is coming—and how we might use it.

IN HONOR OF GENERAL JAMES MOORE—A DEDICATED LEADER

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 6, the cities, businesses, and citizens within my district and surrounding the Fort Ord Military Reservation will be honoring a man who has dedicated himself to over 40 years of service to the Nation and to the community.

Lt. Gen. James Edward Moore, Jr., U.S.A. (Ret.), began his illustrious career upon entering West Point in 1950. In 1954, he graduated from the Academy and 2 weeks later married his beautiful wife, Joan, at Carlisle Barracks, PA. For the next 35 years, Jim Moore was assigned ever increasing responsibilities; from

company commander with the 82d Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, NC, in 1960, to command of a combat infantry battalion in Vietnam in 1967. He was promoted to colonel in 1973 and moved to Monterey to command the 3d Basic Training Brigade and, a year later, the First Brigade of the 7th Division. In 1979, he received his first star and was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. A second star came in 1982 and a third, that of lieutenant general, in 1985. Flag rank responsibilities included; command of the 7th Infantry Division at Fort Ord, CA, command of the Combined Field Army in Korea, and command of the Sixth Army at the Presidio of San Francisco.

But, it is not only because of General Moore's outstanding military service to the country that we will be honoring him this Saturday. In 1990, the Fort Ord community suffered a most severe economic and social setback. Word was received that the Army would be moving the 7th Infantry Brigade and the Fort Ord military installation would be closing. The community was faced with a myriad of problems; the effects on housing, on medical care, on local businesses. The impact of the base closure would have a direct effect on most every household in the area. We looked for someone who had the leadership, the knowledge and tact to bind us together, keep us focused on the issues and help devise a strategy to redevelop the base property. We found Jim Moore.

After 35 years of service, at a time when General Moore justly deserved his time in the sun or on the first tee at Pebble Beach, he volunteered to coordinate all the activities of the Fort Ord community task force. Refusing any salary, Jim was one man doing the work of 10. He was the man who worked with the Army. He was the man who worked with the media. He was the man who worked with the State, county, and city elected officials, the advisory groups, and with individual citizens. He could be found at the task force headquarters from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. And, most every evening, he was called upon to address a town meeting or an advisory group seminar. Jim Moore was putting in 60 hours a week of voluntary service when most would say they paid their dues and not get involved at all.

Today, when the public searches for a few true heroes, someone who puts family, country and fellow citizen ahead of personal wants and desires, our community is blessed. They need to look no further than Gen. James Moore.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the citizens of my district, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing General Moore for his unprecedented contributions, and also to thank his wife, Joan, and his family for sharing him with us. He has served his country and community above and beyond the call of duty. Let it be said of Jim Moore he has commanded swords when it was important to the military security of this Nation; and now he has commanded the conversion of these swords to plowshares when it was important to the economic security of this community. Unlike the old soldiers of the West Point ballad, he did not "just fade away." And for that, we are extremely thankful for his commitment, his dedication, and his leadership.

FRANCES LAUN HONORED

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a dedicated Missourian from the Fourth Congressional District, Frances Laun. She is the chief program assistant at the Lafayette County Office of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service [ASCS] in Higginsville, MO. I take this means to congratulate her for being awarded the U.S. Department of Agriculture Honor's Award, this is the USDA's highest form of recognition.

This award acknowledges Frances Laun's service to agriculture and, in particular, her efforts to manage the county office during the 7-month absence of Stanton Thompson, county executive director who was recalled to active military duty during the Persian Gulf war. As acting county executive director, her principal responsibility was the supervision of the day-to-day operations of the Lafayette County ASCS.

While she was in charge, she supervised the distribution of \$7 to \$8 million in farm loans and serviced approximately 1,500 to 1,700 farm producers. At the same time she was faced with two challenges: The first being the supervision of the Emergency Conservation Program, which appropriated Government funds to farmers in the county, and the second being the supervision of the 1990 Farm Law, which applied to the 1991 crop year.

Frances Laun is truly someone who brings distinction to the Lafayette County office of the ASCS. She has made a major contribution to Lafayette County and I congratulate her on this well deserved honor.

HOME BUILDERS ASSOCIATION OF DAYTON AND THE MIAMI VALLEY CELEBRATE 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Home Builders Association of Dayton and the Miami Valley, which tonight is holding a banquet to celebrate a half century of service to six counties of southwestern Ohio. For five decades now, the members of this association have been assisting generations of Ohioans to realize the quintessential American dream of owning their own home. Before the Second World War, only about 45 percent of our population were homeowners. Efforts by groups such as the Home Builders Association of Dayton and the Miami Valley, in concert with government programs, have raised this statistic to an average of 65 percent over the past decade.

In addition, it has been traditional for the home building industry to play a crucial role in leading our Nation out of recession. The industry is ready to play a similar role in the current recession. I salute the homebuilders and

their contributions to my community, past, present, and future.

IN RECOGNITION OF LEROY WALKER, MISSISSIPPI WINNER OF THE "GOLDEN ARCH AWARD"

HON. MIKE ESPY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. ESPY. Mr. Speaker, today, I want to recognize an outstanding African-American businessman and current resident of Mississippi who has received the highest honor given to operators of McDonald's restaurants.

Leroy Walker, who owns six McDonald's in the Jackson, MS, metropolitan area, was recently named winner of the Golden Arch Award. He is one of 14 winners of the award which was presented at McDonald's annual meeting in Orlando, FL. According to McDonald's Corp., the Golden Arch Awards are presented every other year to the McDonald's operators worldwide who are the very best. Other winners were from New Zealand, Germany, Canada, and The Netherlands.

Like the Oscar for movies, or the Grammy for recordings, the Golden Arch Award represents the pinnacle of success for McDonald's operators. It is given to honor the very best operators in one of the world's very best franchises.

Leroy Walker is the kind of African-American role model all Americans need to know, particularly now. At a time when millions of African-Americans are shut out of the mainstream of this society, he is an example of what can be achieved with dedication, with hard work, and with commitment. When so many have lost faith in their ability to fulfill their potential, he demonstrates what can be accomplished with courage and with conviction.

A native of Memphis, TN, Leroy Walker received a Bachelor's Degree in Zoology from Tennessee State University in 1972. Since acquiring his first McDonald's franchise in 1984 in Nebraska, and his second there in 1987, he has bought six more McDonald's stores in the Jackson area. Today, he is president-elect of McDonald's Mid-Mississippi Co-Op, which governs 28 outlets in Mississippi.

What is more, Leroy Walker delights in working with youth and teaching them the keys to success. He said recently that "being able to rationalize with employees and talking with them about different perspectives in life has carried me a long way. It's gratifying to talk to young people working for you and getting them to improve their personal skills."

But Leroy Walker's reach also extends beyond those youth who are fortunate enough to be employed in his restaurants. He is the president of 100 Black Men of Jackson, providing inspiration and leadership to African-American youth who need it most. He is also active in the Jackson Chamber of Commerce and Junior Achievement of Jackson.

Mr. Speaker, Leroy Walker's accomplishments give us reason to hope that the doors of opportunity in America can be opened for many other African-American entrepreneurs.

His life demonstrates the kind of dedication and commitment necessary to take advantage of those opportunities.

INTRODUCTION OF DUTY SUSPENSION LEGISLATION

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, recently I introduced H.R. 4879 a bill to suspend temporarily the import duties on four chemicals. This bill would help an internationally competitive American company control its costs by suspending a duty on four products which are not produced in this country. The imported chemicals which are the subject of this bill are used in the United States to produce drugs for a variety of ailments, including prostate cancer, high blood pressure, certain bronchial conditions, and allergies.

The chemicals are currently subject to substantial duties: two are dutiable at 6.8 percent, and the other two at the very high compound rate of 15.6 percent plus 3.7 cents per kilo. These duty rates are well above the average U.S. tariff; and in this case serve no particular purpose because they do not protect a U.S. manufacturer. A duty suspension will support the manufacturing of finished pharmaceutical products in the United States, including investment in extensive research and development efforts, and the jobs and tax revenues that this entails. The revenue impact of providing these duty suspensions will be modest, and will amount to less than \$5 million a year.

Our trading partners, particularly the European Community, grant duty suspensions for pharmaceutical products on an even broader basis. Where—as in this case—no U.S. manufacturer would be harmed, we should make similar efforts to support our research and development-based industries which are the cornerstone of America's competitiveness in international markets. H.R. 4879 is intended to further these goals.

TRIBUTE TO DAVE WRIGHT

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this opportunity to recognize Mr. Dave Wright, a forest supervisor for the Allegheny National Forest, headquartered in Warren, PA. This summer Dave will be moving to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, to continue his career as a supervisor for the Panhandle National Forest. During his 5-year tenure, Dave has served as a model forest supervisor, and made an invaluable contribution to sound forest management in my district.

When Dave came to Warren in 1987, he had excellent credentials. He began his career in 1962 with the Forest Service in California. Dave also worked as a Forest Manager in Missoula, MT, at the northern regional head-

quarters of the Forest Service. His education includes a B.S. from Oregon State, and in 1989 he completed his graduate studies at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School for Government, as a senior executive fellow.

During his tenure with the Allegheny National Forest, Dave has received recognition for his outstanding service. Dave was honored in 1990 with a Superior Service Award from the Department of Agriculture for his innovative management of mineral operating procedures. In 1991, the Department recognized him again, this time for developing a cooperative work program between the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the Allegheny National Forest. He was also the recipient of the Eastern Region Award for his vision of the future and the steps he has taken to fulfill this vision.

Dave has also been active as a member of numerous Government task forces. He is presently a member of the National Accountability Task Force, which is working to build a new system of accountability for the U.S. Forest Service.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the thousands of people who visit and enjoy the Allegheny National Forest each year, my staff and I would like to thank Dave Wright, and commend him for all of his efforts toward the preservation of the forest. Dave is truly dedicated to the future of forest management, and has encouraged the people in my district to appreciate the forest as one of our most valuable natural resources.

DANTE FASCELL: A TRULY GREAT COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, one of the truly great committee chairmen of our time is retiring. For 8 years DANTE FASCELL has brought dignity and honor to the proceedings of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

As ranking Republican, I have worked alongside DANTE for all 8 of those years. I have never met a committee chairman who was his equal for fairness.

As chairman of a committee that is potentially one of the most partisan on Capitol Hill, he has managed our business with good humor and with uncommon good sense.

For DANTE, politics truly does stop at the water's edge. His spirit of bipartisanship and his sincere concern for the rights of the Republican minority have made the committee's work not only more enjoyable but a lot more productive.

DANTE FASCELL is a great statesman, a warm human being, a true friend, and I will genuinely miss him.

Several articles have recently reported on his retirement and mentioned some of his many contributions to the House that he has loved and the Nation to which he has contributed so much from his abundance of energies and talents. I ask that they be reprinted in the RECORD, along with an article by the chairman himself.

[From the Miami Herald, May 28, 1992]

THE NATION'S GREAT LOSS

Dante Fascell retiring? Say it isn't so! But it is: Yesterday the veteran South Dade congressman announced in Washington that he won't seek a 20th term on Capitol Hill. Neither will he convert to his personal use, though legally he could, the \$500,000 or so in his campaign treasury. That's fully consistent with his integrity, public and private.

Representative Fascell is a close second in seniority, but a clear first in esteem, among the members of Florida's congressional delegation. He has served with distinction as chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Never was his wisdom on better display than during 1990's congressional debate of America's role in the Persian Gulf. His reasoned support for deploying multinational forces against Saddam Hussein was pivotal to winning House approval of President Bush's policies.

Yet Mr. Fascell, 75, also knows full well that violence rarely resolves international disputes. Long before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, for instance, he had built a solid record of support for negotiations to bring peace to the Mideast while ensuring Israel's security. He also played a key role in congressional efforts to end violence and injustice in Central America and to restore democracy and human rights in Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Chile.

Less visible but arguably as important was Mr. Fascell's work in concert with leading European parliamentarians on behalf of human rights behind the Iron Curtain. Their efforts to free dissidents and goad the Eastern bloc to honor the Helsinki accords may well have helped hasten tyranny's demise and the Cold War's end.

For Floridians losing Dante Fascell—especially now—is a major blow to the state's dwindling influence on Capitol Hill. Florida's congressional delegation already had lost seniority and clout with the death in 1989 of Rules Committee Chairman Claude Pepper. This year's previous retirement announcements from Reps. William Lehman, Larry Smith, Craig James, and Andy Ireland—coupled with redistricting that pits other incumbents against each other—mean that Florida will have one of the least experienced delegations when Congress reconvenes next year. With its House delegation expanding to 23 members from 19, Florida already was guaranteed four freshmen. Now it will have at least nine and possibly several more.

Mr. Fascell says that the new district carved for him—a misshapen, elongated blob that stretches north from Key West through the Keys and South Dade to include much of West Broward—was not the determining factor in his decision.

If he says that it wasn't, then it wasn't. Among Mr. Fascell's endearing traits is one all too rare among elected officials: candor. He still has a way of cutting through baloney to get to the point. You can believe what he says.

You can also believe, however, that Mr. Fascell might leave some things unsaid in deference to his longtime colleagues and to an institution that he loves. Some retiring congressmen have spoken bitterly of their disillusionment with politics and of the "poisonous atmosphere" pervading Capitol Hill. Mr. Fascell said that it was simply time to go after nearly 38 years of service.

Even so, there's cause for concern over Mr. Fascell's departure. Granted, many term-limits advocates would argue that he had already stayed on too long. It ought to be worrisome, though, when able public servants no

longer feel that serving in Congress is rewarding enough or enjoyable enough to make them want to stick around.

For the nation and for Florida, then, Mr. Fascell's retirement is a loss. Beyond that, though, the obvious erosion in public service's attractiveness to candidates of his stature is an even greater loss.

[From the Miami Herald, May 31, 1992]

DANTE'S FAREWELL
(By Dante B. Fascell)

As I write this, it's less than 24 hours since I announced that I will be leaving Congress at the end of this year. I will be completing 38 years of service on Capitol Hill and 42 years in elective office.

People keep asking me: "What does it feel like to be leaving?"

I'm tempted to say: "Fantastic!"—and let it go at that. But, I recognize that it's a serious question and it deserves a thoughtful and honest answer. The truth is that I feel a lot of joy and a very human trace of sorrow.

The President of the United States called me at home last night and extended his good wishes. The Prime Minister of Canada called me at the office this morning. That's heady stuff for a guy who came out of five years in the Army back in 1946 determined to do something with his life that would make a contribution. For me, planning just to make a living wasn't going to cut it.

When I look back on all my years of public service since then, I don't think it would be immodest of me to say that I have made that contribution.

And now it's time to try something new. People also ask if I am leaving the Congress because of some dissatisfaction, some disappointment—maybe even the feeling that I couldn't garner enough votes this time around.

The answer to all three is a resounding No. I have no negative feelings. And I would win if I choose to run. I am leaving at the end of this term purely and simply because I feel that now is the best time in my life to close out this part of my career and go do something different. My health is good. My enthusiasm for life is riding tall. And I've got an energy level high enough to pour into some new adventure as a private citizen.

I don't know what that will be yet, but I'm worried. Maybe I'll teach democracy or maybe I'll consult on foreign affairs. The main thing is that I've fulfilled my commitment to the people I represent and, beyond that, to the nation. I've done my job, and now it's somebody else's turn.

That's not to say that I won't be active in public affairs and public issues. I consider our democracy too important not to stay involved. But now for the first time in many years I'll bring to the table the perspective of a private citizen.

Not everyone realizes that we all have a role to play in this participative democracy of ours. If you have a job and pay taxes, you are basically involved. And if you go the additional step and make your opinions heard, then you are helping democracy function. Granted, a person like me who gets elected to represent a group of constituents has an opportunity for a more direct effort. But under our system, everyone gets a chance to speak up, to participate—and everyone should exercise that opportunity at whatever level.

So, I'd rather not say that I'm retiring. I'm still going to make a contribution, but in a different way. And I have no regrets.

Congress doesn't always function to its fullest potential but there is no way I can be

negative about it as an institution. I have found that, for the most part, that Congress has always been responsive to the will of the American people. Without public opinion on its side, Congress can't move very much one way or the other.

For me, it's been a great honor to serve in the Congress and it's personally given me a great deal of satisfaction to know that I've helped to make a difference in furthering the cause of our democracy.

We all should be proud of whatever part we have done to promote the American dream. For all its faults, our method of self-government allows for more tolerance of other people and their views, more compromise when our opinions differ and more willingness to listen to other people's problems than any government I have dealt with in my long association with other nations.

So, remember: I'm not retiring. I'm just re-directing my efforts.

I am tremendously appreciative of all the people who have helped and supported me through the years. Most of all my family. This decision, as you might imagine, was made after long consultation with my wife, Jeanne-Marie, and the rest of our family. I owe her and them a great deal of gratitude. They have supported me through the years. They have participated in my career. And, yes, they have paid the price, both in the lack of time spent together and the lack of privacy that goes hand-in-glove with public life.

I thank them. I thank the people of the 19th District. And I thank the people of Florida.

God bless you all.

FASCELL ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT; HAMILTON
LIKELY TO ASCEND

(By Carroll J. Doherty)

Facing the prospect of competing for election in a redrawn district with an unfamiliar constituency, House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Dante B. Fascell announced May 27 that he would not seek election to a 20th term.

At a news conference attended by several Foreign Affairs members, the Florida Democrat said his decision was "purely a personal one," predicated on a desire "to do other things."

The crusty, cigar-smoking Fascell has been in politics for 42 years, serving in the House for 38 years. "This seems like a good time for a change in my life," he said.

If Democrats retain control of the House in 1993, Lee H. Hamilton, D-Ind., will be in line to succeed Fascell. Hamilton said he plans to seek the chairmanship, and other Foreign Affairs members predicted that he would encounter no serious opposition.

Committee members lavishly praised Fascell for emphasizing a bipartisan approach to foreign policy. "He's an institution around here," said Henry J. Hyde, R-Ill. "He's been a fair, fine leader."

Hamilton said simply, "He's one of the giants."

Fascell, 75, has chaired Foreign Affairs since 1984. He has been a strong advocate of aid for Israel, a tireless critic of Cuban dictator Fidel Castro, and, unlike many Democrats, favored U.S. aid to the contra rebels during their war in Nicaragua. Such international affairs were also local politics for Fascell, whose district included sizable Jewish and Cuban-American constituencies.

When most Democrats opposed authorizing President Bush to use military force to reverse Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, Fascell helped organize a group of key House committee chairmen to back the president.

At his May 27 news conference, he cited congressional support for the war as an example of the democratic process working, even if imperfectly. Bush and Congress "struggled in this decision," he said. "But it worked out in the final analysis as the best way to do it because the president, wound up with broad-based support."

But Foreign Affairs and its counterpart, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, have failed in their most fundamental legislative task: No foreign aid authorization bill has been enacted since 1985. Fascell complained in 1990 that his committee's work had become "almost irrelevant."

In announcing his retirement, Fascell insisted that because of the "sensitivity that goes with the word 'foreign aid' * * * it is very difficult to authorize it, to lay down the policy which would be followed by the administration or which would be followed by the appropriators."

The Foreign Affairs membership will change significantly in 1993. Fascell asked ranking Republican William S. Broomfield, Mich., to join him at the podium during his news conference, joking that "you started this." Broomfield, 70, announced his retirement last month.

Nine of the panel's 45 members are leaving the House this year—seven Democrats and two Republicans. But Hyde predicted that the panel would be unlikely to change dramatically if Hamilton becomes chairman. "He is not a radical guy; I think it'll be steady as she goes," Hyde said.

FLORIDA'S REDISTRICTING

The Florida delegation will also have some new faces. Five incumbents—including the state's only two members of the Appropriations Committee—have announced plans to leave Congress. And as a result of reapportionment, the state's 19-member House contingent will grow by four. (Departure chart, p. 1558)

Congressional redistricting apparently contributed to Fascell's decision to retire. He would have lost most of his Dade County constituency under a map that a panel of three federal judges approved May 29. More than three-quarters of the voters in his new district would have come from Broward County. (Redistricting, p. 1556)

Fascell said he was willing to "slug it out" in a new district. But when asked if he would have retired if his district had not changed, he said, "I don't know, that's an 'if' I can't answer."

Other members said privately that, while Fascell's health is reported to be excellent, the chairman and his wife have grown weary of the constant travel required of a congressman.

Fascell is also one of a number of members eligible to convert unspent campaign funds to personal use. By law, a member who retires before 1993 is permitted to spend "for any lawful purpose" excess campaign funds that were on hand on Nov. 30, 1989, according to a Federal Election Commission spokesman. (1991 Weekly Report, p. 72)

At the end of 1989, Fascell had amassed \$596,914 in contributions. A spokesman said he was uncertain how much Fascell could tap. The chairman said he intends "basically not to use it for personal purposes in the sense of converting it to my personal use. * * * I do not intend to use it to buy myself a new pair of shoes, new clothes, a new airplane or a new house."

June 3, 1992

HASSEN A. SAYEED RECEIVES
RONALD K. MACHTLEY AWARD

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Hassen A. Sayeed of Lincoln as this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for the Wheeler School in Providence, RI.

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

Hassen Sayeed has more than fulfilled this criteria. While serving as president of the speech and debate club, Hassen was honorably distinguished as a National Merit Scholarship Winner and as the winner of a State writing competition. He also participated in Model Legislature and the Academic Decathlon in addition to presiding over the Disciplinary Committee.

I commend Hassen A. Sayeed for his outstanding achievements and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO GERALD L. MCKINSEY

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Modesto Chief of Police Gerald L. McKinsey, who will retire later this month after serving 37 distinguished years in local law enforcement.

Gerald McKinsey is a product of the local public school system in central California. He graduated from Ceres High School and Modesto Junior College. While working on his dairy ranch in 1954, he heard a radio ad that the Stanislaus County Sheriff's office was accepting applications for deputy sheriff. He applied for a position and in January 1955, Mr. McKinsey became a deputy sheriff for Stanislaus County. In 1958, Mr. McKinsey was promoted to sergeant, and served in the patrol and administrative divisions of the sheriff's department. As the department's first administrative sergeant, Mr. McKinsey initiated the sheriff's air squadron and the county jail's work furlough program.

In 1963, Gerald McKinsey joined the Modesto City Police Department as the captain of the patrol division. In 1969, he transferred to the administrative division of the department. In 1975, he was promoted to assistant chief of police, and in 1976, Gerald McKinsey was made Modesto Chief of Police where he has served for the last 16 years.

Under his watch, Chief McKinsey initiated a number of important programs in the Modesto Police Department. These include the special investigation detail; community service officers; crime prevention unit/neighborhood watch; community and problem-oriented polic-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ing; drug abuse resistance education [D.A.R.E.]; gang intervention education; school police officers; K-9 unit; equestrian unit; special emergency reaction team; crime analysis unit; gang violence suppression unit; tactical police/street gangs unit; pawn shop detail; identification unit.

Chief McKinsey has been a leader in local law enforcement groups including the regional justice training committee where he has served as chair; the Stanislaus Drug Enforcement Agency where he served as the operations manager; and the Stanislaus County Chiefs', Sheriff's and District Attorney's Association where he is a past president.

Chief Gerald McKinsey displays the highest standards of integrity, honesty, and dedication both to his department and the community it serves. Under his direction, the Modesto Police Department has accomplished a major transition from a small city police department to a law enforcement agency serving the safety needs of the 18th largest city in the State of California. We thank him for his great leadership for nearly four decades in our community.

**CONGRESS SHOULD SHUT DOWN
FOR A YEAR**

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I hate to say it, but the best thing this Congress could do for the economy is shut down for a year.

But you don't have to take my word for it. I hope you saw this article in the May 24 New York Times about a study by investment banker Eric Singer.

He studied the stock market from 1945 to 1991—and what did he find?

The stock market—and listen to this—does a lot better when Congress is not in session.

The gain in the Dow Jones industrial averages is 17 times greater when both Houses of Congress are closed.

The increase in the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index is four times greater when we are not in session, dreaming up ways to spend money and raise taxes.

In the same article, Mark Melcher, director of Washington Research for Prudential Securities, was quoted as saying;

The typical lawmaker views the markets not as one of the country's greatest assets, a place where capital is honestly priced, but as a gambling institution, where a lot of fat cats are playing sophisticated games.

Their ignorance on the importance of the markets is pretty profound.

To that, Mr. Speaker, I would add my own conclusions.

Public respect for Congress has never been lower, and it's not going to get any higher until we stop thinking we're smarter than the people who elected us, and get off the backs of those Americans who know how to create wealth and create jobs.

We certainly do not.

13405H

DEBORAH SUE FELDSTEIN RE-
CEIVES RONALD K. MACHTLEY
AWARD

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Deborah Sue Feldstein of Providence as this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for St. Dunstan's Preparatory School in Providence, RI.

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

Deborah Feldstein has more than fulfilled this criteria. A member of student council since her sophomore year, Deborah was duly elected senior class president as well as president of the student council. She also devoted herself to her community as an active member of SADD and as a Hebrew teacher for children in her synagogue.

I commend Deborah Feldstein for her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

SKELTON ADDRESSES THE FORT
LEAVENWORTH SCHOOL OF AD-
VANCED MILITARY STUDIES

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on May 29, I had the honor of addressing the graduates of the School of Advanced Military Studies at Fort Leavenworth, KS. This group of graduates of all services finished the second year course, and now each graduate will be prepared for a major staff position. I set forth my speech as follows:

ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN IKE SKELTON

INTRODUCTION

Let me begin today's address by thanking you for the honor you do me by having invited me to address you. I well understand that I am speaking to the future leaders of the Army, and the other three services represented here today. This is indeed a significant milestone in the career of each of you who is graduating today, a day that brings to an end 10 months of hard work. One chapter in your life, in your military career, has ended but another is about to begin.

Let me also say thanks to LTG Shoffner and BG Steele for hosting my visit today. I have had the pleasure of meeting them on other occasions—here and in Washington. I enjoy meeting with them whenever I can because I always learn something new. Both of them are combat veterans, one an Army War College graduate, the other a National War College graduate, soldier scholars. Men of action and thought, they are the kind of officers who inspire by their example.

The officers who graduate today well understand the need for both field experience

and education. This requirement was best expressed by the noted British soldier and author of the last century Sir William Francis Butler:

"The nation that will insist upon drawing a broad line of demarcation between the fighting man and the thinking man is liable to find its fighting done by fools and its thinking done by cowards."

I first became aware of the School of Advanced Military Studies in the fall of 1987 when the panel on military education of the House Armed Services Committee, which I chair, began its work. Our panel visited Fort Leavenworth the following January and took testimony from Maj. Gen. Gordon Sullivan. I must say, he has done well for himself, and those who would attribute his subsequent success to his efforts here would not be all wrong.

The statistics reveal that the School of Advanced Military Studies has graduated some 457 officers since opening its doors in the fall of 1983-392 from the advanced military studies program and 65 from the advanced operational studies fellowship. From your ranks will come the future George Marshalls, Dwight Eisenhowers, Norman Schwarzkopfs, Colin Powells, John Galvins, and Gordon Sullivans of the Army. You are an elite—in the finest sense of that word—a chosen group. You will be the keepers of the sacred flame, the repository of knowledge of how to win wars during a time of uncertainty in the world and a time of great change in the U.S. military.

A WORLD TRANSFORMED

Ten years ago, the cold war seemed a permanent feature of the world geopolitical landscape. The Soviet Union had been actively building socialism for more than six decades. For more than three decades Soviet rulers had been challenging the West for world leadership. What a difference 10 years makes.

We Americans are a unique people. We have experienced 203 years of unprecedented freedom under the Constitution—freedom made secure by those who have worn the uniforms of our Nation's Armed Forces. Without them, freedom and democracy would long have since vanished. While the near-term is marked by turbulence and transition in the world, we need to remind ourselves of the great achievement of recent American statecraft. We have led the winning side in the two EPIC struggles of this century—the fight against fascism and the less costly but more complex struggle against Soviet communism. American resolve and leadership has helped shape a better world for untold millions.

Last year's Persian Gulf war was a stunning victory. The flower of America's youth sailed the ships, attacked across the desert, and flew in combat to defeat a brutal foe. All the world witnessed the great skill, determination, and professionalism of the American military. Among other things, it showed that our investment in quality people, tough training, and first-rate weapon systems, both combat and support systems, over the 1980's was money well-spent. Those who fought in the gulf helped write another magnificent chapter in American military history.

A NOTE OF WARNING

But in the midst of this tribute to our success, let me sound a note of warning to my fellow countrymen. Maj. George C. Marshall, the future World War II Army Chief of Staff, noted in 1923, "the regular cycle in the doing and undoing of measures for the national defense." He observed that, "We start in the

making of adequate provisions and then turn abruptly in the opposite direction and abolish what has just been done." Today, we are in the midst of making one of those changes in direction. This is now the eighth year of real defense budget cuts, and we know that more dramatic reductions are in store.

Secretary Cheney and General Powell crafted a plan almost 2 years ago that will result in a 25 percent reduction in the size of our forces and the size of the defense budget by the middle of this decade. A further cut of \$50 billion over the next 5 years has been recommended by the President as a result of events last August in Moscow when the old Communist order finally collapsed. I believe the Secretary and his military advisors have put together a pretty good plan, not perfect, but pretty good. But to readjust the plan every year in a dramatic fashion as some would have them do, is simply more than we should do in light of the uncertainty of the world around us.

As many of you know so well, there are more than a few self-styled "defense experts," who would increase the pace and extent of the planned cuts. My warning is against our Nation engaging in a military disarmament binge. In 1997 our Nation's military forces would be at the breaking point in responding to a Desert-Storm contingency and a conflict in Korea at the same time. General Powell acknowledged this troubling possibility in testimony before the Congress this past February.

Those who would slash our military even further than the planned 25 percent reduction, while sincere and well-meaning, lack an understanding of history's lessons. Time and time again, in this century we have followed the dangerous and costly path of demobilization, disarmament, and unpreparedness, only to regret that course of action a few short years later.

After the First World War we withdrew from world affairs and allowed our military to whither away. As a matter of fact, at the time of the fourth naval disarmament conference of 1935, the seeds of the Second World War had already been sown. But we ignored the gathering storm and were caught unprepared when it came. After our tremendous victory over Germany and Japan in 1945 we once again cut our military. And once again, we were caught unprepared when war broke out in Korea less than 5 years later.

Here is a brief catalogue of the cuts we are making today and are planned for the future. A year ago the Army possessed 18 active divisions. Two have been demobilized and the plan is to demobilize four others by 1997. The Navy reached a high water mark of 570 ships in its effort to build to 600 ships. This past December there were 499 ships in the fleet and current plans will have the navy at the 450 ship level by 1997. The Air force is also reducing. It had 41 fighter wing equivalents in 1988. By this year it will have reduced its force structure to 28. By 1995 it will have 26, 15 active and 11 in the Guard and Reserve.

If we go much more beyond these cuts in force structure, we will end up in the same situation in which we have found ourselves after almost every other war we have fought in our history—with a military force ill-prepared to fight. We should remember the high cost of unpreparedness: Bataan in 1941, the Kasserine Pass in 1942, Pusan in 1950, and Desert One in 1980. This cost was paid by the blood of young Americans in uniform. Never again should we allow this to happen. Let us learn from history rather than repeat it.

We still live in a dangerous and uncertain world. The kaleidoscope of the future is unpredictable:

We Americans were surprised by the signing of the nonaggression pact of August 23, 1939 between the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany. The consequences were horrific;

We were surprised by the attack of the empire of Japan on Naval forces of the United States at Pearl Harbor in 1941;

We were surprised by the onset of the Cold War in 1946;

We were surprised by the attack of North Korea against the South in the early summer of 1950;

We were surprised when the Berlin Wall went up in August 1961 and surprised yet again when it went down in November 1989.

We were surprised when Khrushchev tried to put missiles in Cuba in the fall of 1962;

We were surprised by the fall of the Shah of Iran in 1979;

We were surprised by the attack of Iraq against Iran in the fall of 1980;

And most recently we were surprised by the attack and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq.

I mention these surprises because we really do not have a very good record for predicting the future.

The end of the cold war has been accompanied by a resurgence of nationalism—in some places militant nationalism. This resurgence poses a major challenge to the established political and economic order. The disintegration of states—Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, Ethiopia, maybe even Canada—will generate conflict about the distribution of assets.

This is now the fourth great wave of state creation since the end of the Napoleonic wars in 1815. The first was in Latin America after the withdrawal of Spanish power there; the second occurred in Europe and the Middle East after the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian, Turkish, and Russian empires. The third took place after World War II when Britain, France, and Holland relinquished control of their respective empires, some more willingly than others. The end of Communist rule in what was the Soviet Union marks the fourth great period of state creation. In short, the world will not be a particularly stable place.

The fault lines of international security are shifting in many directions. Eastern Europe has now become Central Europe; southwest Asia has given way to central Asia. The continued utility of military force for good or evil has not been eliminated, nor have principles of deterrence (conventional as well as nuclear) lost strategic relevance. But the nonmilitary aspects of security—social, economic, political—will now assume greater importance in the strategist's appreciation of the forces at play.

CURRENT CHALLENGES

The challenges that you will face in the Army, in the military, that we together face here at home and in the world cannot be underestimated. I understand the great stress the Army is under. Your capacities to hold it together will be tested to the utmost over the next few years.

One of the great challenges that you must meet will be the next war. Success sometimes is seductive. The great victory won in the desert last year cannot be allowed to contribute to complacency this year and in the future.

As a Nation we emerged victorious from World War II in no small measure because of the moral and intellectual strengths at the highest levels of the American officer corps.

Unfortunately, after the war we became complacent. Strategic thinking atrophied after 1945. In the nuclear age many believed that the ideas and thoughts associated with

classical military history and strategy had been rendered obsolete.

Maurice Comte De Saxe, the famous French military analyst, noted that "few men occupy themselves in the higher problems of war. They pass their lives drilling troops and believe this is the only branch of the military art. When they arrive at the command of armies they are totally ignorant, and in default of knowing what should be done—they do what they know."

Doing what one knows, rather than what should be done, is a problem which many military commanders have faced throughout history. It's a problem not unfamiliar to the American military in the recent past. I would contend that in Vietnam the American military did what it knew—fighting the conventional war which it had fought in World War II and Korea—rather than knowing what to do—fighting the revolutionary war in which it became engaged. It took 10 years to put together a strategy to win the war. By that time it was too late. The patience of the American public had come to an end.

The bitter experience of Vietnam, which resulted from a loss of strategic vision, sent American military men back to the study of war and military history. You here today are the beneficiaries of this renewed interest in the study of war. For some of you, there has been much to catch up on. For all, however, this educational opportunity as meant extensive reading, serious research, written analysis, seminar discussions, and old-fashioned thinking.

You must not lose the ability to fight the big war. In light of last year's victory I am reasonably confident that you will maintain this ability. At the same time, however, you must devote more attention to the difficult problems posed by small wars—or to use the more current phrase, low intensity conflict. Over our short history we have had difficulty dealing with unconventional warfare—in the late 1800's fighting the Indians, early this century pacifying the Philippines, and then in Vietnam.

As I look close to our shores—Peru, Columbia, Haiti, the drug war—these are the kind of conflicts that will require more of our attention in the years to come. Elsewhere throughout the world, we may have to deal with the consequences of the spread of nuclear, chemical, ballistic missile, and other weapons technology.

DIFFICULT DAYS

I must confess to you the concern I have about the security of our country as I look to the future. My fear is that in some ways we may return to the difficult days of our military that we went through in the 1930's and more recently after Vietnam.

I do not believe that our Nation will make the drastic cuts it made in its security in the 1930's, but these next few years for those in the military will be difficult ones nonetheless. I am very concerned about the efforts to try to save money in defense spending by cutting those funds for operations and maintenance, which means training dollars. As the budget process moves along I think that we will be able to restore some of those cuts.

The American people understand George Washington's wise counsel that "to be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." I am convinced they will support measures needed to maintain an adequate and credible national defense.

The temptation to become discouraged will grow. Please, do not give in to it. In moments of doubt, recall the words of Douglass MacArthur. "Duty, honor, country: those

three hallowed words reverently dictate what you ought to be, what you can be, what you will be. They are your rallying point to build courage when courage seems to fail, to regain faith when there seems little cause for faith, to create hope when hope becomes forlorn."

There has been some talk over the past few years about the decline of America. I believe that it has been exaggerated. Yes, we do have serious problems here at home. Let's not understate them—the S&L fiasco, weak banks, a troubled educational system, urban poverty. At the same time no other country has the economic, military, scientific, ideological, and cultural strengths across the board that we do.

Let me quote from a recent book, "Bound to lead: The changing nature of American Power," by Joseph Nye: "America is rich but acts poor. In real terms, GNP is more than twice what it was in 1960. . . . If one compares the 1980's with a prewar year such as 1938, the U.S. Economy's share of global production is roughly the same, at about 23 percent."

We met with success in the war against Saddam Hussein's Tyranny. The display of American competence, resolution, and leadership can usher in a more positive mood here at home about our abilities to manage and overcome our own problems at home.

CONCLUSION

Let me also add that this Nation of ours is very fortunate to have individuals such as you willing to protect our interests at distant points of the globe. The sacrifices of those in the military willing to go far from home and assume such heavy responsibilities are not always appreciated in our society. Even less appreciated are the sacrifices of military families. To the less appreciated are the sacrifices of military families. To the spouses and children of these men who are about to assume new duties, some far from home, let me express a heartfelt thanks. Your support is crucial to the well-being of these men and to our country as a whole.

To the graduates, I wish you God's protection and wisdom as you embark on the Journey of securing America's interests from your new high level of rank and responsibilities. I have every confidence that the history you write will be worthy of the finest who wore the American uniform in days gone by. Thank you. God bless.

BETH AM DAY SCHOOL BUILDS READING SKILLS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the achievements of Lisa Berrin, Rebecca Kendall, and Jessica Steiner, and their staff on the Beth Am Day School yearbook. Lisa, Jessica and Rebecca are sixth graders who were selected to be the editorial staff of Beth Am's award-winning yearbook. While their achievements in writing and editing are outstanding, that is not unusual at Beth Am Day School.

Beth Am, led by director Ceil Coonin, concentrates on reading and writing skills. Students begin reading and writing in preschool, and develop their writing skills until they are second nature. Beth Am writing specialist

Susan Moss says: "What we try to do is give them a gift they can take with them forever."

The Miami Herald published an article on Beth Am Day School, and its yearbook, which I would like to include in the RECORD:

The kids at Beth Am Day School believe in writing. And they prove it at the end of each school year.

For the past eight years, Beth Am sixth-graders have published a yearbook that features pictures, stories and a literary magazine with samples of writing from kids of all grades. It's not a slap-dash thrown-together, notebook-paper affair, either.

The Beth Am yearbook is printed on glossy paper and has a hardbound cover. This year's edition went on sale Thursday for \$15. This year, there was also a separate yearbook for the pre-school classes.

"The kids do just about everything, from writing to layout to taking pictures," said teacher Mickey Lipton. "It's really the culmination of our writing program and something we are very proud of."

The book has garnered some attention for the school. In its short publication life, it has already won three First Class and one All-American awards from the National Scholastic Press Association.

At Beth Am, 5950 North Kendall Dr., writing is a priority. At the school's annual fair, which also started Thursday, a visitor can't turn around without seeing some type of writing. There are poems, fiction pieces, research papers and reports galore.

"Our kids are not afraid to write," school director Ceil Coonin said.

Most of them start writing in preschool, said writing specialist Susan Moss. The school published four volumes of students' works each year. By the time most get to sixth grade, writing is almost second nature.

"They're good writers," Moss said. "What we try to do is give them a gift they can take with them forever."

The yearbook is a similar gift. Under Lipton's direction, the work starts in September. The kids must audition and win their jobs, then work after school, and sometimes on weekends, to put the yearbook together.

Rebecca Kendall, 13, got the job of layout editor.

"I thought it would be a cinch, but I had no idea what it was all about," she said. "It was hard. You had to be very exact."

Jessica Steiner was photo editor. Although she enjoyed taking pictures of people who posed for her, she also got quite good at sneaking up on folks.

"I like to catch them when they're not looking," the 12-year-old said. "I'm proud of what we did. The whole book came out great."

Like the rest of the staff of 28 who worked on the yearbook editor Risa Berrin wasn't sure exactly what she was getting into. She ended up interviewing teachers for a section on the school's 20th anniversary, in addition to her other jobs.

"I remember seeing the book each year, and I used to think it came out of nowhere," she said. "Now, I know different. It's a lot of work, but it's worth it."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Ceil Coonin, Susan Moss, Mickey Lipton and the Beth Am Day School. Their story shows that our schools can learn to motivate students, and develop the information skills that our children need, and our countries needs, for the 21st century.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ABE FISCHLER

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, as the school year and summer vacations begin for both students and teachers, Nova University in Broward County, Florida, is losing a fine educational leader. I am speaking of Abraham Fischler, who will leave his position as president of Nova University in July.

Forty years ago, Abe earned his bachelor's degree in biochemistry at the College of the City of New York. He obtained his master's degree in science education from New York University and was awarded his Ph.D. by Columbia University in 1959. He gave up the secure life of a tenured professor at the University of California at Berkeley when he decided to move to Fort Lauderdale to become dean of education for a struggling 5-year-old institution. In 1969, Abe was asked to serve as president of Nova to help the university overcome its growing challenges.

I have known Abe for many years, and three words come to mind when I think of this friend of education: vision, determination, and dedication.

The school had 17 graduate students when he arrived 25 ago; today nearly 12,000 students are learning from Nova's innovative programs, both on its suburban campus in Davie, Florida, and in numerous off-campus locations.

Under his able leadership, the school has expanded to include an undergraduate division, a nationally recognized law school, an oceanography center, and off-campus learning sites in two dozen States and two foreign countries.

For more than a quarter of a century, Abe and his wife Shirley have invested much of their time in philanthropic, civic, and community programs and projects, making significant contributions with their guidance and enthusiasm. They are well-respected for their tireless commitment.

Abe hopes to continue to contribute to our nation's educational system, and we are blessed that he remains committed to helping our young people. He was expressed interest in working with the Broward County public school system. I am certain his efforts in this area will help to improve the academic lives of thousands of students in Broward County.

For his more than 22 years of achievement as Nova's president, the people of South Florida are most grateful to Dr. Abe Fischler. I look forward to more public service from this educational pioneer and leader.

JENNIFER A. SALAMON RECEIVES RONALD K. MACHTLEY AWARD**HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Jennifer A.

Salamon of Warren, as this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Warren High School in Warren, RI.

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

Jennifer Salamon has more than fulfilled this criteria. While distinguished as a member of the National Honor Society, Jennifer was very active in Student Council as her class secretary for 4 years and was honored with the DAR good citizen award. She also represented her school as a renowned All-State swimmer and was nominated as Rhode Island Swimmer of the Year.

I commend Jennifer Salamon for her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD F. LYNCH

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, the Sunnyside Chamber of Commerce will celebrate its 44th Annual Dinner Dance. Each year the Chamber honors outstanding individuals who have, through their tireless efforts and dedication, contributed towards the improvement and enhancement of the community.

This year the Chamber of Commerce will honor Edward F. Lynch for his service to the Queen's community. Edward F. Lynch was born in May 1925, at Rockaway Beach, Long Island, NY. He moved to Sunnyside in 1931. Mr. Lynch received his grammar school education at P.S. 125, St. Teresa's and St. Ann's Academy of New York. He graduated from Mount St. Michael's High School and College of Holy Cross in 1948.

Mr. Lynch served in the United States Navy from 1943 to 1946. He became a licensed Funeral Director in October 1947, and joined in the business with his father, Edward D. Lynch, founder of the Edward D. Lynch Funeral Home. The Lynch Funeral Home has served the needs of all nationalities and religious denominations in the Sunnyside and Woodside area for 60 years. Mr. Lynch has personally served his professional associations as Past-President of Metropolitan Funeral Directors Association. He continues to serve as a committee member of the National Funeral Directors Association.

Mr. Speaker, in 1970, Ed was elected to the Board of Directors of the Sunnyside Savings and Loan Association, a savings institution founded by his father, Edward D. Lynch and several others in 1947. Today, the savings institution is known as the Financial Federal Savings and Loan Association. Mr. Lynch still serves as Senior Member of the Board.

Mr. Lynch has served the Chamber area for over 40 years as Chamber President in 1964, and as Kiwanis President in 1958. He was Post Commander of Daniel's V.F.W. and Blissville Post. Ed Lynch is also active in church and civic organizations.

Ed married Mary L. Dooher of Brooklyn in May, 1950. Ed and Mary worked closely together on many community projects until her untimely death on December 13, 1990. They had six children: Maureen, Edward, Patricia Ogle, Gerald, Margaret and Cathleen.

Mr. Speaker, for more than 40 years Edward F. Lynch has dedicated himself to the Queen's community. He has been successful in improving the quality of life for all businessmen, youth, and senior citizens of Sunnyside and Woodside.

PALMETTO ELEMENTARY STUDENTS DRAFT BILL OF RIGHTS FOR SPACE**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to a legislative effort prepared by the kindergarten through third-grade classes at Palmetto Elementary School in Miami. The Palmetto students won a national competition, sponsored by the Young Astronauts Council and McDonald's, to prepare a bill of rights for outer space.

Students, like 7-year-old Jamarah Harris and 9-year-old Josh Levy, spent a month making up their space laws in small committees. Then the whole group voted on the recommendations of the committees to decide which ones to adopt and send to the competition. As a result of their outstanding efforts, the students won an opportunity to visit with Brig. Gen. Charles Duke of Apollo 16.

The Miami Herald published an article on the space bill of rights prepared by the Palmetto School students which I would like to include in the Record:

KIDS GET THE MOON AT TALK

(By Jon O'Neill)

Second-grader Jamarah Harris has always wanted to know more about the moon, because, as she says, "you can't see it too close from here."

Wednesday, she got a chance to talk to someone who had been there. Brig. Gen. Charles Duke, a veteran of the Apollo 16 moon shot, paid a visit to Palmetto Elementary School.

The kindergarten through third-grade kids in the school's gifted center won a visit from Duke in a national competition to design a Bill of Rights for outer space. The Palmetto kids were among 10 grand prize winners in the contest sponsored by the Young Astronauts Council and McDonald's.

"I'm really enjoying this," said Duke, who gave two presentations before having launch with some of the kids. "There kids are enthusiastic and they want to hear about space. It's also exciting to see how ingenious they can be."

Duke told Jamarah what she wanted to know about the moon. "He told me it was like walking on sand and dirt," the 7-year-old said.

Jamarah, a student at Pinecrest Elementary, is one of 140 kids who come to the Odyssey Center at Palmetto, 12401 SW 74th Ave.

The kids spent a month making up their space rules under the direction of teacher

Diane Lescard. They drew from their study of America's Bill of Rights and worked in small groups. Then they voted on which versions to adopt and submit to the contest.

"I was proud of them before I knew they won," Lescard said.

Josh Levy, 9, said he was a little nervous about meeting Duke.

"How can you chill out?" Josh said "This guy has been on the moon."

SPACE BILL OF RIGHTS

Here's the Palmetto Elementary "Space Bill of Rights," as designed by the kindergarten through third grade students in the school's Odyssey Center:

I. Everyone is equal in space, regardless of religion, nationality, race, sex or handicap.

II. International conferences will be held once a month and must be attended by countries traveling and living in space to discuss everything. There will be international space laws.

III. There will be an international space court and fair trials. All countries may have the right to space travel, but they have the responsibility not to bother each other.

IV. Everyone in space has the right to receive medical help from any country.

V. An international code will be made and used by all, so communication will be possible. For example, the "Black Hole" will be marked by a sign understood by all.

VI. Space should be pollution and litter free. Clean fuels must be used and trash should disintegrate or be recycled by each country.

VII. Space should be drug and alcohol free. Abusers return to Earth.

VIII. Space pilots will be trained and licensed by an international committee. Safety rules must be followed.

IX. Each country provides fuel, food and other supplies for its ships, but will share when needed. Each country will have its own biosphere for growing food.

X. There will be an international school for children with trained teachers.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the work of Diane Lescard and her forward-thinking students. Although this is the year of the Earth summit, it is not too soon to start planning for the agreements that will be needed in space. Their training in the process of legislation will be valuable as they become voters and, perhaps, legislators.

DOING THE RIGHT THING FOR AMERICA: A HEALTHY ECONOMY

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, although our economy is showing signs that it is climbing out of recession, there are still fundamental steps that we must take to strengthen our economy at home and prepare us to be more competitive in the international marketplace of the 21st century.

In spite of my efforts in Congress, and those of many of my colleagues, to forge a bipartisan economic growth package emphasizing long-term growth and job creation, the only action taken by the majority controlling the House was to pass a bill raising \$90 billion in new taxes and threatening more than 100,000 existing jobs.

This is nothing more than a continuation of business as usual for the majority in Congress. These are the same people, with the same basic philosophy, who have controlled the U.S. House of Representatives for 38 years in a row.

In the last 20 years, the amount of money paid into the Federal Government has increased by 500 percent. But, Federal spending has increased over the same period by 600 percent.

It is no wonder that the effect of these policies has been slower growth at home and competitive disadvantages overseas.

Clearly, government has not caused all of our economic imbalances and government cannot solve every one of the resulting problems, but there are a number of important steps that the Federal Government should take to restore confidence in our economy and encourage long-term planning for growth and jobs creation.

For more than a year, I have been advocating an economic growth plan that incorporates five basic elements:

Change the Tax Code to encourage capital formation.

Provide permanent incentives for research and development.

Encourage all Americans to save and invest in their future.

Get Federal spending under control and reduce the deficit.

And, last but certainly not least, we must not raise taxes.

This basic formula for our future has been widely discussed for many months, yet we are no closer today to agreement on an economic incentive measure than we were those many months ago.

Mr. Speaker, I believe these are the first steps we must take to restore confidence in our economy and to promote cooperation between government and the private sector. But, if we are to take this step, we must stop fighting among ourselves and concentrate on our real competitors—the Japanese, the Germans, the Pacific rim countries, a united Europe, and a growing South American economic sphere.

In order to do the right thing for America, we must agree upon what the right thing is, and that will be our biggest challenge during the remainder of the 1990's. But it is a challenge we must undertake, if we are to continue as an economic leader in the world.

We should neither be complacent nor fearful; we should be confident, but realistic about our future. And part of that realism must be to turn down the rhetoric and get back to work making America work for all of its people.

THE RURAL COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE ACT

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 3, 1992

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday I introduced H.R. 5294, the Environmental Infrastructure Assistance Act. Today, I am introducing the Rural Community Environmental Assistance Act. This measure is another step

in addressing the problems incurred by small, economically disadvantaged communities in meeting environmental mandates which have been imposed on them by the administration and by Congress.

In 1972, the goal established by the Clean Water Act was to make all navigable waters in the United States fishable and swimmable. This is certainly a laudable goal and one that I wholeheartedly support. With cities and towns spewing out all kinds of horrible wastes into our rivers, mandates requiring at least secondary treatment of sewage were essential. At that time, the Clean Water Act also provided the means to aid communities to meet these mandates. Title II of the Clean Water Act provided grants to communities to build wastewater treatment facilities.

The problem was so big that to attack it efficiently the title II grants were focused on the largest polluters—the cities and large towns. This process was quite effective, and over time, there has been a marked improvement in the conditions of our rivers, lakes, and streams. However, contrary to what the administration believes, the problem has not been solved.

The EPA's 1990 needs survey on wastewater treatment facilities reports that the current need for these facilities is estimated at \$110.6 billion. Furthermore, 80 percent of all communities in violation of sewage treatment requirements are rural.

There are 44 communities in my State of West Virginia which clearly illustrate this problem. These towns have no wastewater treatment systems to speak of. Residents of these communities either rely on outhouses and inadequate septic systems, or raw sewage is dumped into nearby streams. They are not alone, there are many people in towns all over this country who must endure these same hardships.

As I said, under title II, grants were focused on the largest polluters. Small communities were virtually ignored. Even though 70 percent of all municipalities are under 3,500 persons, they only received 11.7 percent of wastewater treatment construction grants.

In 1990, before small communities had the opportunity to take advantage of them, the construction grants program was discontinued. In its place, the State Revolving Fund [SRF] Program was created. With the SRF it is clear, again, that small communities are being left in the lurch.

Because of the requirement that the SRF should eventually be self-sustaining, loans through this program are focused not on areas with the most need but on areas which are good financial risks. For a program which could have far reaching environmental and public health impact, I don't think it makes much sense.

Small, disadvantaged communities still must answer to all the environmental mandates to which large cities are subject, but they are almost completely ignored as far as aid to meet these mandates are concerned.

The problem of small, disadvantaged communities is not confined only to wastewater treatment. Naturally, these communities are also having difficulty meeting the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act [SDWA]

amendments. In fact, in 1988, small water systems accounted for 92 percent of all Safe Drinking Water Act violations.

Furthermore, the EPA Office of Drinking Water estimates that 69 percent, or \$1.2 billion annually, of total compliance costs for the new drinking water regulations, will fall upon small community water systems.

EPA estimates that current small system noncompliance rates are the result of insufficient financial and technical resources. It is predicted that small system noncompliance will increase as the SDWA amendments are enforced, because small systems lack access to funding necessary to implement both capital improvements and increased monitoring responsibilities, such as required sampling and water testing.

In 1986 when the SDWA amendments were adopted, it was estimated that the need to cover capital improvement costs in order to comply with the act would total over \$10 billion. EPA expects new regulations to raise local capital costs to an average of \$3 billion per year and they are expected to reach as high as \$19 billion per year by the year 2000.

There are no provisions in the Safe Drinking Water Act to assist small communities to meet the financial burden created by these mandates and under current law, the Federal contribution to SRF's will end in 1994. It is clear that this will bring a major shift by the Federal Government away from a significant role in the funding of wastewater treatment facilities and public water systems, if not total abandonment of our small, disadvantaged communities.

I do not view phasing out Federal capitalization for water quality mandates as sound or smart, especially because there appears to be no end to the mandates which are imposed on small communities. As we reauthorize the Clean Water Act, more mandates are sure to come. No one gains with this catch 22. Small, poor communities are caught between meeting mandates they can little afford or facing the consequences of noncompliance, which are financially burdensome fines and other added costs. This does nothing to provide safe affordable water for our citizens to drink, cook with or bathe in. Nor does it add to the cleanliness of our rivers, lakes, and streams.

I am submitting with my statement a fact sheet which explains how my bill works to address this far reaching problem. It is my hope that my colleagues will join me in helping our small, rural areas in meeting this challenge.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily

Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 4, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 5

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on information available to consumers regarding the adequacy of protection from sunscreens and sunglasses. SD-342

Joint Economic
To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for May. SD-628

10:00 a.m.
Finance
Deficits, Debt Management, and International Debt Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the long-term economic implications of the federal budget deficit, focusing on the General Accounting Office report "Budget Policy: Prompt Action Necessary to Avert Long-Term Damage to the Economy." SD-215

JUNE 8

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Military Construction Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for military construction programs, focusing on base closures. SD-192

2:00 p.m.
Joint Economic
Technology and National Security Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the economies of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. SD-628

JUNE 9

9:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993, focusing on Department of Energy workforce transition and conversion issues, S. 2483, to provide certain assistance to Department of Energy employees at defense nuclear facilities who are adversely affected as a result of a significant reduction or modification in Department programs, projects, or activities at such facility, and S. 2506, to require the development and implementation of a plan for restructuring of the employee work force of the Department of Energy nuclear facilities. SR-222

9:30 a.m.
Finance
To resume hearings to examine comprehensive health care reform, focusing

on proposals for expanding employment-based health insurance coverage. SD-215

10:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the utility of expanded lamb reporting services by the Department of Agriculture. SR-332

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Department of the Interior. S-128, Capitol

10:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the United Nation's peacekeeping efforts. SD-342

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for foreign assistance programs. SD-138

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of the Interior. S-128, Capitol

Armed Services
To hold closed hearings on S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993, focusing on the Department of Defense Special Access Programs and Procedures. S-407, Capitol

JUNE 10

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Aviation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine competition in the airline industry, and on S. 2312, to revise the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to enhance competition at, and the provision of essential air service with respect to high density airports. SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

JUNE 11

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to examine State regulation of natural gas production. SD-366

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1958, to authorize funds for functions and activities under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, including operations of the General Services Administration, and S. 2619, to revise the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to enact provisions governing negotiation and award of contracts under the multiple award schedule program of the General Services Administration. SD-342

11:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of Gregory F. Chapados, of Alaska, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

SR-253

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993, focusing on the bomber "road map" and related bomber programs.

SR-222

JUNE 17

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine telecommunications technology as related to the field of education.

SR-253

Finance
To resume hearings to examine comprehensive health care reform, focusing on proposals for instituting universal coverage through public health insurance programs.

SD-215

Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to mark up pending calendar business.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up pending calendar business.

SR-418

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Merchant Marine Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to maritime reform.

SR-253

JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2232, to require manufacturers of new automobiles to affix a label containing certain consumer information on each automobile manufactured after a specified year.

SR-253

Finance
To continue hearings to examine comprehensive health care reform, focusing on proposals for tax-incentive based health care reform.

SD-215

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service, Department of Commerce.

SR-253

JUNE 23

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the National Telecommunications Information Administration, Department of Commerce.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the Treaty Between the U.S. and USSR on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (The Start Treaty), signed in Moscow on July 31, 1991, and Protocol thereto dated May 23, 1992 (Treaty Doc. 102-20).

SD-419

JULY 1

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on mobile communications.

SR-253

JULY 2

10:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 2028, to revise title 38, United States Code, to improve and expand health care and health-care related services furnished to women veterans by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SR-418