

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE BIRTH OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

HON. CHARLIE ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, the following article describes the circumstances surrounding the emergence of the political party system in our country, and the birth of the Democratic Party. It was written by Wayne Goodwin, 25, a Democrat from Hamlet, NC. He holds elected offices in the North Carolina Eighth Congressional District Democratic Party, the Young Democrats of North Carolina, and in Democratic Party groups in his community. He is a veteran of numerous campaigns.

Wayne graduated from UNC in 1989 with honors in political science, receiving the Terry Sanford Award for Excellence for the best honors thesis in the department. Wayne also received the Morehead Scholarship and a U.S. Senate—William Randolph Hearst Scholarship. He graduated on May 10 from the University of North Carolina School of Law, and he plans to practice law in North Carolina.

The article follows:

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY CELEBRATES 200 YEARS: A BRIEF HISTORY OF ITS BIRTH
(By Wayne Goodwin)

Although many Democrats know that Thomas Jefferson, the Sage of Monticello, founded the Democratic Party, most have not heard how he and other brave patriots banded together to create it. Read on for a short history of what is now the oldest political party in the world.

THE GENESIS

In 1787 the Founding Fathers gathered to deliberate over what would become the United States Constitution. One intense debate concerned the amount of power the federal government should have. Some leaders, led by Alexander Hamilton, supported a centralized, aristocratic national government; others supported a decentralized government, one whose powers were only flexed when necessary—as in times of national security—and when most convenient. Part and parcel of this belief was empowerment of the commoner, not control by the patrician. Thomas Jefferson passionately believed in this message.

Two years later the United States elected General George Washington their first President. He ran on no platform; he hailed from no political party. But this did not save his administration from divisiveness. Why? The Chief Executive chose Mr. Hamilton as his Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Jefferson as his Secretary of State. From there the country felt the first pangs of political parties.

POLITICAL PARTIES EMERGE

No political parties existed before Washington's first term. In fact, most Americans

distrusted them and considered them seeds for divisiveness and corruption. The Constitution itself fails to mention them. Notwithstanding, a free society allows differences of thought and opinion.

Jefferson, for example, expressed concern over Hamilton's December 1790 proposal to establish a national bank. The future President said it went beyond the bounds of the Constitution and would further aid the monied elite, not the general public. He challenged Hamilton's interpretation of the Constitution, governmental economic policies, and the aim of foreign policy. First in Cabinet meetings, then in private letters to leading officials of the day, Jefferson emerged as the champion of the opposition. His unauthorized introduction for Thomas Paine's American edition of *The Rights of Man* augmented Jefferson's name recognition as former Governor of Virginia and author of the Declaration of Independence. Soon he would play an equally important role in American history.

In the Spring of 1791 Mr. Jefferson joined Virginia Congressman and political colleague James Madison for a visit to New York. Though claiming the New England trip was solely a botanical tour, historians note that more than just budding azalea bushes highlighted their journey.¹ Hamilton's allies as well as the general public discussed the possible political, and not recreational or scientific, motives of Jefferson and Madison. They and historians have speculated that the two met with northern supporters, namely Robert Livingston and Aaron Burr. These supporters joined the travelers in planning unified opposition to Hamilton.

Within a few months the plan unfurled itself: Jefferson hired Madison's classmate Philip Freneau, a newspaper editorialist, as a clerk in the Office of the Secretary of State. This business decision gave Jefferson a mouthpiece to the states: Freneau's newly-established *National Gazette* of Philadelphia. Born of a partnership arranged by Madison, Jefferson arranged for subscriptions nationwide.² Beginning in Fall 1791 the Hamilton-Jefferson feud entered the headlines.

Hamilton did not allow Jefferson to tip the scales. His own editor, John Fenno, published the *Gazette of the United States*. Jefferson called it "a paper of pure Toryism, disseminating the doctrines of monarchy, aristocracy, and the exclusion of influence by the people."³ Freneau and Fenno attacked each other in the press, then counterattacked, both newspapers serving as precursors to the political parties to come. Hamilton personally entered the fray, claiming that the *National Gazette* was a Jefferson tool.

President Washington then attempted to mediate between the two cabinet members, urging reconciliation. Jefferson confirmed his differences with the Secretary, but pledged that he did not control the newspaper nor had he ever published an article without his name: He merely encouraged contributing authors; he also was selective as to what Freneau might access for publication.⁴ Hamilton, meanwhile, dourly noted that he had "seen a party formed in the

[Congress] under [Jefferson's] auspices, bent upon my subversion"⁵

However, the split in the Cabinet alone did not create the two political parties of the time. Congress itself began to gather allegiances, some to policies consistent with those of Jefferson, others to policies of Hamilton.

Battles cannot be fought without battle lines. Similarly, collective political viewpoints cannot be described without names. First and foremost Hamilton supported a strong federal government. Therefore, like believers became known as Federalists. Opponents called them Tories, Monocrats, Monarchists, anti-Republicans, or more derogatory names.

Jefferson and Madison, especially the former, favored a democratic republic much like the one then developing in France. Like-minded Americans became known by a host of names. Among these were Anti-Federalists, Jeffersonians, and Republicans—not to be confused with the modern-day Republican party founded in 1854. The name "Republican" at the time was derived from our form of government, i.e., a republic. Opponents called them Jacobins (after the French supporters in a decentralized French government), disorganizers, or Democrats, originally a derogatory term because it meant "mob rule." Eventually some state groups called themselves Democratic-Republicans and by the time of Andrew Jackson, simply Democrats. During Jefferson's day, though, the party commonly used the name Republican.

THE PARTY APPEARS IN CONGRESS

During the 2nd Congress a "faction"⁶ appeared that also became known as "the republican interest". On or about May 23, 1792, Jefferson acknowledged that a party had formed. This is most evident in a letter the Secretary of State mailed to President Washington:

"Dear Sir,—I have determined to make the subject of a letter what for some time past has been a subject of inquietude to my mind. . . . Had no change of circumstances intervened, I should not, with any hopes of success, have now ventured to propose to you a change of purpose. But the public mind is no longer confident and serene; and that from causes in which you are no ways personally mixed. . . . The republican party, who wish to preserve the government in its present form, are fewer in number; they are fewer even when joined by the two, three, or half dozen anti-federalists, who, though they dare not avow it, are still opposed to any General Government; but, being less so to a republican than a monarchical one, they naturally join those whom they think pursuing the lesser evil. . . ."⁷

THE PARTY FIELDS ITS FIRST NATIONAL CANDIDATE—1792

Both Thomas Jefferson and his supporters continued to organize throughout 1792. That year George Washington sought re-election as President. Republicans instead focussed on a bid for Vice President of the United States. If they replaced John Adams then they could implement their political goals and minimize Federalist power. However,

Footnotes at end of article.

* 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.

because the Twelfth Amendment would not appear until 1804, a successful vice presidential bid required a second-place showing in the number of electoral votes due a candidate. [Today a party nominates a Vice President to run on the same ticket as its presidential nominee. The Twelfth Amendment requires separate balloting for President and Vice President by the Electoral College.]

Republican interests began organizing their national election plan. The most influential Republicans agreed that no Republican could win nationally unless several states unified their efforts. As a result Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York joined together in grooming the right candidate.

New York Republicans and "other principal movers" such as later Presidents Monroe and Madison concluded this candidate search on October 16, 1792. Their choice: New York Governor George Clinton. The next step involved gathering support among the states. Some Republicans journeyed to neighboring states. Others penned letters to state leaders. One wrote to Mr. Madison that "the most influential and proper Characters in the Virginia assembly could be timely appraised of the thing, and invited to act in concert."⁸ He continued by asking both Madison and Monroe to spend one day "urging our principal republicans"⁹ of Virginia to back Clinton and to contact friends in North Carolina. Pennsylvania organizers also mailed letters to Republicans in South Carolina and Georgia. The United States witnessed the first national political party organization, crude yet effective.

Voters nationwide re-elected George Washington in 1792. They also re-elected John Adams, but not without a fight. Republicans forged unanimous electoral votes for Governor Clinton in several states, namely New York, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia. Furthermore, voters sent more Republicans to Congress. Jefferson and Madison had performed quite well with only a few months planning. Today's Democratic Party was on its way.

NATIONAL ELECTIONS—1796

Secretary of State Jefferson grew tired of national politics and retired to Monticello in 1793. Madison took full control of the party helm both within and without Congress. Soon friend and foe alike deemed it "Madison's party." By late 1794 Republican "societies" or groups had blossomed from Maine to Georgia.

Before Jefferson could fully begin the life of a former statesman, supporters cast him back into the national arena. Washington had chosen to forego a third term, thus allowing an open contest for the top two offices in the land. Madison and fellow Republicans meanwhile addressed the concerns of the merchant, farmer, and immigrant, organizing them for Jefferson's rule for the Presidency. As a result, Jefferson polled the second highest number of electoral votes to John Adams in a campaign filled with party spirit and strengthening party lines, thus becoming vice president under the Federalist President Adams. With that the Republicans had their first nationally elected official.

Republican "tickets" for both state and national elections were first used in 1796. As in 1792, Republicans continued to grow in the legislative chambers nationwide.

THE ELECTION OF 1800

In 1798 the Republican party lost several of its elected Members of Congress. As a result, party adherents increased their efforts. Virginia, New Jersey, and other states set their

sights on 1800 as the year for victory. Republicans in Congress formed the bulwark of this new national party. Even counties joined the act, naming committees of Republicans who would help lead the fight.

Unlike four years earlier, the Party devised a way to select its candidates for President and Vice President: the caucus. The Party then organized its platform. It stressed a decrease in the national debt, reduction in taxes, freedom of the press, good government without religious intolerance, peace, and rejection of Federalists' monarchical tendencies. The Party also wanted to increase direct popular control over the government, widen the right to suffrage, and protect by the constitution the rights of States.

Meantime, Federalists published slanderous material about presidential nominee Thomas Jefferson in its party newspapers. Republicans themselves added to the growing tensions by acts on behalf of their party.

On Election Day 1800, less than a decade after the Party formed, the new century witnessed a Democratic majority. Not only did Thomas Jefferson garner the highest number of electoral votes, his vice presidential candidate Aaron Burr received the same number. John Adams, the incumbent President, placed third.

Jefferson himself said that "the revolution in 1800 . . . was as real a revolution in the principles of our government as that of 1776 was in its form. . . ."¹⁰

CONCLUSION

Two hundred years have passed since the nascent days of the Democratic Party. It has witnessed its share of strong years and lean years, persevering through each. The Democratic Party has withstood the peaks and pitfalls that have been a part of these United States from the very start, and intertwined itself with the history of our Nation.

As we commemorate the bicentennial of the Democratic Party, let us recall what its founding and existence brought to this land: life and flesh for the framework of democratic governance established by our Constitution; an accommodation of the honest differences of the Nation's people; a mechanism to ensure that the freedoms provided by our Government are honored; a guarantee that complaints against the government could be redressed; and a means of effectuating the choice of the electorate in a peaceful transfer of political power.¹¹ For as long as the universal goals of Jefferson and Madison remain the heart of the Democratic Party, then all Americans, regardless of party or belief, will find this an anniversary akin in importance to that of 1976.

FOOTNOTES

¹ See, e.g., Wilford E. Binkley, *American Political Parties: Their Natural History* (1955) at 64, 77-78; Samuel Eliot Morison and Henry Steele Commager, *The Growth of the American Republic* (1950), I, at 343; Noble E. Cunningham, Jr., *The Jeffersonian Republicans* (1957); Noble E. Cunningham, Jr., *In Pursuit of Reason: The Life of Thomas Jefferson* (1987) at 168-169.

² Cunningham, supra, at 169.

³ Jefferson to Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr., May 15, 1791, in Julian P. Boyd, et al. (ed.), *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson* (1950-).

⁴ Cunningham, supra, at 171.

⁵ Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., *History of U.S. Political Parties*, Vol. 1, (1973) at 243.

⁶ See, e.g., Hamilton to Edward Carrington, May 26, 1792, in Henry Cabot Lodge, ed., *The Works of Alexander Hamilton*, IX, (1904) 513-535; Schlesinger, supra, at 241, 277.

⁷ Jefferson to President Washington, May 23, 1792, in Adrienne Koch and William Peden, *The Life and Selected Writings of Thomas Jefferson* (1944) at 510, 512.

⁸ Beckley to James Madison, October 17, 1792, *The Jeffersonian Republicans*, supra, at 49.

⁹ Id.

¹⁰ Jefferson, *Works* (Federal ed.), XII, 136 (Sept. 6, 1819).

¹¹ See S. 2047, 102nd Cong., 1st Sess. (Nov. 25, 1991) (a bill to establish a commission to commemorate the bicentennial of the establishment of the Democratic Party of the United States; idea for the bill originated with the author).

THE 1355TH PRESENTED MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION

HON. GENE TAYLOR

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce that the 1355th Supply and Service Company headquartered in Ocean Springs, MS, with a detachment in Bay St. Louis, has been awarded a meritorious unit commendation.

The citation is awarded for the unit's distinguished service while deployed to Southwest Asia, in support of United States-led Multi-National Forces during Operation Desert Shield/Storm.

The 1355th was one of six units operated under the auspices of the 365th Supply and Service Battalion during the Persian Gulf conflict. I can attest that all six units performed their mission in an exceptional manner while operating in a hostile environment. On two occasions, I visited with these men and women while they were deployed to the region.

The battalion established and operated mission sites providing supply and service support to EAC units in the 593d Area Support Group's area of responsibility. This battalion was also responsible for the receipt, storage, and issue of theater reserve stocks consisting of supply classes, I, II, III, III(P), IV, VII, IX throughout the theater in support of the ARCENT campaign plan.

This battalion assured the responsiveness of the receipt, issue, and storage process to maximize the flow of supplies from the GSSB to DSU's through the theater. The 365th Supply and Service Battalion proved itself to be an essential component of the greatest logistical move in history.

The performance of the 365th is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military and reflects distinct credit upon its soldiers, the U.S. Army Reserve, the U.S. Army and the Department of Defense.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH RAYMOND BUCIK

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with exuberance to wish a great man in my 17th District of Ohio the best as he retires from the Calx Corp., in Campbell, OH.

After 38 years of dedicated service, Joe's retirement will be a well-deserved era of relaxation. In 1954, Joe, at age 16, began a fruitful

life for himself working at the Calex Corp. During the following years, Joe attended St. Matthias Church and later met Josey Traficant Snyder at the Oop Shoop. The two were married in 1972. Josey is my aunt, my father's sister.

On Saturday June 27, 1992, Lil Sowder and Dolly and Tim Ponzi as well as Michael, Bob, Tony, Ken, Donna, Shannon, and Marie Viglio will host a surprise retirement party for Joe. I compliment the efforts of this outstanding group of people. Their dedication is well spent on a man such as Joe.

I've known Joe since high school and he is a responsible, goal oriented man who is not afraid to work. He carried on the tradition of good work practiced by his parents. Mr. Speaker, 38 years of service to one corporation, the Calex Corp., speaks to a part of America's past where loyalty and hard work made America great. Joe epitomizes that spirit which encompasses the importance of family, community, and God.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Joe Bucik as he retires. I wish he and his family God's blessings.

PREMONITIONS OF WHITE MAN IN INDIAN CULTURES

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res. 217, H.J. Res. 342), Congress and the President designated 1992 as the "Year of the American Indian." This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the "Year of the American Indian," and as part of my ongoing series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues a portion of congressional testimony Dan Katchongva, a member of the Hopi Tribe, as published in a book entitled "Native American Testimony." The testimony speaks of a prophesy in the Hopi culture of the coming of the white man:

In ancient times it was prophesied by our forefathers that this land would be occupied by the Indian people and then from somewhere a White Man would come. He will come either with a strong faith and righteous religion which the Great Spirit has also given to him, or he will come after he has abandoned that great Life Plan and fallen to a faith of his own personal ideas which he invented before coming here. It was known that the White Man is an intelligent person, an inventor of many words, a man who knows how to influence people because of his sweet way of talking and that he will use many of these things upon us when he comes. We knew that this land beneath us was composed of many things that we might want to use later such as mineral resources. We knew that this is the wealthiest part of this continent, because it is here the Great Spirit

lives. We knew that the White Man will search for the things that look good to him, that he will use many good ideas in order to obtain his heart's desire, and we knew that if he had strayed from the Great Spirit he would use any means to get what he wants. These things we were warned to watch, and we today know that those prophecies were true because we can see how many new and selfish ideas and plans are being put before us. We know that if we accept these things we will lose our land and give up our very lives.

DAN KATCHONGVA,
Hopi.

MEMPHIS WONDERS

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues the great success of Wonders, the Memphis International Cultural Series, in bringing celebrated cultural exhibits to the Midsouth.

With the inauguration in Memphis of the magnificent exhibition "Splendors of the Ottoman Sultans," relations between the Republic of Turkey and the United States have been greatly enhanced.

This outstanding exhibition is the largest collection of Ottoman treasures ever displayed outside of Turkey. Consisting of 275 objects, this exhibition, which has been curated by Dr. Nurhan Atasoy, the noted Islamic art scholar and dean of the faculty of letters, Istanbul University, explores the role of the sultans of the Ottoman Empire as statesmen, military leaders, and patrons of the arts, as well as portrays the opulence of the Ottoman court.

Of special note, Memphis has been entrusted by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Turkey with the loan of the Topkapi Dagger as the grand centerpiece of the "Splendors of the Ottoman Sultans" exhibition. The Memphis display of this masterpiece of Ottoman art marks the first and only visit of this renown treasure in the Western Hemisphere and the second time in history that this object has been permitted to leave Turkey. It is the symbol of the Topkapi Palace Museum.

The significance of this important cultural exchange between Turkey and the United States was symbolized during a series of grand inaugural events which were conducted April 15-17 in Memphis. These events included the Memphis visit of His Excellency Fikri Saglar, Minister of Culture of the Republic of Turkey, and His Excellency Nuzet Kandemir, the Ambassador of the Republic of Turkey to the United States. Of particular importance was the North American debut in Memphis of the highly acclaimed 115-member Istanbul State Symphony Orchestra conducted by Maestro Alexander Schwinck which performed two magnificent concerts featuring the pianists Suher and Guher Pekinel and violinist Suna Kan. This great orchestra was joined by the U.S. Army Herald Trumpets in the offering of several outstanding musical selections.

In addition, an international seminar on "Doing Business in Turkey" was conducted by

the American-Turkish Friendship Council, and an international symposium on Ottoman art was organized by Memphis State University.

Crowning these activities was the attendance of a delegation of parliamentarians from the Turkish Parliament and officials of the city government of Adana, Turkey, who are currently working with Memphis Mayor Dr. W.W. Herenton in the establishment of a sister-city relationship between Adana and Memphis.

"Splendors of the Ottoman Sultans" is another major project organized by Wonders: The Memphis International Cultural Series for the enhancement of international understanding through cultural exchange, and I am confident that relations between Turkey and the United States will be further enhanced through this insightful and scholarly endeavor.

HONORS FOR BROTHER ELLIS ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM LA SALLE UNIVERSITY

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the fine works of Brother F. Patrick Ellis, the recently retired president of La Salle University in Philadelphia, PA.

Brother Ellis became La Salle University's 26th president on January 1, 1977, and quickly established himself as one of the Nation's leading spokespersons for Catholic higher education. Under his direction, La Salle has enjoyed a significant amount of academic and physical expansion. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania conferred university status on the institution in 1984.

Born in Baltimore in 1928, Brother Ellis has been a member of the Brothers of the Christian Schools since 1946 and joined the La Salle staff in 1960 as an assistant professor of English. He is Phi Beta Kappa and was the president of the Phi Beta Kappa Association of Philadelphia for two terms.

Along with his memberships on the board of trustees of Manhattan College, NY, St. Mary's College of California, St. Mary's College of Minnesota, and St. John's College High School, Washington DC, Brother Ellis is active in many national and local educational and civic organizations. He is past chairman of the board of directors of the 220 member Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities and chairman of Philadelphia's Campus Boulevard Corp., a cooperative organization of institutions located adjacent to La Salle University on Olney Avenue in Philadelphia.

Brother Ellis recently completed terms on the boards of American Council on Education, the Afro-American Historical Museum, Community Leadership Seminar, Salvation Army, Archdiocesan Council of Managers, World Affairs Council, and Greater Philadelphia First Corp.

Brother Ellis was recently honored by his colleagues, friends, and supporters at a testimonial dinner that benefited the Brother Ellis Scholarship Fund.

Although Brother Ellis has stepped down from his position as president of La Salle Uni-

versity, he will continue to leave his positive footprint in the educational and civic community both in Philadelphia and throughout the country.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS
MR. & MRS. CALHOUN

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to Mr. Max Calhoun and his wife Mrs. Joan Calhoun, symbols of excellence in education. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun are retiring after nearly 30 years of exemplary service to the Flint community schools and will be honored in Flushing, MI on Tuesday, June 16, 1992.

Born in Leburn, KY in 1940, Mr. Calhoun earned his bachelor of science degree at Morehead State University and his first masters degree from Indiana University in 1962. After beginning his professional career at Merrill Elementary School in Flint as a community school director, he earned a second masters degree in community education from Eastern Michigan University. During his years of service, Mr. Calhoun acted as staff assistant of conferences and visitations, consultant in recreation office, community school director at Eisenhower Elementary, assistant principal at Merrill and Dort Elementary, principal at Merrill Elementary, and the principal at Pierce Elementary.

Mr. Calhoun's commitment to education extends beyond his time at the office. He has been a member of several organizations and served on various boards including the Michigan Community Education Association, the National Community Education Association, the Michigan Education Association, the National Community Education Association, the Michigan Education Association, the National Parks and Recreation Association, the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, two terms on the YMCA Board, the National Paddleball Board of Directors, the Big Brothers Board of Directors, the Genesee County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, and the Greater Flint Olympian and CANUSA Organization.

Mr. Calhoun's wife, Joan, has also given a lifetime commitment to improving education. Born in Smithsboro, KY, she attended Union Methodist College and Morehead State University, completing her bachelors degree at the University of Michigan in 1966. In 1976 she received her masters degree in vocational education. During her 30 years of service she taught at Durant Tuuri Mott Elementary, Northern Community High School where she was also vocational coordinator, Carman High School, Southwestern High School, and Schools of Choice.

Mrs. Calhoun's commitment to excellence in education, like her husband's, transcended classroom work. She was a member of and served on the Michigan Education Association, the National Education Association, the National Business Education Association, the Michigan Alternative Education Organization,

the Flint Community Education Women's Club where she was president for 1 year and secretary for 12 years, and the Mott Middle College Advisory Board for 2 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun's combined 60 year devotion to the education of Flint area students fully deserves community and congressional recognition. They have both earned the respect of teachers, students, fellow administrators, and parents alike. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege for me to ask you and my fellow Members of the U.S. Congress to join me in honoring Mr. Max Calhoun and Mrs. Joan Calhoun for their commitment to educational excellence in the Flint community.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD C. DARLING

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Richard C. Darling for his outstanding service in Government and business. Dick began his career in Washington on October 1, 1945 when he was appointed a U.S. Senate page boy. He served in several positions on the Senate floor, eventually becoming an assistant to the secretary for the majority. Subsequently, Dick served in several different capacities during President Lyndon Johnson's administration and was awarded the Distinguished Service Award in 1967.

In 1969, Dick left Government service and joined the J.C. Penney Washington office. Over the years Dick has served with distinction on many committees and associations. Dick was instrumental in establishing the Business Roundtable, served as a member of the board of directors of the American Retail Federation, and serves on the National Retail Merchants Association.

In 1985, Dick was appointed manager of Federal Government relations, making him responsible for all Federal Government relations activity for J.C. Penney in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. Darling for his outstanding service and devotion to his family, his community, and his country.

LEADERSHIP, GENEROSITY, AND
COMMITMENT

HON. GERRY SIKORSKI

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, Bruce Dayton has served as a trustee for the Minneapolis Institute of Fine Arts for 50 years. In that time Bruce has demonstrated leadership, generosity, and commitment. Bruce's compassion for the arts has made an impression on all of Minnesota. L'etoile Du Nord is not only the land of 10,000 lakes, it is also the land of 210 professional orchestras, 400 nonprofit professional theaters, and 210 professional dance companies. In recognition of Bruce Dayton's dedication to a higher quality of life in Minnesota, I submit the following article by Elmer

L. Andersen, of the ABC Newspapers, to the RECORD:

When Bruce Dayton graduated from Yale, his parent's graduation present was Rembrandt's etching of his print-seller, Clement de Jonghe. It reflected the values of the parents and the interest of young Bruce. Sometime later, while he was in the military service he received word that he had been elected a trustee of the Minneapolis Institute of Fine Arts. He was 23 years old. It was four years before Bruce attended his first meeting, but the choice was a wise one for in the ensuing 46 years few have done as much as he to add to the collections of the Institute as well as giving generously to its fund raising campaigns and providing leadership in motivating others to contribute.

To honor Dayton for his 50 years as a trustee, Evan Maurer, director, and his staff have mounted an exhibition of the Bruce B. Dayton collection which is open free to the public. It reflects the broad range of Dayton's interests and the high standards of quality he maintained in his purchases. He constantly had the institute in mind, and regularly consulted on "what was needed" to build its collections. The exhibition ranges from oils and water colors of the French 17th to 19th centuries, bronze sculptures, glassware, Chinese cabinetry and furniture, native American, and much more.

Wrote Dayton in the preface to the splendid catalog that lavishly illustrates and describes the collection. "While I enjoy living on a daily basis with works of art in our home, I receive equal or more satisfaction from giving a work of art to the Institute, where it can be enjoyed by many. I believe that one does not really own a work of art but merely has temporary possession of it and, hence, has a responsibility to find its highest or best use." Both Director Maurer and Dayton pay tribute to Dayton's wife Ruth "for her unflinching support and generous contributions; her intelligence, wit, and courage have been inspiring".

Minnesota's quality of life and the lives of all its people, and those who visit here, are enriched by Bruce B. Dayton's vision, taste, commitment and generosity.

CITY OF MIAMI HONORS ITS OUT-
STANDING CITIZENS OF THE
YEAR

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize five distinguished Miami citizens who were honored by the city of Miami with its fourth annual Citizens of the Year award. These outstanding citizens were nominated by the mayor and the city's commissioners for their work in civic and cultural affairs, as well as their significant efforts to improve our community.

The five recipients of this award were recognized with a presentation ceremony, as part of the state of the city address, at the Omni International Hotel. These dedicated citizens included Dr. Olga Perez-Nodal, Orlando Urrea, and Josefina Carbonell.

Dr. Olga Perez-Nodal was nominated by vice mayor Dr. Miriam Alonso. Dr. Perez-Nodal has provided services to the needy citi-

zens of Dade County for the past 21 years, through her position at the State of Florida's Aging and Adult Services. She has also dedicated much of her time to helping abused children.

Orlando Urrea, the executive director of Allapattah Community Action, Inc., was nominated by commissioner Victor De Yurre. For more than 20 years, he has worked for those in Miami's Allapattah area. In his present position, he directs an important program which assists Allapattah's elderly residents. He is also active on the boards of many other community organizations including the Allapattah YMCA, the Allapattah and Melrose Development Advisory Boards, and the city of Miami Housing and Conservation Development Agency.

Josefina Carbonell, the president and CEO of the Little Havana Activities and Nutrition Center, was nominated by Miami commissioner J.L. Plummer. She was described as a tireless worker for the benefit of all segments of our community. Under her leadership, the Little Havana Activities and Nutrition Center was transformed, from a small outreach project, into the single largest provider of health and social services to the elderly in the State of Florida. Among her other important achievements was initiating the first education, employment, and housing programs geared to assist immigrants from Cuba, Haiti, and Nicaragua.

Also nominated for this prestigious award were Attorney Alan Weisberg, who was nominated by Mayor Xavier Suarez; and Poitier Funeral Home director, Bernard Poitier, who was nominated by Commissioner Miller Dawkins.

Each of the award winners have gone beyond the call of duty to assist the needy, and less fortunate members of our community. These distinguished citizens were not only successful in their careers, but have also found personal reward from day-to-day through helping others. They have helped others not only financially but with their hard work and dedication to various causes. They are truly a significant part of Miami's contribution to the thousand points of light who throughout our Nation work to help people in their local communities.

BIRDS OF PREY

HON. LARRY LAROCOCO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. LAROCOCO. Mr. Speaker, last year the House passed my bill, H.R. 2141, to provide permanent protection for the Snake River birds of prey natural area in Idaho. A hearing on the bill was held in the Senate at the end of May, and I hope it will soon be considered.

Because the Snake River birds of prey area is home to the largest nesting concentration of raptors in North America, it has drawn attention from around the world. Providing permanent protection for the area is critical for raptor populations, but is also important to Boise—home of the Peregrine Fund, the World Center for Birds of Prey, and Boise State University, which boasts the world's only college raptor biology program.

Today, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a May 26 article from the Spokane, WA, *Spokesman Review*, about the birds of prey, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

RESEARCH ON RAPTORS BOOMING

(By Dean Miller)

BOISE.—Idaho has become the hub of international research on falcons, hawks, owls, vultures and eagles; the sharp-eyed, razor-beaked birds of prey.

That's because The Peregrine Fund, a wild-life organization devoted to the rescue of raptorial bird species, has moved its research and breeding programs to Boise.

The concentration of raptor biologists led to the creation of the world's only college raptor biology program at Boise State University in 1986, where 14 master's degree candidates are currently at work.

There are plenty of the birds for them to study. The Snake River Canyon south of Boise hosts the largest concentration of raptors in the world.

For the next few years, the Bureau of Land Management and National Guard will spend about \$1 million per year on a study to determine the effects of military training on wild-life, specifically birds of prey.

"There's no place else in the world that has this much going on," said ornithologist Tom Cade, founder of The Peregrine Fund. "In part because we're here, in part because of the raptor research program at BSU and also because of this big research project the BLM and National Guard are jointly supporting."

"There are between 20 and 30 raptor specialists working here now," he said. "It's so many that I don't even know for sure any more."

It's no accident that The Peregrine Fund, founded 22 years ago at Cornell University in upstate New York, chose Idaho when it was looking for a new place to roost.

The same natural features that made Idaho famous as the buckle of the potato belt also hatched an enormous population of feathered predators.

Before potatoes, the vast dry flatlands of the Snake River Plain were breeding grounds for millions of mice and gophers: the staple of the hunting birds' diet. Untilled areas of the desert still teem with tiny mammals.

Centuries before it was dammed to irrigate potato fields, the Snake River slashed a canyon across Idaho that still offers secluded nesting sites favored by hunting birds.

Anyone who has driven Interstate 84 across southern Idaho or boated on the Snake has seen evidence of this in the form of wheeling pairs of hunters soaring about in search of food or thermal updrafts.

In 1971, after much pestering by well-known Boise falconer Morley Nelson, the federal government set aside 26,000 acres and then in 1989 expanded that to 483,000 acres of special raptor refuge lands along the Snake River.

With 19 raptor species nesting in an 80-mile stretch of the canyon, the Snake River Birds of Prey Area is known as the most populace raptor community on Earth, according to the Bureau of Land Management. At last count there were 700 pairs of nesting birds.

Idaho's congressional delegation is wrangling with ranchers, farmers and the military about how much permanent protection the area needs. But for now, it is a tourist draw for people willing to brave a bumpy desert road to watch the world's original air show hot-dogs.

All this attention to birds of prey started 30 years ago with the falcon, domesticated centuries ago by European hunters.

By the mid-1960s, the peregrine falcon was almost extinct in the United States. Gone east of the Mississippi and driven to 10 percent of their former population in the West, the peregrine was a victim of DDT.

The pesticide killed insects and became then more concentrated in its killing power as it moved up the food chain to the top: the falcons who ate the birds who ate the sprayed bugs.

When Cade, a Cornell professor at the time, founded The Peregrine Fund in 1970, there were only about 30 known pairs of the birds still alive in the United States.

In 1971, the U.S. government realized DDT weakened falcon egg shells to the point that they were often broken in the nest, and DDT was banned.

Refining age-old falconry techniques, Cade developed a system for hatching falcons in captivity and releasing them in the wild.

In what some say is the most sustained and successful effort on behalf of any species' survival, The Peregrine Fund has raised and released 3,500 pairs of falcons since 1970.

Idaho got into the act in the mid-1980s, when the Peregrine Fund's falcon breeding center was being forced out of Fort Collins, Colo., by the construction of a brewery on neighboring land.

Peregrine Fund officials started looking for a permanent home far from the intrusions of commerce.

Morley Nelson, the falconer and birds of prey enthusiast from Boise, had known Cade since the 1950s and began lobbying for the Fort Collins facility to be moved to Boise.

Working with the BLM and the mayor of Boise, he found a remote sage-brush-covered hump south of town that the BLM bought back from the city and transferred to The Peregrine Fund.

In time, The Peregrine Fund's headquarters followed the breeding program and finally Cade arrived in Boise in 1988.

"Morley being here had developed a lot of public sympathy and support for birds of prey, that was a big plus for us," Cade said.

Nelson and his fierce birds perched on a gloved fist are a regular fixture at schools and on television in Boise.

"Pearl," a bald eagle shot in Minnesota and sent to Nelson for nursing, is perhaps the best-known of the Boise birds. She stars in the Express Mail television commercials and dominates their advertising logo.

No more imposing than a small cluster of ranch buildings, The Peregrine Fund's headquarters are confidently called the World Center for Birds of Prey.

The center houses about 25 employees, 200 adult birds and a constantly eating and cheeping flock of hatching falcons and other raptors. In addition, the center raises more than 100,000 quail per year, which are killed and fed to the falcons.

Supported by donations from individuals, corporations and grants, the center has a \$2 million annual budget.

Even though the visitors center currently consists of only a small classroom where volunteers show live birds to the public, the World Center for Birds of Prey attracts 12,000 people per year.

Neil Kraus, an assistant news editor at the Idaho Statesman in Boise, is one of the volunteers who spend spare time leading tours of the center and showing falcons to visitors.

"I've been a bird nut ever since I was a kid," he said beaming as he held a falcon on his fist for a photographer. "I love this because it's a great public service."

Across the parking lot from the low-slung office building, The Peregrine Fund is build-

ing a 6,000-square-foot visitors' center this summer. When it opens in the fall, the \$625,000 building will house a lecture room and slide-show screening areas. For the first time, admission will be charged.

What started as a peregrine falcon organization has spread its wings to help all sorts of birds of prey because of the center's expertise in breeding and hatching birds.

These days, all flight paths lead to Boise in the raptor world, whether you are studying the Harpy eagle of Central America's rain forests, the peregrine falcon population of chilly Greenland, or the endangered fish eagle of the island of Madagascar off the coast of southern Africa.

Peregrine Fund officials recognize that by protecting the birds of prey, humans can protect the food chain that supports them and the food chain's habitat.

EMPLOYEE HEALTH PROGRAM IN MT. VERNON, IL, DESERVES RECOGNITION

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an innovative employee health program at the General Tire plant in Mt. Vernon, IL.

The program began when quality control employee Danny Bayer suggested that the plant form a committee to work for better health among the plant's employees. A committee of employees was soon meeting.

As the committee began talking about what could be done, several important initiatives developed. The food choices in the plant cafeteria were revised to offer healthier menu selections, and programs were developed to address the problem of tobacco use.

The committee recognized that the most important step many employees could take to improve their health was to stop smoking. People around them would also benefit from reduced exposure to secondhand smoke. So the committee developed a comprehensive plan which was soon put into place.

First, the committee studied the issue and wrote a report on the hazards of smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke, so that employees could understand the risks they face.

Then, they began to take action.

Cigarette machines were removed from the plant.

The company began offering smoking cessation classes based on a program developed by the American Cancer Society. These classes are proving to be very popular, and employees' families are welcome at them.

There are plans to make nicotine patches available at a minimal cost to help those employees who need additional assistance to break their addiction.

Educational efforts are conveying the dangers of chewing tobacco as well as cigarettes, and supervisors and management personnel have been prohibited from using smokeless tobacco.

The number of smoking areas in the plant has been reduced, and the plant will eventually be made smoke-free after employees

have been given ample opportunity to quit smoking.

Mr. Speaker, the American Cancer Society was so impressed by this program that it awarded General Tire in Mount Vernon its Great American Smokeout Par of Excellence Award, an award given to only a few programs around the entire country each year.

I salute General Tire for its comprehensive approach to the No. 1 preventable cause of death and disease in America. I hope that the program will help many of its employees to quit the habit and live longer, healthier lives, and that the program will spread to other plants as well.

I ask that an article from the May 8, 1992, edition of the Mount Vernon Register-News be reprinted in the RECORD, so that my colleagues may have further information about this exciting development in Mount Vernon, IL.

GENERAL TIRE HONORED FOR PROGRAM PROMOTING HEALTH OF EMPLOYEES

(By Mary Kaye Koch)

MOUNT VERNON.—A program initiated by General Tire employees has propelled them into the national spotlight.

Mount Vernon's General Tire recently received the American Cancer Society's GASPARD (Great American Smokeout Par of Excellence) award. The award is one of only four given nationwide.

Many projects are intertwined in the winning of the award, but the key to the award was a suggestion by one employee and the willingness of other employees to participate in a program which could save their lives.

Floyd Brookman, communications director at the plant, said the company began its Star Program to give employees a chance to better plant operations.

"This all started as we initiated our STAR Program, which stands for saving time and resources. It is an employee-oriented program in which employees write up suggestions and review suggestions. They then implement and review the suggestions. The employees then share in a monetary gain if there is any from the ideas suggested," Brookman said.

After the program got under way, quality control employee Danny Bayer suggested the plant form a committee to work towards bettering the health of the company's employees.

Since suggesting the idea, the plant and its employees have been on a health crusade which is bettering not only their work, but also their personal lives.

Bayer formed the committee, Prevention and Health Employees Team (PHET). The basic target of the plan is to help employees lead healthier lives. Six other employees make up the team.

With direction from PHET, the company's cafeteria service has drastically reduced serving fried and fatty food.

Employees now have the opportunity to eat selections including "light choice" a meal under 400 calories; and "smartburgers", a hamburger with less fat.

In addition to helping employees eat more nutritionally, the committee is aiding employees in the fight to quit smoking—a top priority.

"The one thing at the top of the list which was unanimous to improve the health of employees was to help people quit smoking to improve their health and also those around them," Bayer said. "We didn't want to appear as a nonsmoking group but this was something we just couldn't ignore since it was at the top of the list."

Bayer and his PHET committee conducted studies and wrote a report on smoking and the hazards of second-hand smoke.

Cigarette machine were yanked out of the plant and the company is implementing programs to help people kick the habit.

GT is offering Fresh Start classes which are an offshoot of the American Cancer Society. The plant hopes to make the classes ongoing and already have 89 employees registered to participate.

The program is also open to employee's families.

Although not all 1,850 employees were included, Bayer said that a survey estimated 25 percent of 1,724 employees used tobacco.

Bayer explained the Fresh Start program.

"The program consists of four sessions which we try to get done in two weeks. The first session we talk about the addiction. There are three major types of addiction: physical, psychological and habitual. The second session is about withdrawals. The third is on barriers and the fourth is how to stay off of cigarettes for good," Bayer said. "People are always looking for a quick fix, but Fresh Start is education. We didn't want a program that just comes out and tells people what to do. We wanted a positive approach."

Brookman said that eventually General Tire will be smoke-free and the company wants to give employees every option to quit the habit now.

The number of smoking areas have also been cut down and the company is trying to communicate that chewing tobacco is just as unhealthy and addictive as smoking. Smokeless tobacco has been banned to supervisors and management.

Employees will also have the opportunity to deal with their smoking habits by using nicotine patches.

Physicians will be coming to the plant to prescribe the patches, which are intended to help wean employees from nicotine addiction. Employees will be able to participate in the program for \$3 per month.

American Cancer Society Executive Director Kevin Lister said General Tire should be proud of winning the GASPARD award.

"There were 150 nominees from across the country and only 20 are awarded—four in five different categories. The awards are certainly not easy to win," he said.

In October Mount Vernon's General Tire will be officially honored for its dedication to bettering employees' health. Representatives will travel to Chicago to be recognized.

Brookman credits the success of the program to Bayer's hard work and dedication.

"I believe that this will become a model program for General Tire. Those in Akron (Ohio, site of GT headquarters) are very impressed with it and as Danny went out and did research for our management, he also did research for our entire corporation," Brookman said.

Irv Nathlitch, chairman of Jefferson County American Cancer Society, said he is impressed with Bayer and the rest of the General Tire employees.

"This is all just a wonderful testimony. General Tire should certainly be proud of its accomplishments," Nathlitch commented.

TRIBUTE TO EASY STREET
PRODUCTIONS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to stand here to pay tribute to a great success story in my 17th Congressional District. Easy Street Productions has been entertaining folks on the south side of Youngstown for 3 straight years now. Housed in the Uptown Theater, no one thought Easy Street Productions would last long with its opening show of "Pump Boys and Dinettes".

Mr. Speaker, allow me to provide some background information. Several years ago, the old Uptown Theater fell prey to the competition from the cold, stale megaplex theater system. The uptown section of Market Street was deteriorating fast.

The city of Youngstown moved in to rebuild the sidewalks and provide incentives for business growth. For the most part it has been extremely successful due in large part to tremendous attractions at the theater.

Easy Street Productions has entertained thousands of Youngstown area residents with its productions of "Pump Boys and Dinettes", "Puttin' on the Ritz", "Yuletide Celebration", "Rock Around the Clock", and the current "429 Miles of Broadway".

Mr. Speaker, nothing gives me more pleasure than to speak here today about the success of Easy Street Productions. Everyone involved beat the odds and helped to revitalize the uptown area in the process.

DEFENSE CONVERSION ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM AMENDMENTS

HON. CARL C. PERKINS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to amend the Defense Conversion Adjustment Program currently authorized in section 325 of the Job Training Partnership Act [JTPA]. These amendments are designed to address current problems in the existing program, which originated in the 1990 Department of Defense reauthorization bill.

This program serves dislocated individuals from the military and defense related industries and is operated similar to the JTPA Title III Dislocated Worker Program. A number of these programmatic improvements will also be included in a bill I plan to introduce this summer to amend the title III Dislocated Worker Program.

There is no more important issue facing our country than the crises of unemployment and economic dislocation. The U.S. economy slipped into a recession in July 1990, where it has remained for the longest period since the 1930's depression. In an effort to shift scarce resources from the military and decrease defense expenditures, hundreds of thousands of defense-related personnel will be dislocated from their jobs. Without adequate training and

assistance, these dislocated workers will remain unemployed.

Last year, my Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities heard valuable testimony, which discussed the fact that the military has been tremendously successful in its use of highly sophisticated weapons for one reason—because job training is one of the military's top priorities. We need to do the same in a non-military environment to duplicate this success with the thousands of workers soon to be dislocated. My bill is a modest first step toward this training effort.

Mr. Speaker, attached is a summary of this bill that I insert in the RECORD in its entirety immediately following my remarks:

SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO SECTION 325 OF JTPA THE DEFENSE CONVERSION ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

The following is a summary of changes to the Defense Conversion Adjustment program currently authorized in Section 325 of the Job Training Partnership Act for defense related dislocated workers.

ELIGIBLE DISLOCATED WORKERS

Amend the definition of an eligible employee in Section 325 to include workers who have received a notice of termination or lay off within 6 months, as a direct or indirect consequence of reductions in expenditures or downsizing by the U.S. for defense, by a defense related base or business closure (presently, affected workers are only eligible for training services 60 days prior to an actual closure). Change the layoff and termination notification requirements of employees of defense contractors to 6 months.

ELIGIBLE GRANTEES

The description of who is eligible for grants under this program is amended in Section 325(a) to read as follows:

(1) Except as provided for in paragraph below, the Secretary (of Defense) shall contract with the Secretary of Labor to make grants directly to substate areas to provide training, adjustment assistance, and employment services to eligible employees directly or indirectly affected by reductions in expenditures by the U.S. for defense or by closures of U.S. military facilities.

(2) If a substate grantee fails to apply within 60 days of notification of an employee dislocation or potential dislocation, then the affected employer, representatives of affected employees, or the affected labor-management committee may apply to the Secretary for funds under section.

APPLICATION FOR FUNDS

Funds may be awarded to the substate grantee (or other eligible entity) working with a labor-management committee that has been formed at the affected facility. The Secretary can waive this requirement where a good faith effort to form such a committee has been demonstrated. Under such circumstances a representative of the employees [or employer] would perform the functions of the labor-management committee outlined below.

An application for funds under this section shall include a detailed plan developed by the labor-management committee and the substate grantee (or other eligible entity) in consultation with the Dislocated Worker Unit (DWU) and where appropriate, representatives of the Department of Defense. The application shall include the following:

Verification that the responsibilities the DWU is required to perform (see below) have been or are in the process of being carried out.

The initial outline of a long-term plan to convert a business or military base to a commercial one or for other purposes, including a plan for workers, and the impacted community;

Individual assessments of basic skills, career interests and planning, aptitudes, and support services (including income) needs;

A feasibility study, including economic development projection/ideas, new product marketing strategies, plant or military base conversion proposals, a labor market analysis, proposals for the effective use of conversion of surplus federal property and materials; and additional requirements as the Secretary may reasonably require.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

The Secretary shall retain 25% of the grant award until such time as he or she is reasonably assured that the grantee has met the requirements of section 325, accomplished the objectives in its application, and met the goals of the plan submitted with the application. When the grant recipient represents to the Secretary that the goals have been met, the Secretary has 3 months to make a final determination on allotting the remaining 25%. Where the Secretary determines the grantee has failed to fulfill the requirements of its application to his or her satisfaction, the Secretary shall provide timely written notification of such failure.

STATE DISLOCATED WORKER UNITS/RAPID RESPONSE

Up to 20% of the applicant's grant award shall be set-aside by the Secretary to reimburse the DWU for actual expenses incurred in carrying out the responsibilities outlined below, but in no event shall this set-aside be over \$100,000 from any one grant.

In order to receive funding under section 325 the DWU shall demonstrate to the Secretary it has provided the following services where appropriate (in addition to those stipulated in the Title III dislocated worker program under Sec. 311(b) (2) and (3), and Sec. 314 (b)) or shall ensure that such services have been made available, or arrangements have been made for the provision thereof to the impacted workers and, where appropriate, to the employer or base:

On-site contact by the DWU (within 48 hours) with the impacted business or military base, with representatives from the substate area and, where appropriate, DOD;

Assistance in the formation of an on-site labor-management committee, providing technical assistance and start-up funding, where appropriate; and

Coordination with the impacted labor-management committee to provide the following services;

Orientation sessions, counseling and early intervention services for workers and management, which may include representatives from the Employment Service, including the Interstate Job Bank, DoD, National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC);

Providing or making arrangements for initial basic readjustment services in conjunction with the those provided by the substate grantee;

An initial survey of eligibility and a list of the workers who are potentially interested in program enrollment;

PRIORITY FOR FUNDING

Amend the provision on priorities for applications in Sec. 325(b) to read as follows: a priority for funding under this section shall be given to applications which include the input and participation of the labor-management committee with the substate grantee

in the long-term plan for retraining or conversion. Where the substate area fails to apply and there are competing proposals from other eligible entities, the labor-management committee application, where it exists, shall receive priority. A priority for funding shall also be provided to areas most severely impacted by the reduction in defense expenditures and base closures, particularly in high poverty areas.

GENERAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Under the Title III dislocated worker program, the dislocated worker unit (DWU) is required to respond to permanent closures and substantial layoffs throughout the state to assess the need for and to initially provide basic readjustment services. For purposes of Sec. 325, the term "substantial" in this instance is defined as over 50 employees.

USE OF FUNDS/PROGRAM DESIGN

The use of funds section is amended to expand the provisions for job search allowance, reallocation assistance and needs-related payments (or income support) would be required for those who are not receiving other employment compensation or for those who have exhausted their compensation benefits and are currently enrolled in educational or vocational training certification programs. These payments would be similar to those required for workers dislocated from their jobs as a result of the Clean Air Act. The Secretary shall not approve an application for a grant under section 325 unless the application contains assurances that the applicant will use grant funds to provide needs-related payments.

A priority for needs-based payments would be given to eligible employees in certificate vocational or education programs of more than one year. Financial education assistance authorized in programs for the Department of Defense employees and its veterans (such as the GI education assistance program) shall be provided prior to supplementing additional supportive services or needs-related benefits provided under this title.

EXPANDED TRAINING SERVICES

Sec. 325 would be amended to allow for "skills enhancement" as an eligible service under the retraining category, explicitly stipulating that this type of retraining is only for plant or base conversion efforts, where substantial defense funding has been diminished. Any employer receiving funding under this section may only supplement, and not supplant, existing skill enhancement efforts. Also, all funds expended for skill enhancement, must be targeted at non-professional, non-managerial positions, and conducted on a cost reimbursable basis. Any training program funded under this part shall not interfere with the participant's current workplace assignment.

JOB PLACEMENT PRIORITY

All defense contractors (except those who have a contract for military base environmental clean-up, hazardous waste disposal, or weapons destruction/disposal) receiving over \$100,000 from the Department of Defense must demonstrate to the Secretary of Defense (as a part of their contractual obligation) that any participant who has successfully completed a training or placement program under Sec. 325 of JTPA will receive hiring priority in the participant's appropriate job category, as long as the contractor has been provided the opportunity for input into the standards and content in the appropriate vocational training program.

All defense contractors receiving over \$100,000 shall demonstrate to the Secretary

of Defense that they have complied with the Veterans' Benefits Act (38 U.S.C. 4212) which requires any contractor or subcontractor (over \$10,000 in procurements) to "list immediately with the appropriate local employment services office all of its suitable employment openings".

AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDS

Funds for the purposes of section 325 shall be authorized at \$500 million in FY93 and such sums thereafter through FY97. Amounts appropriated pursuant to this subsection shall remain available until expended.

A separate training authorization shall be provided in Sec. 325 for \$500 million in FY93 and such sums thereafter through FY97 for training dislocated workers in military base environmental clean-up, hazardous waste disposal, and weapons destruction/disposal. The requirements of Sec. 325 shall also apply to this program; however, environmental contractors for services must agree to hire new trainees who have completed programs to provide services under this part.

COMMUNITY PLANNING GRANTS

Of the funds authorized in Sec. 325, the Secretary shall reserve 2% for grants to Community Planning and Adjustment Committees to promote planning and conversion activities in those communities most substantially and severely impacted by the adverse effects of defense downsizing, particularly areas of high poverty and high unemployment. Grants provided under this subsection may not exceed \$100,000 per committee.

SUMMARY OF THE INTERSTATE JOB BANK IN THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Interstate Job Bank (IJB) is a computerized network of job openings in all 50 states run by the Department of Labor through the Employment Service. (About 20 states, mostly rural, are not on-line and are generally using micro-fiche, though the majority of these states are expected to be on-line within the next year.) The IJB connects more than 2,300 Job Service Offices nationwide and will offer about 45,000 job opportunities this year, pulling from about 7.1 million annual listings in State Employment Security Agencies.

Presently, the IJB services are available in some form in 240 of the 355 military bases here and overseas. The DOD Transition Assistance Office expects all 355 base to be on-line with the IJB by the end of the year.

The IJB lists what are considered to be "hard to fill" jobs. Hard to fill is defined by the state, but generally requires specialized training for jobs that pay significantly more than the minimum wage, e.g. California only lists jobs paying over \$7.50 per hour. The average hourly wage for an IJB private sector job opening is \$11.00 and 32% are professional and technical types of jobs.

INTERSTATE JOB BANK PROPOSAL

The transition assistance program in Sec. 1144 of the Defense Economic Adjustment, Diversification, Conversion, and Stabilization Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-510) is amended as follows:

In the first sentence of Sec. 1144 (a)(1) strike: "The Secretary of Labor, in conjunction with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall establish and maintain" and insert the following: "The Secretary of Defense shall consult and contract with the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for the purpose of establishing and maintaining".

In subsection (b)(1) of the description of programs and services, add the following new

subparagraph (E): "and the Interstate Job Bank program in the Employment Service as described in paragraph (8) below."

In the same subsection (b) on description of programs and services add a new paragraph (8) to read: "Expand the services and the access to the Interstate Job Bank program in the Employment Service in coordination with the Defense Outplacement Referral System and other automated job opening networks. In an effort to expand and improve the services of the Interstate Job Bank program, the Secretary shall fund demonstration programs, including, but not limited to:

(A) a phone bank reachable by a toll-free number, staffed by an international "help desk" of individuals familiar with variety of services provided under this section and related transition programs under this chapter. Priority would be given to veterans, DOD separatees and their spouses;

(B) establishing Interstate Job Bank satellite offices or systems at defense contractor plants by State Employment Security Agencies and at all military bases for direct access to job listings.

(C) establishing specialized job banks to integrate with the Interstate Job Bank for specialized listings or services such as; the Defense Outplacement Referral System (DORS) of resumes; National Academy of Sciences Network; commercial systems such as Prodigy; and the outplacement of defense-related personnel in high-tech occupations through the expansion and coordination of existing networks such as Internet.

(D) establishing a system where individuals and public and private organizations may access the Interstate Job Bank using individual modems or related automated employment systems located in their home or organization, (such system shall also demonstrate a fee-for-service access to the Interstate Job Bank).

Amend the authorization for funds subsection (e)(1) to read: "There is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Labor to carry out this section \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1993 and such sums as may be necessary thereafter through fiscal year 1997. The Secretary shall set-aside 40% of the amount appropriated under this paragraph for the activities described in subsection (sb)(1)(E)."

WE MUST NOT FORGET TO HONOR
THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES
IN TIANANMEN SQUARE

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the third anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre in China. It was on June 4, 1989, that the forces of communism and totalitarianism crushed one of the most stirring democratic movements of our times. I mark this event with mourning and sadness, as I believe most Americans do.

I sincerely hope that the Members of this body have not forgotten those exhilarating and tragic days of 1989. We watched while people young and old poured into Tiananmen Square before the eyes of their aging leaders. They waved Banners, they sang, they captured the attention of the world. And then we all watched in horror on television, in real time and full color, while they were shot, and run over, and scattered and arrested.

It is with unbearable irony that the President has chosen to mark this occasion not with regret for the fallen heroes of Beijing, but by asking Congress to extend to China most-favored-nation status for another year. Is China to be listed among our most favorite nations because thousands of political prisoners still languish in its prisons? Is China among our favorites because it exports to us the products of a slave-labor system? Or does China deserve this honor for the way its security forces intimidate and assault foreign journalists?

The Chinese despots still find no need for trials, for formal charges, for any of the legal apparatus we take for granted. A mere administrative hearing is enough to commit to "re-education through labor," anyone whom the security forces deem a threat to the Government. When your term expires in a Chinese jail, a prison authority can reassign you without trial or appeal to forced job placement, extending your time in prison indefinitely and retaining you in the slave labor system.

Once imprisoned, you are truly at the mercy of the political system. Three years after Tiananmen Square, so-called dissidents are still being arrested and held without any legal rights by the forces of repression. I call our attention to one case in particular, that of Liu Gang, a pro-democracy activities who was listed No. 3 on the most-wanted list of the Chinese Government 3 years ago. Liu Gang has never advocated or taken part in any violent activity, or what we would call criminal acts. Yet he has been in prison 3 years. When, in 1991, he threatened to go on a hunger strike, he was transferred to solitary confinement, where he has been tortured. His relatives have not been allowed to visit him, and his health is believed to be in jeopardy.

While the democrats on June 4 are still imprisoned, intimidated or abused, the same octogenarians continue to rule in China. And I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, these remnants of the past are laughing at us. They know that this President, leader of the most powerful country in the world, lacks the will to do anything to stop them. They know, or they think they know, that some vague political rationalization from the administration will prevent us from acting on the convictions we profess to hold.

Many times in the past, the Members of this body have stood firmly for human rights, for freedom, and for democracy. The people of China who erected in Tiananmen Square a statue of liberty knew this, and they looked up to this country and the things it stands for. I ask that this body recognize the sad anniversary that we mark today, and reflect on how best to honor the memory of those who have given their lives in the fight against repression.

TRIBUTE TO JON F. PETERSON

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Jon F. Peterson for his outstanding service to the youth of Prince Georges County. Mr. Peterson will soon retire from the school system and he will be greatly missed.

Jon first served the children of Prince Georges County as a classroom teacher and coach of several sports at Frederick Sasser High School. He later served as a pupil personnel worker and for the last 13 years was the director of pupil accounting and school boundaries being responsible for maintaining the balance between the number of schools needed and the student population. Mr. Peterson was instrumental in establishing and monitoring plans implementing court-ordered desegregation.

Mr. Peterson has given 34 years of his time and numerous talents to improve the education of the students in Prince Georges County. I join with all of Jon's present and former students in wishing him a prosperous retirement and many years of health and happiness.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS THERESA ROOT

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to Theresa Root, a firefighter and emergency medical technician in Flint, MI. Ms. Root has been nominated for a Pathfinders Award for 1992 by the National Partners, a joint cooperation of our Nation's leading private sector organizations. She is joined by 130 outstanding individuals from across America who have been nominated for the Pathfinders Award in recognition of their unique and vital contributions to the national fight for people with the HIV infection and AIDS.

Theresa Root was nominated for the Pathfinders Award in recognition for developing and implementing an ongoing HIV/AIDS prevention education program, the "First Responder" Program, for the Flint Fire Department which has increased the safety of emergency medical technicians. She taught the Flint Fire Department's personnel the first responder training, which oftentimes meant working three shifts, while training more than 150 personnel.

Theresa is an immeasurable benefit to the Flint Fire Department. She takes great pride in herself, her chosen career, and her department. Theresa's commitment was recognized not only by being the first female officer to be promoted in the Flint Fire Department, but also by the awards she has received. In the 7 years that she has been with the Flint Fire Department, she has been voted the 1991 Paramedic of the Year by her peers as well as the 1992 Emergency Medical Technician of the Year.

My dear colleagues and friends in the U.S. House of Representatives, I ask you to join me today in paying tribute to a truly remarkable woman who has earned the respect of everyone she comes into contact with. It is with great pleasure and pride that I recognize and congratulate Theresa Root for her achievements in the Flint Fire Department and her nomination for the Pathfinders Award.

HONORS FOR ARCHITECT ROBERT VENTURI ON HIS COLUMBUS STATUE DESIGN

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Robert Venturi, who designed a monument to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. This monument is in the form of an obelisk and will be erected in 1992, at Penn's Landing in Philadelphia, PA.

Mr. Venturi is responsible for architectural and urban design at Venturi, Scott, Brown and Associates, where he is a principal. Under his guidance, the firm's achievement in design has been recognized internationally with numerous awards, exhibitions of the firm's work, and special publications.

Throughout the world, Mr. Venturi has been a decisive influence on architects through the work of the firm, as well as his extensive teaching, writing, and lecturing. His book, "Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture," is a recognized milestone in architectural theory.

At the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Order Sons of Italy in America's Annual Purple Aster Awards Ball, Mr. Venturi was honored as a great architect as well as a humble and noble humanitarian. He received the Order Sons of Italy in America's prestigious Man of the Year Award.

SKELTON ADDRESSES TRUMAN SCHOLARS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, Saturday evening, May 30, I had the pleasure of addressing the Truman scholars of 1992 at William Jewell College in Liberty, MO. They are truly outstanding young Americans, and I congratulate them on their selection. My address to the Truman scholars is set forth herein:

COMMENTS OF CONGRESSMAN IKE SKELTON

I was a senior in high school. Late October, 1948. The general election was a few days away, and nearly everyone was saying that Governor Thomas Dewey would defeat President Harry Truman, who had succeeded to the Presidency in April of 1945 upon the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. President Truman was not very popular. The Gallup poll had Dewey more than five points ahead of the President. And an earlier Gallup survey that year had Truman's approval rating at only 36 percent.

On that October day, my father and I were driving from Wellington back to our hometown of Lexington, and I asked him about the election. I remember my father's words as he spoke of his friend through the years: "Ike, don't count Harry Truman out."

Election day came, and I remember staying up nearly all night listening to the news broadcast, as each State would report. The famous news commentator, H.V. Kaltenborn,

could be heard saying that although Truman was winning, the trend was for Dewey. That, of course, was not true, and somewhere between two and three a.m. it was apparent that Missouri's Harry Truman was to be retained in office.

My father was right. Harry Truman should not be counted out. He had won an impressive victory against great odds—unpopularity for making tough decisions, and the South splitting off from the Democratic Party into the Dixiecrat Party, headed by then-Governor Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

My father, being a political leader in our country, took me to Washington for Truman's inauguration, which was January 20, 1949. Among the highlights that stand out in my memory was attending the electoral dinner, and sitting at a table near the attractive actress Joan Blondell. Harry Truman spoke of retaining the electoral vote system, and then had the audience in uproarious laughter as he mocked H.V. Kaltenborn, in his biased reporting of the election returns the previous November.

But more than anything, the inauguration was a true celebration, like a gust of fresh air, blowing away the naysayers of the previous fall. Harry Truman did it, and he did it because he had established old-fashioned trust and confidence with the American people. It was a great day for Harry Truman, his political party, and most of all for our Nation. My being present at that inauguration as a mere 17-year-old has served as an inspiration to me through the years.

Nearly everyone who lived in Missouri and had some contact with Harry Truman will relate Truman stories.

My father spoke of Jackson County Judge Harry Truman and himself giving speeches at the dedication of the Pioneer Mother Monument in Lexington in September, 1928.

I remember seeing President Truman on the street in Kansas City during my college days, and when I introduced myself, he said, "Oh, you're Ike's boy."

I remember how he saved a crippled man from embarrassment, whose only means of mobility were roller skates on two-by-four boards, when the man greeted him at the train station in Jefferson City, and a news photographer tried to get a picture of the disabled man.

I remember his graciousness to the young schoolchildren I escorted to the Truman Library in Independence.

And there was another time in later years, when the then-retired President called me and urged me to run for political office.

I also recall his sending my eldest son an autographed picture with the inscription, "I hope you grow into an outstanding American citizen."

Yes, many of us have Harry Truman stories and memories. But I don't wish to regale you with them this evening. But rather, speak of three characteristics of that famous Missourian.

DO YOUR BEST

Few expected the greatness exhibited by President Truman during his presidency. In fact, even he was convinced there were people more qualified for the job.

He said, "When President Roosevelt died, I thought there must be a million men better qualified than I to take up the Presidential task. But the work was mine to do, and I had to do it, and I tried to give it everything that is in me."

Harry Truman gave his best. He illustrated this by reference to an Arizona grave marker. This is what he said: "and I always quote

one epitaph which is on a tombstone in the cemetery at Tombstone, Arizona. It says, 'here lies Jack Williams, he done his damndest.' I think that is the greatest epitaph that a man can have. When he gives everything that is in him to the job that he has before him, that's all you can ask of him. And that's what I've tried to do."

He took charge of the office in his characteristically decisive manner and led this country through the end of World War II . . . the conversion of this country to a peacetime economy . . . and the establishment of the United Nations. In addition, he sponsored what came to be known as the Truman Doctrine, which saved Greece and Turkey from impending Communist aggression, and successfully defended South Korea against the onslaught from the North. And, under his administration, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed. Any one of these feats would have been formidable indeed, but his success in all of these areas was something few could have mastered as well as he did.

President Truman didn't believe in doing anything halfheartedly. He was from smalltown Missouri . . . where he learned the value of honest work and attacking every job with zeal.

While hard-working and decisive, his strength also lay in his commonplace, down-to-earth approach to life. He always spoke in plain, uncomplicated language, and unlike some in our society who blame others for their mistakes, he always accepted total responsibility for his actions. Nowhere was this more graphically demonstrated than by that famous plaque he kept on his desk, stating: "The Buck Stops Here."

So, this lesson of doing one's best rings out to us through the life of Harry Truman. Portrait of a man doing his best.

STUDY YOUR HISTORY

Harry Truman became President during one of the most critical periods in our Nation's history. The task seemed awesome. But for counsel in dealing with a rapidly changing world, he knew where to turn.

He said, "I had trained myself to look back in history for precedent because instinctively I sought perspective in the span of history for the decisions I had to make. That is why I read and re-read history. Most of the problems a President has to face have their roots in the past."

The words "the problems a President has to face" can be translated from those days when President Truman was in the White House, to today. Those words can take different form. Strike out the words "a President", and insert your own name there, and you can use that paraphrasing as a useful tool in your day.

I know the truth of this, as at an early age I began to enjoy the reading of history, especially military history. Now, as a member of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, and chairman of the Military Education Panel of that committee, the study of ancient conflicts such as the Battle of Marathon; later ones, involving Napoleon, and Frederick the Great; or more recent ones, such as the air battle of Britain and the victory at Midway Island—all have added meaning to my work, allowing me to not only ask the right questions, but to have a vision and sense of direction concerning the defense of our Nation.

Knowledge of history puts today's problems in perspective. History does not exactly repeat itself, but there are numerous lessons and many parallels that give direction for proper decisions in today's unsettled world.

I know that if President Harry Truman were here today, he would urge you to study history. He once said that, "There is nothing new in the world except history you do not know."

Harry Truman—portrait of a student of history.

LOYALTY IS A TWO-WAY STREET

Harry Truman remembered his friends. He understood loyalty.

A Kansas City political boss in the 1920's and 30's, Tom Pendergast, was an early supporter and mentor of the up-and-coming politician named Harry Truman. Years later, the same Tom Pendergast found himself embroiled with the law, and was convicted on income tax evasion. When he died, Vice President Truman, amid criticism, loyal to the last, returned to Missouri to attend the funeral of his old friend, Tom Pendergast. "He was always my friend, and I have always been his," Truman said.—Portrait of a loyal friend.

Harry Truman died in 1972 at the age of 88. Some say that when he died, an era had passed, and that it had taken with it the last of our country's truly great statesman. I disagree.

I believe there are men and women in our Nation today—probably within this banquet hall—who have the same drive, decisiveness, determination to do their best, sense of history, and loyalty that Harry Truman had. As a matter of fact, that is the purpose of your being here and of your scholarship. To study, to emulate, and to become American citizens as Harry Truman was.

Although he is gone, the spirit of Harry Truman lives on. Through the ideals he reflected. Through the Truman Scholarship Foundation. And through those who choose a life of public service because of his example.

President Truman was a man of the people. His practical, down-home values, creative leadership, and dedication to his country are exemplary to all Americans, and that is why he is so fondly remembered today.

He was a public servant in the finest sense of the words. The day after his election in 1948, he said "I do not feel elated with the victory. I feel overwhelmed with responsibility."

At this time in our Nation's history, when our faith in ourselves and our Government seem to be easily shaken, we would serve our country well by remembering this simple man who did such great things for our country. As Truman scholars, you are now entrusted with the obligation of keeping Harry S. Truman's spirit alive.

Recalling the inscription on Harry Truman's picture to my young son, it is my hope and prayer that you, the Truman scholars of 1992, will "grow into outstanding American citizens."

Thank you, and God bless you.

UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD HAITI IS WRONG

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, President Bush's newest policy on Haiti is making a bad situation worse. The President has issued a terrible Executive order directing the Coast Guard to forcibly return all Haitian refugees to Haiti. Despite that long-standing American tra-

dation of helping refugees, and the shining symbol of the Statue of Liberty, the President is acting to return Haitians to the control of an illegal military dictatorship.

We must not forget that the crisis in Haiti is the direct result of the violent overthrow of Haiti's first democratically elected President. It was the overthrow of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide that has led to this emergency. I believe that the answer to the current crisis rests in the restoration of the duly elected President. And I am compelled to ask: Who among us cannot understand the desire to flee the violent and repressive actions of an undemocratic military? I find it hard to understand the reality of the current policy that requires that we should turn a blind eye to Haitians fleeing violence for the safe haven of our shores.

The President's policy is a direct violation of article 33 of the Geneva Convention on Refugees that prohibits the expulsion or return of refugees. I ask all to listen to the words of the Geneva Convention: It states and I quote:

No State shall expel or return a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.

It is clear that we are not affording the Haitians the help we offer other refugees. Over the last 32 years, in at least 20 instances, the United States has granted safe haven to refugees fleeing trouble at home. The list includes: Hungary, Romania, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Czechoslovakia, Chile, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Lebanon, Ethiopia, Uganda, Iran, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Poland, El Salvador, the People's Republic of China, Liberia, Somalia, Palestinians, and Kuwait. Mr. Speaker, I am forced to ask: Why not the Haitians? How can the Bush administration be so unfair?

The harsh reality of this situation may be lost on the President, but it is seen clearly for what it is by the American people. The Reverend Wendell Anthony is the pastor of the Fellowship Chapel in Detroit, MI. I am proud to report that last week Reverend Anthony wrote an eloquent and important letter of protest to the President of the United States. This letter warrants the attention of my colleagues and so I ask that it be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so all may see Reverend Anthony's opposition to the Bush policy on Haiti. Reverend Anthony speaks for himself, he represents this congregation in Detroit, but I believe he also speaks for millions of Americans who know that the President's policy is wrong.

The text of Reverend Anthony's letter follows:

FELLOWSHIP CHAPEL,
Detroit, MI, May 27, 1992.

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

DEAR PRESIDENT BUSH: We strongly oppose your Executive order of May 24th, directing the Coast Guard to return refugees to Haiti without so much as an interview to determine if any have a real fear of persecution. The new policy contravenes principles of justice and international law and sets a dangerous precedent for refugees worldwide who are in need of protection.

The violent overthrow of Haiti's first democratically elected president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, has led to unprecedented

numbers of refugees fleeing Haiti. Instead of offering temporary safe haven to these desperate people, your administration has forced a majority of them to return to Haiti after spending days, weeks or months in isolation behind barbed wire at the U.S. naval base in Guantanamo Bay. Yet even the continuation of such a policy would be preferable to the one announced on May 24th.

Given the terror which pervades Haiti, it is entirely possible that many Haitians intercepted in the coming days will have credible claims to be granted asylum. Since the current crisis began, INS asylum officers have found more than one third of the fleeing Haitians to have a "credible fear" of persecution if returned to Haiti. This proportion would be appreciably higher if Haitians detained at Guantanamo were allowed to see lawyers and representatives of refugee agencies and human rights groups. By simply turning back boats with no adequate opportunity to hear claims, the Coast Guard is likely to return people who would be in grave danger and who merit asylum.

The announced opportunity for Haitians who fear persecution to "avail themselves of our refugee processing service at our Embassy in Port-au-Prince" offers no real protection since the embassy inaccessible to many in the countryside and has been extraordinarily restrictive in its decision on refugee claims.

Paragraph (2) of your recent Executive Order notwithstanding, this new policy violates international law and makes a mockery of United States' support for the "first asylum" for refugees elsewhere in the world, in particular for the roughly parallel group of people in Southeast-Asia. Your action creates a frightening precedent eroding refugee protection around the world. Countries averse to providing temporary shelter will now be able to cite the refoulement of refugees to Haiti as a precedent.

Like your Administration, we want to stop the flow of refugees from Haiti. But this is only likely to happen when democracy begins to be restored to Haiti. U.S. concerns about Haitian refugee flow should translate into accelerated efforts to restore the elected government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. While the organization of American States' May 17th resolution to increase pressure on the military-backed regime in Port-au-Prince is encouraging, the United States, by many accounts, has not thrown its full weight behind these efforts.

President Bush, we urge you to re-assess the step taken on May 24th. A change in policy now could save lives and protect the integrity of United States' response to desperate refugees everywhere. We appeal to you to:

1. Rescind your Executive Order of May 24th. Stop forcibly returning Haitian refugees to the land they fled. Ask the Coast Guard to continue to uphold its tradition of rescue at sea, and to transport Haitians to a temporary safe haven, on land, where at a minimum, refugee screening can take place before anyone is returned to Haiti. If necessary, expand the facilities at the Guantanamo Bay camp to make room for more refugees.

2. Make the restoration of democracy in Haiti a top policy priority. Secure European and International cooperation for economic sanctions against Haiti. Commit to meaningful assistance to democratic institution-building in Haiti, once President Aristide is returned to office.

3. Offer some form of temporary shelter to all refugees fleeing Haiti and in U.S. cus-

tody. This could be in the form of Temporary Protected Status or the Deferred Enforced Departure recently awarded to Salvadorans in this country.

Yours Sincerely,
Rev. WENDELL ANTHONY,
Pastor.

"BONANZAS" WOULD BE A MISTAKE

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, when one thinks of Social Security, one should automatically think of four names, Roosevelt, Cohen, Myers, and Ball.

This excellently eloquent article was written by Bob Myers, one of the pioneers of the financial fortress which we call Social Security.

"BONANZAS" WOULD BE A MISTAKE

(By Robert M. Ball and Robert J. Myers)

In the guise of providing "justice" to a group of retired persons who are already receiving the equitable and fair amount of Social Security benefits that Congress intended, we may be about to witness a giveaway that will match anything resulting from HUD scandals and the S&L mess.

There retirees call themselves "notch babies."

Originally, they consisted of individuals born in 1917-21. But lately, proposals have been made to expand their ranks to include people born in 1922-26. The "notch babies" claim that they have been cheated by the government out of rightfully earned Social Security benefits. (Of course, not everyone born during those years supports the demand of the "notch babies"; in fact, quite the opposite may be true.) But, are these demands fair? Let's look at the facts.

In 1972, the procedure which Congress adopted to provide automatic cost of living adjustments unintentionally resulted in over-indexed benefits under the economic conditions which occurred shortly thereafter. This meant that unless changes were made, in the long run some people would have been eligible for far higher benefits than have ever been intended (some, for example, would have been eligible for benefits when they retired that would have been higher than the earnings on which their benefits were based.) Under those provisions, the Social Security trust fund would have been completely exhausted in a few decades.

In 1977, Congress decided to remedy its mistake. Rather than reducing benefits for those already retired, the lawmakers developed a plan to gradually lower the unintentionally high benefits for those retiring in the future. The plan included three benefit computation methods: (1) the old method that continues to those born before 1917, (2) the new method that applies to those born in 1917 or thereafter, and (3) a transitional method designed to ease the impact of the change in computation methods for those born in 1917-21. Persons born during that five-year period can have their benefits calculated using the new method and the transitional method and they receive whichever amount is higher, (in fact, had it not been for the transitional method, many individuals born in 1917-21 would be receiving lower benefits than they are today.)

Despite this, some retirees born during those five years, 1917-21, who did not retire

at age 62, but rather worked well beyond them, have complained bitterly about what they call the "notch": a situation in which their Social Security benefits may be lower than those of individuals with comparable earnings records who were born in 1910-16 (and who might be called "bonanza babies" because they are receiving higher benefits than Congress intended.)

Never mind that the "notch babies" are getting the equitable, actuarially fair benefits that Congress intended and are receiving benefits computed in the same way as all those who come after. Instead they are demanding that their benefits be raised so that they can also be "bonanza babies."

To make matters worse, some groups purporting to represent these individuals have sought to expand the definition of "notch babies" to include those born 1922-26. They argue that the proposed "correction" of benefits for those born in 1917-21 would create a new "notch" for those born during the following five-year period. Of course, this strategy would also double the number of potential contributors to the group seeking "justice" for them.

What's the bottom line? Even a so-called "watered down" proposal now before Congress to raise benefits for "notch babies" would cost the Social Security trust funds an estimated \$324 billion, including the loss of interest on moneys needed to pay the additional benefits. Clearly, the current Social Security financing plan—crafted in 1983 after months of negotiations and quite successful to date—does not provide for this or any other major new expenditure.

Congress made a mistake in 1972 resulting in windfalls for those retirees born shortly before those now complaining. Nearly 20 years later, it would only compound the error by greatly expanding the number of people who would receive such "bonanzas."

(Robert M. Ball was Commissioner of Social Security from 1962 to 1973. Robert J. Myers was Chief Actuary of the Social Security Administration from 1947 to 1982. Both served with the President's National Commission on Social Security Reform in 1982 and 1983.)

TRIBUTE TO THE POLAND ALL-SPORTS BOOSTER CLUB

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to pay tribute to the activities of the Poland All-Sports Booster Club in my 17th Congressional District in Ohio.

With its board of trustees including Al Cozart, Rich Wardle, Vic Leone, Myron Stallsmith, Art Varie, Myron Dobkowski, Rose Mezzapeso, George Wakefield, and Jim Barber as well as the officers, president Michael Simon, vice president Sandy Ciminero, treasurer and my wife Tish Traficant, and secretary Phyllis Molasky, the group held its 1992 All-Sports Booster Club Dinner Dance at Antone's Banquet Center on March 21. The evening's festivities included honoring three of Poland's outstanding athletes: Robert Barton, a 1937 State champion runner; John Gutnecht, a 1963 participant in the Pan American Games; and Franklin Powers, 1937 member of the State champion foursome of the mile relay.

Mr. Speaker, a good time was had by all and I am honored to pay tribute to the group and wish them each my best.

RALPH REGULA'S STUDENT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE FINAL REPORT

HON. RALPH REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, for the past two decades I have conducted a program in my district called the Student Congressional Council. Each year, approximately 200 to 300 students meet over a 3-month period in a simulated congressional session. During that time they talk with national and local leaders and conduct an investigation, much like our committees, into a pending national issue.

This year the topic of debate was the need for national health care. The council met with respected experts on the subject, as well as researched the issue through periodicals and other publications. As usual, the students displayed an interest and insight into the problem that can be useful to all policymakers. I insert their final reports into the RECORD for review by the Congress and other interested parties:

NATIONAL HEALTH CARE

(Final report of the Ralph Regula's Student Congressional Committee)

(Chris Hughes, chairperson; Brian Schillig, assistant chairperson; and Jonathan Swift, secretary)

We hereby respectfully submit the following proposals to Congressman Regula on Monday, May 11, 1992:

1. It is proposed that a cost containment program should be initiated by the U.S. Government that would discourage the spiraling expenses of health care. An arbitrary cost control plan would create reasonable and uniform charges for medical procedures. We would suggest that a panel consisting of members of the Department of Health & Human Services, the AMA and the ADA, meet to construct a fee schedule that would be used anywhere in the U.S. The American consumer would inevitably benefit from lower medical costs.

2. We propose that a higher sin tax be placed upon the sale of cigarettes. This savings would improve people's health and the savings would be placed in a fund earmarked for health care.

3. We propose to control malpractice by paying for all medical cost and then taking into account emotional scars. This would be set at 2.5 million dollars.

4. We propose that a one dollar tax be placed on each medical bill paid. This will be used by the government to insure those who don't have health insurance.

5. We propose a national health form to be used exclusively by all insurance companies.

HEALTH CARE, 1991-92

(The 16th District Student Congressional Council. Participating schools: Massillon Washington High School, Canton South High School, R.G. Drage Career Center, Tuslaw High School, Fairless High School, and Perry High School. Officers: Chairperson, Julie Ludwig and Secretary, Angie Utterback)

Committee One of the Ralph Regula's Student Congressional Council respectfully sub-

mit the following suggestions on the topic of Health Care. On the 11th day of May, 1992, Committee One recommends the following:

1. That taxpayers would receive rebate coupons in the form of vouchers that would be used to purchase health care. This would allow the persons to either purchase the health care directly, or through insurance companies.

2. That government mandate a regulation of medical costs, supplies, and services, to establish a set price of each procedure and medical supply.

3. That a year end bonus be given to those people who do not reach the limit of their allotted insurance by the end of the year.

4. That the government mandate that insurance companies offer HospisCare.

5. That they keep the medicaid program for those desperately in need and set up a committee to rank the medical procedures. The government would then pay for a certain number of the procedures on the list and the people would be responsible for the remainder of the procedures. A discount card would be given to these people which would give them a 25% savings on each of the procedures which are not paid for by the government.

NATIONAL HEALTH CARE, 1991-92

(Participating high schools: Hoover High School, Glenoak High School, Central Catholic High School, and St. Thomas Aquinas High School. Officers: Dave Murphy, chairperson and Roslyn Valentino, Secretary)

The Student Congressional Committee introduces the following proposals to be presented to Congressman Regula on the Monday, May 11, 1992:

1. Control the cost of private health care insurance: (a) Set standards of higher deductibles and co-payments; (b) Update health education to include insurance policy information and basic health care concerns; and (c) Provide incentive programs within corporations for staying healthy.

2. Standardize national forms to reduce paperwork.

3. Place a cap on the amount of money in malpractice suits.

4. Give incentive to companies and businesses to use the play or pay plan: (a) Employers pay part or all of employees health insurance; (b) Employers who choose not to cover employees health insurance must pay a tax based on the gross of the business. The percentage of the tax is progressive as the gross becomes progressive. The taxes will be used to pay for the health care of those who are not covered.

TRIBUTE TO ALEX GUTIERREZ

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Alex Gutierrez, a champion bicyclist and outstanding leader on the Miami Wheelers bicycling team. Alex Gutierrez, who was Florida State BMX bicycling champion at 14, and ninth in the Nation, began competing again at the age of 21. At the age of 25, he was voted Florida's 1990 Cyclist of the Year by the Florida Cycling Association. In 1991, he was the State Criterium Champion. He was chosen as captain of the

Miami Wheelers because of his leadership abilities and team spirit. Joe Avalas, the general manager, and Mark Sadovnick, owner of the Miami team, consider him the type of rider who will make an ideal coach. When he recruits new players, he is willing to bring in people who have the potential to displace him in the starting lineup for the team.

The Miami Herald published an article about this outstanding young man, which I would like to include in the RECORD:

[From the Miami Herald, May 10, 1992]

CYCLIST IS RIDING HIGH AS CAPTAIN OF PROFESSIONAL MIAMI WHEELERS

(By Todd Hartman)

Alex Gutierrez became interested in bicycling the same way a lot of kids do, by racing around on his BMX bike. He was pretty good at it too, closing out his young career at age 14 with a state title and a ninth-place finish at a national championship race.

When he was 21 he started racing again, this time on a racing bike.

"My first couple races I got smoked," he said. "I was suffering like a dog and saying to myself, 'Why am I doing this?'"

Things improved rapidly, however. Soon, Gutierrez was winning again.

Gutierrez, now 26 and living in Kendall, has come a long way from the dirt track he used to race around in West Dade's Boys' Town. Sunday, as captain of the Miami Wheelers pro cycling team, Gutierrez will lead the team into its season-opening race in downtown Miami, against National Cycle League rivals from Houston, Pittsburgh and New York.

"For me, cycling's a hobby," Gutierrez said. "To make money off it is icing on the cake."

Not much money—anywhere from \$300 to about \$500 a race. But he's devoted enough to cycling that he'd probably do it for free. Gutierrez says he sneaks in just enough training miles—about 180 a week—to stay in race shape, and holds down a full-time job working at J&B Imports, a wholesaler dealing in bicycle parts.

His training regimen forces him out of bed and onto his bike at 5:30 a.m. two mornings a week. He leaves his home in Kendall's Horse Country and rides to the tip of Key Biscayne and back. Some evenings, he trains by riding along a loop encircling Kendale Lakes Golf and Country Club. On weekends, he races.

"For me it's kind of hard, because I'm riding against guys who go 300 miles a week," Gutierrez said. That, however, helps wake him some mornings. "I know when that alarm goes off. I have to train. I have to ride."

Gutierrez is a category 2 rider. In cycling lingo, that means he's very good. The only levels higher are category 1 (Olympic-caliber) and pro, a label for riders of Tour de France ability.

"I'm nowhere near to being a pro," said Gutierrez. Locally, though, he's well-known. He was voted 1990's Florida Cyclist of the Year by the Florida Cycling Federation, and in 1991 he was the State Criterium Champion.

"When we went looking for riders, Alex was one of the first ones on the list," said Miami Wheelers general manager Joe Avalas. "Not just because of his racing skill, but because of his leadership abilities."

Mark Sadovnick, the owner of the Wheelers, says Gutierrez is the type of rider who will make an ideal coach. "He's smart, a big-time team player," Sadovnick said. "He

helps us recruit. He brought in some guys that may have even dropped him a rung in the starting lineup."

Gutierrez, a longtime South Miami resident before moving to Kendall tools around now on a \$3,000 bike with a carbon-fiber frame. The whole bike weighs about 20 pounds. It's a long way from those BMX days, but not that much of a change for Gutierrez, who feels at home as long as he's in the saddle. "I'll be competing for as long as I can," he said "I'll ride a bike forever."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Alex Gutierrez for his outstanding abilities, his leadership, and his team spirit.

PHILIP HABIB

HON. LARRY LaROCCO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. LAROCRO. Mr. Speaker, I was saddened to learn that Philip Habib, one of this country's most outstanding diplomats, recently passed away. As those who knew him will attest, Mr. Habib served the United States of America with great dignity and aplomb. His life's work touched many people worldwide, including the students and faculty of the University of Idaho. Mr. Habib's alma mater. I would ask that the following May 29 New York Times article about Mr. Habib be printed in the RECORD.

THE ULTIMATE PRO

(By Leslie H. Gelb)

After a conference where he lectured on foreign policy as the art of right and wrong and practicality, and after dining at three-star restaurants, Philip Habib died in France this week at the age of 72 of perhaps his tenth heart attack. I worked with him in government and harassed him as a reporter. He was the most outstanding Foreign Service officer of his generation, and he relished his reputation as the worst Washington source for journalists.

A roly-poly Lebanese Christian from Brooklyn, he rose, improbably, to the highest ranks of the most unwelcoming WASP institution in the United States—the State Department—without ever learning to act like a WASP.

He became the white knight of the Foreign Service at a time when Presidents and various Secretaries of State were casting the diplomatic corps aside in favor of political appointees. He nurtured a generation of proteges.

Loud and irrepressible, Phil Habib also became the only man to be confidant to four wildly different Secretaries of State—Dean Rusk, Henry Kissinger, Cyrus Vance and George Shultz. And he was the only Foreign Service officer to gain the personal confidence of every President from Lyndon Johnson to Ronald Reagan.

They all loved him and listened while he shouted at them because he had qualities that always seem to be in short supply. He was a quintessential professional who would make his case very hard, carry out unpleasant and unwanted decisions and then keep his mouth closed. And he was a truth-teller, someone who had the truth in him and could not help but blurt it out.

These qualities were put to the test when he was in his 40's and on his way up—at one

of the most dramatic and crucial moments in American history.

It was March 1968, shortly after the North Vietnamese had shocked the U.S. with the strength of their Tet military offensive. U.S. military leaders requested 206,000 troops on top of the 550,000 already committed to the war. Lyndon Johnson, reeling and confused, called in a group of private Wise Men for advice.

Phil Habib, recently returned from the No. 3 job in the U.S. Embassy in Saigon and still layers down in the State Department bureaucracy, gave one of the key briefings to the Wise Men.

After he sketched a balanced but bleak picture of the situation, Defense Secretary Clark Clifford asked him if he thought a U.S. military victory was possible. In the face of Dean Rusk and William Bundy, his two superiors who would not like his answer, he responded: "Not under present circumstances." Mr. Clifford pressed on. "What would you do if the decision were yours?" Mr. Habib shot back: "Stop the bombing [of North Vietnam] and negotiate."

Phil Habib, known as a supporter of the war, had put his career on the line and the Wise Men knew it. They could not and did not disregard his assessment. With their backing, Clark Clifford persuaded President Johnson to level off U.S. military involvement, stop the bombing and negotiate with Hanoi. The Maronite Christian from the poor streets of Brooklyn had pulled the plug on the war.

Almost 20 years later, Mr. Habib did it again. President Reagan recalled him from retirement to see if President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, an old ally, could be salvaged. The veteran diplomat delivered the bad news to all those who did not want to hear it, and Marcos was soon gone.

Mr. Reagan also asked him to be his Central American negotiator. But the White House was interested only in arms to fight the Communists. Mr. Habib told them they needed both arms and negotiations. They would not listen. He left. Without a word to the press.

"If government is to work, it's indispensable to have gutty people like Phil who will fight for what they believe on the inside," explained Peter Tarnoff, a Habib protégé and now president of the Council on Foreign Relations. "Most bureaucrats just keep quiet on the inside, go along and then leak their disagreements to the press. Phil never went public, never destroyed his credibility with his superiors and never betrayed his loyalty to the institutions of government."

He believed in an older American dream and epitomized it—as the outsider who was the ultimate insider, the consummate professional.

STU HOULE'S COMMITMENT TO COMMUNITY

HON. GERRY SIKORSKI

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, recently Minnesota lost one of its most civic minded citizens, Stu Houle. Stu was a businessman, volunteer firefighter, community organizer, avid sportsman and friend. In recognition of Stu's accomplishments and commitment to his community, I submit the following article, by How-

ard Lestrud of the Forest Lake Times, to the RECORD:

Forest Lake area businessman and native, Stu Houle, strongly believed in community involvement and when he chose to become involved, he did so all the way, so say his many friends and family members who knew him well.

Houle died at age 61 this Monday after a long bout with Hodgkin's disease.

A former owner of Stu's Standard, Houle was also active in starting business ventures, Broadway Video and Tires Plus. He sold auto parts many years ago while working at a Forest Lake location.

"Every small town needs a Stu Houle, someone who is always there to help out his friends and his community, he knew a lot of people," said Washington County Sheriff James R. Trudeau, after learning of Houle's death. Trudeau was a close friend of Houle and says the Forest Lake community activist was a strong supporter of law enforcement.

"Stu was at times care free and had that get-the-heck-out-of-my-way attitude," Trudeau continued. In other words he loved life and had fun living it.

Water skiing and snowmobile racing were two recreational avocations that appealed to Houle. He was very active for many years in a local ski club and helped organize the first Forest Lake snowmobile race in 1965. "Stu was very heavily involved in snowmobiling, displayed real sportsmanship and was fun to be around," remarked Jerry Newman, Forest Lake businessman and friend of Houle.

To those who knew him, Houle was very friendly and had a knack of knowing the names of all his customers. He was a good businessman that way. Stu's service station gave him the most notoriety. He spent many hours at the station and prided himself in being familiar with all facets of the operation. He was constantly trying to improve customer service and would go out of his way to provide that extra element of personal service.

Houle donated many years of service as a member of the local fire department and rescue service. He dedicated himself to the people of his community by taking time away from his family and his business. His family came first, however, and Houle worked diligently to keep his family involved in business ties. He firmly believed that a strong family could operate a strong business.

Many have preceded Stu Houle and many will follow him with similar personal commitments to their communities. This fact speaks highly of a community that produces the leader and involvement types with such consistency and of such quality.

Stu Houle's friendly "hello" (he always went out of his way to offer it) will be missed but his many accomplishments and devotion to his community will be long remembered.

TRIBUTE TO PEIRCE MIDDLE SCHOOL SCIENCE OLYMPIAD TEAM

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the members of this year's Peirce Middle School Science Olympiad Team from West Chester, PA. These students have again completed an outstanding season and have

reached goals in excellence through science competition. This team won first place in the regional competition, won second place in the Pennsylvania State finals, and competed with distinction at the Eighth National Science Olympiad. Out of 3,500 teams competing nationally in 1992, Peirce Middle School won fourth place in the Nation.

The Science Olympiad is an international, nonprofit organization devoted to improving the quality of science education, increasing interest in science, and providing recognition for outstanding achievement in science education by both students and teachers. This annual competition is based on an olympic model and allows pairs of students from various schools to compete in many science-related categories such as astronomy, anatomy, weather, geography, and computers, to name just a few.

The members of this year's team are: Jeff Becker, Rodney Bowling, Jason Bugg, Jeff Cain, Billy Carroll, Kristin Carroll, Alexis Dinniman, Casey Frantz, Josh Griffith, Michael Iachini, Matt Keller, Michael Kelly, Matt Light, Peter Lu, Justin Olexy, Tiia Piller, Josh Rea, Willie Scott, Rose Scott, Azim Siddiqui, Greg Silvesti, Carly Silvesti, Aaron Spool, Gwen Staub-Leifeld, Doug Strickland, Erik Tierney, Steve Whittam, and Ruth Yang. Also to be commended for their dedication to excellence and student support are coaches Charlotte Knighton, Paul Wojcik, and Principal, Franklin S. Tibbs.

It is my pleasure to recognize Peirce Middle School Science Olympiad Team of West Chester, PA, for the third year in a row for their outstanding efforts towards excellence. For their record of outstanding achievements, I salute them and offer my congratulations for a job well done.

A NEW ROLE FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, as the House considers the fiscal year 1993 defense bill, it is inevitable that most of the attention will focus on how the Armed Services Committee has addressed such big-ticket items as the B-2 bomber and strategic defense initiative [SDI]. However, it's the committee's positive steps to make the Guard more effective and efficient that warrants our serious attention and support.

The committee put a floor on the force structure for the Army National Guard. This force structure language will preserve most of the units proposed to be eliminated by the Pentagon in fiscal year 1993, including the 32d Brigade in Wisconsin.

The number of Guard and Reserve members allowed to participate in drills would be set at 1,067,750. This would be a reduction of 66,947 from the fiscal 1992 Guard and Reserve payroll. But it would fall short by 49,050 the amount the Pentagon requested.

The bill makes a modest cut in the Army Guard. Only 11,200 of the 48,100 members the Pentagon wanted to slice from the Army

National Guard, or less than one-fourth of the recommended reduction, will be made.

Over the next several years, the Pentagon plans to cut the Army Guard from its current strength 431,000 by 22 percent, to 338,000. By contrast, the fiscal year 1993 DOD bill would cut the Guard by only 12 percent to 375,000.

And, for the most part the strengths of the Air Guard, Air Reserve, and Marine Reserve will be kept at or near the fiscal year 1992 levels.

Operation Desert Storm showed us that the Reserve component can work. However, it also showed that some things need to be changed. The committee has recommended six areas of reform to ensure that the National Guard will be an active, integrated combat partner with the active forces.

These six areas of reform include increasing Guard experience and leadership levels; focusing and improving training; strengthening personnel standards; removing impediments to effectiveness; creating new report cards, and reforming the Active Army.

First, experienced leadership is widely regarded as being critical to the success of reserve component units. The Army National Guard is short of all the other reserve components in one aspect of leadership—active duty experience. To increase the level of experienced leadership throughout the Army National Guard's units, regulations would be established to require a significant percentage of officers and enlisted personnel to have at least 2 years prior active duty service by fiscal year 1997.

Second, some of the most important lessons learned from Operation Desert Storm concerned training. There is a need to focus peacetime training on individual and small unit skills, teaching larger unit training for the post-mobilization period.

Third, personnel standards need to be raised. Some soldiers mobilized for Desert Storm could not meet the medical or dental standards for deployment. A soldier with a medical problem, or with a serious dental problem likely to need early treatment, becomes a liability in a combat theater. Not deploying these individuals meant that their units would have to deploy under-strength.

Fourth, there is a need to remove the impediments to effectiveness in many instances, active and reserve component systems responsible for keeping track of personnel and logistics were not compatible. This incompatibility slowed down the mobilization and deployment of Reserve component units.

Fifth, another lesson learned from the war was that our system for measuring a unit's effectiveness is broken. It was not comprehensive enough to be effective in identifying resource shortfalls.

Finally, the Active Army must accept responsibility for the Guard's readiness. Therefore, the Active Army must be held accountable for making these initiatives work.

In order to make sure that the Guard and Active Army are ready for the future, we have to make sure reserve component combat units are led by experienced and well-trained officers and NCO's; that they are trained, equipped, and proficient at the individual, crew, and small unit level; that they are ready

for postmobilization training as larger combat units, and that they are capable of joining their active duty counterparts with a predictable amount of postmobilization training.

ELDON RUDD'S LETTER TO
COLUMNIST JAMES J. KILPATRICK

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, our former colleague Eldon Rudd of Arizona, who served with great distinction in the House of Representatives from 1976 through 1987, recently penned a letter to columnist James J. Kilpatrick in response to a piece Mr. Kilpatrick wrote for the Universal Press Syndicate. In his letter, Mr. Rudd attempted to introduce a bit of objectivity and veracity to Mr. Kilpatrick's thinking regarding the late J. Edgar Hoover.

Mr. Kilpatrick's column concerning J. Edgar Hoover was, in the opinion of Mr. Rudd and in my opinion, a very inaccurate and unfortunate portrayal of a great American patriot.

Hopefully, the following letter will correct some of the misperceptions and biases that Mr. Kilpatrick chose to share with his readers.

HON. ELDON RUDD,
MEMBER OF CONGRESS, 1976-1987
Scottsdale AZ, May 26, 1992.

Mr. JAMES J. KILPATRICK,
Charleston, SC.

DEAR JIM: I have been a fan of yours for many, many years. You have, by your common sense approach to resolving government problems, earned the respect and even admiration of many, many citizens like myself.

It is, however, unthinkable that your misperception of John Edgar Hoover would have found its way into print in your column of the March 28, 1992 issue of the daily newspaper, The Arizona Republic, in Phoenix, Arizona.

My career in the FBI spanned twenty years, 1950-1970, much of it abroad. Now that Edgar Hoover is dead, much criticism has appeared, generated by people and organizations who resented the straightforward, stalwart manner in which Edgar Hoover demanded investigations of law violations, with favoritism toward none who happened to find themselves involved in the investigations. You will remember these investigations were demanded by the Congress of the United States. The FBI had demonstrated an excellence in assuring enforcement of the law, hence it was logical for the Congress to impose additional laws on the FBI for enforcement.

You may remember that Judge Harlan Stone (then U.S. Attorney General) asked Edgar Hoover to take over the "Bureau of Investigation" at a time when that agency was under fire for graft and corruption. Judge Stone asked that the Bureau be made into the finest investigative agency possible. Edgar Hoover promised in the affirmative, with the proviso that he determine the rules for quality and demeanor of personnel.

You may also remember that a reorganization of the later to-be-called FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) came an example of superior achievement in law enforcement. The respect of the people of law enforcement as a whole, U.S. Prosecutors and Defense Attorneys alike, was earned by the FBI

through hard work and attention to citizens' rights and protection of the people from lawlessness. Not only did Edgar Hoover demand excellence from staff, as he should have, but it was guidelines developed by Edgar Hoover that raised the level of law enforcement throughout our nation from incompetence to an honorable and respected profession. This was done through such incentives as the FBI National Academy, the FBI National Crime Laboratory, and the FBI Identification Division.

I earnestly hope you will rethink your criticism of the founder of modern law enforcement and tender him the thanks that is his due. He did not ask for more laws to enforce and, in fact, attempted to limit the number of violations of laws thrust on the FBI by Congress. Edgar Hoover was always most fearful that at some point the Government of the United States would attempt to make the FBI a national police force, a frequently mentioned item, which Mr. Hoover considered un-American and a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Very sincerely,

ELDON RUDD,
Member of Congress, 1976-1987.

LINDA PRANGE'S COMPUTER WHIZ
KIDS BUILD SKILLS WITH FUN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the achievements of Linda Prange and her computer learning center, Computer Whiz Kids Inc. Linda Prange started her new business in October, and currently has 65 kids enrolled in her 1-hour a week classes. The kids work on math, writing, and art while developing new computer skills. The plan is for kids to improve their basic education while at the same time having fun and learning the computer skills which are becoming essential in the information age.

Kids like Alexis Carlson, 11, Patrick Kibler, 11, and Barrett Hale, 10, learn math from computer games like Number Maze, design and produce their own stationery, and use it for their writing.

The Miami Herald published an article on the Computer Whiz Kids and its remarkable success which I would like to include in the RECORD:

CLASSES PUT KIDS AT EASE WITH KEYBOARD
(By Marti Ostrander)

Patrick Kibler, 11, sits in front of a computer playing Number Maze, his favorite computer game. Soon, he will be using The Writing Center, a program in which he'll create a heading for his personal stationery.

With him are Barrett Hale, 10, and Alexis Carlson, 11, both fifth-graders at Florida Christian School.

The three are class members at Computer Whiz Kids Inc., a computer learning center at 12687 S. Dixie Highway that specializes in teaching computer usage to youngsters.

Linda Prange is president of Computer Whiz Kids, which opened March 16. To date, she has 65 kids enrolled in classes.

"I wanted to start my own business, so in October I started thinking what was the job I had enjoyed the most, and it was teaching,

working with parents and kids, but using computers," she said.

Prange has both bachelor's and master's degrees in secondary education with a major in journalism and a minor in English.

At Computer Whiz Kids, classes are limited to no more than four students and meet one hour a week for six weeks. Classes also are divided by age groups 3-5, 6-7, 8-9, and 10-12.

Children work on the individual Macintosh LC computers, and learn at their own pace, Prange said.

"The plan is for six weeks for the child to work on reading, math, writing and art, and the goal is for kids to enjoy themselves while they're doing it; that's when learning happens," Prange said.

Preschoolers learn and practice the basics, such as ABC's, numbers, colors, shapes and art. Children 6 to 12 learn and practice vital computer skills while they do educational activities such as reading, writing, art and math, Prange said.

Computer camps also are offered. The camps, for kids 8 to 12, meet three hours a day for five consecutive days. Art and design, advanced computers, computer potpourri and word processing are offered in an intensive course.

Adults get their piece of the pie, too. Classes with only four participants teach skills that include programming, desktop publishing and art and design. These classes are offered for five weeks, two hours each week.

"The purpose is for the adults to be confident in all areas," Prange said. "The adults requested them and it has worked out very well."

She said she plans to start a program for those over 55.

Hourly rentals of Macintosh LC Computers and Apple Personal LaserWriters are available for homework as well as special reports, projects and newsletters.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Linda Prange for her innovation and foresight in starting Computer Whiz Kids. She is using fun to motivate children to learn both the basic educational needs and the information skills which will be vital to individual success and national competitiveness in the coming century.

BOTTOM LINE IS KING IN SCHOOLS
FOR PROFIT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD Mr. Jeffrey Book's column from yesterday's Los Angeles Times.

I think that Mr. Book eloquently points out the reason that for-profit schools will not improve public education: they take the best students and abandon the rest.

The solution to improving public education lies in restructuring and reforming the current system, not abandoning it to those who cannot afford to go elsewhere.

A good education is every child's right. Public education gives our society a common ground of values and knowledge. If we encourage our middle- and upper-class students to abandon public schools with vouchers and choice, we start down the path to a divided society where good education is available only to those who can afford to pay private-school tuitions:

BOTTOM LINE IS KING IN SCHOOLS FOR PROFIT
(By Jeffrey S. Book)

It's no trick to run a profitable private school: Just steal the best students.

Private schools don't have to educate everybody, as the public schools do, so they pick and choose. Students who are profit-intensive (bright, passive consumers with disposable income) are prized. Students who are cost-intensive (slow learners, the disadvantaged, victims of discrimination) are not.

Even private schools with "open" admissions take the cream off the top, because the students they don't want are unlikely to be able to pay thousands of dollars in tuition.

That's why, no matter what they say for public consumption, the alliance of Yale University President Benno C. Schmidt Jr. and Tennessee businessman Christopher Whittle is a declaration of war against public education. And at this time, the resources to win that war appear to be on their side: the lure of profit, the backing of corporations, the mesmerizing promise of "high-tech" teaching methods and support from the elites who benefit.

Schmidt announced last week that he would join Whittle in a plan to open 1,000 "high-tech, private, for-profit schools" by the year 2010. What a tragedy that businessmen like Whittle and educators like Schmidt want to benefit themselves at the expense of public institutions.

If Schmidt and Whittle have their way, public schools will exist only as dumping grounds for cost-intensive students. Since these are the same people whose parents are least likely to be influential (or even vote), political support for public education spending will erode. Lower budgets will again reduce quality, and so on, in an endless downward spiral. Eventually, the same people who run private prisons will find ways to make money from a private "school," warehousing cost-intensive students. Public education will come to a dirty, ignominious end.

Whittle has been clear about his intentions: He regards students as consumers to be marketed to the highest bidder. Consider "Channel One," the television program that Whittle provides to some school systems. Between the news updates that are its ostensible purpose, Whittle mixes in kid-targeted advertisements for food and clothing. He's got a captive audience of students; for an advertising man, it's like shooting fish in a barrel.

The \$60 million to design Whittle's schools is coming from Time Warner, Philips Electronics N.V., Associated Newspapers of Britain and a group of personal investors led by Whittle himself. It is unlikely that they are risking their money out of public spirit.

Whittle expects much of the \$2.3 billion to build the system to come from corporations supplying school products, such as computers. He may sell steaks to companies like McDonald's, which could recoup its investment by selling hamburgers to the captive school-lunch audience.

The values at the core of the Schmidt/Whittle plan ought to shock us. They say that it's OK to pursue profit at the expense of educational quality. They say that it's OK to benefit the few to the detriment of the many.

The whole point of public education is for children to be taught, as nearly as possible, our values—the values we share as a society. That's why schools are, and should be, in the hands of the public, which can determine school policies through frequent free elections—not in the hands of profit-making corporations, which will determine policy on

one basis only: the bottom line. The values they communicate will be whatever attracts the most profitable students.

How have we reached this point? If public schools have failed to express our common values, it is our fault: It is because all of us—parent, child and interested citizen—have failed to participate in determining those values. We have failed to understand or use this tremendous gift from earlier generations of Americans; now Schmidt and Whittle will try to take it away from us.

Look carefully at the enormously privileged, well-educated, happy-looking face of Benno Schmidt; it is, tricked up in softer modern garb, the face of Wackford Squeers, the schoolmaster of Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby," a man who caned his students and slashed their rations so he could squeeze a little more profit out of his private "school." If he were here, Squeers would recognize the Schmidt/Whittle plan for what it is—and clap his greedy hands.

(Jeffrey S. Book, the former mayor of Mount Dora, Fla., is a writer and attorney in Los Angeles.)

**CONGRESS MUST TAKE THE LEAD
ON HAITI**

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, 53 years ago, nearly 1,000 Jews fleeing Germany approached Miami aboard the ship *St. Louis*, only to be refused refuge by U.S. immigration authorities. Denied safety, the *St. Louis* returned to Europe where many of its passengers died in the Third Reich's gas chambers. Such deplorable action by the U.S. Government and others in part led to the United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees, whose primary principle is that nobody should be returned to a country where his or her life or freedom would be threatened. Sadly, the tragedy of the *St. Louis* refugee ship is being repeated today as the Bush administration sanctimoniously declares that the Haitians fleeing their homes are not escaping political persecution, but instead are fleeing for economic reasons. The United States Government has determined that all Haitians fleeing Haiti by boat will be forcibly returned without determining what kind of risks they may face upon return. This new policy is inhumane and hypocritical, and it is a violation of international law.

Tragically, the Bush administration has little regard for international law unless it works to its own political advantage. And, although the immoral Haitian refugee policy is being challenged in American courts, the Supreme Court has refused to hear the Haitian refugee case on two previous occasions. It is therefore left to us, the U.S. Congress, to rectify this situation through legislation. That is why I have joined my colleagues in cosponsoring legislation which would bring our practices into conformity with international law.

For those who still doubt that there is substantial political repression in Haiti, I would point out the police attack on a funeral procession which took place yesterday in Port-au-Prince. As the peaceful funeral mass was con-

ducted inside the city's Roman Catholic cathedral, heavily armed police circled the building in pick-up trucks. And as the 400 mourners headed out of the cathedral to proceed to the cemetery, the police closed in, beating stragglers with nightsticks, rifle butts and riot helmets. By the time the procession reached the burial site, there were few mourners left except the family. The funeral was for Georges Izemery, a well-known food and dry goods importer. Although not politically active, his brother and business partner, Antoine, helped bankroll Aristide's campaign. Georges Izemery's killing was viewed as either a case of mistaken identity or a warning to his politically active brother, and reminds us of the continued brutality of the regime in power there.

Through both Democratic and Republican administrations, the United States has proudly upheld the principles of international law by complying with the United Nations Convention on Refugees. We have welcomed refugees from Cuba, Southeast Asia, and all other parts of the world throughout our history. We have even criticized other regimes when they have not complied with these humanitarian principles, such as when the British began sending back Vietnamese boat people from Hong Kong. But the proud standard the United States has always upheld before the rest of the world is about to be lost because the administration's inhumane new policy of sending back Haitian refugees. It is up to Congress to now uphold international law and the humane standard the United States has lived under since World War II by rejecting the administration's policy. We must not repeat the tragedy of the *St. Louis* refugee ship.

**THE NATIONAL REFERENDUM ON
THE BUDGET**

HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer a resolution calling for a national referendum on the budget crisis.

Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States has not since 1980 submitted a balanced budget to Congress. The Congress of the United States has not since 1980 adopted a budget resolution whose receipts matched its outlays. And the Government of the United States has not since 1969 operated at a budgetary surplus.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are worried. Some Members of this House are calling for a balanced budget amendment. I share their sense of urgency. But if you strip away the attractive language, you see that the proposed amendment merely provides a mechanism whereby a minority of either House has the power to block a budget deficit.

Mr. Speaker, that mechanism already exists. A Presidential veto and 34 percent of the votes of either Chamber is sufficient to kill any appropriations bill. Mr. Speaker, we do not have deficits because we lack a mechanism to block them; we have deficits because we lack the will to block them.

But Mr. Speaker, we can summon the will.

My resolution calls for:

First, the development of a range of balanced budget blueprints that represent the breadth of American political opinion;

Second, the development of an equitable system for distilling a representative and manageable sample of those blueprints;

Third, the designing of a national referendum whereby all registered voters may express their preference for one among the several plans;

Fourth, the enactment of a law authorizing and implementing the referendum, whose result would guide Congress and the President in balancing the Federal budget.

Mr. Speaker, I'm convinced that if the American people are given a voice and a choice, they will agree to the sacrifices needed to balance the budget—provided the burden is shouldered evenly. A public vote will let the American people decide what's fair, and thereby foster the consent and cooperation we need for success.

Mr. Speaker, earlier attempts to balance the budget foundered because the burdens were not accepted in the polling booth, but imposed from Washington meeting rooms.

Mr. Speaker, that will never work. No group will willingly sacrifice—even as an act of patriotism—while others continue to take the same share as before. And that was the perceived effect of earlier budget agreements.

Mr. Speaker, if we do not put this to a vote, we will balance the budget in a haphazard way, as lobbyists representing special interests converge on Washington hoping to dump the sacrifice on someone else. The American people will not accept sacrifices imposed on them through this kind of system. A public vote is the only mechanism of government that makes the wishes of firefighters and factory workers count as much as those of corporate heads and lobbyists; and that is how this must be done.

Mr. Speaker, a national referendum would bring the public together in a spirit of patriotism, for patriotism flourishes in a climate of shared burden and achievement. As in waging a popular war where one's sacrifices become a source of pride, we can turn an economic hardship into a patriotic boon, and solve one of the worst economic problems in our history.

Mr. Speaker, there is no precedent in U.S. history for such a referendum, but we've never faced a national emergency like the budget crisis, and we need the people to speak with a clear voice.

TRIBUTE TO THE MCGOWAN TWINS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 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. He has been on the Hill since 1952 and on the House floor since 1982.

As we 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." All of the dirty work is taken care of by your own children.

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. I also wish the parents of the children, Colin and Laura Tartaro McGowan congratulations and the best of luck with their two new little rascals.

REFUGEE WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE AT RISK

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children for sponsoring a symposium on June 8, 1992 entitled "Going Home: The Prospect of Repatriation for Refugee Women and Children." Eight percent of the world's refugees are women and children. They are a vulnerable group whose special needs must be taken into account when nations and international organizations develop strategies for refugee assistance, repatriation, and resettlement.

Throughout the world over 14 million women and children have been forced to flee warfare, persecution, and famine. A recent study conducted by the International Catholic Child Bureau found that of 111 Central American refugee women in Washington, DC, 85 percent had been victims of at least one traumatic event in their home country. The average woman experienced 3.3 traumatic events, such as rape, injury, interrogation, house searches, threats, bombings, and gunfire. Twenty-four of the women interviewed had been present at a murder. The children of these women have been found to develop more slowly than normal because their mothers do not have the emotional strength to cope with them.

Protection problems are of particular concern when women become refugees. Refugee women often endure physical abuse, particularly in border areas, along escape routes, and in refugee and displaced persons camps. Women who do not yet enjoy permanent resettlement or quick repatriation are particularly vulnerable. Rape, abduction, sexual abuse, demands for sexual favors in return for protection, food, or asylum are common in all areas of the world where refugee or displaced women are found.

Physical abuse is the most visible form of abuse and discrimination against refugee women, yet international and inter-governmental agencies continue to direct little or no attention toward preventative measures that could be taken. We all must press for enhanced protection of women refugees, but we must also call for the equitable treatment of women in the determination of their refugee status. To do this states parties to international and regional refugee conventions and protocols should consider as refugees those

who have been persecuted on grounds of their sex and states should recognize social and institutional forms of repression which contravene international legal standards and constitute a violation of human rights as forms of persecution leading to the granting of refugee status.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Women's Commission on Refugee Women and Children for being on the frontline for refugee women and children. Because of the commission's work and ability to articulate the plight of refugee women and children worldwide we have become better informed of the special problems confronting this group and we will work to see that their rights are protected.

TRIBUTE TO SYL MORGAN-SMITH AND DAVID R. SWANSON

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues the wonderful community service two of my constituents have been involved in. Both of these outstanding individuals have been recently honored with the Secretary's Community Service Award for 1991 by their employer, the Department of Energy.

Syl Morgan-Smith has been a long-time employee at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory in Golden, and now serves as manager of public affairs. Over the years, she has contributed to the health and welfare of our community in a number of ways. Taking the time to name just a few, Syl currently serves on the board of directors of the United Negro College Fund. Not only does she serve as president of the Colorado Scholastic Youth Learning and Gospel Music Academy, Syl helped found this uniquely beneficial institution. Additionally, she is quite active with the Colorado Leukemia Society.

David R. Swanson works with the Western Area Power Administration as the program manager for the Western Regional Biomass Energy Program. WAPA is one of the exemplary Federal agencies involved in the Adopt-a-School Program, and Dave has been a dedicated and tireless supporter of this marvelous undertaking. He currently tutors two junior high students in their studies of math and science. Dave is also an adviser to our local school district, helping draft school goals, and objectives in the areas of student achievement, attendance, and graduation.

Both of these magnificent individuals are truly a credit to our community, and to the United States. I consider it a high honor having the privilege of representing both Syl and Dave in this chamber. In my estimation, the Department of Energy could not have chosen two better recipients for the Secretary's Community Service Award. Their efforts shine as a brilliant example for each of us to emulate.

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, as nations from around the world conclude the historic Earth summit, I would like to take a few moments to discuss a unique opportunity within our own country to advance the concepts of global cooperation and resource stewardship shared by conference participants from around the world.

For more than two centuries, the presidio of San Francisco has stood as a sentry at the Golden Gate, rich in military history and unique in its ecology and natural features. By 1995, it will be transferred to the National Park Service—becoming a park unlike any other in the Nation, or in the world.

Conversion of this post is a perfect illustration of the swords to plowshares idea and a chance to create a place for global cooperation and leadership on environmental issues. The historic post contains over 800 buildings, including outstanding research, meeting, and recreational facilities. It is located in a stunning setting within an urban oasis of 6 million people. The Golden Gate National Recreation Area, of which the presidio is part, is the only urban biosphere reserve designated by the United Nations and the home of the only remaining Raven's Manzanita Plant on Earth.

The presidio presents an extraordinary opportunity for educators, scientists, community leaders, and businesses from around the world to host programs of national and international distinction and a strongly supportive atmosphere for education, research, experimentation, and problem solving. As the centerpiece of the United States largest urban park, its intensive use by visitors from around the world offers the potential to present programs to audiences of unprecedented diversity.

The National Park Service is actively seeking ideas for programs and tenants at this spectacular site. Last month, former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev visited the presidio to propose that the Gorbachev foundation/use be located at the presidio when the army leaves. In his words, "it is wonderful and symbolic that a military base is being converted for use by the people." Many other organizations from around the world have expressed an interest in joining this community dedicated to international understanding and stewardship of the world's resources.

As the cold war ends, it is, indeed, fitting that this army garrison—one of the oldest in the United States—will be transformed to a monument to peace, environmental preservation, and recreation as a global park. It is up to us to chart a course that will preserve the presidio's resources, fulfill its highest potential for public use and enjoyment, and create a model of environmental cooperation in the century ahead.

**MEMPHIS RED SOX LEGENDS
REMEMBERED****HON. DON SUNDQUIST**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, as we approach "National Baseball Day," June 19, I think it appropriate to remember a part of the national pastime's heritage often overlooked. I refer to those who played in the old Negro League in the days before Jackie Robinson integrated the majors.

One of the great teams of the Negro League played in my hometown of Memphis, TN, the Memphis Red Sox. The team's catcher, Clinton "Casey" Jones, was among those saluted last year when the Baseball Hall of Fame honored "Living Legends of Negro Baseball." Casey Jones played in Memphis from 1940 to 1955, when he finally got an opportunity to play major league ball—at age 35. He tells a great story about the day he was spiked in a home plate collision with an up-and-coming young outfielder named Willie Mays.

But Casey Jones, whose exploits have been shared with me by his son, J.J. Jones of Memphis, is but one of many former Memphis Red Sox still living and joining together this year to remember their team and their teammates.

Joe B. Scott, 1B/OF; Marlin Carter, 2B/OF; Cowan "Bubba" Hyde, OF; Frank Pearson, P; Verdell Mathis, P; Sherwood Brewer, INF; Buck O'Neil, 1B/Manager; Fred McDaniels, OF; and Ulysses Hollimen, P.

The Memphis Red Sox were an important part of the city's heritage and of baseball's past, and I am proud to join the many in our community who will be saluting these players and at last giving them their due.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO BUD
KIMBRO ON 25 YEARS OF SERVICE****HON. GLENN POSHARD**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Bud Kimbro of Ridgway, Ill. and to say thanks for his many years of devotion to his community.

Bud, who was born and raised in Ridgway, works a full time job in the proud southern Illinois profession of coal mining. He has four sons, and has been married to his wife Sue for over 27 years. That leaves him with a lot of responsibilities and obligations. But the people of Ridgway know that Bud always finds time to serve as a police officer in their village, and this weekend he celebrates his 25th anniversary on the force.

Bud put in a stint as chief of police in 1968, but most of his 25 years have been served in the role of patrolman, taking care of cases big and small for the people of Ridgway.

Ridgway is a wonderful town which holds dear the ideals and spirit of the United States of America. But no place is completely re-

moved from the threat of crime, and it's folks like Bud Kimbro who recognize the need to get involved and make a contribution to their communities.

I am proud to call Bud Kimbro my friend, and I am pleased to let my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives know of his 25 years of service and devotion.

**ROCKWAY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
PLANTS TREE GIVEN TO HONOR
12-YEAR-OLD ARTIST****HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Carlos Chamorro, a 12-year-old artist who won a tree for Rockway Elementary School in Miami. The young artist entered a drawing in an annual contest for public service billboard messages sponsored by Ackerley Communications. The winning drawings will be displayed on Ackerley billboards throughout Dade County. The theme of this year's contest was "Trees Can Save Our World."

Texaco Oil has ensured that Carlos will be remembered long after his billboards come down. The company donated a gumbo limbo tree to the Rockway Elementary School in Carlos' honor, as part of a \$1 million partnership project with the American Forestry Association called Global ReLeaf.

Rockway Elementary School principal Dick Armeier said that the prize was an honor for the faculty and staff of Rockway, as well as for Carlos and for Laura Rossano, Carlos' art teacher. Laura Rossano knew the drawing was perfect for a billboard display as soon as she saw it, and she is very proud of Carlos. Carlos wants to go on to college and a career in art. Winning this contest has helped his self-confidence.

The Miami Herald published an article on Carlos Chamorro and the Ackerley Communications "Trees Can Save Our World" contest which I would like to include in the RECORD:

TOPS IN TREES

(By Jon O'Neill)

At Rockway Elementary, the memory of fifth-grader Carlos Chamorro will live on long after he's gone.

The 12-year-old won the elementary division of an annual art competition sponsored by Ackerley Communications. Because this year's theme was "Trees Can Save Our World," Texaco Oil donated a gumbo limbo tree to the school in Carlos' honor. It was planted Tuesday.

"They're already calling it 'Carlos' tree.' 'I'm proud of it,' Carlos said. 'This tree will be here for 40 or 50 years. It's something I will be able to show my kids some day.'"

Carlos, for whom drawing is somewhat of a passion, also got a plaque and a trophy for his work. He was excited when he found out he won, but not nearly as thrilled as his mother.

"I called her right away," he said. "She was ready to buy me a car right then."

WINNING WORK ON BILLBOARDS

Carlos is one of hundreds of kids who entered the contest this year. One winner was

picked from each of three categories: elementary, middle and high school. The winning drawings will be displayed on Ackerley billboards throughout Dade.

"To me, drawing is like a sport," Carlos said. "It makes me think."

Carlos' art teacher, Laura Rossano, said she thought about a billboard as soon as she saw his entry—which took him about an hour to do.

"It was perfect for a big display," Rossano said. "But you realize that so many students enter the contest and you never think your student will ever win. When we got the call, I felt like I had won the lottery. This contest is a big deal, and I'm very proud of Carlos."

As is the rest of Rockway, 2790 SW 93rd Ct. Trees are a big thing at the school.

"It's really an honor for all of us," principal Dick Artmeier said. "Teaching students the importance of the environment is essential to us."

FINALIST FOR TREES

Artmeier is trying to take that one step further. He recently learned that Rockway is one of 62 finalists in the State to get 25 palm tree clusters, made up of palms from around the world.

The trees would be planted around the edge of the school and made available for other schools to study. Although he won't know until June whether the school will get the trees, Artmeier is fairly confident.

"We're planning to print up a brochure about the palms," Artmeier said. "Carlos' picture will be on the cover."

Carlos is taking all the praise in stride. He just wants to keep drawing.

"This is what I love to do," he said. "It's nice, because all of my teachers here encourage me to draw. Winning this contest has helped my confidence."

Carlos will attend middle school next year. "I want to go to a good college and have a good career in art," he said. "Why would I ever stop drawing?"

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud of Carlos Chamorro, just as Laura Rossano is. I am also grateful to Ackerly Communications and Texaco Oil for their contributions to our schools and community. And I want to express my strong agreement with Principal Dick Artmeier who said: "Teaching students the importance of the environment is essential to all of us."

RECONCILIATION AMONG FORMER ENEMIES

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday, there will be an extraordinary gathering at the Golden Gate National Cemetery in San Bruno, CA. Enemies in the Second World War, former Japanese and American soldiers will meet at a memorial service to reconcile a sad and hostile past with the hopeful present so that our shared future can be filled with cooperation and friendship.

At the memorial service, a hand-painted Kakemono, or hanging scroll, will be dedicated to all Americans who died in the Pacific war. The scroll, depicting a sitting Buddha and inscribed with an original poem, is being offered by Japanese artist and war veteran, Mr. Masakitsu Yoshida, as a gift to the National Cemetery.

Such an act of friendship and reconciliation by one man enables all of us to refocus our attention from the conflicts of the past to the possibilities of the present and the future, where the bonds of fellowship and cooperation can enrich both of our cultures.

In "Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey," William Wordsworth wrote of reconciliation:

Dust as we are, the immortal spirit grows
Like harmony in music, there is a dark
Inscrutable workmanship that reconciles
Discordant elements, makes them cling to-
gether
In one society.

We all belong to the society of humankind. The participants of this Saturday's memorial service understand this fundamental truth. Sadly, however, there are still many who do not. It is my hope that this event will emphasize reconciliation, understanding, and the ties that bind us rather than the misunderstanding and conflict that led to war between our two nations.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Mr. Masakitsu Yoshida and the organizers of Saturday's dedication. Their significant contribution to the ongoing process of reconciliation between Japan and the United States stands as an example for all of us to emulate.

FOSTER GRANDPARENTS BRING LOVE AND LESSONS TO PINELLAS COUNTY SCHOOL CHILDREN

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a remarkable volunteer program which brings older Americans and young children with special learning needs together in classrooms in Pinellas County, FL, which I represent, and throughout our Nation.

The Foster Grandparent Program, established by the Congress in 1965, forever touches the lives of children, teachers, and volunteers in schools such as the Cross Bayou Elementary in Pinellas Park, FL, by bringing together the time and energy of experienced and skilled older Americans to meet the special needs of disabled children. Foster Grandparents work 20 hours per week in schools and institutions with young people who have mental, physical, and emotional disabilities. They offer their experience, patience, and love to the children they work with, and in return they receive \$200 a month for 80 hours of their time.

Clearly, volunteers in the Foster Grandparents Program do not participate for the money, but rather for the incredible opportunity to work with young children who have special learning needs, to offer these children their time and attention, and to support them in their efforts to overcome whatever their disability may be.

Mr. Speaker, following my remarks, I would like to include for the benefit of my colleagues an excellent article from the February edition

of the Senior News of Pinellas County describing the experiences of four women who are foster grandparents at Cross Bayou Elementary School. There, in conjunction with classroom teachers, they work with deaf children in the school's deaf education program. This heart warming story is a tribute to the success of the program. As a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Resources which funds the Foster Grandparents Program, I am proud of the role our committee has in ensuring that the funding is made available for these women, and thousands like them throughout our Nation, to continue their invaluable work to help children with special needs.

Mr. Speaker, I have no doubt that after my colleagues have read the account of these four women and their experiences at Cross Bayou Elementary, they will understand the important contribution this program makes to the lives of our Nation's disabled children and older Americans. It is my hope that we will continue to recognize this contribution and that you will join me in saluting all those involved in the Foster Grandparent Program.

[From the Senior News Pinellas County, Feb. 1992]

FOSTER GRANDPARENTS PROVIDE A LESSON IN LOVE TO CROSS BAYOU PUPILS

(By Rick Rutan)

Some of the world's luckiest youngsters go to school at Cross Bayou Elementary.

As part of their education there, they have four foster grandmas who share 302 years' worth of love and living.

The four grandmas are: Vera Cesareo, 71; Louise Ferguson, 84; Pearl Haengel, the "baby" of the bunch at 64; and Loretta Barrett, 83.

Foster Grandparents is a federally funded program that uses retirees over 60 to spend four hours a day, five days a week in classrooms. For their 20 weekly hours, the grandparents receive \$200 a month. If they drive, they are allowed a small amount of gas money in addition to that \$2 hourly stipend. They also are entitled to a school lunch in the cafeteria.

It is pretty obvious that Grandma Vera, Grandma Louise, Grandma Pearl and Grandma Loretta are not in it for the money. Each of these warm, loving women spent years in the business world and all have grown children. They are unanimous in their love for "the kids."

At Cross Bayou the grandmothers have a special set of circumstances. Each of them has an opportunity to work with deaf children in the school's deaf education program.

Grandma Vera spends her hours with kindergarten children and first graders in Cindy Hebbeler's resource classes. Children needing special help drift in and out of the room at intervals, changing the receiver crystals in the FM hearing amplifiers strapped to their tiny chests. Wires from the amplifiers are attached to hearing aids in their ears.

A few of the children wear only the hearing aids, not the FM sets.

They gather around the low table where Grandma Vera holds court. Each group is given special tasks assigned by Mrs. Hebbeler and supervised by Grandma Vera. The tasks include story-book reading, imagination exercises, vocabulary and, very important, gentle but firm discipline.

Mrs. Hebbeler knows just what her students need most. She was born deaf and has faced all the pitfalls now facing them. So

successful is she that she was named 1991 Paul B. Stephens Exceptional Teacher of the Year in Pinellas County.

In another room, Grandma Louise works with teachers Lisa Porter and Kathy Zambito. She is assigned to nurture children with severe learning disabilities (SLD).

"I am so grateful for this opportunity to be with the children. It gives me a reason to get up in the morning," said this spry widow.

She was born in Europe and came to the United States in 1913 from the area now known as Yugoslavia. Her family owned and operated a meat market in Cleveland for more than 50 years. She now lives with her twin sister in Pinellas Park.

Grandma Louise travels in the summer to see her children and grandchildren in such distant places as Elkhart, Ind., and Sacramento, Calif.

Grandma Pearl Haengel does not live in St. Giles Manor where the other three learned of the grandparents program. She found out about it through her 25-year commitment to PTA work in Florida. She holds a national honorary life membership and a Florida state life membership in PTA.

She opted to serve as a foster grandma at Cross Bayou because her son, Ted, is a fifth-grade teacher there. Not only does she work in Ted's classroom, but she also helps with Kathy Zambito's SLD students and Linda Pflieger's classes.

Grandma Pearl doesn't leave school at the end of her four-hour shift. She stays on as a volunteer for three more hours, "doing anything that needs doing," she said.

She also was European-born, in the same area as Grandma Louise, but her family moved to Panama when she was a tot. She later married and moved to Miami. Now all of her six children and 10 grandchildren live in Pinellas County.

Grandma Pearl is fluent in German, Spanish and English and speaks "some Russian and a little Romanian."

Maryland-born Grandma Loretta Barrett recently was on an enforced leave for a few weeks because she fell and fractured a rib. Consequently, the kindergartners in Beverly Lemmons' room had to learn their alphabet, play their games and do cutouts without her for a while. She also helps with pupils in Sue Rosenbluth and Debbie Caste's speech classes.

While Grandmas Louise and Pearl bring melodious European accents into the classroom, Grandma Vera croons to her tiny charges in Brooklynese tinged with some Long Island inflection. She retired in 1957 after a career as a railroad timekeeper stationed in New York's Penn Station.

No matter what they did in earlier life, or where they were born, all four of Cross Bayou's special grandmas have brought with them a sense of love for children, an unimpeachable integrity and a desire to help.

Information about the Foster Grandparent program is available from the Pinellas County School System.

respect, Mr. John F. Henning. Mr. Henning, in recognition of his distinguished career and his dedication to the community, will be honored by the Maritime Trades Department Southern California Ports Council AFL-CIO. On Friday, June 5, 1992, Mr. Henning will receive the 1992 Man of the Year Award. It is with great pleasure that I bring this man to your attention.

Born on November 22, 1915, in San Francisco, CA, Jack has enjoyed an extremely rewarding life and career. Since 1949, with leaves of absence for Federal and State government service, Jack has served with the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO and in 1970 was chosen executive secretary-treasurer—principal officer. The federation is the official AFL-CIO organization for the State of California and lists over 2 million members on its roster. In 1959, on leave from the federation, Mr. Henning served as the director of the California State Department of Industrial Relations until 1962. Following this post, from 1962 to 1967, Jack was the U.S. Under Secretary of Labor. His next assignment was an exciting one for Jack and his family, as Jack was the United States Ambassador to New Zealand from 1967 to 1969.

Throughout his career, Mr. Henning has been the recipient of numerous awards and honors. In 1986, Jack received the Statue of Liberty Ellis Island Medal of Honor and in 1987 the Honored American Award from the Americans by Choice. He holds honorary doctorate degrees from St. Anselm's College in New Hampshire, St. Bonaventure University in New York, and from St. Mary's College in Moraga, CA.

In addition to his commitment and service to the California Labor Federation, Jack has devoted countless hours and much of his energy to a wide variety of public service activities. He is a past president of the Board of Permit Appeals, City and County of San Francisco, past president of the San Francisco Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Men, and past president of St. Mary's College Alumni Association. He is a former member of the board of trustees for St. Mary's College, a past member of the Public Welfare Commission for the City and County of San Francisco, and a past member of the Fair Employment Practices Commission. Jack has also served as a member of the board of regents for the University of California and the Lone Mountain College in San Francisco.

Mr. Speaker, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending this congressional salute to Mr. John F. Henning. We wish Jack, his wife, Betty, and their seven children, John, Jr., Brian, Patrick, Nancy, Daniel, Thomas, and Mary, all the best in the years to come.

Bill Pickett was born in Taylor, TX in 1870 and is the only black American to be inducted into the National Cowboy Hall of Fame in Oklahoma City, OK. Mr. Pickett is credited with inventing the sport of bulldogging. Bulldogging involves a man, a horse, and a 500-pound plus steer which the cowboy grabs around the neck and wrestles to the ground after he jumps off his horse.

Mr. Pickett spent a good amount of his adult life touring with the world renowned 101 Ranch Western Show. Rodeos were Mr. Pickett's life. He died after an altercation with a bronc in a 101 corral at the age of 62.

The spirit of this man lives on today in Taylor and in rodeos everywhere. It gives me great pleasure and is a distinct honor for me to be able to call attention and remember the life of one of America's greatest cowboys.

THE TRUTH ABOUT PRORATIONING

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, last month, when the House debated the Markey/Scheuer natural gas prorationing amendment to H.R. 776, the Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act, several members stated that prorationing regulations adopted by several producing States were only aimed at preventing physical waste and protecting correlative rights. They assured us that Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana had no intentions of using prorationing to form OPEC like cartels to restrict output and jackup the price of natural gas.

The gentleman from Texas, Mr. Andrews, stated, "The new prorationing rules are not intended to raise the price of natural gas." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3657.) His colleague, Mr. Fields added, "The rationing has nothing whatsoever to do with price * * * it is not the intent of Texas nor any other producing state to limit production of natural gas in order to drive up prices." (CR, p. 3656.) Finally, my friend from Louisiana, Mr. Tauzin, said, "What we do is done for the purpose of conservation and for the purpose of protecting our environment." (CR, p. 3654.)

Unfortunately, many influential and knowledgeable people do not see prorationing the same way my colleagues do. In his book on the Texas Railroad Commission, David F. Prindle says, "The fact is that prorationing is both a means of conservation and a stratagem for price fixing." Price, David, "Petroleum Products and the Texas Railroad Commission," University of Texas Press (1981, p. 30).

Oklahoma Energy Secretary Charles Nesbitt, commenting last winter on the then proposed amendments to Texas' prorationing regulations, recognized that the intent was to raise gas prices, "You can say what you want, that's what it's for." He added, "This is exactly what we were hoping the state of Texas would do, because it demonstrates that Texas is as concerned about the low price of natural gas." Secretary Nesbitt thought using prorationing to raise prices was a good idea and hoped Oklahoma would follow suit, "This makes it much

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO JOHN F. HENNING

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding man and a remarkable achiever whom I greatly admire and

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM (BILL) PICKETT

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the most famous African-American cowboy in the world, Mr. William (Bill) Pickett.

easier for Oklahoma to join them, and hopefully, accomplish the same end."

Commenting on the same Texas proposal, John Alridge, director of engineering for the office of conservation at the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, said, "The idea behind all of this is to reduce allowables and drive up prices."

Even our former colleague, Bob Krueger, now a member of the Texas Railroad Commissions, acknowledges that there are people who believe prorationing should be used to jackup gas prices. "In this circumstance, some producers have asked their state regulatory authority bodies to shut in some allowable supplies in hopes that prices might rise."

Mr. Speaker, the point is that, despite the assurances from our producing State colleagues to the contrary, some people do believe prorationing is being used and should be used to artificially increase the price of natural gas. This is unacceptable. This is why the Markey/Scheuer amendment was needed. Our amendment will prevent producing States from using prorationing to raise prices, while still allowing them to exercise legitimate control over their domestic gas production.

When the House passed the Markey/Scheuer amendment last month, it did the right thing.

TRIBUTE TO THE REVEREND
HENRY LEE BARNWELL

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, today it is with great pleasure that I rise to pay tribute to one of Phoenix's finest citizens, and also congratulate the Rev. Henry Lee Barnwell on the occasion of his 25th anniversary in the ministry.

Reverend Barnwell was educated at Rosendwald High School in Panama City, FL. He attended Grand Canyon College and Arizona College of the Bible in Phoenix, Talbot Theological Seminary at Biola University, Bishop College, and Lacy Kirk Williams Minister's Institute, both of Dallas, TX. He also has a training diploma from the Protestant Chaplain's Association of Okinawa, 1958; a diploma for Christian work from Arizona College of the Bible, 1977; a bachelor of arts degree through Arizona College of the Bible, 1978; a Doctor of Divinity from Guadalupe Baptist Theological Seminary in San Antonio, TX.

Retired from the U.S. Air Force, Reverend Barnwell is now pastor of the First New Life Baptist Church in Phoenix. He also serves a chaplaincy with the Arizona State Department of Corrections, and is auxiliary chaplain at Williams Air Force Base in Higley, AZ. Reverend Barnwell is involved in many other outreach efforts, having served as president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of Phoenix and vicinity; Bible instructor of Zion Rest District Association; regional director for the National Evangelism Movement; first vice-president of the General Missionary Baptist State Convention of Arizona; and immediate past moderator of the Area One American Baptists Churches of the Pacific Southwest.

Reverend Barnwell has applied his energy and talents to many worthwhile projects over the years as an active member of the board of directors for the Phoenix Opportunities Industrial Center and St. Mary's Food Bank. He is also a member of the Mayor's Human Resources Commission; the Maricopa Branch of the NAACP; the Sheriff's Religious Advisory Committee on Maricopa County; and the city of Phoenix Human Resources Commission. Reverend Barnwell also serves on the Clergy Against Drugs and is a past member of the Governor's Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice Planning.

His efforts to educate and improve the quality of life in the community have earned Reverend Barnwell recognition from many groups who have bestowed awards on him, including the Floyd Adams Community Services Award from the Phoenix Opportunities Industrial Center; the Religion Award from the Maricopa County Branch of the NAACP; and the Recognition for Christian Service Award from the National Evangelism Workshop. Reverend Barnwell was named Pastor of the Year for the State of Arizona in 1989 and carries the title of "Honorary Citizen" from the city of Tucson.

I commend Reverend Barnwell for his many years of community service and involvement. Scores of Phoenixians have benefited from his energy and efforts. I ask my colleagues to join with me today in congratulating Reverend Barnwell as he celebrates 25 years of service in the ministry.

TRIBUTE TO THE POLISH-
AMERICAN RETIREES

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 30th anniversary of the Polish-American Retirees. On June 5, there will be a celebration for this very special occasion. During the last three decades, the Polish-American Retirees have assisted retired senior citizens in keeping abreast of any changes within the Social Security system as well as informing their members of their rights under this program. In addition, many long-lasting friendships have been formed from their many social gatherings.

Originally, this organization met on a regular basis at the North Detroit Dom Polski until July 1970, when they transferred their meeting to the Transfiguration Activities Building. Every Wednesday morning this active group can be found planning, socializing, and providing important information to its membership.

The Polish-American Retirees have had an outstanding history of leadership. The original president, John Furgal held office until November 1974, a total of 13 years. He remained honorary president until his untimely death on February 15, 1975. The second president to serve this organization was Mrs. Josephine Raniszewski. She served for a total of 2 years. Following Mrs. Raniszewski, Mrs. Leocadia Furgal became the third president and served in this capacity for 3 years. For the past 13

years, Genevieve Zielinski has proudly served this group as their fourth president and continues to do so in an effective and efficient manner.

This organization is known to be full of energy and activities. In 1962 the Polish-American Retirees membership numbered 32. Because of their knowledge, fellowship, and good will the membership has grown to its current number of 650 members. The members consist of seniors from Detroit and the surrounding suburban communities.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to give special recognition and extend my congratulations to the membership and current officers of the Polish-American Retirees on their 30th anniversary. May they find much happiness and continue to help make your fellow senior citizens "golden years" most enjoyable.

BURDENSARING AMENDMENTS
TO THE FISCAL YEAR 1993
DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

HON. BARBARA BOXER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my strong support for the amendments offered by Mr. KASICH, Mr. FRANK, Mrs. SCHROEDER, and Mr. GEPHARDT which clearly express the will of the House that the United States reduce its defense burden overseas.

I believe these provisions, which mandate that our allies assume a greater share of their defense, are overdue and reflect a significantly changed global reality. The United States maintains an imposing array of military bases, prepositioned weapons, materiel, and troops throughout the world. It is now time to change the thinking that has ruled our military posture for almost 50 years.

Since we debated this bill last year, the Soviet Union has disintegrated and with it, the threat that has driven the current \$150 billion cost of defending our European allies and Japan.

As a result of the leadership role the United States has assumed since World War II as the counter to Soviet aggression, the United States has spent about \$12 trillion on its defense related obligations. Meanwhile, our allies have been able to concentrate a greater proportion of their resources at home and are now economically healthy. They have moved ahead of the United States in such vital areas of domestic concern as education, health care, and economic competitiveness and can well afford to assume a greater share of the tab for ensuring their own national security. Our contributions to their defense have made this possible.

Now is the time to bring these resources home—to invest in our schools, our hospitals, our roads, and bridges. Recent events in Los Angeles have only underscored what has been painfully evident for a number of years: that our Federal dollars are needed for our cities, in desperate need of Federal attention and resources, for efforts to spur the growth of new jobs by investing in promising technology and innovation, and for the needs of our youth, the elderly, and sick.

I applaud my colleagues for taking a leadership role in the vitally important area of burdensharing and am proud to associate myself with their efforts. Our defense burden must and can be fairly and reasonably shifted to our allies.

TRIBUTE TO CECILIE KLEIN

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to author Cecilie Klein, who serves as inspiration to us all through her lifetime of bravery, and devotion to her beliefs.

Born into an orthodox Jewish family in Janina, Czechoslovakia, Mrs. Klein spent her formative years living in a community of highly varied ethnic origin. Such a background taught her virtues such as peace, and respect for other's beliefs, even though they may have differed from her own.

On the eve of World War II, Mrs. Klein and her family were engulfed by the Nazi invasion. Mrs. Klein and her sister, Mina, were the only survivors of the Holocaust in her family, other than a brother who was living at the time in what was to become the State of Israel.

As a survivor of the Holocaust, Mrs. Klein has put forth a tremendous effort through her poems to accurately portray life as it was in Nazi prison camps. As Mrs. Klein proclaims, this is the only way in which the truly horrific actions of the Nazi soldiers will be recorded in history.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of our colleagues in the House to rise and join me in honoring Mrs. Cecilie Klein for her fearless portrayals of life in a Nazi prison during World War II. It is people such as Mrs. Klein that help to record history, educate our youth, and work to prevent atrocities such as the Holocaust from ever occurring again.

JENNIFER A. DUNBAR RECEIVES RONALD K. MACHTLEY AWARD

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Jennifer A. Dunbar of Newport, as this year's recipient of the Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Rogers High School in Newport, RI.

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

Jennifer Dunbar has more than fulfilled this criteria. While distinguished as a member of the National Honor Society, Jennifer was awarded the Light of Leadership Award and chosen by the school faculty to be honored with the Daughters of American Revolution Award. She is known especially by her peers

as president of the Hospitality Club and was nominated to the Natural Helper Program in recognition of her devotion and caring nature toward others in need. In addition to her participation in community service projects, Jennifer represented her school as cocaptain of both the sailing and girls soccer teams.

I commend Jennifer Dunbar for her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLAR RECOGNIZED

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, today I have the honor of recognizing a constituent of mine, Michael F. Trusnovec of Yonkers, NY, for his outstanding achievement in the field of jazz dancing. Thanks to the Arts Recognition and Talent Search [ARTS] this young man's tremendous efforts have been recognized. After much hard work and dedication, Mr. Trusnovec has been chosen as 1 of the 20 Presidential Scholars in the Arts out of an applicant pool of approximately 7,500.

Being selected for this prestigious art award is considered one of the highest honors which talented young men and women can hope to attain. Each Presidential scholar has undergone thorough personal evaluations including interviews and auditions, and only the finest applicants were eventually selected.

Michael will receive well deserved recognition during National Recognition Week in Washington, DC, where he will be a featured performer in a theatrical production at the Concert Hall of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my congratulations to all of the recipients of this award, especially Mr. Trusnovec and his family. I would also like to send Michael my best wishes in what will be a very promising future. I am very proud to represent this young man in Congress.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, June 12, 1992, marks the 94th anniversary of Philippine Independence. To some people, the significance of this date will be lost. After all, history is replete with dates, and the United States, unfortunately, has looked more often than not to its roots in Europe rather than those in Asia for its sources of inspiration.

In the case of the Philippines, this is a tragic mistake; for we can learn much from this land and this people whose struggle for the principles of democracy and self-determination has endured longer than the United States has been a country.

In the recent past, the United States and the Philippines have had a public disagreement on

the continuation of American bases there. Some have accused the Philippines of turning her back on her mentor and have taken what occurred as an affront.

Mr. Speaker, as a Representative from that part of the world, as one whose own people are seeking to redefine our relationship with America, I can assure you nothing could be further from the truth.

In looking to the Philippines, we find a nation which, until the very recent past, was dominated by foreign powers, and yet in that time, its people were never subjugated. Instead, they have retained their sense of themselves as a people, and they have struggled against incredible odds, to reestablish their nationhood.

As an Asian Pacific-American whose homeland has had a similar history, I can fully sympathize with the people of the Philippines. My people too have seen centuries of foreign control. My people and I are also seeking to determine our own political status. The Philippines opted for independence, and in granting it, we must accept the fact that it will act independently. By the same token, when my people and I achieve our long-cherished dream of Commonwealth, the Federal Government will have to look upon us with new eyes and see us for the first time, not as wards—as some most sadly continue to do—but as equals. To put it another way, we do not wish to continue as wards of the United States and, I am certain, the United States does not wish to continue as our wardens.

Mr. Speaker, what does June 12, 1898, represent for the people of the Philippines? It marks the date when they declared that they would no longer tolerate the yoke of foreign domination, only to learn, within 6 months, that a new foreign power—the United States—had supplanted the old. But the people of the Philippines were undeterred. They continued their struggle, first through armed resistance and, when that failed, through parliamentary means to achieve their goal. On July 4, 1946, the United States finally acquiesced to what the people of the Philippines had declared for themselves nearly a half century earlier. We recognized their independence.

In doing so, we stepped aside at the worst of times. World War II had devastated that nation, and its people had paid dearly for their loyalty to the United States. Yet, the people were undaunted, and they set out on the path of nation building. Through the 1970's and 1980's, the cause of democracy was again given a blow when one-man rule was established. But again, the people responded, and in a most inspiring revolution—one marked not by a call to arms but by a call to the people—democratic principles were again reestablished.

Mr. Speaker, that rebirth has continued. Today, the Philippines has chosen a new President and is about to embark on new paths.

We must show the same flexibility and forbearance as the people of the Philippines. It is time for us to establish new precedents and new goals in our relationship with that country. For the first time, that relationship will not be founded on the existence of American bases. Rather, it will be, must be if it is to succeed, be grounded on our long history of mutual respect and affection.

I congratulate our brothers and sisters in the Philippines on their Independence Day, and I salute them for their continuing courage and tenacity in maintaining democratic heritage and principles which have for so long been part of their national character. It is this spirit which marks a great people, and it is this spirit which is the hallmark of the people of the Philippines.

NATIONAL FORENSIC LEAGUE ISSUES CONGRESSIONAL CITATIONS FOR GREENSBURG-SALEM HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the achievements of two students from Greensburg-Salem High School in Greensburg, PA, who are recipients of the prestigious Congressional Citation from the National Forensic League.

John Daniels of Greensburg and Stephanie Sauers of New Alexandria met the difficult requirements set for recipients of the National Forensic League Congressional Citations. As participants in the Pennsylvania High School Speech League, both John and Stephanie have won local, district, State, and national awards for their speaking abilities.

John and Stephanie are two examples of the many students who are often unrecognized, but are using their skills and intellect to prepare themselves for higher education and life after school. The many students across the country who have received National Forensic League Congressional Citations, along with students who have received similar awards for other achievements, are as skilled in their fields as the athletes who make headlines in the newspapers and sign million-dollar contracts. It's important that we take the opportunity to recognize and encourage the young men and women who devote as much of their time and energy to their specialties as the well-publicized athletes do to theirs.

I would like to extend my special congratulations to John and Stephanie for their outstanding accomplishment. And on behalf of my colleagues, I'd like to salute all the young men and women across the country who are devoting their time and energies to activities such as the National Forensic League.

THE CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION PROGRAM

HON. JIM JONTZ

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. JONTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for the provisions in the Defense authorization bill which revise the Army's chemical demilitarization program and allow it to meet the realities of today's world. I want to commend our colleague, Mr. HOPKINS of Kentucky, for his diligence and hard

work in developing this legislation. Mr. HOPKINS, whose district includes one of the sites proposed for the incineration of chemical weapons, has been involved with this issue far longer than I, and I appreciate his leadership. I also want to commend Chairman ASPIN for his understanding of the concerns of our constituents who live near these storage sites for the Army's chemical weapons and agents.

The United States has been stockpiling chemical weapons since World War I. In 1985, responding to a Department of Defense proposal to modernize our chemical weapons, Congress directed the DOD to destroy the existing stockpile. These weapons are stored today at eight sites across the country including the Newport Army ammunition plant in Vermillion County, IN, which is in the Fifth Congressional District. In 1988, the Army announced it had determined that the best method for destroying these weapons was to incinerate them on site. In part, the Army chose incineration because it then faced a congressionally imposed deadline of 1997 to complete the destruction of the stockpile. That deadline has more recently been extended to 1999.

Since its inception, the baseline cost for the Chemical Stockpile Disposal Program has increased more than fourfold, from \$1.7 billion in 1985 to \$7.9 billion today. That cost increase is in large part driven by the Army's decision to construct an incinerator at each of the eight sites. These incinerators will be constructed solely for the purpose of destroying the chemical agents and will be dismantled when the job is finished.

Mr. Speaker, whether or not the Army's original decision to pursue incineration as the technology of choice for destroying chemical weapons was correct at the time, it is clear now that continuing on that course is inappropriate. This one technology fits all approach fails to address the fact that each of the storage sites has its own unique characteristics, not the least of which is the differing nature of the stockpile at each of the sites. Newport, for instance, stores only VX agent in bulk containers. The Aberdeen, MD, site stores only mustard agent in bulk, but other sites such as Tooele Army Depot in Utah have a complex mix of agents and modes including artillery shells, rockets, and land mines.

Additionally, many promising alternative technologies for the destruction of these formidable weapons have been identified since the decision to move forward with incineration. The Army itself has made significant strides in developing alternative technologies. Even as we debate this defense authorization bill, a committee of the National Academy of Sciences is conducting a workshop on the status of alternative technologies for chemical weapon destruction. This high level committee is charged with investigating the practicality of using biological, chemical, plasma, and other emerging technologies many of which are potentially safer, more efficient, and cheaper than incineration.

The provisions in the defense authorization bill, H.R. 5006, give us a chance to correct our approach. First, this legislation will remove our self-imposed deadline for completing the destruction of these weapons. Rather than requiring completion of this project by 1999, H.R. 5006 allows for the completion of the

Chemical Stockpile Disposal Program on a schedule consistent with our diplomatic and treaty obligations. This provision would allow the Army to adjust the program schedule to a reasonable timeline based on science and negotiation. Program decisions need no longer be driven by an artificial statutory deadline. I believe the Army will appreciate being relieved of this kind of time pressure.

Second, H.R. 5006 requires the Secretary of Defense to develop an alternative disposal program for at least the three sites in the continental United States which have 5 percent or less of the national stockpile. These three sites are Aberdeen, MD; Lexington, KY; and Newport, IN. The legislation further requires that the Department of Defense consider the cost effectiveness of alternative methods of disposal consistent with assuring public safety and protection of the environment. The bill would require the use of the most cost-effective alternative at the three low volume sites and would allow the Secretary to employ alternatives at the other sites. The Department will have to consider all possible technical and programmatic approaches, such as chemical neutralization, biological degradation, supercritical water oxidation, and others.

Third, H.R. 5006 would require the Secretary to submit to Congress a revised chemical weapons disposal plan detailing the proposed alternative disposal program. The Secretary would also submit revised cost estimates and schedules for the program. The bill provides that the obligation of funds for facilities planning, design, or equipment at any of the sites included in the alternative plan would be prohibited until the revised program is submitted by the Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, this is positive legislation. I am not convinced by any means that incineration is the best or safest way to destroy these extremely lethal chemicals. We should take every opportunity to find the most benign technology available for the demilitarization of these weapons. I have argued that the Army should not be driven to an inappropriate decision on technology by a politically imposed deadline. This legislation lifts that deadline.

In addition to investigating alternative technologies, I would urge the Army to reconsider the possibility of transporting the small amounts of chemical agent and weapons at Aberdeen, Lexington, and Newport to another site for destruction. In the case of Newport, shipping VX would not be a new task for the Army. Wherever VX is found in this country, it got there from Newport, IN. VX was manufactured nowhere else. VX at Newport is stored in bulk containers designed for transport. Although I recognize these containers are not now certified by the Department of Transportation, whatever additional containment might be necessary to ready them for travel should not be a significant impediment to moving VX away from Newport.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, it may seem to some that the question of how to destroy these extremely lethal weapons is isolated to those few places that were chosen for their storage. I think not. Chemical weapons should never have been made, but they were. We now have to learn how to destroy them not only here but in Russia and Iraq and anywhere else they may exist. This legislation

gives us the opportunity to learn more about how to do this safely and effectively. What we learn may benefit not just the residents of western Indiana but many more of the inhabitants of our planet.

TRIBUTE TO MS. LILLIAN McCUNE

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Ms. Lillian McCune, a volunteer with the American Red Cross for 75 years.

In 1917, Ms. McCune began her career with the American Red Cross on Staten Island, NY, knitting socks, scarves, and sweaters for the military soldiers during World War I.

As she followed her military husband around the globe, raising their children, she continued her work with the Red Cross. Ms. McCune rolled bandages during the 1930 Nicaraguan earthquake. She stuffed envelopes, and solicited donations in Long Beach, CA, and Hawaii prior to the United States' entrance into World War II.

During World War II, Ms. McCune completed her nurse's aide training, and continued to work as a nurse's aide until her husband's retirement in 1948.

Ms. McCune moved with her husband to Yolo County in 1948. Since her arrival she has served as the first woman chapter chairperson, staff aide chair, and volunteer coordinator of the Yolo County chapter of the Red Cross. She is currently serving on the finance and disaster committees. She has also volunteered many hours at the Travis Air Force Base and the Yolo County General Hospital in Woodland, CA.

Ms. McCune has been the recipient of numerous awards from the American Red Cross and our community for her volunteer efforts, but she humbly believes that she just gets the job done.

Let us join Yolo County in expressing our appreciation to Ms. Lillian McCune and all her years of dedication to improving our community.

PALAU LANGUAGE IN THE NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY ACT

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, when H.R. 776 was debated before this body, the Committee on Foreign Affairs had expressed reservations regarding certain of its provisions. These reservations were voiced on May 4, 1992, the committee considered the National Energy Policy Act under sequential referral. In particular, the committee had concerns about section 2704 dealing with electricity requirements in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, in particular, the island of Palau. These are matters over which the Foreign Affairs Committee shares an obvious jurisdiction.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, this Member would take the liberty of quoting the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who, when H.R. 776 was considered by the committee, noted:

Pursuant to the advice of the parliamentarian, the committee report will identify those provisions [Sec. 2704] and either object to their inclusion for consideration on the Floor, or suggest further amendments reflecting the committee's position.

The Foreign Affairs Committee, through its designated representative, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GEJENSON], was given the option to offer an amendment dealing with the Palau provisions. However, because of discussions between members of the Interior Committee and the gentleman from Connecticut, this amendment was not offered. Moreover, because a colloquy on the matter was not possible, the issue went without mention.

This Member finds this situation regrettable. An open debate on this matter would have been desirable and useful.

Mr. Speaker, it is possible for men and women of good will to disagree on whether the matter of electrical service in the Trust Territories, and the Federal Government's role in meeting those electrical needs, requires additional study. However, there should be absolutely no disagreement that the IPSICO power plant has been marked by corruption and mismanagement. That being the case, it certainly would be in the interest of good government for this matter to be openly debated before the Palau provisions of H.R. 776 are enacted into law. While the matter was not raised in the floor debate in this body, this Member trusts that the Palau language will be fully explored during the legislative conference with the other body.

Mr. Speaker, this Member would note that this view is shared by some members on both the majority and the minority on the Foreign Affairs Committee. When the National Energy Policy Act was referred to, and considered by, the Foreign Affairs Committee, bipartisan concern was raised over the Palau provisions.

This Member has long held an interest in the U.S. Trusteeship of Palau, and played an active part of the debate that occurred in 1989. In recent weeks, as it became clear that H.R. 776 would include provisions on Palau, this Member engaged in private discussions with the chairman of the Subcommittee on Insular and Interior Affairs of the Interior Committee, the distinguished delegate from the Virgin Islands [Mr. DE LUGO], who indicated he shared many of the concerns of this Member. However, in correspondence with this Member, the gentleman has presented a strong case for the Palau reporting requirements that are included in this legislation. Yet, this Member is sure that the gentleman from the Virgin Islands would agree with this member that the U.S. Trusteeship of Palau, the status of the compact of free association, and the fate of the IPSICO power-plant are all legitimate areas of discussion. Indeed, if this Member correctly interprets the language in H.R. 776, that is precisely what this legislation seeks to accomplish.

Equally important, Mr. Speaker, section 2704 of the National Energy Policy Act comes under the joint jurisdiction of the Committee on

Foreign Affairs. This committee, where this Member has the privilege to serve, has long maintained an interest in the compact of free association with Palau and the debt from the IPSECO powerplant. Indeed, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is well aware of this committee's interest. Thus, it is particularly regrettable that it was not possible even to raise this matter in a colloquy.

That being the case, this Member intends to raise some of the concerns offered by the delegate from the Virgin Islands, and will seek to respond to them, sharing some of the concerns of the Foreign Affairs Committee. I do this in an attempt to place some legislative history into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and to address concerns that have been raised during deliberation on the National Energy Policy Act of 1992 at various stages of its consideration.

Mr. Speaker, the United States and Palau have been working for over a decade to end the trust relationship established by the United Nations Security Council after the end of the Second World War. The goal has been to establish a new relationship under the compact of free association. By the end of 1985, the Congress approved, in principle, a compact of free association with Palau. The following year, Congress approved a compact with Palau under Public Law 99-658. Over the years, the provisions of these compacts have failed to receive the necessary 75-percent approval of the Palauans on six different occasions, although the votes were always well over a majority.

In 1989 the Congress tried, once again, to meet the concerns of the people of Palau. Public Law 101-219, on the implementation of the compact of free association with Palau, provided an implementation mechanism for the compact and amended portions of the actual compact. This act was passed at the request of the leadership in Palau notwithstanding the fact that the people of Palau had not yet approved the compact. They made this request so that the people of Palau would know the exact terms of the compact. Along with the compact and new concessions made in the implementing legislation, the administration made a subsidiary agreement to the compact on May 26, 1989, providing very substantial assistance, beyond that in the legislation, to the people of Palau. This package, in its three elements, was again rejected by Palau.

The package, which was rejected, proposes a total relationship between the United States and the 15,000 people of Palau. Under this free association, Palau would be an independent nation with full control over its domestic and foreign affairs while the United States would guarantee its security and defense. In doing so, the United States would retain certain strategic military rights to the islands for 50 years. The United States would also provide some \$478 million in assistance to the islands over a 15-year period.

Among the various types of grant assistance provided to the 15,000 people of Palau is \$175 million over 15 years for current accounts operations and maintenance, \$36 million in a capital account for road maintenance as well as a pledge to build a road system within the first 6 years of the compact, \$3.75 million for a communications system within the

islands, and \$70 million within 4 years to create an investment fund that will generate interest of about \$15 million annually from the 15th to the 50th year of the Association.

Also included as part of the package are provisions to satisfy the debt incurred by the government of Palau for the power generation system as well as electrification of other parts of Palau. In his explanation of the provisions that became the Implementation Act, our colleague, the distinguished gentleman from the Virgin Islands, said to this body, on the evening of November 21, 1989:

This law [PL 99-658, the Compact of Free Association] would also be amended to prohibit Federal assistance from being used by Palau to satisfy power facilities debts, incurred prior to November 14, 1986, except for funds specifically authorized by Congress to be used for this purpose.

Two funds would be authorized by this legislation to settle the debt for the IPSECO power facilities. . . . One consists of the energy development funds provided under compact section 211(b) (other than those required to be devoted to parts of Palau not served by Palau's central power facilities). These amount to \$1.5 million per year, adjusted for inflation in years 2 through 15 of the compact. The other consists of the capital development funds provided under compact section 212(b). These amount to \$28 million, adjusted for inflation.

Mr. Speaker, the provisions of the compact and the Implementing Act make section 2704 in H.R. 776 unnecessary. The \$28 million referred to by the delegate from the Virgin Islands in 1989 would approach \$40 million adjusted for inflation. As Mr. DE LUGO explained in 1989, the singular intent of that provision in the implementing legislation was to help Palau respond to the IPSECO debt and to have a clean international debt record.

The distinguished gentleman from the Virgin Islands has recently suggested to this Member that the President of Palau is negotiating to reach a settlement on the IPSECO power plant, and hopes to settle for \$18 million rather than the \$27.5 million base cost of the IPSECO deal. The gentleman noted that the GAO had valued the plant at \$20 million, and that the Palauans did not want to overpay for the project. Certainly that is understandable and commendable, Mr. Chairman. Yet it seems clear from the record that the Interior Department argued all along that the Palauans were overpaying for the IPSECO deal, and that it is not the United States role to bail the Palauans out of a poor deal. Moreover, United States negotiators assert that the Palauans have never really tried to negotiate on this matter. This Member suspects that the Palauans hope that if they hold out, the United States Congress will give them a better deal. That should not be the case, and this body should do nothing to foster such a hope.

The gentleman from the Virgin Islands has indicated that the U.S. Department of the Interior has refused to help Palau even defend itself against the banks. The Interior Department, on the other hand, notes that the United States does not discharge its trust responsibilities to Palau through the provision of special funds for specific initiatives. The Palauans receive some \$24 million from the United States Government, for its general budget. The Palauans raise another \$6 million from local

revenues. The position of the Interior Department is that the assistance that is already provided is sufficient to meet our trust responsibility, and if the Palauans need additional funds to handle litigation, those funds can be raised from other sources such as charging more for the electricity that is being generated by IPSECO.

The gentleman from the Virgin Islands also notes that Palau's leaders have stated that the compact will not be approved by their people unless some modifications are made. Indeed, the State Department has confirmed that the compact probably could not be approved unless changes are made to Palau's Constitution, which currently requires a 75-percent vote for the approval. The State Department has noted that the political dynamics of Palau are such that opponents can gather the 25 percent needed to defeat any initiative. Thus, a change in the constitution is likely to be necessary.

Some current Palauan leaders have voiced a willingness to seek the necessary changes in the constitution. However, according to the State Department, these Palauan leaders are also seeking changes to the compact. According to the State Department, Palau is arguing that the terms of the compact be reduced from 50 years to 15 years without any change in the funding. Palau also seeks a reduction in the definition of military land use rights, and further discussion of Federal programs. Interestingly, however, according to the State Department and the Interior Department, the issue of the IPSECO project is not among the items where Palau requests renegotiation.

The IPSECO deal was a disgrace. It is a disgrace that many Palauans still do not have electricity, this matter will never be closed until those responsible are held to account. This Member and the distinguished gentleman from the Virgin Islands fully concurs. It is relatively clear that there was governmental corruption among Palauan officials on the IPSECO deal, and that many individuals bear the blame for the disgraceful situation that exists, if the IPSECO power plant was ever needed, and that is certainly questionable, the cost certainly was very excessive. Yet does it follow that the plan required by section 2704 are appropriate?

The plan required by section 2704, calls for an assessment of the power needs for the Trust Territories. But this Member understands that the government of Palau is already developing a national development plan which addresses the question of electrification. Further, this Member is given to understand that \$5 million per year is appropriated for the government of Palau to do technical studies. If the Palauans wish to conduct these studies, they already have the wherewithal to do so.

Of the plan's proposed assessment on additional legal authority which may be necessary to meet these needs, this Member is truly concerned that what would be today's assessment will be tomorrow's bailout of the banks that supported the IPSECO project. That must not happen. This Member would note that there are many on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and probably in the Interior Committee as well, on both sides of the aisle, who would be totally opposed to addressing the IPSECO debt problem in such a manner.

Mr. Speaker, those the Committee on Foreign Affairs who maintain an interest in this matter believe that this body should not be drawn into this issue of finding a way—a different way—of resolving the IPSECO debt again. The United States has offered an avenue for resolving both the debt and the nature of our relationship through the compact. It is for the people of Palau to decide now how they wish to settle the debt. Palau could approve the compact and utilize the funds to be provided under the terms of the compact. Conversely, Palau could look to some other means, such as selling and privatizing the electrical system, instituting a full meter/energy rate system that develops a cash flow from the people and businesses paying for the electricity they use, or some other method.

Mr. Speaker, it is fair to say that those on the Committee on Foreign Affairs who have followed this matter believe that the Congress has already dealt finally with the debt issue in the context of the total relationship between the United States and Palau. The compact offers a generous deal for Palau that this Member would hope the people of Palau will recognize. It is time for the IPSECO people and the lawyers to stop ripping off the Palauans and the taxpayer. They made a sweet deal with the benefit of corruption, and they certainly don't deserve even more money. Therefore, this Member and others on the Foreign Affairs Committee and in the Congress continue to have serious reservations regarding the Palau provisions of the National Energy Policy Act.

LOSS OF CONFIDENCE THREATENS REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY

HON. JAMES A. McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, the American people are rightly concerned with the ethical standards of their Representatives in Congress. If we cannot assure the people that our standards are the highest, we cannot earn their confidence. And the loss of that confidence threatens representative democracy.

I have never had reason to doubt the personal integrity of the vast majority of our colleagues. We all do our best to serve the public interest as we understand it, and to represent faithfully the many views of the people who sent us here. We often disagree, in good faith, on questions of public policy. So do the people we represent, in this diverse country.

Therefore, the mere suspicion that a Member of Congress may have engaged in criminal conduct has a corrosive effect on the legislative process, on the work we all try to do here. That is why we have a rule in our Code of Official Conduct, requiring that a Member who has been convicted of a crime refrain from participating in committee work or voting on the floor. Our rule does not automatically expel a Member after conviction; it respects the right of our constituents to choose who will represent them.

We also have a rule in the Democratic caucus that requires the chairman of a committee or subcommittee, if formally charged with a

crime, to step down as chairman until the legal proceedings are concluded. That rule has been observed, and I believe it has helped to strengthen public confidence in the work of Congress.

Today I am introducing a House resolution to apply that principle to all Members as a rule of the House itself. My purpose is to help restore the faith of the American people in the integrity of this institution, and the principles of representative democracy.

Like any representative body, Congress includes people who sometimes get into trouble. When that happens, we have a problem maintaining the confidence of the American people. We can regain that confidence, not by avoiding problems, but by resolving them. That is why I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

H. RES. —

Resolved, That (a) the Code of Official Conduct in rule XLIII of the House of Representatives is amended by redesignating clauses 11 and 12 as clauses 12 and 13, respectively, and by inserting after clause 10 the following new clause:

"11. A chairman or ranking minority party member of a standing, select, or special committee of the House or joint committee of Congress, or subcommittee thereof, against whom an indictment or information has been filed for a crime for which a sentence of two or more years' imprisonment may be imposed shall cease to exercise the powers of chairman or ranking member and shall step aside unless or until the charges are dismissed or reduced to a crime for which the sentence of imprisonment that may be imposed is less than two years, or the chairman or ranking minority party member is found not guilty."

(b) The amendment made by this resolution shall apply to any individual who is a chairman or ranking minority party member of a standing, select, or special committee of the House or joint committee of Congress, or any subcommittee thereof, when this amendment becomes effective or is in effect.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1992

HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to make much needed improvements in the Federal housing programs that serve our Nation's older Americans. As chairman of the Select Committee on Aging's Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests, it is my role to advocate for effective programs to serve the housing needs of all older adults, particularly those who have low incomes. Further, I believe that housing programs serving special populations and their unique needs must go beyond the bricks and mortar to provide a supportive, services-enriched environment. The legislation that I have written, the Housing for the Elderly Improvement Act of 1992, will make substantial improvements in the current housing programs for the elderly, without creating large, new programs that we will have difficulty funding.

As we are all aware, the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, and

other housing programs, must be reauthorized this year. I am eager to work with the Banking Committee and its members to incorporate in their housing bill the elderly housing improvements that I have drafted. In fact, some of the language that I have drafted has already been included in the Banking Committee's bill. I congratulate the distinguished chairman, Mr. GONZALEZ, for his excellent draft legislation, and Mrs. ROUKEMA, the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development, for her thoughtful contributions.

Mr. Speaker, this bill, the Housing for the Elderly Improvement Act of 1992, was developed by working with the advocates of housing for older Americans, and analyzing the problems with current law and programs. Many of the concepts and solutions found in this bill have been endorsed by groups such as the American Association of Retired Persons, the American Association of Homes for the Aging, and the Elderly Housing Coalition. In addition, I am proud to say that the following distinguished members of the Aging Committee have agreed to be original cosponsors: Representative MARY ROSE OAKAR, Representative TOM DOWNEY, Representative BILL HUGHES, and Chairman EDWARD ROYBAL.

I would like to briefly outline the six titles of my legislation, and I ask unanimous consent to have a section-by-section description inserted in the RECORD following my statement.

The first title of the Housing for the Elderly Improvement Act addresses a number of problems with the administration of programs that can be corrected by the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD]. This legislation requires HUD to: Create an Assistant Secretary for Supportive Housing to coordinate programs for special needs populations with social service agencies, and to review all federally assisted housing projects for the elderly to assess their needs in the areas of supportive services, modernization, personnel, and finances. The Secretary must also work to provide one-stop housing assistance application centers to better serve older individuals seeking housing, and the bill requires that regulations for the Revised Congregate Housing Services Program be issued.

Title II of the bill focuses on the section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program by authorizing 15,000 units each year; improving access to residual receipts that projects have saved; allowing the rent to efficiency units to be 25 percent of the resident's income, instead of 30 percent; and creating opportunities for shared housing arrangements and mixed-income projects to be developed.

Title III modifies the Revised Congregate Housing Services Program. In 1990, I drafted the legislation which created this section of the law. Unfortunately, HUD has failed to spend any of the appropriations that we have provided for these excellent services programs for the frailest of our residents. The provisions that I have drafted this year address some of the concerns that I, and others, have had with the current, unacceptable situation. Title III increases the congregate housing services program authorization and places the HOPE for Elderly Independence within this program. Under this provision, no funds may be allocated for Hope for Elderly Independence until

the congregate services program is allocated its funds. This title also separates the retrofit programs from the congregate services and provides it with its own authorization level.

Title IV expands the authorization for service coordinators to sections 236, 221(d)(3), 515, and section 8 projects. Further, it clarifies who can be hired or otherwise employed as service coordinators, and makes the language consistent throughout the law.

Title V makes two changes to the current laws regarding home repair programs. First, it sets aside funds—a minimum of \$30 million—for home repair programs under the HOME Investment Partnerships Act, which is part of the Cranston-Gonzalez Act. Second, it clarifies that the same types of repairs can be made under the Farmers Home Section 504 Program—including emergency repairs, safety repairs, weatherization repairs, and others.

Last, title VI expands the current eligibility for mortgage insurance under section 232. It clarifies that in addition to the eligibility of nursing homes and board and care facilities, that assisted living facilities may also receive mortgage insurance under this program. Assisted living facilities provide a level of care that is less extensive, and less expensive, than nursing homes provide.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to take a close look at the Housing for the Elderly Improvement Act of 1992. This legislation is essential to providing effective housing programs to serve older citizens. Again, I commend the efforts of Chairman Gonzalez and ranking minority member ROUKEMA, who take the housing needs of all Americans very seriously. I look forward to working with them, and others in the House, to improve Federal housing for older Americans.

SECTION-BY-SECTION DESCRIPTION OF THE HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1992

TITLE I: GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS TO PROGRAMS PROVIDING HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

Section 101: Assistant Secretary for Supportive Housing—Creates an office of Supportive Housing to be headed by an Assistant Secretary to administer programs for the elderly, disabled, and homeless and to coordinate programs with social services agencies.

Section 102: Review of Programs—Requires that all federally assisted housing projects designated for the elderly be reviewed at least once every four years. Such a review would cover supportive services, modernization, personnel and financial needs of such projects. Also requires that the Secretary prepare an annual report to Congress on the adequacy of funding levels to meet the needs identified and on the adequacy of the geographic targeting of resources.

Section 103: Fire Safety Systems in Federally Assisted Housing for the Elderly—Requires that all newly constructed housing for the elderly be protected by an automatic sprinkler system and a hard-wired smoke detector. Also requires a study of fire protection in existing housing and the costs and benefits of retrofitting housing to add fire protection devices.

Section 104: One-Stop Housing Assistance Application Centers—Provides for funding agencies in each housing market area to assist older and disabled applicants for federally assisted housing to obtain information and apply to the range of housing for which they are eligible.

Section 105: Issuance of Regulations under Revised Congregate Housing Services Pro-

gram—Requires regulations be issued to implement the Revised Congregate Housing Services Program as authorized by NAHA.

TITLE II: SECTION 202 SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

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Section 202: Access to Residual Receipts and Replacement Reserves for Maintenance and Services—Requires HUD to approve the use of residual receipts and replacement reserves to fund maintenance, modernization, or services needs of elderly projects.

Section 203: Coordination of Tenant Rent Contributions and Unit Size—Allows rent for efficiency units to be 25 percent of income.

Section 204: Shared Housing Arrangements—Permits Section 202 projects to develop units and tenant selection procedures designed to accommodate shared housing arrangements.

Section 205: Mixed-Income Project Demonstration—Authorizes the use of 10 percent of Section 202 funds for partial funding of mixed income projects for the elderly. Funds could be used in conjunction with multifamily mortgage insurance for the balance of the project.

TITLE III: REVISED CONGREGATE HOUSING SERVICES PROGRAM

Section 301: Authorization of Appropriations—Makes specific authorizations for services and for retrofitting of eligible projects.

Section 302: Set-Aside of Congregate Housing Services Funds for HOPE for Elderly Independence—Sets aside a portion of CHSP funds for the HOPE for Elderly Independence program. Requires a threshold of funding for CHSP before HOPE for Elderly Independence can be funded.

Section 303: Eligibility of Residents for Supportive Services—Changes the definition of "frail elderly."

Section 304: Priority for Assistance Contracts—Gives priority to applications from States, Indian tribes, and units of general local government which have a comprehensive strategy for services.

TITLE IV: SERVICE COORDINATORS IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING

Section 401: Required Training—Establishes training qualifications for service coordinators.

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Section 403: Multifamily Housing Assisted under the National Housing Act—Extends authority to provide service coordinators to Section 221(d)3 and Section 236 projects serving older people.

Section 404: Rural Rental Housing—Extends authority to provide service coordinators to Farmers Home Section 515 projects serving older people.

Section 405: Revised Congregate Housing Services Program—Makes revisions to CHSP to conform with services coordinator provisions.

Section 406: Section 202 Housing for the Elderly—Revises service coordinator provisions under Section 202 to conform with other service coordinator provisions.

Section 407: Public Housing—Revises service coordinator provisions under public housing to conform with other service coordinator provisions.

TITLE V: HOME REPAIR PROGRAMS

Section 501: Model Program under HOME Investment Partnerships Act—Sets aside funds for home repairs for low-income older and disabled homeowners.

Section 502: Grants and Loans for Rural Housing Repairs for Very Low-Income Fam-

ilies—Authorizes weatherization and other types of home repair under the Farmers Home Section 504 program.

TITLE VI: MORTGAGE INSURANCE FOR ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES

Section 601: Eligibility of Assisted Living Facilities for Mortgage Insurance Under Section 232—Clarifies the eligibility of assisted living facilities to receive insured financing under the Section 232 program. Defines standards for assisted living financing.

THE LATE PAYMENT OF PATENT MAINTENANCE FEES

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 1992

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, the proposal I am introducing today is intended to provide relief for those who fail to pay patent maintenance fees within the periods specified in the patent laws and to correct a technical error in section 7 of title 35 that establishes the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

Regarding the payment of maintenance fees, the Commissioner may at present only accept the late payment of a maintenance fee after the expiration of the grace period if it is shown that the delay in payment was "unavoidable." This standard, existing alone, is too stringent. Some patent owners have lost their patent rights due to circumstances that do not warrant this harsh result, but that could not be considered "unavoidable" under current law.

This proposal would provide an additional remedy for patent owners. Late payment of maintenance fees could be accepted if the delay in payment is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner to have been unintentional, a more lenient standard than "unavoidable." Thus, the harsh result of the present law would be mitigated. Petitions to accept payments under this standard, however, could only be filed within a period of up to 18 months after the expiration of the grace period for payment of maintenance fees. This limitation would prevent patent owners from avoiding the payment of maintenance fees and misleading the public about their intent to maintain their patents in force.

Regarding the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences, current section 7 of title 35 states that members of the Board, which includes the Chairman and Vice Chairman, must be "appointed to the competitive service." To conform to section 3132(a)(2) of title 5, however, the Chairman and Vice Chairman must be members of the Senior Executive Service instead of the "competitive service". While the current Chairman and Vice Chairman are members of the Board and the Senior Executive Service by virtue of a "grandfather" clause, this proposal would eliminate this inconsistency between statutory provisions to ensure that future appointees to those positions will serve as full members of the Board and serve in the appropriate category of Federal service.

The text of the bill and a section-by-section analysis follows:

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. ACCEPTANCE OF LATE PAYMENT OF MAINTENANCE FEES.

(a) *Filing Fee for Renewal of Application.*—Section 41(a)(7) of title 35, United States Code, is amended by inserting after "each patent" the following: "or for maintaining each patent in force".

(b) *LATE PAYMENT OF MAINTENANCE FEE.*—Section 41(c)(1) of title 35, United States Code, is amended by inserting after "section" the following: "which is made within eighteen months after the six-month grace period, or within such shorter time as fixed by the Commissioner, if the delay is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner to have been unintentional, or at any time."

SEC. 2. BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES.

Section 7(a) of title 35, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) The Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences shall consist of the Commissioners, the Deputy Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioners, a Chairman, a Vice Chairman, and the examiners-in-chief. The examiners-in-chief, who shall be appointed to the competitive service, and the Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be persons of competent legal knowledge and scientific ability."

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATES.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—This Act takes effect on the date of the enactment of the Act.

(b) *SECTION 1.*—The amendments made by section 1 shall apply to—

(1) any patent for which a maintenance fee is due on or after the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) any patent for which a maintenance fee was due before such date of enactment and for which the grace period provided in section 41(b) of title 35, United States Code, has not expired as of such date of enactment; and

(3) any patent for which a maintenance fee was due before such date of enactment and for which such grace period expired not more than 18 months before such date of enactment.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1. Acceptance of late payment of maintenance fees.

Subsection 1(b) amends subsection 41(c)(1) to add authority for the Commissioner to accept the late payment of maintenance fees if the delay is shown to be "unintentional" and the petition to accept the late payment is filed within a eighteen-month period after the six-month grace period. The Commissioner, at his discretion, may set a shorter period for filing the petition than stated in the subsection. This authority supplements the current authority to accept the late payment when the delay was "unavoidable", and is analogous to the practice for reviving abandoned applications and accepting the late payment of issue fees. Subsection 1(a) amends subsection 41(a)(7) to set the fee for petitions to accept the late payment of maintenance fees when the delay was unintentional at the same level as similar actions.

Section 2. Board of patent appeals and interferences.

Section 2 of this bill clarifies section 7 of title 35 of the United States Code regarding the membership of the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (the Board). The 1984 amendment to the patent law (Pub. L. No.

