

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## KEY REPORT WITHHELD FROM UNITED NATIONS THAT DISPUTES ARGUMENTS FOR ANTI-SERBIA SANCTIONS

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, press reports in the past few days have brought to light an extraordinary situation at the United Nations regarding the recently imposed sanctions by the Security Council against Yugoslavia over continued fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

All parties acknowledge that the aim of the sanctions is to pressure the Yugoslav National Army [JNA] and officials of the Yugoslav and Serbian Governments in Belgrade. The resolution was based on assumptions regarding alleged control and influence over paramilitary and irregular Serbian forces in Bosnia by authorities in Belgrade.

It now appears, however, that a crucial report by no less than Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali himself not only refutes and contradicts those fundamental assumptions but also was kept from Security Council members until after the sanctions vote was taken on May 30.

Mr. Speaker, the Secretary General's report goes beyond dispelling the notion of Belgrade's control over Bosnian Serb fighters in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to point out that Croatia still has its own troops inside Bosnia participating in that republic's civil war in contravention of U.N. directives and public claims by officials in Zagreb.

The tragedy of Yugoslavia is that much of the bloodshed in Bosnia today might have been prevented had U.N. peacekeeping forces been put in place before the outbreak of intercommunal hostilities. Our policies toward Yugoslavia have been reactive. We act after the fact. And the overly simplistic view that all the fault lies with Serbian officials in Belgrade simply ignores reality. The sanctions policy continues that disastrous course. The United Nations, the European Community and our State Department are determined to slam the door of a barn whose horses have already escaped and which has already burned to the ground.

I urge my colleagues, particularly those who bash Serbia with a relentless "don't bother me with the facts" approach, to carefully read the report submitted by U.N. Secretary General Boutros-Ghali. I also redirect your attention to the comments I made on Monday, June 1, as I placed the statement of the Bishops of the Serbian Orthodox Church in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

These two statements are essential to understanding that neither Serbia, nor Croatia, nor the Muslim Slavs of Bosnia and Herzegovina are without responsibility in the

current state of affairs in Yugoslavia. None of these communities arguments are wholly culpable or wholly innocent.

Mr. Speaker, the sanctions placed against Yugoslavia are misplaced and will not produce peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. And worse, simplistic misreading of the complex players and concerns of the various communities in this conflict will only benefit continued chaos, punish innocent citizens and strengthen the hands of extremists in all communities. The current approach confuses the Milosevic regime in Belgrade with the people of Serbia and the Serbian minorities in other republics.

I am including, for the RECORD, the Secretary General's report and an Associated Press report regarding its being withheld from Security Council members during their deliberations on sanctions.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 4 OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 752 (1992)

## INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted to the Security Council pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 752 (1992), in which the Council demanded that all units of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) and elements of the Croatian Army now in Bosnia and Herzegovina must either be withdrawn, or be subject to the authority of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or be disbanded and disarmed with their weapons placed under effective international monitoring; and requested the Secretary-General to consider without delay what international assistance could be provided in this connection.

## I. BACKGROUND

2. On 26 April 1992, President Izetbegovic of Bosnia and Herzegovina met at Skopje with General Blagoje Adzic, Chief of Staff of JNA and Acting Federal Secretary for Defense, and Mr. Branko Kostic, Vice-President of the Federal Presidency in Belgrade, to define the role of JNA in Bosnia and Herzegovina and its eventual withdrawal. This meeting did not produce a definitive agreement and the Belgrade authorities on 4 May announced their decision to withdraw from Bosnia and Herzegovina by 18 May all JNA personnel who were not citizens of that Republic. On 13 May, Vice-President Kostic proposed to President Izetbegovic that the talks be resumed with the participation of representatives of the Bosnia Serb and Croat Communities. On the same day, authorities of the so-called "Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina" announced their decision to form their own army, which would be composed of units of the former JNA based in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and appointed General Ratko Mladic as Commander of that army.

3. On 17 May, I received a letter from Admiral Milosav Simic, Chief of General Staff of JNA, requesting assistance in the safe withdrawal of JNA troops from Bosnia and Herzegovina and particularly from Sarajevo, Pazaric and Zenica. The letter referred, *inter alia*, to an agreement signed on 10 May 1992 at the premises of the United Nations Pro-

tection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR) at Sarajevo by representatives of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, JNA, the European Community Monitoring Mission and the personal envoy of Lord Carrington, Mr. Colm Doyle. On 21 May, Vice-President Kostic again wrote to ask me to request President Izetbegovic to order the deblocking of the JNA garrisons at Sarajevo. On 25 May 1992, I received a letter from President Izetbegovic in which, *inter alia*, he requested that UNPROFOR should supervise the withdrawal of part of the JNA personnel and weapons, in accordance with the agreement of 10 May 1992.

4. I have sought, through UNPROFOR, information about the present status of JNA units and personnel in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Given the considerable restrictions on UNPROFOR freedom of movement in Sarajevo and elsewhere in the Republic, and the consequent lack of an independent information-gathering capacity, it has not been possible to obtain completely authenticated information, but the situation seems to be as described in the following two paragraphs.

5. The bulk of the JNA personnel who were deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina were citizens of that Republic and were not therefore covered by the Belgrade authorities' decision of 4 May to withdraw JNA from Bosnia and Herzegovina. Most of them appear to have joined the army of the so-called "Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina". Others have joined the Territorial Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is under the political control of the Presidency of that Republic. Others may have joined various irregular forces operating there.

6. Those who are not citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina are said by the Belgrade authorities to number barely 20 per cent of the total. Most of these are believed to have withdrawn already into Serbia or Montenegro, some of them having been subjected to attack during their withdrawal. Others however remain at various garrisons in Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially in Serb-controlled areas, including two installations on the outskirts of Sarajevo. A further category consists of personnel who have been blockaded in their barracks by the Territorial Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina or hostile irregular forces. These are now mostly in the Sarajevo area, where the latest developments have been as follows:

(a) Some 600 to 1,000 soldiers are blocked in the Marshal Tito Barracks at Sarajevo, with nearly 200 vehicles. Negotiations on the evacuation of these barracks continued until 27 May 1992, when they broke down following a mortar attack which killed some 16 civilians in central Sarajevo. On 30 May 1992, the barracks came under attack from rocket-propelled grenades and flame-throwers fired by the Territorial Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(b) Several hundred JNA personnel from Jusuf Dzonlic Barracks, a logistic base at Sarajevo, and Victor Bujanja Barracks were in the process of withdrawing from Sarajevo during the night of 27/28 May 1992. The convoy, which was being accompanied by

\* 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.

UNPROFOR, was attacked by Serb irregulars opposed to the terms of their withdrawal and by units of the Territorial Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and lost its way. Some elements became separated from the rest; 30 JNA vehicles and their drivers went missing and at least 1 soldier was killed;

(c) Several hundred JNA cadets, mainly between 14 and 17 years of age, who were blockaded in Pasarić, some 15 kilometers south of Sarajevo, were evacuated on 29 May.

7. It will be apparent from the foregoing that the issue of the deblocking and safe withdrawal of the remaining JNA troops from their barracks at Bosnia and Herzegovina has become linked to other problems which have caused continuing conflict in that Republic and has in particular been complicated by problems relating to the withdrawal of heavy weapons from these barracks and from Bosnia and Herzegovina. UNPROFOR has received indications that the JNA leadership in Belgrade is willing to leave the bulk of its weapons behind upon withdrawal, but the leadership of the army of the "Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina" is unwilling to permit this.

8. Uncertainty about who exercises political control over the Serb forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina has further complicated the situation. The Bosnia and Herzegovina has further complicated the situation. The Bosnia and Herzegovina Presidency had initially been reluctant to engage in talks on these and other issues with the leadership of the "Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina" and insisted upon direct talks with the Belgrade authorities instead. A senior JNA representative from Belgrade, General Wedeljko Boskovic, has conducted discussions with the Bosnia and Herzegovina presidency, but it has become clear that his word is not binding on the commander of the army of the "Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", General Mladic. Indeed, as indicated in paragraph 5(b) above, Serb irregulars attacked a JNA convoy withdrawing from a barracks at Sarajevo on 28 May under arrangements negotiated by General Boskovic. It also appears that the heavy shelling of Sarajevo on the night of 28/29 May took place on the orders of General Mladic in direct contravention of instructions issued by General Boskovic and the JNA leadership in Belgrade.

9. Given the doubts that now exist about the ability of the authorities in Belgrade to influence General Mladic, who has left JNA, efforts have been made by UNPROFOR to appeal to him directly as well as through the political leadership of the "Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina". As a result of these efforts General Mladic agreed on 30 May 1992 to stop the bombardment of Sarajevo. While (it is my hope that the emergence of General Mladic and the forces under his command as independent actors apparently beyond the control of JNA greatly complicates the issues raised in paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 752 (1992). President Izetbegovic has recently indicated to senior UNPROFOR officers at Sarajevo his willingness to deal with General Mladic (but not with the political leadership of the "Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina").

10. As regards the withdrawal of elements to the Croatian Army now in Bosnia and Herzegovina, information currently available in New York suggests that no such withdrawal has occurred. UNPROFOR has received reliable reports of Croatian Army personnel, in uniform, operating within, and as

part of, military formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Croatian authorities have consistently taken the position that the Croatian soldiers in Bosnia and Herzegovina have left the Croatian Army and are not subject to its authority. International observers do not, however, doubt that portions of Bosnia and Herzegovina are under the control of Croatian military units, whether belonging to the local Territorial Defence, to paramilitary groups or to the Croatian Army. It is unclear in the circumstances how their withdrawal or disbandment, as required by the Council, can be achieved.

#### II. POSSIBLE INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

11. Resolution 752 (1992) describes three possible alternatives for units of JNA and elements of the Croatian Army which are now in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They could either be withdrawn, or be subject to the authority of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or be disbanded and disarmed with their weapons placed under effective international monitoring.

12. International assistance could play a role in implementing each of these alternatives. However, the provision of such assistance would presuppose that the necessary agreements had been concluded and that they would be respected by all parties, especially of course the commanders of the units and elements concerned. Such agreements would need to specify clearly exactly which military personnel were deemed to be "units of JNA" or "elements of the Croatian Army". This could present difficulties, given both the Croatian position mentioned above and, especially, the Belgrade authorities' position that their decision to withdraw JNA personnel from Bosnia and Herzegovina does not relate to JNA personnel who are citizens of that Republic and over whom Belgrade no longer exercises constitutional authority. Those providing international assistance would also need to be given details, accepted by the principal parties, of the numbers, locations and armament of all troops to which the agreements applied.

13. The anomalous position of General Mladic and the forces under his command, who are subject neither to the authority of Belgrade nor to that of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, will also need to be clarified in relation to any agreement. It is considered unrealistic to expect that the "Army of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina" would be willing to place itself under the authority of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Agreement would instead need to be sought on the disarming and disbandment of this "Army", though this is likely to be feasible only in the context of an overall political agreement on constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

14. Provided that the necessary agreements were in place, international assistance could take various forms. It could, for instance, consist of monitoring and verifying implementation of such agreements as have been achieved. International military personnel could also be deployed to help build confidence as the troops concerned were assembled and then moved out of Bosnia and Herzegovina or to the locations where they would pass under the Government's authority or be disbanded. This sort of assistance has been provided by United Nations military observers in a number of recent peace-keeping operations. In has, however, to be repeated that recent experience has indicated that less respect is shown for such an international presence in former Yugoslavia than in other situations where international observers have recently played a role.

15. In the case of the third option, disbanding and disarming, international assistance could extend beyond monitoring and verification. It would include a role in ensuring the security of the arms laid down by the disbanded units or elements, e.g., through a double lock system, with one lock being controlled by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina (which would, of course, have to be agreed by all the parties) and the other by the international organization concerned. Although it is not specifically mentioned in resolution 752 (1992), another possibility would be for international troops to undertake the immobilization and/or destruction of some or all of the weapons of the disbanded units or elements.

#### III. OBSERVATIONS

16. The above is a brief survey of how international assistance could be provided to the various processes envisaged in paragraph 4 of resolution 752 (1992). It assumes that those processes would be agreed voluntarily by those in political and operational control of the troops concerned and that the latter would carry out the orders they received. Otherwise, it is difficult to see how the solutions demanded by the Security Council could be achieved.

17. The Security Council's decision today to impose sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) creates a new situation. It is not yet clear what implications this will have for the issues discussed in this report. But it is to be hoped that this manifestation of the international community's determination to end the fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina will make it easier to negotiate the necessary agreements.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL RE THINKS HARSH ANTI-SERB MEASURES

(By Peter James Spielmann)

UNITED NATIONS.—An hour after the Security Council clamped sanctions on Serbia over the weekend, it received a report maintaining that Belgrade doesn't control the main Serb militia fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The report by U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali and his chief peacekeeper, Murrack Goulding, also said Croatian soldiers are involved in the fighting in Bosnia.

Security Council ambassadors are wondering now whether they are too tough on Serbia.

On Saturday, the council voted 13-0, with China and Zimbabwe abstaining, to clamp an oil embargo, trade sanctions and sports sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro, the republics remaining in Yugoslavia.

A Western diplomat said Wednesday that if council members had seen Boutros-Ghali's report before the vote, the resolution would have barely squeaked through, with perhaps 10 votes. Nine are needed for adoption.

More countries would have abstained, and it is possible that India or Zimbabwe might have voted against it, he said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The report, made public Wednesday, says key Serb-led militia in Sarajevo, Bosnia's capital, is apparently no longer controlled by Belgrade or the Yugoslav army. The militia is under the command of Lt.-Gen. Ratko Mladic.

"We have now got a serious problem," said Zimbabwe's ambassador, S.S. Mumbengegwi. "The secretary-general has come out with a very clear report that Belgrade is no longer about to control the Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina."

"So what are the sanctions going to achieve? The whole purposes of the sanctions was to get Belgrade to issue instructions to the Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina to stop fighting," he said.

Most ambassadors still blame Serbia and the Bosnian Serb militias for most of the fighting in Bosnia. But they are having second thoughts over the one-sidedness of the sanctions.

"We certainly would have preferred to have had that information before discussing the draft resolution," said French Ambassador Jean-Bernard Merimee. "But the resolution has been voted on. In response we have to stick to it." Alluding to Croatia's role in Bosnia, Merimee said, "If it is proven fact, in the future, that Croatia refuses to abide by what has been requested from all the parties . . . at that time the council will perhaps meet again . . . to contemplate sanctions against the offender."

The council's president, Belgian Ambassador Paul Noterdaeme, would not comment on whether Croatia might face sanctions. But he rejected the contention that Serbia was not responsible for bloodletting in Bosnia.

"They can not let loose all these elements and all these soldiers and then say they are washing their hands that is not correct," Noterdaeme said.

Council ambassadors questioned the timing of the release of the report, Noterdaeme said. But he said the late distribution was the result of a technical delay.

Serbian reporters at the United Nations were more skeptical, asserting the delay was a deliberate maneuver to maintain anti-Serb solidarity until after the vote.

Boutros-Ghali is due to issue another report on Yugoslavia by June 15, and several Western diplomats said Croatia will be risking trouble if it has not withdrawn forces from Bosnia by then.

#### TRIBUTE TO GERALD L. MCKINSEY

##### HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Modesto chief of police Gerald L. McKinsey who will retire later this month after serving 37 distinguished years in local law enforcement.

Gerald McKinsey is a product of the local public school system in central California. He graduated from Ceres High School and Modesto Junior College. While working on his dairy ranch in 1954, he heard a radio ad that the Stanislaus County sheriff's office was accepting applications for deputy sheriff. He applied for a position and in January 1955, Mr. McKinsey became a deputy sheriff for Stanislaus County. In 1958, Mr. McKinsey was promoted to sergeant, and served in the patrol and administrative divisions of the sheriff's department. As the department's first administrative sergeant, Mr. McKinsey initiated the sheriff's air squadron and the county jail's work furlough program.

In 1963, Gerald McKinsey joined the Modesto City Police Department as the captain of the patrol division. In 1969, he transferred to the administrative division of the department. In 1975, he was promoted to assistant chief of

police, and in 1976, Gerald McKinsey was made Modesto chief of police where he has served for the last 16 years.

Under his watch, Chief McKinsey initiated a number of important programs in the Modesto Police Department. These include the special investigations detail; community service officers; crime prevention unit/neighborhood watch; community and problem-oriented policing; drug abuse resistance education [DARE]; gang intervention education; school police officers; K-9 unit; equestrian unit; special emergency reaction team; crime analysis unit; gang violence suppression unit; tactical police/street gangs unit; pawn shop detail; identification unit.

Chief McKinsey has been a leader in local law enforcement groups including the Regional Justice Training Committee where he has served as chair; the Stanislaus Drug Enforcement Agency where he served as the operations manager; and the Stanislaus County Chiefs', Sheriff's and District Attorney's Association where he is a past president.

Chief Gerald McKinsey displays the highest standards of integrity, honesty, and dedication both to his department and the community it serves. Under his direction, the Modesto Police Department has accomplished a major transition from a small city police department to a law enforcement agency serving the safety needs of the 18th largest city in the State of California. We thank him for his great leadership for nearly four decades in our community.

#### PEACETIME REGISTRATION STILL IMPORTANT

##### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, as we reauthorize our National Defense Program I wish to mention a seldom noticed but important National Security Program; Selective Service/Peacetime Registration.

There are important reasons why the Congress should continue to support the Peacetime Selective Registration Program of the Selective Service. To begin with, the President, the DOD and the congressional authorizing committee support the program.

An adequate armed strength must be maintained to insure the security of this Nation. This strength is best accomplished through maintaining a strong Active and Reserve Force which in time of emergency can be augmented by the Selective Service System.

The Selective Service System is an integral part of our national defense in the event of a national emergency.

Peacetime registration improves military readiness by ensuring that the force size is rapidly expandable. The international environment is rapidly changing, the threads of Eastern Europe have frayed and it is essential that our Armed Forces not only act as a deterrent but also have the ability to respond quickly in the event of a mobilization.

The reduced threat of a large scale conventional conflict in Europe does not negate the

importance of this program. We reinstated the draft for Korea and Vietnam.

After careful evaluation it is clearly apparent that it is not only cost effective to maintain a selective service but imperative for national security. Selective Service is developing stand by procedures to deliver personnel for critical skill vacancies, such as health care professionals. The bottom line is that peacetime registration is an inexpensive insurance policy which will allow us to augment military units in an emergency well after the downsizing of our Active and Reserve is complete.

#### THE ANTI-NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE ACT

##### HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, there is one thing that Members on both sides of the aisle can agree on: That our health care system is in need of serious reform. We agree that health care costs are rising out of control, and that a growing number of Americans have no health insurance at all. However, we disagree on the appropriate cure for this national malady.

Despite the claims from some of my colleagues that the Government can run our health care system better and cheaper than the private sector, I remain doubtful. As many health care experts have pointed out, Government-run health care would combine the efficiency of the Postal Service with the compassion of the IRS.

I believe that a nationalized health care program is not the best answer. The problems Canada and England are facing with nationalized health care should warn us of the difficulties of such an approach. High taxes, rationing of care, and a lack of high-technology equipment characterize the Canadian and British systems.

Proposals for a play or pay health care program are equally inadequate, as it would lead to a de facto Government program. Most large businesses would find it easier to pay the 7- to 8-percent tax to let the Government provide health benefits, and small businesses that could not afford either health insurance or the tax would be driven out of business.

Mr. Speaker, because I share the dissatisfaction that many of my colleagues feel about these simplistic, yet dangerous approaches to our health care problems, today I am introducing H.R. 5335, the "Anti-National Health Insurance Act." It uses market mechanisms and tax incentives to increase access to health care and lower the cost.

Specifically, the bill creates tax-exempt health care spending accounts for employees and their families to use on health care costs. This is modeled after existing flexible spending accounts, with one major difference. To discourage overconsumption of health care services, employees will be able to keep any unspent funds at the end of the year to use for any purpose, whether to buy a car, make a down-payment on a house, or put the money into a savings or IRA.

For those employees who prefer standard health insurance, H.R. 5335 seeks to encourage the use of lower-cost health plans, particularly managed care plans. It does so by limiting the tax exemption for employer-provided benefits to the cost of the most inexpensive plan available. Employers may continue to offer more expensive plans, but the government would no longer subsidize costly insurance coverage through an unlimited tax exemption.

In addition, H.R. 5335 provides tax credits and deductions to low- and moderate-income individuals to use to purchase health insurance. This provision is modeled after the President's comprehensive health reform proposal.

For the self-employed, the bill increases the current 25-percent deduction for health care costs to 100 percent. It is the height of hypocrisy that large corporations can deduct 100 percent of their health benefit expenses, yet small mom and pop operations must bear nearly the full brunt of these costs.

Finally, to address skyrocketing medical malpractice costs, the bill caps noneconomic damages at \$250,000. It also pre-empts costly State mandates for health insurance. Nearly 1,000 State mandates may be responsible for up to 30 percent of health insurance costs.

Mr. Speaker, the stark truth is that the free market has not worked with health care because it has not been allowed to work. First, most patients lack the necessary expertise to make informed decisions about their health care purchases.

Second, because current tax exemptions encourage employers to subsidize a range of health plans, from expensive fee-for-service plans to cost-saving HMO's, employees have no incentive to purchase only the most cost-effective health insurance.

Third, our third-party payer system is a disincentive to smart shopping. Because insurance pays for most major health care purchases, patients are less likely to base their purchasing decisions on quality and price.

H.R. 5335 gives patients access to information and allows for consumer choice. At the same time, it expands access to health care and lowers costs. This is a comprehensive solution to the deepening crisis in health care.

Unlike some of the other bills now pending before Congress, my bill does not throw the baby out with the bathwater. It builds upon the strengths of our health care system—undeniably the most technologically advanced in the world—and expands access and lower costs. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

#### "DEMOCRACY" IN CROATIA

#### HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, with the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina dominating the news, less attention has been focused on the human rights situation in the Republic of Croatia. However, unfortunately, the human rights problems in Croatia have not gone away.

In addition, a recent report by U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has pointed the finger at Zagreb regarding Croatian government orchestration of fighting in Croatia. The report reads in part:

As regards the withdrawal of elements of the Croatian now in Bosnia and Herzegovina, information currently available in New York suggests that no withdrawal has occurred. UNPROFOR has received reliable reports of Croatian Army personnel, in uniform, operating within, and as parts of, military formations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Croatian authorities have consistently taken the position that the Croatian soldiers in Bosnia and Herzegovina have left the Croatian Army and are not subject to its authority. International observers do not, however, doubt that portions of Bosnia and Herzegovina are under the control of Croatian military units, whether belonging to the local Territorial Defense, to paramilitary groups or to the Croatian Army.

Mr. Speaker, this is not the only deception that is being orchestrated by Mr. Tudjman. An article in today's Washington Post, does an excellent job of illustrating another deception that Mr. Tudjman has perpetrated on the world. This is the deception of a democratic Croatia. I submit the following article for the RECORD:

[From the Washington Post, June 5, 1992]

HEARD THE ONE ABOUT FRANJO TUDJMAN?

(By Peter Maass)

ZAGREB, CROATIA.—Poking fun at Croatian President Franjo Tudjman is no laughing matter.

Just ask Viktor Ivancic. In a satirical weekly he edits, Ivancic made a tongue-in-cheek link between Tudjman, Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin. A few days later, Ivancic and his colleagues were notified by the state prosecutor's office that they were being investigated for breaking a communist-era law that forbids the "spreading of false information" damaging to the nation.

They are in the same boat with Tanja Torbarina, a popular satirist who made the mistake of jokingly comparing Tudjman to an "illegal squatter" in political office. Her editor at Globus magazine, Denis Kuljis, who faces the "false information" charge in a separate incident, says he can't believe what's happening to his star columnist. "It's like prosecuting Art Buchwald," he said.

The parodies were designed to highlight what many here view as Tudjman's authoritarian tendencies, and they have certainly done that, although in a far more personal way than the journalists had expected. The human-rights group Helsinki Watch has sent Tudjman a blistering four-page protest letter that accuses his regime of trying to silence anti-government journalists and politicians.

The May 22 letter charged that "members of the Croatian government have consistently tried to ostracize independent journalists, political figures and others by equating their criticism . . . to being traitorous to the nation or supportive" of neighboring Serbia, Croatia's arch-enemy since the breakup last year of the old six-republic Yugoslav federation.

Tudjman, a former general in the Yugoslav army for whom charm and patience are not strong suits, seems to have shot himself in the foot at a moment when everything appeared to be going his way. Last week, Croatia was admitted to the United Nations. A few days later, the U.N. Security Council imposed tough sanctions on the new Serb-con-

trolled Yugoslav state as punishment for its aggression in former Yugoslav lands. Both events seemed to help Tudjman's effort to quicken the U.N.-enforced disarmament of Serb militia units that occupy a third of Croatia.

Serbia has tried to capitalize on Tudjman's insistent nationalism by accusing his government of being a fascist reincarnation of Croatia's pro-Nazi World War II regime. The charges are exaggerated, but even the United Nations has accused Croatian military forces of serious human rights abuses.

Here in Zagreb, the Croatian capital, diplomats express concern that Tudjman may be trying to turn state-run television into a one-sided propaganda tool—much as Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic has done in Belgrade. Also worrisome, they say, are some of the president's oddly imperial habits, such as his penchant for wearing a regal-looking sash. For his recent trip to the United Nations in New York, they noted, the president of a financially strapped country of 4.7 million flew in an expensive private jet rather than on a commercial flight.

Tudjman's latest image problem began a month ago when he named Vladimir Seks, a right-wing leader of the ruling Croatian Democratic Union, as the country's chief prosecutor. In one of the ironies that Europe is full of these days, Seks is an anti-communist dissident turned nationalist, who founded the Croatian chapter of Helsinki Watch and who now is being criticized by it.

In an interview, Seks declared that satirist Torbarina aimed to "destroy the president's authority" and "depict him as a criminal" when she mockingly suggested that Tudjman is an illegal squatter in the luxurious villa of the late Yugoslav leader Marshal Tito. "Intolerable," Seks said. After being charged, Torbarina promptly wrote a column in which she offered to provide Tudjman with office space in her house.

Ivancic, Torbarina and the others are charged under an infamous law known as Article 197, which carries a five-year jail term. This is not Ivancic's first scrape with Article 197; Yugoslavia's communist government used it against him twice. The new crackdown is viewed by diplomats and politicians here as an attempt to discourage criticism of Tudjman in advance of presidential and parliamentary elections that may be held next month.

But human rights activists here say that the government crackdown extends well beyond journalistic criticism. A leading Serb politician in Croatia, Milorad Pupovac, is being investigated under Article 197 after he said that children in the republic who were raised in the Serbian Orthodox Church were being forcibly converted to Catholicism. And early last month, Zagreb police prevented a group of well-known left-wing politicians from holding a founding convention for a new party.

What unsettles many observers here is that Tudjman's government may not fully understand some of the ground rules of democracy. Seks, for example, says he sees nothing wrong with Article 197, which Helsinki Watch wants repealed because it "criminalizes speech."

Seks, who dismissed the Helsinki Watch letter as unfounded, contends that Article 197 does not intimidate journalists. But clearly, he said, they cannot compare Tudjman to Hitler or Stalin.

How about Lenin? he was asked.

"I'm not sure," he said.

MIAMI INSTITUTE OF  
PSYCHOLOGY

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the Miami Institute of Psychology, a division of the Caribbean Center for Advanced Studies, and their innovative approach to mental health services and education. The Caribbean Center and the Miami Institute of Psychology are dedicated to providing services and education in a way that accepts different behaviors based on the social, spiritual, and cultural differences of the people they serve. With the leadership of Dr. Salvador Santiago-Negron, president of the Caribbean Center of Advanced Studies, Dr. Evelyn Diaz and Theresa Abizu-Diaz of the Miami Institute, the center trained 20 percent of the Hispanic clinical psychologists who graduated in the United States between 1980 and 1990.

The Caribbean Center for Advanced Studies originated in 1966 when the Puerto Rico Institute of Psychology was founded, as the first mental health educational institution on the island. The few mental health professionals in Puerto Rico at that time had been trained off the island.

These professionals created the Puerto Rico Institute of Psychology to develop and teach theories and practical methods of mental health treatment which take into account the whole human being as a member of a cultural and spiritual community.

The Miami Institute of Psychology was established in 1980 to serve the need in the continental United States for graduate psychology programs sensitive to cultural issues. The institute and the Caribbean Center for Advanced Studies are based on the principle that education and scientific and professional efforts should benefit the individual as a member of his own culture, and should promote cooperation among all peoples, cultures, and organizations that make up the community.

As part of its service to the community of Miami, the Miami Institute of Psychology operates the Goodman Psychological Services Center. Under the direction of Dr. Cristina Rivera and Dr. Gladys Lorenzo, the Goodman Center provides mental health services to indigent people and to the criminal justice system, as well as offering services on a sliding fee scale based on the patient's ability to pay.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to commend the Caribbean Center for Advanced Studies and the Miami Institute of Psychology for their efforts to understand each of us on our own terms and for trying to help us work together to create a better society for all mankind.

TRIBUTE TO MS. SARAH CARR

**HON. CLYDE C. HOLLOWAY**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. HOLLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with the greatest pride to pay tribute to Ms.

Sarah Carr, my constituent, a young lady who has done an outstanding job as a congressional page, during this, the 102d Congress. Sarah Carr has demonstrated during her tenure as a page to be an industrious young lady, anxious and able to serve Members of Congress. Mr. Speaker, Sarah Carr is a young woman of skill, ability and character. She is a credit to her parents, her family, her community and her State. She will no doubt be among our leaders of tomorrow. I am proud to salute her today and to wish her the best of luck.

TRIBUTE TO TIM STANLEY AND  
CHANNEL 21

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I step forward proudly to pay tribute to Tim Stanley and channel 21.

Annually, channel 21 participates in the American Heart Association's benefit for research and awareness. There is much to be said for the efforts of this station. It is true that channel 21 serves the 17th Congressional District and its surroundings everyday with pleasant and unpleasant stories. This story, however, is the best of them all. The station's public service announcements not only improves the awareness of the American Heart Association's plight to find treatments and cures for cardiovascular problems of children and adults, but also encourage participation in the AHA's campaign.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to compliment the efforts of Mr. Tim Stanley of channel 21, the producer of the PSA's for the AHA. His dedication to the cause is nothing less than inspirational.

Mr. Speaker, again I offer my compliments to the activities of Tim Stanley and channel 21 in cooperation with the American Heart Association.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS  
ILLUSTRIOUS POTENTATE THEODORE WARE

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to rise before you today to pay tribute to Theodore Frederick Ware, the illustrious potentate of Oman Temple No. 72.

Theodore Ware has spent his entire life trying to improve the lives of others. His generosity and kind spirit have earned him the respect of his colleagues in the Flint community schools as well as his fellow lodge members. His amazing ability to plan, prioritize and implement activities, coupled with his dynamic personality, has earned him the recognition of being one of Flint's most effective leaders.

Theodore Ware graduated from Savannah State College in 1961 with a bachelor of

science degree in science education. Mr. Ware's continued commitment to personal excellence compelled him to continue his education at Albany State College, Tuskegee Institute, East Texas State University, and North Carolina A&T University. In 1983, Theodore Ware graduated from Eastern Michigan University with a master of arts degree in educational leadership.

Theodore Ware has a strong personal commitment to the positive development of our Nation's youth. In fact, his entire professional life has been spent pursuing this goal. Upon graduation from college in 1961, Theodore Ware was hired by the Burke County Board of Education in Waynesboro, GA. In 1962, Mr. Ware accepted a position with the Telfair County Board of Education in McRae, GA.

In 1963, Mr. Ware was hired by the Russell County, AL, Board of Education. He worked as a teacher of math, health, and music in Phoenix City, AL, until 1968 when he left to become the associate district executive for the Boy Scouts of America in New Brunswick, NJ. Theodore Ware worked for the Boy Scouts for the next 3 years and was selected district executive in 1970. In 1971, Mr. Ware moved to my hometown of Flint, MI, to work for the General Motors Institute as a marketing and sales instructor. He worked for GMI until 1974 when he left to become a math and science teacher for Flint community schools.

In the many offices he has held while a member of Oman Temple No. 72, culminating with his election to illustrious potentate, Theodore Ware has worked tirelessly toward the improvement of our community. He is involved in a number of organizations including: The Urban League of Flint, Impact Northwest, Genesee County Democratic Party, Michigan Education Association, National Education Association, United Teachers of Flint, Michigan Mathematics Teachers Association, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, First Trinity Baptist Church, John W. Stevenson Lodge No. 56 F&AM, Flint Chapter No. 17 H.R.A.M.-P.H.P., Omega Council No. 30 R.S.M. and the Tri-Cities Commandry Knights Templar.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my fellow Members of Congress to join me in honoring the illustrious potentate, Mr. Theodore Ware. His commitment to making this Nation a better place to live will inspire many for years to come.

BEWARE OF FALSE GODS IN RIO

**HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, the more we learn about global warming, the more we realize that it either does not exist or that what little warming there is probably is beneficial to mankind.

Because the threat of global warming is the main concern of the so-called Earth summit in Rio, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to an editorial and an article from the June 2 edition of the Wall Street Journal.

BEWARE OF FALSE GODS IN RIO

(Forty-six prominent scientists and intellectuals in the U.S., including 27 Nobel Prize

winner, have joined 218 scientists in other countries in an appeal to the heads of state attending the Earth summit in Rio this week. They call their petition the Heidelberg Appeal, after a conference held in Heidelberg, Germany, in April on hazardous substance use.

(The full text is below, followed by the names of the U.S. signers.)

The undersigned members of the international scientific and intellectual community share the objectives of the "Earth Summit," to be held at Rio de Janeiro under the auspices of the United Nations, and support the principles of the following declaration.

We want to make our full contribution to the preservation of our common heritage, the Earth.

We are however worried, at the dawn of the twenty-first century, at the emergence of an irrational ideology which is opposed to scientific and industrial progress and impedes economic and social development.

We contend that a Natural State, sometimes idealized by movements with a tendency to look toward the past, does not exist and has probably never existed since man's first appearance in the biosphere, insofar as humanity has always progressed by increasingly harnessing Nature to its needs and not the reverse.

We fully subscribe to the objectives of a scientific ecology for a universe whose resources must be taken stock of, monitored and preserved.

But we herewith demand that this stock-taking, monitoring and preservation be founded on scientific criteria and not on irrational preconceptions.

We stress that many essential human activities are carried out either by manipulating hazardous substances or in their proximity, and that progress and development have always involved increasing control over hostile forces, to the benefit of mankind.

We therefore consider that scientific ecology is no more than an extension of this continual progress toward the improved life of future generations.

We intend to assert science's responsibility and duties toward society as a whole.

We do however forewarn the authorities in charge of our planet's destiny against decisions which are supported by pseudo-scientific arguments or false and non-relevant data.

We draw everybody's attention to the absolute necessity of helping poor countries attain a level of sustainable development which matches that of the rest of the planet, protecting them from troubles and dangers stemming from developed nations, and avoiding their entanglement in a web of unrealistic obligations which would compromise both their independence and their dignity.

The greatest evils which stalk our Earth are ignorance and oppression, and not Science, Technology and Industry whose instruments, when adequately managed, are indispensable tools of a future shaped by Humanity, by itself and for itself, overcoming major problems like overpopulation, starvation and worldwide diseases.

Bruce N. Ames, director, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences Center, Berkeley;

Philip W. Anderson, Nobel (Physics), department of physics, Princeton;

Christian B. Anfinsen, Nobel (Chemistry), biologist, Johns Hopkins;

Julius Axelrod, Nobel (Medicine), Laboratory of Cell Biology, National Institute of Mental Health;

Samuel H. Barondes, Langley Porter Psychiatric Institute;

Baruj Benacerraf, Nobel (Medicine), National Medal of Science, Dana-Farber Inc.;

Hans Albrecht Bethe, Nobel (Physics), Newmann Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, Cornell;

Nicolaas Bloembergen, Nobel (Physics), Harvard;

Thomas R. Cech, Nobel (Chemistry), University of Colorado;

Stanley Cohen, Nobel (Medicine), professor of biochemistry, Vanderbilt;

Morton Corn, director of Environmental Health Engineering, Johns Hopkins;

Erminio Costa, director, Fidia-Georgetown Institute for Neurosciences, Georgetown Medical School;

Gerard Debreu, Nobel (Economics), professor emeritus of economics, University of California;

Carl Djerrassi, professor of chemistry, Stanford, U.S. Academy of Sciences;

Leon Eisenberg, professor of social medicine, Harvard;

Ivar Giaever, Nobel (Physics), professor of physics, Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute;

Donald A. Glaser, Nobel (Physics), physicist, University of California;

Roger Guillemin, Nobel (Medicine), Whittier Institute;

Dudley R. Herschbach, Nobel (Chemistry), professor of science, Harvard;

Ronald Hoffmann, Nobel (Chemistry), professor of chemistry, Cornell;

Jerome Karle, Nobel (Chemistry), chief scientist, U.S. Naval Research Laboratory;

Wen Hsiung Kuo, Department of Sociology, University of Utah;

Abel Lajtha, director, Center for Neurochemistry, The N.S. Kline Institute for Psychiatric Research;

M. Daniel Lane, director, Department of Biochemistry, Johns Hopkins;

Arthur M. Langer, director, Environmental Science Laboratory, Institute of Applied Science, Brooklyn College;

Yuan T. Lee, Nobel (Chemistry), Department of Chemistry, University of California, Berkeley;

Wassily Leontief, Department of Economics, NYU;

Richard S. Lindzen, U.S. National Academy of Sciences, MIT;

Harold Linstone, professor emeritus of systems science, Portland State University;

William N. Lipscomb, Nobel (Chemistry), Department of Chemistry, Harvard;

Brooke T. Mossman, professor of pathology, University of Vermont;

Joseph E. Murray, Nobel (Medicine), professor emeritus of surgery, Harvard;

Daniel Nathans, Nobel (Medicine), professor, Johns Hopkins;

Robert P. Nolan, Environmental Science Laboratory, Institute of Applied Science, Brooklyn College;

Linus Pauling, Nobel (Chemistry, Peace), Linus Pauling Institute of Science and Medicine;

Arno A. Penzias, Nobel (Physics), Bell Laboratories;

Malcolm Ross, Research Mineralogist, U.S. Geological Survey;

Jonas Salk, professor in International Health Sciences, The Salk Institute for Biological Studies;

Joseph F. Sayegh, research scientist, N.S. Kline Institute for Psychiatric Research;

Elie Shneour, director of Biosystems Institutes Inc.;

Charles Townes, Nobel (Physics), physicist, University of California;

Harold E. Varmus, Nobel (Medicine), microbiologist, University of California;

Thomas Huckle Weller, Nobel (Medicine), professor emeritus, Harvard;

Elie Wiesel, Nobel (Peace), Boston University;

Torsten N. Wiesel, Nobel (Medicine), President, Rockefeller University;

Robert W. Wilson, Nobel (Physics), head, physics research department, AT&T Bell Laboratories

#### SAVE THE PEOPLE

When the leaders of the Third World report home on this week's Earth Summit in Rio, we wonder how many people in those countries will be told that what many of the well-educated earth summiters want less of is Third World people.

Population control is at the center of a report commissioned, not surprisingly, by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on global warming. That is, the study, conducted by 50 scientists from 18 countries, says that the main answer to global warming is fewer people.

According to the three-year study, led by Oxford University and the Goddard Institute for Space Studies, by the year 2060 a billion people will go hungry because of global warming, the theory that says emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are causing the Earth's temperature to rise. Further, global warming will cause these countries' grain production to fall, increasing prices by between 25% and 150%. Oxford's Martin Parry asserts, "The most effective method of avoiding this outcome would be accelerated reduction in population growth in developing countries."

In the perfervid world of the Global Warmies the phenomenon being described here has come to be known as "the famine factor." But it looks to us as if the global warming crowd is getting desperate for allies if it is now adopting the rhetoric of the population controllers. On the other hand, maybe this marriage was inevitable. Neither side blinks at using legislative fiat to order up the most fundamental sort of change in the lives of a nation's people. We're right; do what we say.

But are they right? Julian Simon, a population expert at the University of Maryland, wonders what the fuss is all about. "The fact is, more CO<sub>2</sub> makes plants grow better," he says. "The world should be singing hallelujah for the CO<sub>2</sub>. Global warming is at worst a matter of controversy. The controversy seems to be tilting toward those who say it's no problem."

Dennis Avery, a senior fellow at the Indianapolis-based Hudson Institute and in international agriculture expert, says, "warmer, wetter and a higher level of CO<sub>2</sub>—this is plant heaven." Heaven, however, is not a word he applies to the Warmies. "I'm extremely wary of the scare tactics that are being used by the environmental movement," he says.

Indeed, global warming and the "famine factor" are not borne out by the facts. Computer models that had predicted temperatures rising six degrees Celsius over the next century and the oceans rising 16 feet have been superseded by more precise models that show no such thing. A recent study by the British government's Meteorological Office said that temperatures might rise only 1.5 degrees Celsius over the next 70 years.

Indeed, the idea of exploding population growth has itself come under fire recently. According to the World Bank, population growth rates in developing countries have actually fallen 35% since 1965. This is "mostly because of affluence," Mr. Avery says.

Along with economic growth usually comes not only larger emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases but also a better standard of living and lower birth rates, not to mention more research to correct environmental problems.

Mr. Avery, however, asks the most obvious question that the population-control crowd never quite faces squarely: "How in the world are we going to control Third World populations? We have no way of controlling birth rates, except making these people better off. The environmentalists are saying we need to stop their economies. They say, 'We are going to stop them in their tracks, we are going to make them happy with their primitive cultures.' I think they have an instinctive fear of being overrun. It's the most elitist populist movement I've ever seen."

There have been Western elites in the past who believed that the hordes of humanity in developing countries should be beaten back and controlled. Following in their footsteps today are the environmental elites who want to prevent the Third World's economies from ever using the industrial techniques that will make them First World economies. They'll do this by imposing an international tax on carbon dioxide emissions and a freeze on human procreation. And all of this will fly under the banner of global warming. It's not very attractive.

Still, we can put in one good word for the EPA's study. The scientists also concluded that one solution to the world's future problems is full trade liberalization. That's a goal worth fighting for. In fact, the people who put so much energy now into controlling family size would find themselves on more defensible moral ground if they spent equal energy on the cause of breaking down barriers to the productive efforts of the Third World's people. But we don't expect to hear much about trade liberalization in Rio. That's about "saving the Earth."

**THE RETIREMENT OF ELIZABETH KOELLING LEWIS FROM THE BEVERLEY HILLS UNITED METHODIST CHURCH**

**HON. JAMES P. MORAN, JR.**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 31 years of service put forth by a resident of northern Virginia, Elizabeth Koelling Lewis, to the Beverley Hills United Methodist Church of Alexandria.

Mrs. Lewis settled in Arlington, VA following her husband's discharge from the U.S. Army in 1954, and in 1960 became the music director at Beverley Hills United Methodist Church in Alexandria. Later, in 1973, she became choral director at Wakefield High School and Barcroft Elementary School, a position she held until retiring from the school system in 1985.

In 1962, Elizabeth began giving individual private vocal lessons to a number of students in the Arlington area, a practice which she continues to this day, considering it a most rewarding part of her musical life. It should be easy to understand how her teaching schedule, in conjunction with raising a family, made her life not only rewarding but also crowded with music and home activities over the years.

Add to this several years as contralto soloist with the Washington Street Methodist Church in Alexandria and memberships in the Ron Freeman Chorale, the Choral Arts Society, the alumni chapter of Sigma Alpha Iota, a national music honor society, and in the Friday Morning Music Club, and the abundance of her professional and home existence is evident.

Elizabeth has now joined her husband in retirement at the conclusion of her 31st year of continuous service at Beverley Hills United Methodist Church. She thinks back with warmth and nostalgia of her years of music making with the church choir and the meaningful relationships she formed throughout this period.

Mrs. Lewis is a wonderful example of the dedicated civic-oriented people that make northern Virginia such a terrific place to live. All of us wish her the very best upon her retirement.

**HARIOD BETHEA**

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a recently departed resident of Brooklyn, NY, Hariod Bethea.

"Uncle Harry," as he was affectionately known, was a native of Latta, SC, and a long-time resident of New York City. Hariod was an active member of the Bronx Crawford A.M.E. Church. In commemoration of his life as a warm, caring, and generous member of his church and community, his two nieces, Karen Harden Diaz and Tawana Johnson, wrote the following poems that I would like to share with my colleagues in memory of Hariod Bethea.

And when my journey on earth is done,  
When I've reached the setting of life's sun,  
May my weary soul look up  
And rise to my home above, beyond the skies  
Where I may then behold thy face  
And hold an everlasting place,  
Somewhere in that great paradise  
Near my Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

—KAREN HARDEN DIAZ.

Love can be special  
Love can be sweet  
But a special love is incomplete,  
Unless we have the love of our Uncle Harry  
to make it unique.

—TAWANA JOHNSON, age 9.

**PREMONITIONS OF WHITE MAN IN INDIAN CULTURES II**

**HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA**

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. 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 story told by Norval Morriseau, a member of the Ojibway Tribe, as published in a book entitled "Native American Testimony." The story speaks of seeing things later brought to the American Indians by the white man.

VISITORS FROM HEAVEN

The artist Norval Morriseau painted a colorful mural that covered an entire wall of the Indians of Canada pavilion at Montreal's 1967 Exposition. But Morriseau, or Copper Thunderbird as he is known in his native Ojibway language, is a writer as well as a painter. In his book, *Legends of My People, the Great Ojibway*, he narrates his grandfather's story of the conjuring of mysterious fabrics that presaged the white man's coming.

The "shaking tent" performance he describes here was unique to the ceremonialism of the subarctic peoples. Inside the enclosure's skin or bark covering, the medicine man communicated with spirits who entered and left through a single opening at the top; those gathered outside witnessed the spirits shaking the tent and heard their eerie voices.

The Hudson's Bay Company mentioned in the selection was originally chartered in 1670 by English traders who were anxious to gain control of the traffic in beaver pelts. The company grew to dominate commerce in frontier Canada.

This story was told by my grandfather many years ago.

One time, about two hundred years ago, in a place called Fort Hope, Ontario, there was a settlement of Ojibway Indians where there was a medicine man who brought visitors from heaven to a huge wigwam shaped like a beaver house. Each spring the medicine man would make this great wigwam and place holes in the top and sides, so that the great wind, if it blew on the top, would also blow out the sides.

After everyone was seated in a big circle about ten feet from the tent, the medicine man inside would speak to the people outside and would say, "Now we shall have visitors again," and begin to pound his medicine drum. The great skies were clear, and there was no wind.

All of a sudden a wind was heard to blow from the heavens and into the top of the wigwam, and from the holes on the sides came a refreshing breeze. In mid-air a rustle of people was heard, but none were seen. Everyone was now looking and listening, and from inside the wigwam people, men and women, were heard talking. The medicine man inside spoke to the Indians without, saying, "Our visitors are here. Listen."

In those days the Indian people had never seen silk or satin, for everyone wore buckskin clothing. From the side of the opening on the wigwam appeared the finest silk in colors of red and blue and white. These, the Ojibway Indians believe, were the dresses of the visitors. The material came from the sides of the wigwam because the wind was blowing from heaven into the open top, forcing some of the clothing worn by the visitors to appear on the sides. After about an hour the drum was beaten again and the visitors were heard to leave. Everyone looked at the

top, but nothing was to be seen and everything became quiet. Then the medicine man appeared at the door of the wigwam and spoke to his people, "My people, you have again seen and heard our visitors from heaven. Next spring we shall invite them again."

The old lady who told this to my grandfather about fifty years ago was very old; she was ninety-nine. She said, "We were all surprised, not at the great magic but at the material we saw at that time. For everyone then wore buckskin clothing and no silk or satin was known to the Indians. Afterwards, when the Hudson's Bay Company came to us, they brought with them the material we had previously seen and touched, that had blown out of the great medicine lodge."

NORVAL MORRISSEAU,  
Ojibway.

#### DENY CHINA MOST-FAVORED-NATION TRADE TREATMENT

#### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the President recently informed this body that he plans to extend China's MFN status for another year, claiming that it is the best way to support economic and political reform in the world's most populous country. In both 1990 and 1991, over 200 Members of this Congress voted to deny the issuance of the MFN trade status to the People's Republic of China. These decisions were reached after a careful examination of the economic and political situation existing in the People's Republic of China. Once again, we are being called upon to determine the future benefits of such a trade agreement. I would contend that the liabilities of such an agreement strongly outweigh any assets gained by it. Consequently, I am introducing a bill which will disapprove the President's recommendation for an extension of the MFN trade status to the People's Republic of China for another year. The bill's denial will send a strong signal in support of the respect for human rights and personal freedoms and will be more consistent with our Nation's goals and principles.

The Jackson-Vanik statute, section 402 of the Trade Act of 1974, specifies that MFN status is reserved for nations with free and open emigration practices and respect for human rights or whose policies are moving definitively in the free and open direction. Since 1980, administrations have granted MFN status to the People's Republic of China in hopes of encouraging the country to adopt emigration and human rights policies consistent with the Jackson-Vanik requirements. However, in retrospect, the People's Republic of China's severely restrictive emigration practices coupled with the atrocities it perpetrated at Tiananmen Square in 1989, provide sufficient evidence that the carrot approach does not work with the repressive People's Republic of China regime. Despite these conclusions the MFN status has continually been granted to this nation.

When you review the promises made by the Government of the People's Republic of China last November, in regard to human rights issues, it demonstrates the People's Republic of

China's continued disregard and lack of respect for international agreements. Other violations include the proliferation of nuclear technology to nations in the Third World, the systematic exploitation of the labor of prisoners to produce cheap products for export, the schemes of Chinese textile companies to circumvent United States Custom regulations and trade laws, and China's widespread software piracy costing American companies \$400 million a year.

Attempting to push the People's Republic of China to reform through the issuance of this trade status, has not brought about reform but instead has allowed these abuses to perpetuate and continue relatively unchecked. The extension of the MFN status to the People's Republic of China will in effect be an extension of the perpetuation of the economic and human rights violations which we as a nation in principle and in practice are so firmly against.

#### TRIBUTE TO JO ANN LENNIER

#### HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of my constituents, Jo Ann Lennier of Patterson, CA. Ms. Lennier was recognized yesterday by Secretary of Energy James Watkins at an awards ceremony for her outstanding community service.

Ms. Lennier works as a computer support technician at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. But Ms. Lennier also volunteers each Thursday night at the Veterans' Administration Nursing Home in Livermore assisting in recreational activities for the patients. She is also a soccer coach to young boys teaching good sportsmanship and teamwork.

Ms. Lennier was one of the other Department of Energy employees from across the Nation who were awarded the Secretary's Community Service Award yesterday. We should salute all of these fine Federal Government employees who are volunteering their time to help others in their communities. We can all learn by the example they are setting.

#### CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS THE OPENING OF THE FLOYD J. MCCREE HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES BUILDING

#### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in the House of Representatives to honor the opening of the Floyd J. McCree Health and Human Services Building in my hometown of Flint, MI.

Mr. Speaker, there are currently 37 million Americans that do not have health care coverage. I strongly believe our Government must take the necessary steps to ensure that these people receive proper health care. Many local governments are desperately trying to provide some assistance to help these individuals.

That is why I am so pleased that the Floyd J. McCree Health and Human Services Building will be opening in Flint. This unique facility was established to provide comprehensive health care to the medically underserved areas of Flint. I want to congratulate the Genesee County Health Department, St. Joseph Health Systems, Mott Children's Health Center, and Hurley Medical Center for their cooperative efforts in making this facility a reality. As a result, persons living in this neighborhood will be able to receive all types of medical services, including prenatal, pediatric, and adult general care.

In addition to health care services, clients will be able to obtain emergency services at the same location. Since 1985, the Genesee County Community Action Agency has assisted with emergency food, clothing, and housing needs, and these services will continue to be offered. In conjunction with this effort, the neighborhood councils will continue to identify the greatest problems facing the community. Organizers of this project hope to have this facility linked with other organizations in the area to expand and vary the types of services provided.

Among the targeted client population this facility will serve is pregnant women. The health facility has a Material Support Services Program, where a pregnant woman can be counseled by a nurse, a nutritionist, and a social worker about prenatal care and the Women Infants and Children [WIC] Program. And once the baby is born, pediatric services will be provided to the child, while the mother will receive general medical care.

The building which houses the center is a renovated theater that bears the name of one of the finest persons I have ever met, Mr. Floyd J. McCree. Floyd McCree was a dear friend of mine and a tireless activist who steadfastly worked to improve human dignity in our community. He was the first black mayor of a major city in the United States, and his leadership and dedication to public service is unmatched. I deeply believe that this health facility is a fitting tribute to a person who worked so hard to improve the quality of life of the people of Flint. I know that Floyd is smiling down upon all of us with approval at this facility that proudly bears his name.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask you and my fellow Members of Congress to recognize the dedicated staff and agencies that were integral in making the Floyd J. McCree Health and Human Services Building possible. Their commitment to providing quality health care to those who are most economically vulnerable in our society deserves our commendation and support.

PASS H.R. 1430

#### HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, George Frisbee used to work at a Cracker Barrel Restaurant in Tallahassee, FL. His job ended when he was called into the restaurant on his day off and was met in the parking lot by his

boss who told George that he had no choice but to terminate him.

Samuel Hare worked for Cracker Barrel in North Carolina; he was in line for a promotion to management. He went in one day to see the schedule for the next week only to find his name wasn't on it. The manager told him to come in the next day and they'd put him on the schedule. Mr. Hare went in the next day, but he was not put on the schedule—he was fired.

Cheryl Summerville worked for Cracker Barrel as a cook for nearly 4 years until one day, without notice, she was handed a notice of termination.

All of these people were fired from Cracker Barrel restaurants for the same reason. They are gay.

Cheryl Summerville's termination notice said, "This employee is being terminated due to violation of company policy. The employee is gay."

When Samuel Hare's manager asked him if he was gay, Sam refused to lie about himself and said yes. The manager replied, "If you're gay, you're fired."

Mr. Frisbee's manager told him, "It has recently come to my attention that you are a homosexual, and since it is against our policy to hire them, we're going to have to terminate you."

The Governor of Alabama last month signed a law prohibiting any State-funded college or university from allowing any homosexual student group from using school facilities, even though the group consists of tuition-paying students at the university.

Even the Federal Government continues a policy of harassment of gays and lesbians. A couple of weeks ago we read of the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] pressuring a gay employee for a list of other homosexual employees. The military, supported by the Bush administration, but not the American public, maintains its ban on homosexuals in the armed service.

Between 1974 and 1991, the Pentagon spent nearly \$300 million recruiting, training, investigating, and dismissing about 23,000 gay and lesbian soldiers.

The President could change all of this with the stroke of a pen. Yet, he refuses.

In fact, the Republican Party platform committee, meeting in Salt Lake City, recently refused to hear from gay and lesbian members of their own party wishing to testify on the platform.

If Cracker Barrel, FEMA, Alabama, or the U.S. military behaved as they did because of the religion, race, or sex of people, the Federal Department of Justice would come to the rescue.

Homosexuals do not have that protection in America today.

It is about time they got it, Mr. Speaker.

Congress must pass the lesbian and gay civil rights bill, H.R. 1430, so the widespread discrimination based on sexual orientation is outlawed.

In a famous study by Dr. Kenneth Clark, black children are shown black and white dolls and, when asked to separate the pretty dolls from the ugly ones, nearly all the black children choose the white ones as pretty, the black ones as ugly. That same loss of self-

esteem which is the fundamental result of racism and sexism in America is the cause of the self-hate so many gay and lesbian Americans feel.

Unlike the civil rights movement of the fifties and sixties, and the women's suffrage movement, the movement for equal treatment of homosexuals does not have the support of major institutions in this country. The church, the Congress, and the media all have turned their backs on America's gay and lesbian citizens.

While attitudes won't change overnight, we in Congress have a responsibility to move our country toward that day.

Mr. Speaker, it's time for the House of Representatives to act by passing H.R. 1430.

#### THE NAVAL ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS ENGINEERING ACTIVITY [NESEA]

### HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to recognize the Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Activity [NESEA] in St. Inigoes, MD as a national strategic asset. Time and again, this activity has proven its value in support of our national interests.

At the strategic level, NESEA has won the coveted AEGIS Award for excellence an unprecedented nine times. This program involves planning, assembling, testing, and installation of entire communications suites for the AEGIS class of cruiser and destroyers. In addition, NESEA provides comprehensive training to ship crew members, using the very same equipment which will be installed on their vessels at NESEA facilities in Maryland.

NESEA directly supports our critical special operations forces with very specialized lightweight, rugged communications gear for use by parachutists, and Navy Seal's engaged in underwater operations. NESEA has provided unparalleled support to Seal's, Special Forces, Rangers, Air Commandos, and our counter-terrorist forces. And we should not forget that NESEA communications know-how was with our forces during the Panama Operation and Desert Storm.

Mr. Speaker, NESEA's reputation is such that numerous government agencies have sought assistance from NESEA regarding their own specialized communications/electronics problems. Furthermore, NESEA has provided a broad base of support to various agencies involved in the war on drugs. In support of the executive branch, NESEA engineers often assist the U.S. Secret Service with very unique communications problems.

NESEA is also actively engaged in security assistance programs—working with various foreign countries on problems which often involve the integration of obsolete, nonstandard equipment with items our Nation provides through the security assistance program. NESEA's participation in the DOD sponsored West African Coastal Surveillance Program was an excellent example of innovative uses of security assistance to further our national interests.

NESEA has led the way in the use of adaptive engineering, oftentimes modifying commercial equipment for operational use. This, in turn, has shaved years off the waiting list for many of our operational units. Other major advances have involved the introduction of innovative energy and battery sources. One of these items was a family of rechargeable lead acid batteries deemed critical to certain military systems during the war with Iraq.

Operating with 475 military and civilian personnel, and acting in concert with several thousand civilian defense firms, NESEA could very well be the model for our future defense agencies—small, complex, highly flexible, and cost effective. However, its compact size continues to make it a tempting target for conventional military consolidators, most recently during the base closure and relocation reviews of 1991. Once members of the bipartisan Commission realized that the Navy proposal for removing and relocating NESEA was both duplicative and terribly costly, NESEA was removed from the relocation list. It was only through an eleventh hour intervention by diligent Commission members that the closure of this strategic national asset was suspended. Hopefully, this issue will not be revisited.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE 1992 ITT GRADUATES

### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce the names of this year's graduates from ITT Technical Institute in my 17th District of Ohio. They include:

Cathy Agler, Joseph Balog, Crystal Bevely, Michael Biego, Carolyn Boyce, Pia Bufford, Frances Burgoon, Geoffrey Clarke, Jeff Cooper, Rebecca Crago, Mark Davidson, Julie Davis, Hilda DeJesus, Lynn Doone, Traci Durkovic, Tracy Frenzel.

Lewis Fry, Derek Fumerola, Gene Gibbons, Richard Hubbard, Carrie Hudak, Renee Jarvela, Sean Javorsky, Kimberly Johnson, Dennis Keith, Daniel Kish, Cristina Kobus, George LaRosa, Brian Lengyl, John Lesko II, Derrick McIntosh, Kimberly Mellott.

Andrea Menendez, Mark Menendez, Joel Miller, Kevin Mortimer, Darla Nail, Timothy Peairs, Scott Reedy, Theresa Rose, Melissa Santell, Lori Sebest, Bruce Shearer, Renee Shoaf-Neely, Pamela Stepo, Deann Yoho.

Exuberantly, Mr. Speaker, I congratulate these individuals for their efforts and compliment each of them as dedicated individuals.

The ITT Technical Institute educates its students with a well developed and focused curriculum. These graduates represent the best that this school has to offer, and I am honored to have spoken at their graduation. It was my pleasure to be a part of the ceremony.

INFORMED FAMILIES HELPS  
PEACE CHILD MIAMI PROGRAM  
SWEEP AWAY ETHNIC BARRIERS

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring my colleagues' attention to Peace Child Miami, an affiliate of the Peace Child Foundation, which helps children teach adults that world peace starts at home. Through musical theater, this cast of young people attempts to raise adult awareness of the impact that world problems have on youth.

Katie Christie started the Miami chapter of Peace Child in 1988, after her experience on a Peace Child Foundation trip to the former Soviet Union. Since that trip, she has spent an enormous amount of time organizing the 4-month Peace Child process each year. She has worked to get the sponsorship of groups like Informed Families of Dade County and the Dade County public schools.

The cast members of each production are drawn from 53 schools, and from all ethnic, cultural, and economic sectors of the community. They create the show themselves, exchanging ideas and feelings about family dynamics and problems, what makes a family strong and safe, as well as problems like drug abuse, divorce, child abuse, and alcoholism. Cast members exchange information and concerns during each Saturday's rehearsals, learn about their differences, and their common needs, fears, and problems. As 15-year-old Grace Campbell, one of the show's choreographers said: "Even though they were from different places and different ethnic backgrounds, no one thought they were better than anyone else. It taught me how to relate with people." They use this knowledge, and the self-esteem and performance skills they have learned, to teach their parents and the other adults and children in their audience what they have learned about getting along together.

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

THEATER GROUP ACTS ON IMPORTANCE OF  
FAMILY

(By Marjorie Valbrun)

The young voices ring out loud and clear, echoing through a hall of the New World School of the Performing Arts.

"I'm tired of you."

"Go to your room."

"I wish you were never born."

They repeat hurtful statements in unison, mimicking what parents sometimes say to their children.

Then come the positives, the good things parents say—or the things the kids wish parents would say.

"You're special to me."

"I'm really proud of you."

"I'm glad you're my child."

Alcoholism, divorce, child abuse, teen pregnancy, drug abuse. The family of the 1990s is in trouble. Social ills threaten to consume it.

Enter Peace Child Miami, a 4-year-old theatrical organization that promotes world peace through musical theater. It is a cast of young people age 5 to 20 who attempt to

raise adult awareness of the impact that world problems have on youth.

This year's upcoming musical, titled *Be A Family*, will tackle the array of social problems confronting America's families. Show time is 7:30 p.m. May 1 and 2 at the Downtown Hyatt Regency's Ashe Auditorium.

The cast, 96 talented youngsters from 53 different Dade County schools, works out the script as it goes along. The scenes will play out the cast members' feelings about the problems facing today's families, taking into account their varied ethnic and cultural backgrounds and the different forms families take on in real life.

Katie Christie, director of Peace Child Miami and of the show, said a production like hers was very important to Dade County, where racial strife has threatened to overwhelm the area's uneasy calm.

"There are so many cultures here and a lot of conflict in the city, but the kids have overcome it. One of the greatest things is that their parents learn from Peace Child as well," she said.

"It's important because today we don't have any multicultural education. They do it in the schools a bit, but this is a real, honest mix of kids. I feel the best way to get through these ethnic barriers is to learn first-hand by being with people and learning they're the same as you."

For some of the students, the lessons were a little more personal. They learned about themselves.

Grace Campbell, 15, a New World School 10th-grader and one of two choreographers for the show, said she joined at first so she could list the experience on her resume. But she got something out of it far more valuable than anything she could list on paper.

"I've always had problems communicating with others," she said. "I always felt I was so different. This is one of the first places I came to where people were very open and warm. Everyone was always hugging. And even though they were from different places and from different ethnic backgrounds, no one thought he was better than anyone else. It taught me how to relate with people."

That's the way to do it, said Christie: "Through the children."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Rochelle Krause of Informed Families of Dade County, and Katie Christie of Peace Child Miami for their outstanding service in the interest of long-term peace in our communities. This is the type of program we need to avoid the distrust and violence that can destroy our cities. And I congratulate the children who are learning artistry and self confidence while teaching others about real solutions, and real peace.

UNITED COMMUNITY MINISTRIES

**HON. JAMES P. MORAN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask recognition of a community organization which serves as an inspiration to me in these times of economic hardship. For 23 years this organization has served a hard-pressed area of the Eighth District of Virginia with compassion and common sense, providing an example to the community with programs that work guided by principles shared by the community.

In the past 10 months, the nonprofit, nonsectarian United Community Ministries, UCM

to its neighbors, has provided 152,000 meals for 17,000 people.

UCM is assisting those trying to survive at the front lines of the economic crisis that we are striving to resolve.

As important as the direct assistance, UCM believes in helping people help themselves:

By providing transitional housing to the homeless so they can make the adjustment from the shelter system;

By providing low cost quality child care programs to the working poor and to teenage mothers allowing them to finish school; and

By providing job training to help people develop useful skills and mentoring programs, to those same people, to fit into the working world. UCM, in the past 10 months, provided 1,822 individuals with employment assistance and 460 with employment training and placed 139 in permanent jobs.

For its efforts, UCM is accepted as an essential part of the northern Virginia community receiving financial support, gifts of clothing and merchandise to give to the needy and sell through its thrift shop, and most importantly, the time of approximately 800 volunteers—all from the community. Some of the volunteers were themselves recipients of UCM help.

This admirable community effort has had its successes in a field too often characterized by frustration and defeat.

Twenty one of the first 27 participants in the new mentoring program are now currently employed. The majority of the participants were unemployable, some recovering from drug addiction.

The youth outreach program is successfully attracting children to Saturday morning classes for tutoring.

The list could go on. But I want to note in this year of the 250th anniversary of Fairfax County when our local governments are struggling with financial problems and we here sometimes feel overwhelmed by the magnitude of the problems we are trying to solve, I take hope from the efforts of UCM.

THE PASSING OF A FRIEND

**HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, a dear friend of mine recently passed away. Though he lived a full life and suffered through a difficult illness, George Feder died young: young in age, and especially young in spirit.

George had a passion for politics, for democracy, and for America. Within hours of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor 50 years ago last December, he enlisted in the Coast Guard, in whose uniform he loyally served his country until the very end of the war.

His devotion to his country and its democratic values assumed many forms in the years after the war. He was an educator whose zest for life was infectious. He was a painter whose creativity and artistic expression reflected his pride in family and nation. He was a friend and occasional critic to an inexperienced New York State assemblyman, whose eventual elevation to the House of

Representatives pleased but did not unduly impress George, who continued to encourage and advise me up until his final illness.

I shall miss George Feder. He may no longer be with us, but his memory always will be. It will live through his children, his grandchildren, and his devoted wife Florence. It will live through his art. And it will live with the moving poem that his son Bart composed and delivered at George's funeral. I found this eulogy so touching, and so faithful to the George I knew, that I would like it placed in the RECORD, as a tribute to my friend George Feder. May he rest in peace, a paintbrush in one hand, a well-thumbed copy of "de Tocqueville" in the other.

GEORGE FEDER

He was an artist,  
A painter, who lived his life the way he used  
a brush, with broad strokes, leaving  
the detail work to others.

A sculptor,  
An actor,  
Most of all, a teacher, who brought out the  
brilliance in students whether they  
were age 9 or 90.

A talker,  
A listener,  
A good friend.  
A guiding hand whose own path was not  
without bumps and detours and pain.

He was a dancer who could glide across the  
ballroom floor.

He was big bands and cowboy movies.

He was ascots and overalls.

He was Melville and Gauguin.

He was a great short order cook, especially if  
you liked eggs and onions, flapjacks or  
sardines on rye.

And a swimmer—but only after he tested the  
chlorine.

In a word—complex.

Always at odds with authority, structure and  
convention.

Subtle?—not on your life.

You'd never forget meeting George.

Cantankerous,

Opinionated,

And pretty damn smart,

And he'd fight for your right to be wrong.

Philosophy—he'd quote Socrates,

Anthropology—Margaret Mead,

Psychology—who but Freud?

Poetry—if not himself—Browning I would  
think.

A hopeless romantic.

A Jew who established his own path to God.

He never went to shul, but he never passed a

door without kissing the mezuzah, and

he never started a day without saying  
the Shema.

A son,

A brother,

A grandfather and father, who, conscious of

his legacy wrote his own epitaph and it

will read—

"If you wish to find me—look for me in my  
children and in theirs."

And a husband, who wrote to Florrie;

"Through trial and error and even times of  
terror,

She has shared with me her body and mind  
and patience without end,

She is and I pray she'll stay beyond my life's  
years,

Sweetheart, lover, wife and mother,

My very best friend."

The reason you're all here today is not be-  
cause my father died, but because he

lived, and he touched you with his  
words and his work. And all of you  
touched him.

I sat with him a couple of weeks ago in the  
hospital and knowing it would be one  
of our last talks I asked him what he'd  
wanted out of his life.

Without missing a beat he repeated the  
words he wrote on Pearl Harbor Day,  
more than 50 years ago. They were the  
words he lived by;

"I'd always felt the greatest things a man  
could ever find, were God, friends,  
beauty, love and everlasting peace of  
mind."

Rest in peace, Papa.

BART FEDER.

FEBRUARY 24, 1992.

### GEORGE SWENSSON TRAINS MUSI- CIANS WITH TRASH AT WINSTON PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the work of George Swensson, a very special teacher. As the music teacher at Winston Park Elementary School, George Swensson is not satisfied if his students just learn to recognize and reproduce a few notes. He says his job is to nurture a basic lyrical desire in everyone.

He does this by making sure that kids like Jami Bottoms and Alexis Rodriguez, both 8 years old, have fun in music class. After seeing a presentation on carnival bands in Brazil, for example, he asked the kids to bring in any kind of trash they thought could be used to make an instrument. As a result, the school now has a 65-piece band, The Miami Trash Machine, that has become the school's official band.

The Miami Herald publish an article about this outstanding educator, which I would like to include in the record:

JOYFUL NOISE

(By Jon O'Neill)

It's no Miami Sound Machine, but this band bangs out a trashy tune. George Swensson's fourth- and fifth-graders are the Miami Trash Machine—the music teacher's brainchild and joy.

Using converted garbage—30-gallon plastic drums, five-gallon snare drums and two-liter bottles with BBs in them—Swensson's players made their debut at the Dade County Youth Fair and have another gig at the Goombay Festival Saturday.

The 44-year-old music teacher at Winston Park Elementary has been teaching music to kids since 1971. He isn't content with having them recognize certain notes. He says his job is to nurture a basic lyrical desire in everyone.

"Music is a very natural thing" Swensson said. "I want the kids to enjoy it and I want them to participate. They have enough pressure in all their other classes, I try to make this class fun for them."

So this year Swensson organized the off-beat ensemble of 65 students that has become the elementary's official school band.

"I took a class at the University of Miami, and we had a speaker who talked about the

carnival bands in Brazil," Swensson said. "That's what did it. I asked the kids to start bringing in any kind of trash they thought we could make into an instrument. They love it."

And they work at it. The group practices for an hour and a half after school each Friday.

Swensson has a gentle touch. This week, he worked at teaching a second-grade class the song This Land is Your Land. He not only taught them to sing it, he explained each metaphor and showed them how the song criss-crosses the country "from California to the New York islands."

"He's really tremendous," said Michael Liebman, principal of the school at 13200 SW 79th St. "He goes out of his way to work with the kids and make music a big part of their experience here."

And the kids love their band leader.

"Music and P.E. are my favorite classes," said Alexis Rodriguez, 8. "Mr. Swensson is very funny and he's always making us laugh. He's real good to us."

Jami Bottoms, 8, likes Swensson because he teaches her new songs.

"He taught me to play the bells, too," she said. "He's nice."

Music is something Swensson has always wanted to share with people, especially little ones. A Miami native, he graduated from Miami High and then UM, where he received a music degree.

He did his internship in Dade schools in 1970 and then waited for a call back.

"I sold shoes for a while," he said "But the music coordinator for the school system knew me and he asked me to come back."

Swensson did, and never left. He started out at Royal Palm Elementary and has worked at Winston Park for 14 years.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the work of George Swensson and the enthusiasm and dedication he brings to teaching his. Our country needs more teachers of his high quality.

### A POLITICIAN'S DREAM IS A BUSINESSMAN'S NIGHTMARE

#### HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, it is almost unbelievable how much a liberal's view of things changes after he goes into business. Our Government today has become the enemy of small businesses in particular.

This was pointed out very dramatically in an article by former Senator George McGovern in the June 2 edition of the Wall Street Journal.

I would like to call this article to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 2, 1992]

### A POLITICIAN'S DREAM IS A BUSINESSMAN'S NIGHTMARE

(Wisdom too often never comes, and so one ought not to reject it merely because it comes late.—Justice Felix Frankfurter)

It's been 11 years since I left the U.S. Senate, after serving 24 years in high public office. After leaving a career in politics, I devoted much of my time to public lectures that took me into every state in the union and much of Europe, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.

In 1988, I invested most of the earnings from this lecture circuit acquiring the leasehold on Connecticut's Stratford Inn. Hotels, inns and restaurants have always held a special fascination for me. The Stratford Inn promised the realization of a longtime dream to own a combination hotel, restaurant and public conference facility—complete with an experienced manager and staff.

In retrospect, I wish I had known more about the hazards and difficulties of such a business, especially during a recession of the kind that hit New England just as I was acquiring the inn's 43-year leasehold. I also wish that during the years I was in public office, I had had this firsthand experience about the difficulties business people face every day. That knowledge would have made me a better U.S. senator and a more understanding presidential contender.

Today we are much closer to a general acknowledgment that government must encourage business to expand and grow. Bill Clinton, Paul Tsongas, Bob Kerrey and others have, I believe, changed the debate of our party. We intuitively know that to create job opportunities we need entrepreneurs who will risk their capital against an expected payoff. Too often, however, public policy does not consider whether we are choking off those opportunities.

My own business perspective has been limited to that small hotel and restaurant in Stratford, Conn., with an especially difficult lease and a severe recession. But my business associates and I also lived with federal, state and local rules that were all passed with the objective of helping employees, protecting the environment, raising tax dollars for schools, protecting our customers from fire hazards, etc. While I never have doubted the worthiness of any of these goals, the concept that most often eludes legislators is: "Can we make consumers pay the highest prices for the increased operating costs that accompany public regulation and government reporting requirements with reams of red tape." It is a simple concern that is nonetheless often ignored by legislators.

For example, the papers today are filled with stories about businesses dropping health coverage for employees. We provided a substantial package for our staff at the Stratford Inn. However, were we operating today, those costs would exceed \$150,000 a year for health care on top of salaries and other benefits. There would have been no reasonable way for us to absorb or pass on these costs.

Some of the escalation in the cost of health care is attributed to patients suing doctors. While one cannot assess the merit of all these claims, I've also witnessed firsthand the explosion in blame-shifting and scapegoating for every negative experience in life.

Today, despite bankruptcy, we are still dealing with litigation from individuals who fell in or near our restaurant. Despite these injuries, not every misstep is the fault of someone else. Not every such incident should be viewed as a lawsuit instead of an unfortunate accident. And while the business owner may prevail in the end, the endless exposure to frivolous claims and high legal fees is frightening.

Our Connecticut hotel, along with many others, went bankrupt for a variety of reasons, the general economy in the Northeast being a significant cause. But that reason masks the variety of other challenges we faced that drive operating costs and financing charges beyond what a small business can handle.

It is clear that some businesses have products that can be priced at almost any level. The price of raw materials (e.g., steel and glass) and life-saving drugs and medical care are not easily substituted by consumers. It is only competition or antitrust that tempers price increases. Consumers may delay purchases, but they have little choice when faced with higher prices.

In services, however, consumers do have a choice when faced with higher prices. You may have to stay in a hotel while on vacation, but you can stay fewer days. You can eat in restaurants fewer times per month, or forgo a number of services from car washes to shoeshines. Every such decision eventually results in job losses for someone. And often these are the people without the skills to help themselves—the people I've spent a lifetime trying to help.

In short, "one-size-fits-all" rules for business ignore the reality of the marketplace. And setting thresholds for regulatory guidelines at artificial levels—e.g., 50 employees or more, \$500,000 in sales—take no account of other realities, such as profit margins, labor intensive vs. capital intensive businesses, and local market economics.

The problem we face as legislators is: Where do we set the bar so that it is not too high to clear? I don't have the answer. I do know that we need to start raising these questions more often.

## KEEP FEDERAL FLOOD INSURANCE AWAY FROM THE COASTS

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends the following article regarding the National Flood Insurance Program to his colleagues. The article, which appeared on May 29 in the Washington Post, points out the hazards of expanding Federal flood insurance to cover structures located on highly erodible coastlines. Last May, the House approved a bill restricting availability of Federal insurance for beach-front property. As the article accurately points out, taxpayers should not be subsidizing insurance for beach-front property owners.

When Congress passed the 1982 Coastal Barriers Resources Act, Congress did not prohibit development of the designated coastal barrier islands, but said that Federal funds and programs could not be used to develop those islands. The same approach should be applied to the National Flood Insurance Program. Congress should send a clear signal that if property owners want a structure right on the beach, they can do so at their own risk.

[From the Washington Post, May 29, 1992]

ON THE BEACH: SUBSIDIZED STUPIDITY

(By Molly Ivins)

Nothing like a good special interest fight to bring out what government is about. There's a beaut going on right now, billed as Landowners vs. Environmentalists, but in fact, it's a classic special interest fight: one special interest against all the rest of us as taxpayers.

Can you think of one good reason why the taxpayers of this country should subsidize insurance for people who own beach-front

property? Neither can I. But we do. And the Senate's attempt to undo it has touched off yowls of outrage. Beach-front property owners believe they are entitled to subsidies from the rest of us. Having been stupid enough to violate wisdom that goes back at least as far as the Bible ("A foolish man, which built his house upon the sand," Matthew 7:26), they expect the rest of us to underwrite this folly.

If you find that no private insurer will touch your new house with a 10-foot pole, would it not occur to you to wonder if you're building in the wrong place? Like, on a beach that's losing 10 feet a year to erosion and gets hit by hurricanes every fall? What are your fellow taxpayers supposed to do after erosion takes away all the beach right up to and out from under your house or condo? Rebuild the house and the beach for you? Thank you very much, but we have better things to do with our money.

Ah, but you should hear the howling from beach-front owners. The end of property rights is nigh! Creeping socialism! When the government can tell a man what he can or cannot build on his own land, we might as well be living in a communist country!

C.M. Schauerte, head of the Federal Insurance Agency, is at loggerheads with his own agency, the Federal Emergency Management Agency. FEMA helped write the proposal that would limit federal flood insurance on property at high risk of erosion. Schauerte says the revisions are "back-door federal land-use control" and "despicable," according to the New York Times.

Well, Land-use control makes sense now and always has, I feel the same way about allowing people to build in flood plains. Even if those homes aren't federally insured, the rest of us wind up subsidizing them because our insurance rates go up when private companies put them in the pool. Why should we subsidize stupidity?

These people screaming about federal land grabs and socialistic control are the same people who believe so heartily in letting the free market function. If the free market says your beach-front property ain't worth much without federal subsidies, then that's what it's worth. Erosion is working on about 70 percent of the coastline, and as it stands now, the Feds (us) are liable for billions of dollars in insurance claims. This is madness.

The proposed revisions, limiting liability because of erosion, passed the House last year 388 to 18 and were flying through the Senate when (surprise!) your basic special interest got organized: the American Association of Realtors, American Association of Homebuilders, the Florida Shore and Beach Preservation Association. And they're all predicting catastrophe, a collapse of coastal property values, great hardship to hundreds of thousands of citizens. I'm notorious for my compassion, but even mine kind of poops out when it comes to rich families that have second homes on the beach and to real estate developers.

As Gary Hart used to say, if you want to get the government off your back, get your hand out of the government's pocket. But the organized special interests are taking a toll in support for the bill in the Senate. We are not amazed. We know full well exactly how easy it is for a well-organized special interest group to stop legislation in the public interest. Time after time. And the only weapon we have is to write our congressmen and senators. And they keep increasing the price of stamps on us.

The only argument for fairness the beach-front owners have is that we have been subsi-

dizing them since 1968, and it's not fair to yank the rug out from under them all at once. In fact, the proposed legislation does ratchet the insurance subsidy down gradually: It gets tighter on land that will have eroded over 60, 30 and 10 years. But don't even mention the word grandfather, which is the way government usually splits the difference on these messes, grandfathering those already in place out from under new regulations.

The First Rule of Holes is: When you're in one, quit digging. We may have been dumb enough to let this happen in the first place, but that's no reason to let it continue.

THE HUMAN INVESTMENT PROJECT OF SAN MATEO, CA: INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS TO VEXING HOUSING PROBLEMS

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of this body a truly innovative housing program located in San Mateo County, CA. For the past 20 years, the Human Investment Project Incorporated, or HIP, as it is commonly known, has been working to meet the needs of the homeless, single parents, and elderly residents who require special housing arrangements.

A nonprofit agency, HIP employs creative and cost-effective approaches to alleviating San Mateo's housing shortage for groups most in need of shelter. Its employees and volunteers deserve recognition for their dedication to providing safe, ample, and affordable living arrangements. I would like to illustrate some of HIP's accomplishments.

HIP's Shared Homes Program has benefited San Mateo County's older citizens since 1980. Too many elderly residents are either without a home or unable to continue living in the home they currently occupy. The needs of these men and women are unique because an inability to live alone is often not solely due to a lack of financial resources. In fact, a need for companionship is sometimes of more pressing concern to seniors than ill health.

Fortunately, the Shared Homes Program successfully addresses both needs by matching those who need a home with those who need someone to share their home. In this arrangement, a senior shares his or her home with another in exchange for rent or services.

Another excellent initiative by HIP is "Lease-A-Home," a program targeted at homeless single parents. Since 1985, "Lease-A-Home" has produced remarkable results. The program allows homeless single parents to gain the skills necessary to live in nonsubsidized housing.

HIP leases a house which several single parents and their children share for 2 years. During this 2-year period, the parents pay a manageable level of rent and either work or attend school. In this way, HIP keeps families together in a safe and healthy environment as the parent becomes capable of providing for the child independently. Through this program, HIP performs perhaps its greatest feat, that of keeping parent and child under one roof.

HIP has recently begun to build homes which are tailored to the needs of single parent families. These beautifully crafted and practical houses are the first true homes for many parents and children in San Mateo County. The houses are designed to blend in with the architecture of the neighborhood as well as meeting the resident's needs. Significantly, HIP is remarkably adept at keeping cost at or below projected spending levels.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot overemphasize the importance of HIP's contribution to San Mateo County. In an era when housing is scarce and often unaffordable, HIP is working for those who would otherwise end up with the short end of the stick. I wish to commend HIP's employees and volunteers for their efforts. I am confident that they will continue to contribute to our community for years to come.

CONCEPT OF A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

**HON. RON PACKARD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of passing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. This is a very simple amendment: It will mandate that outlays are not greater than total receipts. Since I arrived in Congress I have supported the concept of a balanced budget amendment. I have repeatedly cosponsored legislation which would require the President to propose, and the Congress to pass, a balanced budget each fiscal year.

We can no longer tinker at the margins. The huge \$400 billion deficit hangs over our country, getting bigger every year threatening the economic health of America. By passing this amendment now, Congress can send a signal to the American people that this institution is serious about the economic well-being of this country. Congress has continually demonstrated its lack of discipline by passing huge budgets full of wasteful spending. We now have a chance to chart a new course, to find the political will to pass this amendment.

If we are to provide our children and grandchildren with any kind of a legacy, we must ensure that legacy is not one of economic decline caused by congressional inability to control its insatiable appetite for spending.

The concept of a balanced budget amendment has been gaining support over the years, enjoying support from leaders from both sides of the aisle. As many of my colleagues know, in 1982, the balanced budget amendment passed the Senate, but failed in the House by 46 votes. In 1990, the House voted 282 to 144 in favor of the balanced budget amendment, falling 7 votes short of the required two-thirds majority.

I truly believe that unless we pass this legislation, we resign ourselves to economic stagnation, a declining standard of living and reduced status in the global economy. It is time those chosen to lead exhibit some leadership, and pass the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

A TRIBUTE TO REV. J. WHITCOMB BROUGHNER, JR., D.D.

**HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor an exceptional citizen and friend. Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher, Jr. is one American who has always gone beyond what is asked of him in order to serve his congregation, his community, and his country.

The fact that he is still going strong despite turning 90 on June 27th of this year means he's been able to touch more lives than most of us.

Dr. Brougher is one of a kind.

He followed in his father's footsteps 62 years ago when he decided to serve God as a Baptist minister. This distinguished clergyman attended Los Angeles High School and then received his D.D. Degree from the University of Redlands.

An eloquent and inspirational speaker, Dr. Brougher has been lecturing for more than a half century, averaging one speech a day for 60 years. He serves as chaplain for the Los Angeles Breakfast Club as well as the Propeller Club of the United States. Dr. Brougher has also served as the General Grand Chaplain of Cryptic Masons of the United States and is a member of the Scottish Rite Bodies of the Valley of Pasadena where he received his 33 and White Hat in 1989. His motivational and encouraging words have reached thousands of people over the many years he has unselfishly dedicated to his congregation and community.

As an honorary member of the Kiwanis Club of Glendale, I am particularly pleased to recognize Dr. Brougher's contributions to that club. He is a life member of the group. Each Friday afternoon, he delivers the health status of any ill members or their family and then proceeds to tell a joke. He may be days away from leaving the ranks of the octogenarians, but his humor has the youngest to the oldest members falling out of their chairs with laughter.

On behalf of all the residents of the 22d Congressional District, I would like to honor this great man, Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher, for his service and dedication to our great Nation.

PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF GAYS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

**HON. TED WEISS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to share with my colleagues the following editorial which appeared in USA Today on Tuesday, June 2. The editorial addresses the important need to debunk myths promulgated against minority groups and, in particular, debunks some of the most common stereotypes about gays and lesbians.

As lead sponsor of H.R. 1430, the Civil Rights Amendments Act of 1991, which

amends Federal civil rights laws to prohibit discrimination against gays and lesbians, I am proud to see yet another editorial board comment on the need for our society to grant gays and lesbians the freedoms and opportunities that all Americans deserve.

[From USA Today, June 2, 1992]

PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF GAYS AGAINST  
DISCRIMINATION  
OUR VIEW

Freezing gays out of equal opportunities offends the nation's most basic principles.

Left to linger, myths often replace reality—a fact painfully known to racial and cultural minorities.

Ross Perot had a chance last week to dent myths about one such group—homosexuals. Instead, answering questions on ABC's "20/20," he indicated that if elected, he wouldn't appoint gays to his Cabinet. His reason, and a poor one: controversy.

Not long ago, the same excuse could have excluded blacks or women.

Perot's stance—and caustic comments about gays from Republican candidate Pat Buchanan Sunday—reinforce the idea that the nation's estimated 25 million homosexuals should be treated differently from others.

They should not be.

Despite significant political and social gains, homosexuals remain the most frequent hate-crime victims, says the National Institute of Justice.

Suicide is the leading cause of death among gay teens, who see a future filled with more of the hostility spewed by family, peers, the culture at large.

Much of the blame belongs to stereotypes that deserve to be debunked. A sampling, along with the facts:

Gays choose this life: Jury's still out, but two new studies indicate it's genetic. In polls over the years, 90% have said they wouldn't change.

Gays weaken traditional values: Whose values? The USA's most fundamental value is freedom to choose one's own way of life.

Gays want special privileges: Yes—if that means having the right to get a job, buy a house or walk on the street without being assaulted.

Or have an equal chance to serve in the nation's top offices.

Gays have logged gains. Twenty states consider gay bashing to be a hate crime; six include gays in civil rights laws. Gay culture flourishes—and gay clout: 61 elected officials are openly homosexual.

The problem isn't gays but a society that still too often limits and hurts them—and so wastes valuable resources that could improve all our lives.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER TRINITA  
FLOOD AND THE HOLOCAUST  
MEMORIAL CENTER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the outstanding service rendered to the community of Miami, to Jewish history, and to peace in our Nation and the world. Sister Trinita Flood was recently honored by the Holocaust Docu-

mentation and Education Center at Florida International University for her 13 years service spearheading the establishment of that center. As the first president of the board of what became the Holocaust Documentation and Education Center, Sister Trinita managed to pull together all of the other college presidents in the region to build the center.

The Holocaust Education and Documentation Center, a living memorial to the 11 million victims who died under Nazi fanaticism, preserves the memories of south Florida survivors of the Holocaust, along with those who tried to protect them and those who finally liberated them. As Sister Trinita said "A scarred moment in mankind's history must be remembered, but not in stone or metal, because the Holocaust moved among living human beings who struggled, suffered, and died."

Sister Trinita Flood, a member of the Adrian Dominican Order, has served in a number of leadership positions in Miami, including registrar, dean, and president of Barry University; and as the second woman ever to serve as academic dean for a Catholic seminary in the United States, at St. John Vianney in southwest Dade County.

The Miami Herald published an article about this remarkable woman, which I would like to include in the RECORD:

HOLOCAUST CENTER TO HONOR TONIGHT  
"WOMAN IN HABIT"

(By Elinor Burkett)

Goldie Goldstein is used to being hit up for money. After all, she and her husband Sol owned the Miami Diamond Center and are proverbial Big Givers. So in 1979, when Sister Trinita Flood asked her to stop by for a chat, Goldstein figured the Barry University president was hunting a check.

Instead: "Goldie, I'm helping organize the SouthEast Florida Holocaust Memorial Center and I want your help," Flood said.

Goldstein sat down. Collapsed is more like it.

"Here was this woman in a habit sitting there telling me she was organizing a Holocaust Memorial Center. I'd been an officer of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, president of the sisterhood at Temple Emanu-El and an honoree of the National Council of Christians and Jews. And there she was in that habit telling me, a Jew, she was organizing this."

Tonight, Goldstein's "woman in a habit" will be honored for the work she was just beginning that day almost 13 years ago: the creation of what became the Holocaust Documentation and Education Center at Florida International University, one of the world's largest collections of taped memories of survivors and South Florida's most active force for educating youth about the Holocaust.

It is only one in a long series of forays into the unexpected by a woman of 74 years who looks like a nun of the old school. Unlike Sister Jeanne O'Laughlin, her successor as Barry president, and who is partial to regular business dress, Flood begins her day by donning a simple white habit and a black veil. She wears no makeup. She has not joined the crusade for the ordination of women. ("I have plenty to do without worrying about becoming a priest," she says flatly.)

QUIET SURPRISES

But Flood has been quietly surprising people for half a century—beginning with her mother, whom she defied by joining the Sis-

ter of St. Dominic Congregation of the Most Holy Rosary in Adrian, Mich.—the Adrian Dominicans, in more common parlance.

Floridians got their first glimpse of Flood's penchant for the unexpected in 1973 when Barry was looking for a new president. Rather than see a non-nun get the job, she quit the search committee and threw her veil into the ring. It was a man she managed to push aside.

"When a woman is qualified for a position, she has a right to assume it" was her only public comment—delivered with a smile.

Flood clearly had the credentials: She'd already been Barry's registrar, associate dean, academic dean, graduate dean and vice president for academic affairs.

BARRY'S TRANSITION

Flood oversaw Barry's transition from a woman's college to a coed one, then in 1981 she resigned and became academic dean at St. John Vianney, a four-year college seminary for men in Southwest Dade. It was a landmark for the American Catholic Church, the first time in Florida and the second time in the United States that a woman ran an academic program to train the men who run the church.

Students were outraged. A woman moving onto the all-male campus to live, eat, and pray with the 58 priests-to-be? Flood again had a quiet and simple response:

"It was a woman to whom Christ first appeared in the Resurrection, and it was women who carried the message to men that He had arisen. Christ certainly didn't have a problem with women."

For many members of the community, Flood's most startling departure from the expected has been her dedication to spearheading a crusade rarely associated with Catholics, and certainly not with nuns: building a living memorial to the victims of the Nazi Holocaust.

Flood herself is a bit surprised, since she hardly arrived in Miami with a burning interest in the Holocaust. But in 1977, Abe Halpern, then a prominent member of the Jewish community in Broward County, asked Flood for help establishing a Holocaust memorial in South Florida. Flood had never heard of him; prominent among Jews hardly means prominent among nuns.

"Why me?" she asked.

The answer had nothing to do with Flood's religious profession. "They wanted to involve the college presidents and I was the nearest one," she says.

TRYING FOR PEACE

She's not entirely sure why she said yes. "Maybe with this I can help contribute something to the peace of the world."

As the first president of the board of what became the Holocaust Documentation and Education Center, Flood managed to pull together all the other college and university presidents in the region to build a living memorial to the 11 million Jewish and non-Jewish victims of Nazi fanaticism.

"A scarred moment in mankind's history must be remembered, but not in stone nor metal, because the Holocaust moved among living human beings who struggled, suffered and died," Flood said at one center meeting.

Instead, the center is preserving that moment by taping the memories of South Floridians who survived the Holocaust, who tried to protect its victims and who finally liberated them from their captors.

"Holocaust survivors remind us not only of what has happened but of the frightening things that are happening today," Flood explains. "Across the world people are fighting

people because of who they are, what they are.

"Hopefully we will reach enough youth that they will become emissaries against prejudice of any kind, so this will never be repeated—anywhere, anytime."

Flood insists that the center's success has been a collective victory. But Goldstein is equally insistent that it is Flood's presence at every workshop, at every meeting that drives home the message with special force.

"When Sister comes in and all the kids see her habit, see a Catholic sister there, it means something special, something special that a non-Jew is involved.

"Sister Trinita reaches out to them in a different way. \* \* \* There's something about her. You know, here is a woman of valor."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Sister Trinita Flood for her outstanding community service and her commitment to eliminating hatred, prejudice and violence through education.

#### HORTON AMENDMENT TO FISCAL YEAR 1993 DOD AUTHORIZATION BILL

**HON. FRANK HORTON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, Thursday, as part of the en bloc amendment, the House adopted my amendment requiring DOD to use competitive bidding when selecting private contractors or other DOD installations to perform depot-level activities. The bill, as reported by the Armed Services Committee, only required competitive bidding to be used when selecting a private contractor.

I represent Romulus, NY, the home to the Seneca Army Depot. Seneca is a multimission facility that, among other things, maintains and rebuilds industrial plant equipment [IPE]. Seneca has been recognized as an industry leader in this field and provides DOD with a cost-effective service. And, Seneca Army Depot has consistently rated extremely high in military worth studies. Nonetheless, DOD has persisted with efforts to transfer Seneca's IPE mission.

Many of our colleagues have similar situations. They represent other depots with other specialties. Despite the differences between the facilities and despite the fact that sometimes we directly compete with one another, I think we all really want the same thing—to be able to compete fairly on a level playing field. That's all any of us can really ask for.

My amendment merely provides that level playing field by requiring the use of competitive bidding. That way, all of our facilities will be getting the fair shake we have been asking for. At the same time, we will ensure that we will be making the most efficient use of our tax dollars.

I thank Chairman ASPIN and Ranking Member DICKINSON for their assistance in bringing this amendment to the floor.

#### THE BALANCED BUDGET ACT OF 1992

**HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Balanced Budget Act of 1992, a statutory alternative to the balanced budget constitutional amendment which would allow us to start balancing the budget now without playing politics with the Constitution.

In the past 3 years, the world has changed far beyond what any of us could have imagined. In 1989, first Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Bulgaria, and then Romania fundamentally altered their political systems and their very way of life. Then communism fell in the Soviet Union last fall. In large part, these startling changes were inspired by the people of the United States, and the system of government we have successfully maintained for more than two centuries. In large part, they were inspired by the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution has endured and inspired precisely because it has not fallen victim to political whim. If we are serious about balancing the budget, let us muster the courage to deal with the deficit, not endanger a document that has inspired the world for more than 200 years.

The fault of our current situation lies in a decade of failed Presidential leadership, not in the Constitution. The budget process permits the Government to run huge deficits. It has allowed the past two administrations to run up more debt than all previous administrations combined. Our country cannot continue to function in this way. We are now incapable of meeting our needs in areas like education, health care, and nuclear waste cleanup.

This is a time of change. People are demanding action. The current political climate should give us the wisdom to move forward under statutory authority.

Even if we get a constitutional amendment through both Houses of Congress it would take a minimum of 2 years for State ratification. Why wait? We have to start making the hard choices now. Beginning with fiscal year 1994, this legislation obligates the President to send to Congress a 5-year budget plan that requires a balanced budget by fiscal year 1998 and for each subsequent fiscal year, which the Congress would have to vote on.

Congress would also be required to submit and vote on a budget resolution in fiscal year 1994, and each subsequent year, that would ensure a balanced budget by fiscal year 1998 and thereafter.

In order to preserve the integrity of the Social Security System, the proposal restates current law, under which Social Security is "off budget."

We need a balanced budget. But playing politics with the Constitution is not the way to do it. I would urge my colleagues to support this important legislation on Tuesday.

#### TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN JEROME

**HON. JOSE E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Stephen Jerome, president of Monroe College in the borough of the Bronx. Next Tuesday, June 9, 1992, Mr. Jerome will be honored at the Humanitarian Awards Dinner of the Bronx Council of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University, and I can think of no one more deserving of this distinction.

Mr. Jerome spent his youth in the Riverdale section of the Bronx. He received a B.B.A. degrees from Pace University and pursued graduate studies in computer science at the New School. Mr. Jerome joined Monroe College as an instructor in 1966 and became its president 12 years later, after having held a succession of positions in the college.

Throughout his tenure as president, Mr. Jerome has guided Monroe College through a variety of transitions that have led it to become a fine institution that provides a quality education to the students it serves. Monroe College received recognition from the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools, a regional accreditation agency; received authorization to grant additional degrees and to offer new programs; and expanded physically with the addition of a branch campus in New Rochelle.

Mr. Jerome is a member of the Young Presidents' Organization, a member of the College Presidents' Council for the Governor's Office on New York State Financial Aid, and president of the Association of Proprietary Colleges in New York State. In the past he has held the position of director of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce, member of the board of trustees of the Dwight-Englewood School, as well as commissioner of the Accrediting Commission of the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools.

In addition to the duties associated with his role as president of Monroe College, Mr. Jerome plays an active role in the community. He arranges an annual Children's Christmas Party for the children of Monroe College students; assists local community organizations with special events; and organizes various clean-up, street-lighting, and neighborhood improvement program. Mr. Jerome has also served as president of the Fordham Road Area Development Corp. in which he coordinated the rehabilitation of Fordham Road to ensure the project did not adversely affect businesses in the area.

Through all that he does, Mr. Jerome displays exceptional humanity and compassion. His dedication and commitment to people is a commendable quality that all those with the good fortune to know him appreciate and which future generations will enjoy as a result of his invaluable contributions to Monroe College and to the community. On behalf of all of us in the South Bronx, I would like to congratulate Mr. Jerome on the occasion of his being honored and express to him my deep appreciation for enriching our lives through his.

HONORING MAJ. GEN. LAWRENCE  
FLYNN'S RETIREMENT

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished officer, Maj. Gen. Lawrence Flynn of the New York National Guard, on his retirement from service on June 30, 1992.

The National Guard has always been prepared to help our Nation in time of need. From the Revolutionary War to the Persian Gulf war, our National Guardsmen have stood ready to respond to any threat that faces the United States. The New York National Guard has responded more recently to the 1979 State corrections officer's strike, the Buffalo blizzards of 1977 and 1985, and during the cleanup in the aftermath of Hurricane Gloria.

As a former Marine Corps officer, General Flynn entered the service as a private on May 1, 1947. He received his commission as a second lieutenant in 1951 during the Korean war, leading a rifle platoon. Following the Korean war he was again promoted and served as a regimental executive officer, assistant chief of staff for operations and logistics, and deputy chief of staff for plans and programs for the New York State Militia. Upon his discharge from the Marine Corps, he was appointed a colonel in the New York Guard, ending his career as a major general after 46 years of honorable service.

Throughout General Flynn's career, he attended the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, and received his bachelors of arts degree at Iona College. He is a graduate of the U.S. Marine Corps officer basic course, amphibious warfare school, U.S. Navy attack cargo ship embarkation school, and the U.S. Air Force air ground operations school.

General Flynn's awards include the Legion of Merit, the Meritorious Service Medal with Oak Leaf Clusters in lieu of second and third awards, and the New York State Conspicuous Service Medal with devices for three awards.

General Flynn's distinguished career spans over 46 years of dedication and service in both the U.S. Marine Corps and the New York National Guard. General Flynn's devotion to the security of this Nation, exemplifies the U.S. Military Academy's motto: "duty, honor, country."

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join in saluting Maj. Gen. Lawrence Flynn on his retirement, as an outstanding soldier and American. We wish him continued success in all his future endeavors.

A SALUTE TO THE ARTISTIC DISCOVERY WINNERS OF THE 21ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

**HON. LOUIS STOKES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, during the past few months, I, along with other Members of

Congress, have hosted the "Artistic Discovery" contest throughout the district in conjunction with the 11th annual Congressional Art Competition for high school students. The contest allows Members to join together to recognize the creative spirit of American high school students in a nationwide art competition.

I am excited to be a part of an endeavour that is so very important to the development of our youth. I can proudly say that each piece of artwork from my district is of tremendous talent and ability. This year, artwork was received from 137 students representing 12 high schools.

These students and their parents recently were honored at city hall in Cleveland Heights. I am pleased that more than 150 people attended the reception, marking the end of a week long "Salute to Young Artists."

The judges had a difficult time selecting this year's winner. In the end, Rayshawn Hunt, a senior from the Cleveland School of the Arts, was selected as the winner. Rayshawn's eloquent oil painting titled "Masked Still Life" recently arrived in Washington where it will become part of a mosaic of culturally diverse paintings from students nationwide.

I join my colleagues in looking forward to the official "Artistic Discovery" opening on June 23. I thank the principals and art instructors from schools throughout my district who encouraged the students to participate. I also take this time to thank the "Artistic Discovery" judges as well as Cleveland Heights mayor Barbara Boyd and her staff for accommodating us at city hall during the "Salute to Young Artists."

Mr. Speaker, the walls of the Capitol are about to be masked with an array of culturally diverse paintings. Each one of these paintings represents the creative spirit of our youth. More importantly, these paintings will make the walls of the Capitol more beautiful.

1992 ARTISTIC DISCOVERY COMPETITION

PARTICIPANTS

BEAUMONT SCHOOL

Susan I. Ancheta, Amy K. Baker, Jennifer Blum, Beth Bodziony, Molly Burke, Accalia Calabrese, Polly Carran, Catherine Cavanagh, Nicole D'Alessandro, Stephanie Darrah, Katie Entsminger, Sarah Fitz Simons, Elizabeth A. Gephardt.

Erin Gerling, Elizabeth A. Havach, Jennifer Hodson, Lori E. Indriolo, Keisha Jones, Carolyn Kohut, Karen E. Leach, Kara Lock, Suzy Lutjen, Claire Madden, Margaret Mann, Brandyn Manocchio, Ja'Nitta P. Marbury.

Ruth Martin, Meghan Moore, Pamela Pritchard, Julie Rosenjack, Anna Sivak, Therese Strauchon, Ann Tinker, Marisa Tirolly, Mary Traverse, Christa Truzo, Amelia Vlah, Jamie Wilson.

Art Teachers: Ellen Carreras and Sister Lucia, O.S.U.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL

Robby Baker, Heather Beale, Angela Daniels, Carrie Dragan, Raymond Flauto, Marie Garrett, Jerold James, Jacqueline Janoco, Stacie Jennings, Stacie Main, Mark Polisena, Christopher Rivera, Melanie Ruple, Bethany Walker.

Art Teachers: Robert Bush, Dagmar Clements and Andrew Rabatin.

BELLEFAIRE SCHOOL

Trach Alioa, Eric Carter, Patricia Cooley, David Derian, Heather Gabelman, Jeff Hansen, Mark Hanuscin, Joel Koslosky, John

Mendelsohn, Nikki Rogers, Tabatha M. Snyder.

Art Teacher: Karen Mehling.

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS HIGH SCHOOL

Christopher Baldini, Lochen Brown, Corbet Curfman, Ann Havenhill, Sarah Lindley, Quy Tieu, Leah White, Meghan Wilson, Sarah Younklin.

Art Teachers: Sue Hood-Cogan and William Jerdon.

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF THE ARTS

Dang Huynh, Dana Jones, Rayshawn Hunt, Jason Johnson, Mai Ly.

Art Teacher: Andrew Hamlett.

COLLINWOOD HIGH SCHOOL

Kenrick Bachelor, Michael Bush, Jules Latson, Marcella Long.

Art Teacher: Jerry Dunnigan.

EAST HIGH SCHOOL

Marvin Colon, Aniya Frazier, Tiyana Miller, Vanessa Nieves, Anthony Rogers, Neleeta Smith, George Zmich.

Art Teacher: Jaunace Watkins.

JOHN ADAMS HIGH SCHOOL

Angelo Garner, Jerry Isler, Terrel McClain, Shannon Parker, Rawlin Roberts, Brenda Ruiz, Lequita Thomas, Angela Welsh.

Art Teacher: Dale Lintala.

JOHN HAY HIGH SCHOOL

Xavier Franklin, Damon Hart, Jeffrey Janis, Maurice Leach, Jermaine Priester, Michael Ricco, Bobby Roberson, Albert Sims, Marquis Smith, Jermelle Thomas, Robert Whittingham, Zicarr Young.

Art Teachers: Harriet Goldner, Kathleen Yates.

SHAKER HEIGHTS HIGH SCHOOL

Andrew Cameron, Iris Even, Kyle Norrie, Melanie Rider, Kaytee Schmidt, Stuart Spivaack, Clay Weiner.

Art Teachers: Malcolm Brown, James Hoffman, Susan Weiner.

SHAW HIGH SCHOOL

Andrew O. Bulgin, Richard Carr, Larzell Cowan, James Greenwood III, Lisa Henry, Byron Hood, Abdur Jackson, John Martin, Kirsten Rivers, Sheron Schaffer.

Art Teacher: Susan Lokar.

WARRENSVILLE HEIGHTS HIGH SCHOOL

Yakee Burns, LaMar Davis, Damon Jackson, Matthew Jackson, Donald Morgan Johnson III, Donald Robertson, Matthew Trenka.

Art Teacher: James Evans.

IT IS DANGEROUS TO BLINDLY ACCEPT A PEACEFUL WORLD AS FATE

**HON. GARY A. FRANKS**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, as we all know, we have entered a new world with different boundaries and new leaders. Communism and the evil empire have been dismantled, in large part because of our policy of deterrence. Unfortunately, many of my colleagues are forgetting history and feel that our country is headed toward a world of peace and cooperation. Albeit that is an admirable goal for which we should all aim, but the fact remains that it is dangerous to blindly accept a peaceful world as fate.

Perhaps the threat we now face does not seem as ominous as the Soviet bear, but it

clearly exists. In fact, in some ways it may be even more dangerous, in that it is not as easily identifiable. After each war fought we have downsized our military to a point that has not enabled us to deter aggressors or participate in a conflict from a position of strength. Mr. Speaker, communism may be gone but we all know the weapons it built are not. We need to move forward with great caution and never forget our history lessons.

Deterrence allowed us to avoid entering into a global nuclear war. Why not take those lessons learned and apply them to our current restructuring strategy? I agree that downsizing is necessary and is certainly an award we should claim from our recent victory over communism. However, I have to express my concern with the temptation to move closer and closer toward a dangerously hollow force by continuing to search for the illusive peace dividend.

As a result of this historical moment, we faced a challenging job in the House Armed Services Committee this year. While we met that challenge in the committee I'm afraid that some of my colleagues were unable to rise to the challenge and a bill was passed that fails to maintain a position of strength.

While I commend the committee for its increase in the Guard and Reserve by 49,050 and the 3.7-percent COLA increase for members of our armed services, I am concerned with several amendments that passed. Amendments such as the ban on nuclear testing would interfere with our ability to maintain a safe, reliable nuclear arsenal that is critical to our deterrent.

Further, the amendment that will reduce the defense budget by an additional \$3.5 billion through a withdrawal of forces in Europe, Japan, or Korea is premature. The Secretary of Defense has already set forth a plan to reduce our troops to 150,000 by the end of fiscal year 1995. To increase the pace at which we draw down our forces would be a logistical nightmare not to mention a security risk.

Both these amendments make it difficult to maintain a reliable and quality force. However, I am also pleased with Mr. KASICH's burdensharing amendment that passed. This is critical to encouraging a more cooperative world as well as alleviating some of the economic burden that the United States has carried since World War II.

Perhaps the most important thing we accomplished this year was the reinvestment package. As we do draw down the forces we cannot forget the proud men and women who helped us win the cold war, or the Persian Gulf war for that matter. Their award for courage and hard work should not be pink slips. Rather it should be assistance in finding new jobs.

National security does not only come in the form of submarines and fighter jets. They are simply the tools that are produced by the American worker to deter and defend our country. Let's concentrate on maintaining a country with not only a strong deterrent based on military hardware, but also people. After all they are this country's largest asset.

## CITRUS GROVE SCHOOLS' MENTORS LEARN AS THEY TEACH

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to call my colleagues' attention to an outstanding teaching program at Citrus Grove Elementary and Middle Schools. Under the Coca-Cola-sponsored Valued Youth Program, students at Citrus Grove Middle School are tutoring students at the Citrus Grove Elementary School next door.

Twenty-five middle school students like Miguel Perez, Jazmin Rosario, and Rosemarie Vargas spend four hours each week teaching 54 elementary students. The middle school mentors not only help the younger students learn, and reinforce their own knowledge of what they teach, but they learn an even more important lesson—responsibility.

Twelve-year-old Sadiz Torres, for example, used to miss school more before she became a mentor for younger students. She explained the change by saying: "If I miss, my students ask me where I was and tell me I shouldn't be absent. It makes me feel good to know they miss me." Twelve-year-old Daniel Sarabia learned that teachers have a more difficult job than he had suspected. He and the other mentors work to improve their performance and abilities because they know kids like 7-year-old Bryan Canales are depending on them.

The Miami Herald published an article on this outstanding program, which I would like to include in the RECORD:

### MENTORING GIVES MIDDLE SCHOOLERS A CHANCE TO TEACH

Giving kids a sense of responsibility—and a peek at the other side of the classroom—is what the Coca-Cola Valued Youth Program is all about. It pays middle school kids \$4.25 an hour to tutor elementary school children.

The idea is to prevent both groups of kids from becoming future dropouts. The program was first used in San Antonio in 1984, and Citrus Grove is the first Dade school to try it.

"It really gives the kids purpose, a reason to be at school every day," said Cleveland Roberts, work experience coordinator at the middle school, 2153 NW., Third St. "They know they're being depended on."

Twenty-five middle school kids tutor 54 elementary school students. Because the schools are next door, the tutors walk to the elementary at 9 a.m. Monday through Thursday to spend an hour with their young charges.

They talk with the first-grade teachers, who tell them what skills need to be worked on. The program, which started in October, is being evaluated continually, Roberts said. So far, the feedback has been good.

"It benefits everyone," said Teresa Floyd, the first-grade department head at the elementary school, 2121 NW., Fifth St. "You can see them forming a bond. When the tutors tell the kids to do their homework, they usually do it. Sometimes it takes kids to reach other kids. One of the tutors even sent a note home to a student's parents. I think it's great."

So do the first-graders. "They're nice to me and they help me," said Bryan Canales, 7. "In math, they tell me how much something plus something is."

The program is popular.

"I have kids beating down the door to get in," Roberts said. "Our students have responded well to what they're doing. Some kids who would have skipped because they had a headache will be here, because they know the other students need their help."

Sadiz Torres, 12, who said she "used to be absent a lot," agrees "If I miss, my students ask me where I was and tell me I shouldn't be absent." She said, "It makes me feel good to know they miss me."

Daniel, too, has a new perspective: "Knowing I can help someone makes me feel better about myself. Now, instead of me looking up to someone, somebody looks up to me."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Cleveland Roberts and Theresa Floyd of the Citrus Grove schools for making this program work. And I thank Coca-Cola for sponsoring this program. This is an example of the type of partnership with business and industry that can make our schools work for the next century.

## VALUES ARE IMPORTANT

HON. CLYDE C. HOLLOWAY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. HOLLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate having the opportunity to speak today on an issue which I consider vitally important, essential to the future well-being of our great Nation, a subject which we don't talk about often enough: there is no need as important as the need to strengthen family values.

I believe strongly in the need to teach our children right and wrong. I believe strongly in the need to bring God and Judeo-Christian ethics back into the lives and hearts of our children by bringing them back into our schools. Mr. Speaker, I am concerned about where we are going as a country. As a conservative, family man, husband, and father, I believe there is nothing wrong and plenty right with trying to promote family values and fighting to block anything that threatens those values.

But instead of encouraging such values, the National entertainment media does just the opposite. Instead of family values, we see our traditions mocked. Spiritual conviction and personal faith are portrayed as silly and outdated. Instead of respect for human life and dignity, our children are routinely exposed to stories of random sex, violence, and murder. Instead of promoting values our children can hold on to, certain segments of the media shock them with a celebration of immorality.

That is why we cannot and will not ever retreat from the positions we feel so strongly about. We simply cannot abandon the fight. We cannot sit idly by while society undermines responsibility and commitment. We cannot allow a superficial search for short-term pleasure to replace faithfulness and high ideals.

America must return to the foundation which made us where we once were: a society which values respect, personal responsibility, commitment, truth, honesty, integrity, and character; a place where parents care and get involved, where teachers teach and children study and learn and recognize the wisdom of being the best they can be. Mr. Speaker, it is

time for more people to worry about standing up for what is right, and not worry so much about being politically correct.

Vice President QUAYLE recently spoke about "poverty of values" in America. He was right on point. It does my heart good to see at least one conservative in Washington go on the offensive on these issues. It should happen more often. But when I think of a poverty of values, it makes me ask, What are our values? What is important to us? What example do we want to set for our children? What kind of America do we want to leave them?

The riots in Los Angeles and the constant violence on the streets of Washington, DC, point to a failure to teach and learn values and a breakdown of the family unit. But I don't accept the idea that society failed those from broken homes and that we are all responsible for causing the urban and domestic violence which has plagued certain places in this country. Who should we blame for the riots? We should blame the rioters. Who should we blame for the killings? We should blame the killers.

There is no simple answer to this social stagnation. But the moral crisis in this country in many respects can be blamed on a system that discourages initiative and encourages fatherless homes. And after spending millions upon millions of dollars, certain cities in our country are still plagued by crime, drugs, and illegitimacy.

That is why it makes me angry when so-called conservatives do not take a stand with me on issues as fundamental as protecting the institution of marriage. I have introduced House Joint Resolution 480, which would nullify a recent action by the D.C. City Council. The bill passed by the D.C. City Council would recognize unmarried domestic partners of D.C. City employees for the purpose of extending health insurance benefits. I do not believe this Congress should be in the business of helping to provide to unmarried gay and heterosexual couples the same benefits we extend to married couples. Mr. Speaker, I am profamily and proud of it. The Congress, as a matter of policy, should not equate gay and lesbian relationships with the relationships between men and women in marriage. I do not believe the traditional marriage should be considered as, reduced to, simply another option.

Mr. Speaker, I am a member of the House Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. If, when I leave here, people say that CLYDE HOLLOWAY did one thing to make American families a little stronger and a little better, then my time in this place will have been worthwhile.

We won't correct these problems overnight because they did not come about overnight. But with a strong foundation, based on the principles we share with millions of people around this Nation, and the courage of a few good men and women molding public policy, we can set this country, our families, and our society back in the right direction.

## ANOTHER LETTER EXPLAINING THE NEED FOR NATIONAL HEALTH REFORM

### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I've received the following letter from a man in Florida that describes the need for legislation to ensure that all Americans have health care coverage, regardless of employment status or age.

I wish that I could promise him relief, but until the President changes his opposition to taxes and tough cost containment, there is no help.

The letter follows:

I was formerly employed by a Company who had been in business for 54 years, and which two years ago went out of business. With the closing my wife and I along with many others were left without Health coverage. At our age of 62, employment was very difficult to obtain. In order to protect our family we had to purchase very costly Health Insurance. We had been paying \$7,956.00 per year for insurance for my wife and I. In February of this year I received a letter from my Insurance Company informing me that our Insurance beginning in April of this would go up to \$8,197.00 per year which reflects our current age which is 62. Three months later on May 15, 1992 we received another letter informing us that our policy would increase to \$9,171.00 per year. These costs I think you will agree are prohibitive. By the time that my wife and I attain the age of 65, and eligible for Medicare the continued cost increases will be out of reason. We need your help.

I along with many of my fellow employees support your Bill, proposing to lower eligibility for Medicare to age 62. We understand that taxes will have to be increased to support this program, and we also support this.

## MORE TRUTH ABOUT PRORATIONING

### HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, in response to the House passage of the Markey/Scheuer natural gas prorationing amendment to the energy bill (H.R. 776), Lena Guerrero, chairwoman of the Texas Railroad Commission [TRC], insisted that Texas' prorationing regulations were not designed to raise prices. Chairwoman Guerrero, however, ignores the history of the TRC.

The TRC is the State governmental agency charged with regulating oil and gas production in the State of Texas. It was founded at the turn of the last century. Two other members, James Nugent and former Representative Bob Krueger, serve on the board with Chairwoman Guerrero.

In the early 1930's the east Texas oil fields were producing in large quantities. This, combined with the Depression, led to extremely low gas prices. Producers tried to implement a voluntary shutdown in order to control output

and restore the price, but voluntary controls were not effective. "A dollar a barrel" became the rallying cry throughout the oil industry. Texas Governor Ross Sterling then sent in the Texas Rangers to physically prevent producers from producing their oil. The TRC issued prorationing orders aimed at restricting output and raising prices, and enforced them at gunpoint. Governor Sterling and the TRC were successful. Oil prices rose 700 percent.

One student of the oil industry and the TRC actions of the 1930's was a Venezuelan by the name of Perez Alfonzo. Mr. Alfonzo was a minister who was arrested during the coup attempt of 1948 and later escaped to the United States. While in the United States he took up the study of the oil industry and focused on the TRC.

After returning to Venezuela in 1956, Mr. Alfonzo took to the task of forming a global alliance of oil producing nations. To assist him in his efforts, he hired a former TRC consultant to help implement a prorationing system on a worldwide basis. This alliance eventually became the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries [OPEC]. When OPEC was formed Alfonzo had achieved his dream of the worldwide TRC.

Chairwoman Guerrero is proud of the TRC's history of oil regulation and thinks the policies of the past can have valuable applications today in the natural gas industry. In a speech last January she stated:

But to encourage exploration and development, we must assure every producer that they are guaranteed a reasonable opportunity to a fair share of the current market by proration "similar to the system used with oil decades ago" (emphasis added).

Chairwoman Guerrero may believe that creating a second OPEC to control output and raise prices in the natural gas industry is a good idea, but I believe one OPEC is enough. When the House passed the Markey/Scheuer amendment it did the right thing.

## TRIBUTE TO BENJAMIN HAYES

### HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Benjamin Hayes, the deacon of Greater Grace Temple in Inkster, MI, and a man who has worked tirelessly to improve his community.

Whether he's organizing church programs, overseeing homes for the mentally retarded, or raising money so that local high school students can attend college, Mr. Hayes's energy has been faithfully channelled toward helping others. He has served as deacon for 25 years and been a role model to young African-Americans.

Born 1 of 12 children, Mr. Hayes was infused with a strong work ethic by his mother, Elmira. In turn, Mr. Hayes has passed on that work ethic to his four children, three of whom manage homes for the mentally retarded.

A typical work week for Mr. Hayes involves 12-hour days, 7 days a week. His devotion to community service stands as a shining exam-

ple of how one committed person can truly make a difference in the lives of those around him.

#### FORCED REPATRIATION OF HAITIAN BOAT PEOPLE

**HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, last night as I prepared to leave my office for the evening, I received a most troubling phone call from one of my constituents. A Philadelphia lawyer with Church World Services, who had just returned from Haiti, to witness the forced repatriation of these so-called economic refugees. My friends, the man spoke with a tremor in his voice, as he told a story that I must relay to you.

After sailing on an overcrowded, raft for several days in temperatures of up to 100 degrees, a woman of approximately 35 years with a 3-year-old child by her side, was asked to step off the Coast Guard Cutter which had just set shore at her native land. The woman then refused to leave the vessel and set foot back on the sands of her homeland.

The terrified, yet strong woman would not move. Was it because this devastated country no longer resembled her homeland? Was it because she had already witnessed the beatings of children and elderly citizens at the hands of the Haitian military? Or was it because she had just risked her and her young child's life to sail through shark-infested waters to the so called land of opportunity, only to be intercepted and sent back to the torn island nation?

Well, Mr. Speaker, the United States has a new policy in today's "new world order." The woman, with her child, was dragged off the boat, dragged across the dock, and then dragged into the repatriation station, as she screamed in harmonious agony with her young son.

Many find this story shocking, yet it is now common practice. I am embarrassed, Mr. Speaker, because I am not sure which is more horrifying. The fact that the Haitian people are suffering atrocities at the hands of their unelected, oppressive military government? Or the fact that the U.S. Federal Government is playing the role of the bounty hunter, ruthlessly capturing these brave souls on the path to freedom, and then forcibly sending them back for more suffering and hardship.

Last Tuesday, a platoon of soldiers ruthlessly beat and maimed a group of students who were gathering peacefully to protest the government.

In addition Mr. Speaker, over 20 politically motivated killings at the hands of the Haitian military have been reported since May 21, and who knows how many have gone unreported.

In light of these incidents, I find it utterly repulsive that the administration claims the Haitians who have fled their country are economic refugees. Well, Mr. Speaker, these so-called economic refugees are being beaten, killed, and arrested for no reason.

If that doesn't qualify them for political asylum, then I don't know what does.

We must also address the grave crisis these people face when trying to obtain refugee status from the United States. The new United States, you know, the one with the barbed wire fence around the perimeter of the country?

It has been reported that any Haitian wishing to be granted refugee status must wait months, due to the fact that only 60 people can apply at the consulate each day.

In my home city of Philadelphia there sits a bell, a liberty bell, which is a symbol to all the people of our great Nation. And on that bell there reads an inscription from the good book of Leviticus. " \* \* \* And the inhabitants shall proclaim liberty throughout the land."

Well, my friends, the time has come for us to recognize that we ourselves are not free to proclaim our liberty when we lock those out who wish to share the dream with us.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO RANDY GHAN, LABOR LEADER OF THE YEAR

**HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise before my colleagues today to congratulate Randy Ghan for being selected as Labor Leader of the Year by the Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. I would like to especially commend Randy for his dedication and commitment to furthering the goals and ideals of everything the labor movement embodies. This award serves as a great tribute to all the hard work and long hours that Randy has put in over the years.

Randy's life has been characterized by a strong desire to change the status quo and to make the world a better place for the common person. His passion for helping people first materialized when he was a college student at Humboldt State University in the 1960's. Following the violence at Kent State, Randy was instrumental in organizing protestors in non-violent protests. In fact, Humboldt State was recognized as one of three campuses nationwide that best depicted the ideal organized student rebellion.

Randy was introduced to the benefits of being a part of a union at an early age. His maternal grandfather, the late Joe Sulko, was a 50-year member of the Carpenters Union, Local 701. In addition, after the painful divorce of his parents, his mother was employed as a retail clerk and was a member of the Retail Clerks Union, Local 1288. It was the fair wages and the health and welfare benefits received through her union membership that allowed her to provide a comfortable home for her family.

Randy attended Fresno schools and is a graduate of McLane High School. In high school, Randy was active in student government and the biology club and he earned a lifetime membership in the California Scholarship Federation. After 1½ years of studies at Humboldt State, Randy came back to Fresno to help his mother. He later enrolled at Califor-

nia State University, Fresno, to complete his degree in political science and psychology. However, this goal was put aside after Randy was involved in a serious motorcycle accident. After an 8-month recovery time, and a large collection of medical bills for which he had no insurance, Randy decided he had no choice, he had to quit school and work full time.

In June 1973, Randy found his first full-time job and his union career was on its way. He joined the American Beauty Macaroni Plant in Fresno as a lead maintenance operator in the Bakery, Confectionery and Tobacco Workers Union, Local 85. Randy worked at the plant only a short period of time when he realized conditions were seriously lacking. He began to speak up on employee issues and his advocacy earned him the plant's first shop steward position and an election to the negotiating committee. Exactly 2 years and 2 days after he went to work at the pasta plant, he was hired as an assistant business representative for the local union. He was only 23 years old.

Randy credits the man who initially hired him, Al Platz, secretary-business representative at Local 85, for having the foresight and vision to give him such a large responsibility and the subsequent opportunity to succeed.

Over the last 17 years with the union, Randy has served as the chair of the macaroni standing committee of the Western Conference and as an executive board member of the Western Conference. Today he is a trustee and serves as the senior assistant business representative of the local union.

Randy has emerged as both a leader within the union community as well as in the community-at-large. He was appointed as a commissioner on the Fresno Delinquency Prevention Commission, the Economic Opportunities Commission and the Fresno County Housing Authority. He was a member of the now defunct Valley Labor Citizen newspaper and served on the executive board of the Fresno Industrial Relations Research Association. He currently serves on the executive board of the Fresno-Madera Central Labor Council, is a director of the Fresno Private Industry Council, is the secretary-treasurer and chief executive officer of the Fresno-Madera Central Labor Council, is the executive director of the Central Labor Council Displaced Worker Program, and the president of the Fresno-Madera Union Label Council.

Needless to say, Randy is a busy man. However, he still finds time to get involved in many issues when the need arises. Throughout his life his philosophy has been, "Just do it." In 1986, he had a tremendous desire to bring back the traditional Labor Day picnic that had been held in Fresno for many years. Through his vision, hard work, and organization the first picnic was an overwhelming success and the picnics has been held every Labor Day since.

Through the relationships Randy developed while planning the Labor Day picnic, he saw a need to bring together both AFL-CIO and non-AFL-CIO affiliated groups. So, less than 1 year after the first picnic, Randy founded COOL, the coalition of organized labor. He served as the group's first president until 1990 and is proud of the organization's regular monthly meetings and topical speakers on labor events and issues of the day.

When asked to reflect on his biggest accomplishments as the secretary-treasurer and chief executive officer of the Fresno-Madera Central Labor Council, Randy cited the solid relationships that have been built among labor and the community. Are there more things that Randy would like to do? For those who know Randy, the answer could be nothing less than yes. In his own words he would like "to continue to advocate the needs and aspirations of the working populace \* \* \* and improve the plight of the working people."

"Uncomfortable" was how Randy described how he felt about being honored as Labor Leader of the Year. He explains the source of his discomfort in this way,

I think it is our responsibility to see that a job needs to be done and to just do it. So, for attention to be drawn to me for what you just do, well, I'm very grateful, but I'm not comfortable.

This attitude, this "just do it" demeanor is why Randy is the best choice for Labor Leader of the Year. His significant achievements and leadership in making our community a better place for working people is why it is so easy to recognize Randy as the Fresno-Madera Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education Labor Leader of the Year.

Randy's family, his spouse, Sharon Lois Hodson, chief financial officer of Utility Trailer Corp., daughters Tracy Jordan, 22, and Maria Jordan, 18, and grandson Issac Jordan, 20 months, join all of us in saying, "Congratulations, Randy, and thank you."

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased and honored to rise before my colleagues today to recognize and pay tribute to the lifelong work of Randy Ghan. I congratulate him wholeheartedly.

#### MISSILE DEFENSE ACT

**HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, last year, when the House took the defense authorization bill to conference, we found that the Senate had passed a Missile Defense Act, which called for deployment of a ground-based ballistic missile defense [BMD] system by fiscal year 1996. There was no threat driving in fiscal year 1996 initial operational capability [IOC], which a defense system deployed by then would counter, and there were unwanted consequences of imposing in fiscal year 1996 IOC for ground-based BMD at Grand Forks.

First, the initial intercept system would have to be one layer, made up of all ground-based interceptors [GBI's], which are exo-atmospheric only. The endo-atmospheric interceptor [E/EI], simply could not be deployed by fiscal year 1996. The Missile Defense Act professed support for a fully effective, ground-based missile defense system, but omitted any reference to one of the features every advocate of such a system has always insisted upon, namely, two layers: an exo-atmospheric interceptor and an endo-atmospheric interceptor.

Second, if fiscal year 1996 had to be the deployment date, then the first GBI's deployed

had to be dem/val hardware, only a few of which would be up to IOC by fiscal year 1996; more, of course, would follow; but there would be no full-fledged system in place by fiscal year 1996. These dem/val GBI's would have great military utility, according to one contractor, but they would not be all you want in a GBI. The sensors in particular would be sub-optimal, but ground-based systems would have one clear advantage over space-based systems: as components like sensors are perfected, ground-based interceptors can be upgraded. Space-based systems, once deployed in space, cannot be upgraded from time to time and incrementally improved.

Third, the initially deployed system would have minimal capability for mid-course discrimination, a requirement essential to a single-layer defense in which there is no room for error. In effect, mid-course discrimination would be postulated away, by assuming it is not a problem to be reckoned with in accidental, unauthorized, or limited attacks.

Fourth, initially, two ground-based radars [GBR's] would be needed: One at Grand Forks, another at Kwajalein for testing. If a deployment date in 1996 were imposed, the GBR's would probably have to use TWT rather than solid state electronics, which is not an operational disadvantage, but it would mean investing in one technology for the near term and another for long term.

Fifth, in order for the ground-based systems to see over-the-horizon and to be cued on launch to the approximate coordinates of the incoming RVs, ground-based surveillance and tracking systems [GSTS] would be needed: several for testing and several more for deployment to assure that more than one could be launched in the face of an incoming attack. GSTS is an infrared sensor mounted a small rocket, used for acquiring and tracking RVs. GSTS is necessary because the GBR at Grand Forks has too high an horizon, that is, it cannot see attacking missiles far enough away to do acquisition, tracking, and hand-off. BMEWs and PAVE PAWs can be technically adapted to perform the function, but possibly not within the limits of the ABM Treaty. The focal plane array for these and other sensors is still being selected and perfected, but this is said not to be a pacing item. GSTS hardware could be close to IOC by fiscal year 96, but its effectiveness will depend on algorithms and signal processing, all of which is based on the phenomenology of RVs in mid-course, data that is still in short supply. The Missile Defense Act, as passed by the Senate, took care to mention space-based sensors, known as Brilliant Eyes, which are not ready for near-term deployment, but omitted without explanation any mention of GSTS.

Sixth, GSTS itself may not comply with the ABM Treaty; at the very least, it raises questions the SCC should resolve. In articles III(b) (2) and (3), the Treaty provides that both parties will not deploy ABM systems other than those expressly approved. Article III expressly approves "two large phased-array radars comparable in potential" to those then being operated or constructed and not more than "eighteen ABM radars" of lesser potential than the large phased-array radars. The GSTS is not space-based, because "if a weapon is lofted from an agreed ABM test range, so that it is

not placed in orbit but flies for a few minutes and then re-enters the atmosphere, it is not space-based." Still, Ashton Carter has written, "It is not possible to justify testing Probe [GSTS] to support a 100-interceptor deployment at one site since it is not an allowed component of that system." So, even a ground-based system deployed at one site might not be treaty-compliant.

Seventh, once the GBIs and GSTS were deployed, a system would be in place that is capable of giving some protection against an accidental launch. The threat in such a case would presumably be no more than three missiles or 30 RVs, since a larger-scale launch by accident is extremely unlikely. This is how the Army's Strategic Defense Command rates a treaty-compliant system at Grand Forks. In its estimation, such a system would best protect against about 30 RVs coming over the northern polar region, which is probably the worst case scenario for an accidental launch out of the Soviet Union. Without E/EI and discrimination, however, the protection would not be leak-proof.

Eighth, space-based sensors—"Brilliant Eyes"—would give the missile defense system earlier acquisition and longer tracking time, but Brilliant Eyes are unlikely to be deployable before 1998-2000, and they too raise questions under the ABM Treaty.

Ninth, none of the above will work if battle management and system control and communication [B/M/C3] doesn't work, which makes B/M/C3 a long pole in this tent. Since the software for battle management can't be finished until the hardware is developed, B/M/C3 may be some way from perfection in fiscal year 1996.

Tenth, when all of these components are in place, and E/EI is added, 100 interceptors at Grand Forks will protect against an accidental launch—postulated as 30 RVs—but give only partial protection against a larger-scale unauthorized attack—a boatload of SLBM's, for example. The additional protection can only be achieved by deploying defenses at several coastal sites; and this defensive system may give substantial, leakproof protection only if it can rise to the challenge of mid-course discrimination.

What conclusions can we draw from the above?

First, a fiscal year 1996 IOC should not be imposed. There is no threat today driving a fiscal year 1996 IOC. The Third World threat will not have materialized by then; and any system in place by fiscal year 1996 would not be capable of handling a deliberate, but unauthorized attack of some scale, say, a boatload of SLBM's.

Second, if we establish any single thing about missile defense, it should be not a congressional IOC, but a congressional budget range for missile defense: the sum of money SDIO can reliably expect from Congress for the next 5 years, so that it can plan its program on a stable budget.

Third, the defense budget will not accommodate two systems, a ground-based system and a space-based system, being developed in effect at the same time, though planned for deployment in phases. If we genuinely want to get as close as we can to a working ground-based system by 1996, the next phase has to

be cut deeply, some say cut out. I would not cut out Brilliant Pebbles, but I would limit funding to phenomenology studies, sensor development, and signal processors, and postpone a development decision until we can make a practical assessment of the ground-based system.

Fourth, an effective ABM/ALPS cannot be built within the constraints of the ABM Treaty. 100 interceptors would be sufficient to combat an accidental launch, defined as no more than 3 missiles or 30 RVs. But for national coverage, these interceptors would have to be committed at high altitudes. Without radar and space-based sensors, the footprint probably cannot be expanded to nationwide coverage. Therefore, if we want to go forward with a ground-based system with nationwide coverage, we should recognize that amendments will eventually have to be made to the ABM Treaty. Those amendments will almost certainly have to address the allowance of extra sites and space-based sensors.

The Armed Services Committee has borne these points in mind in deleting from the Missile Defense Act any congressional IOC and in funding the Missile Defense Act for fiscal year 1993, as explained in the following excerpt from the committee's report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

SECTIONS 231-233—MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAMS

The committee notes that the Missile Defense Act of 1991 directed the Secretary of Defense to develop a cost-effective and operationally-effective initial ABM Treaty-compliant system for deployment "by the earliest date allowed by the availability of appropriate technology or by fiscal year 1996." However, SDIO Director Ambassador Cooper testified to the Research and Development subcommittee on May 6, 1992 that the expressed goal of a fiscal year 1996 deployment date was not achievable, and that "we seek a limited operational capability at the first ground-based site in 1997."

Rather than arbitrarily establishing fiscal year 1997 as the new target deployment date, the committee believes that the development program should proceed with the objective of deployment at the earliest date allowed by the availability of appropriate technology. The committee therefore recommends in section 233 deletion of the fiscal year 1996 target deployment date for an initial ABM Treaty-compliant system.

The issue, then, is what constitutes "appropriate technology." The committee notes that according to statements by SDIO officials, the limited operational capability achievable in 1977 would involve the deployment of ten operational prototypes of the Ground Based Interceptor (GBI), with additional interceptors deployed in 1998. Moreover, in order to achieve operational capability in 1997, GBI technology would have to be frozen to 1993. Ambassador Cooper testified to the Research and Development subcommittee on May 6 that "[t]his strategy for ground-based interceptors will cost perhaps \$1 billion more in the long run" than the previous year's schedule, which would have led to a deployment by 2000 rather than by 1997.

The committee is concerned that the deployment of GBI operational prototypes, at a potential additional long-term cost of \$1 billion, may not represent "appropriate technology," and is also concerned that this acquisition strategy may not be cost-effective and may not lead to an operationally-effective

system—additional criteria established by the Missile Defense Act of 1991 for the initial ABM Treaty-compliant limited defense system.

However, the committee intends to reserve final judgment on the appropriate acquisition strategy pending the completion of a Defense Acquisition Board review of the SDIO program scheduled for the summer of 1992. In this regard, within 30 days after completion of the Defense Acquisition Board review of SDIO's proposed acquisition strategy, the Secretary of Defense shall report to the committee on the anticipated cost-effectiveness of this acquisition strategy and the operational-effectiveness of the limited defense system that would be established.

The committee has also revised the Missile Defense Act to make clear that there is no mandate implied within it to abrogate or abandon the Missile Defense Act; but in calling for an effective ground-based system, we recognize implicitly, if not explicitly, that amendments to the Treaty may well be in order.

In effect, we are restating the Missile Defense Act to reemphasize its import. This act contains ambiguities, which result from compromises, but in the main it points the way for ballistic missile defense to proceed. As I understand it, and as I think a majority of us on the committee understand it, the Missile Defense Act calls on the SDIO to concentrate its efforts and its resources on a ground-based ballistic missile defense system. It would appear that SDIO reads the act in quite the same way, because its budget request for fiscal year 1993 would fund only a bare-bones ground-based system, with only one layer of defense. SDIO would move forward with GBIs, but not with EEs, and it would omit for the time being GSTS. At the same time that SDIO would pare these two elements that most advocates of a ground-based system regard as essential, SDIO would generously fund Brilliant Pebbles, and keep funds flowing for peripheral systems of doubtful efficacy, such as space-based chemical lasers. The committee's bill rectifies those priorities by reducing the SDI budget to the amount needed to proceed with a ground-based deployment and by omitting the funds for Brilliant Pebbles altogether.

With the committee's budget, and its report, support is not just more research, but deployment of a ground-based ballistic missile defense system as a first-phase. We would defer decision on next phase until we can make a practical assessment of the first phase. At that point, the decision may be to upgrade the ground-based system with an endo-atmospheric interceptor, with added sites, and with GSTS or Brilliant Eyes; and then, the decision may be taken on Brilliant Pebbles, at a stage when we can decide if it is feasible and affordable and necessary.

TRIBUTE TO POLICE OFFICERS EDWARD HARTMANN AND PHILIP FLAGG

HON. JIM BACCHUS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. BACCHUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two fine police officers in my district

who lost their lives in the line of duty on May 31, 1992.

Sgt. Edward Hartmann and Officer Philip Flagg of the Satellite Beach Police Department were investigating a traffic stop early Sunday morning, when they were struck and killed by a drunken driver.

This tragedy reminds us once again that our law enforcement officers put their lives on the line every time they answer a call.

It reminds us, as well, of the senselessness of driving drunk and challenges us to do all we can to keep those who have had too much to drink off our streets. We need better education, especially for our youth; we need tougher laws, and tougher enforcement of those laws; we need to provide smaller communities with the resources to combat drunk driving. Most of all, we all need to take responsibility for our own social behavior.

The best way to honor Sergeant Hartmann and Officer Flagg is through the words of those who knew them best. So I would like to enter into the RECORD a story by reporter John McAleenan from the June 1, 1992, edition of the Florida Today newspaper:

[From the Florida Today, June 1, 1992]

(By John McAleenan)

The veteran. The rookie. A generation made them different, but a common passion joined them. They loved their jobs. They loved being cops.

Edward Hartmann, at 37, had nothing more to prove. As a senior sergeant at Satellite Beach, his skills found many avenues. In the community, he was admired, trusted and counted upon—but mostly he was a friend. He never said "no" to anyone who needed help.

Phil Flagg, at 22, still had worlds to conquer—but not many. He was in a hurry to become the finest cop who ever graduated from Brevard Community College. If he were a pilot, he would be a "Top Gun." He absorbed new skills like a sponge—and volunteered to learn more. He was proudest when he wore his uniform.

Each man worked to be the best police officer Satellite Beach had to offer. Neither expected to die on the side of a highway in the predawn hours of a lovely Sunday morning.

The tragedy somersaulted the beachside town into communal mourning. The shock waves seeped into every restaurant, every gas station, every convenience store, every church, every home.

Those who knew these men best spoke with love and a deep sense of loss.

Paul Viollis, the law enforcement coordinator at BCC's Police Academy, had Phil Flagg tagged as a good cop right from the beginning.

"He had all the ingredients," Viollis said. "He had the knowledge, the common sense and the compassion. It is rare you find that in someone so young. His potential was almost endless in law enforcement."

What made Flagg stand out, Viollis said, was his maturity and professionalism. "He was way above average. You could see him moving right up the ladder, serving the community more and more. It's a devastating loss under any circumstances, but even more so because Phil had so much dedication . . . so much desire. He always wanted to learn more."

Viollis said Flagg just last week had completed a class at BCC in emergency vehicle operations. "It's a course to teach officers how to operate their patrol cars in different

emergency situations. Phil was the top driver in the class. He was fast becoming the kind of cop that everyone wants in their community."

Longtime friend Wes Fayed suggests Ed Hartmann stood out because he just plain loved being a Satellite Beach police sergeant. His cup was full. "He probably could have made lieutenant long ago. But he didn't have any ambitions for high rank. He liked being on the street. He liked being with the people."

Fayed said Hartmann was the kind of cop who could chew you out one minute and be your friend the next.

"Our families have been close for more than a decade now, and you get to know a person pretty well when you go camping with them and live on the same block with them. What I've come to know about Ed . . . what made him special, was that he was always fair. He treated everyone equal. Small things pleased him. His kids were just getting into Little League, and he was so much looking forward to that . . . to working with them."

Fayed said Hartmann's death will leave a void in the community—and elsewhere. "I'm probably prejudiced, but I think Ed was one of the best cops in the whole state. He made a difference."

As a lieutenant/paramedic with the Satellite Beach Fire Department, Mike Whitaker frequently has come upon accident scenes both bloody and heartbreaking. None more so than early Sunday morning when his unit answered a call to an accident on SR A1A near the Ramada Inn. Two good friends were there. One was dead. One soon would die.

"We heard that two officers were down while en route to the scene. I didn't know it was Ed and Phil until I got there. Nothing prepares you for that. Nothing. The only thing you can do is concentrate on what needs to be done. You try to block the personal stuff out. You can't. But you try."

Whitaker said the loss of the men cut through the heart of the department. "Ed had all this wonderful experience. He was dedicated. He knew the community real well. The community knew him just as well. Every police agency needs an Ed Hartmann. Officers like him are the backbone."

As was a man like Phil Flagg. "He was the other half of the equation," said Whitaker. "A rookie who wanted to know . . . wanted to learn anything and everything that would make him a better cop. He joined the Fire Department volunteers. We worked on rescue drills together. He came in many times on off-duty hours. When you see a young rookie that sincere, you know you are seeing a good cop in the making."

"We will all be a long time recovering from a loss like this."

Charlie Palm, co-owner of The Cove, a popular Satellite Beach restaurant, knows that is true.

"I had a closeness with Ed," Palm said. "I've known him for five years or more. Anytime I had a problem, a burglar alarm, Ed was here. He used to look out for my waitresses that came in at 5 a.m. to open the restaurant. The girls are in shock. They knew both officers real well."

Palm saw Ed Hartmann as a man who loved his work and enjoyed his life. "Sometimes he would just come in to share some stories. He would tell me about characters he ran into. I'd tell him about my characters. We'd talk baseball and football. They were both good men. Especially Ed. They are going to be hard to replace."

Sally Flagg, mother of Philip Flagg, knows that is true. How many kids have wanted to be a cop since they first put on a police uniform at age 4?

"That was always his dream," said Flagg, who flew from Massachusetts to Brevard with her husband and daughters late Sunday morning. "And it was a dream he never let die. Ever since he could walk and talk he wanted to be a policeman."

Arriving to attend a funeral Mass for their 22-year-old son, Flagg said she and her husband had deep concerns about their son's safety in his chosen profession, but they put that aside to help with his dream. They knew he would make a wonderful police officer.

"When he got the Satellite Beach job we were not only proud, but also pleased he didn't take a job in Miami or someplace like that. What we found out, of course, is there are drunk drivers everywhere."

The bright memories now, said Flagg, are of her son's Eagle Scout badges, his pilot's license—and, of course, his police badge.

"He graduated from a private military academy in Virginia—the Randolph Macon Academy," she said. "He left there an officer and gentleman. We are very proud of him. He wanted to come back to New England eventually. Satellite Beach was just a place to get started. But, instead, that's where it ended."

June Hartmann knows her son lived exactly where he wanted to live and was doing exactly what he wanted to do. In all that, he was a happy man.

"He loved Satellite Beach, he loved people, he loved police work," said Hartmann. "Long, long ago there was a police chief in Indialantic that befriended him and then became his inspiration. He went to the academy, and then he just kept getting better at being a police officer. He was a gregarious man, my son, and the work suited his nature."

When Hartmann and her husband learned of the accident and its seriousness, they called on the Rev. David Page, pastor of Holy Name Catholic Church in Indialantic, to meet them at the hospital so Last Rites could be administered. There then were prayers for her son. And even prayers for the man who drove a truck into the rear of her son's patrol car.

It is important to Hartmann that everyone know the sort of man her son had grown to be. "He was a man always eager to help others. He never said no to anyone who needed help. And that came from the heart—not the job."

The veteran. The rookie. They loved being cops.

responded in a manner consistent with his Hippocratic oath, and answered the almost cliché cry, "Is there a doctor on board?". Bob provided the necessary medical attention to stabilize the woman's condition, enabling her to be safely transported from LaGuardia Airport to Booth Memorial Hospital. I am happy to say that the woman fully recovered from her ordeal. Bob's action is not an isolated incident. Rather, Bob's dedication to his profession and to his community is emblematic of the commitment and energy that he has exhibited during the many years I have had the pleasure to know him. Bob answered the summons of a call for help and responded with the professionalism that should be the standard. For this, I pay tribute to him.

In addition to his growing medical practice in internal medicine, Dr. Mittman has found the time to coordinate community events in the Bayside area. Bob's devotion to civic action and leadership qualities were recognized by his classmates at Queens College of the City University of New York as he was elected to serve three conservative terms in the student senate. His tenure at the college culminated in his election as student body president in 1980. Bob currently serves as: a member of the board of directors of the Working Organization for Retarded Children and Adults, in Flushing; charter member of the Bayside Chamber of Commerce; and fundraiser for the Queens Chapter of American Lung Association. Bob's distinctions include his recognition as an honored member of the Who's Who in Health and Medical Services and his being granted the American Medical Association's Physician Recognition Award.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Robert Mittman represents the attributes that each of us should emulate. I congratulate his mother, Tess; his brother, Neil; his sister Diane; and his fiancée, Susan. I commend Bob for his efforts, both for his commitment to the healing arts and for his dedication to community action.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF THE CONNECTICUT PUERTO RICAN PARADE

**HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, on June 7, Puerto Ricans from all over Connecticut will gather in New Haven for their 28th annual statewide parade. This proud tradition began in my home city, and this year—thanks to the efforts of the parade's executive committee—the event returns, with officials coming all the way from Puerto Rico to participate. New Haven is also celebrating June 1–7 as Puerto Rican Heritage Week, which features many cultural festivities. During this special week, I would like to recognize the extraordinary achievements of Puerto Rican Americans, and to wish them well.

Puerto Ricans have contributed greatly to America's work force, culture, and society; they have also maintained distinct, dynamic communities here in the United States. New Haven is home to one such flourishing com-

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. ROBERT J. MITTMAN

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the heroic actions recently taken by Dr. Robert (Bob) J. Mittman, a dedicated physician and community leader who hails from Bayside, NY.

Bob Mittman's prompt and valiant efforts saved the life of a young woman who suffered a potentially fatal allergic reaction to food she ate aboard a New York-bound TWA jet. Bob

munity. Puerto Ricans are an active presence not only within New Haven's Latino population but throughout the city. From their leadership in the Latino youth development organization to their importance in the Casa Otonal senior housing complex, Puerto Ricans are essential to life in New Haven, and a source of pride for all of us who live there.

The father of New Haven's Puerto Rican community was Gumerindo del Rio. Known as Gumpe, he was a compassionate advocate for his people, and an outstanding leader. Over 40 years of activity, Gumpe was instrumental in heightening Puerto Ricans' visibility and participation in government and politics in the Elm City. He successfully advanced their role in New Haven and in Connecticut.

As New Haven celebrates the achievements of people like Gumpe, and as it hosts the annual parade, let us pay tribute to the Puerto Ricans who so enrich life in our country.

#### GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE HELPS CRIME VICTIMS

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the Senior Crime Watch and Victim's Assistance Program run by the Jewish Family Service of Greater Miami. Each year this volunteer program helps 2,400 elderly people recover from muggings or burglaries.

According to social worker Magali Amador, the programs counseling and assistance programs are often more important to elderly people because they are more likely to be injured in an attack, and recover more slowly than younger people. Volunteer coordinator Ileana Martinez sends volunteers to help clients referred by police departments but, because many police departments are too busy to sort their reports and pass them on to volunteer programs, she regularly dispatches volunteers like Harry Mizrahi to find the reports and bring them back.

The Miami Herald published an article on this outstanding program which I would like to include in the RECORD:

#### VOLUNTEERS REACHING OUT TO ELDERLY CRIME VICTIMS (By Angle Muhs)

Every year, the Senior Crime Watch and Victims' Assistance Program helps about 2,400 elderly people recover from the trauma of being mugged or finding their homes burglarized.

It's one of the largest caseloads the agency has had, but social workers suspect there are many more victims, than they ever hear about. That's one of the reasons the program, which is run by Jewish Family Service of Greater Miami, is seeking more volunteers to counsel, comfort and even help find victims.

Older victims need more help after a crime than other victims, social worker Magali Amador said. Because they may be more frail or have more brittle bones than younger victims, they are much more likely to be injured in an attack. Even if they aren't physically hurt, they often need months to recover from the emotional trauma.

"They become very fearful, and they often feel it was their fault, that they weren't alert enough," Amador said. "They just enclose themselves for fear of being victimized again."

To try to help, the program contacts crime victims over 60 to ask if they need anything. Volunteers also will counsel victims who request it. In some cases, if the person was injured during the crime, volunteers will run errands until the victim recovers.

Some crime victims on fixed incomes may qualify for free security devices, such as window bars and better locks, for their homes.

Amador said she has gotten more calls requesting help in the past few months. Older people make good targets for criminals because they often follow regular routines, are more vulnerable and often are reluctant to prosecute, she said.

Lately, muggers also have become more violent, Amador said.

"They used to run, snatch the purse and keep running," she said. "Now, they run and snatch their purses, then push them to the ground and kick them, too."

Ileana Martinez, the program's volunteer coordinator, said many clients are referred by police departments that forward copies of all reports involving an older victim.

But many other departments don't have time to sort reports and pass them along. In those cases, volunteers look for the relevant reports. But there aren't enough volunteers to go to every police department, she said.

The program has only nine active volunteers, Martinez said. She would like to have at least 21.

Volunteer Harry Mizrahi, who picks up police reports from the Miami Beach police station at least twice a week, has never been a crime victim. But crime is one of the biggest fears of many neighbors in his Sunny Isles condo, he said.

"When I went this morning, I picked up 30 or 40 police reports with people over 60," said Mizrahi, who is 80. "There's crime left and right these days."

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Jewish Family Service of Greater Miami for their outstanding service to the community through the Senior Crime Watch and Victim's Assistance Program.

#### MODERATION IN THE PURSUIT OF S&L ACCOUNTABILITY IS NO VIRTUE; EXTREMISM IN DEFENSE OF THE TAXPAYER NO VICE

### HON. JIM LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post reported yesterday that the U.S. Government's efforts to recover money from individuals responsible for the savings and loan bailout are being hampered by internal politics within the Resolution Trust Corporation.

According to the Post article, experienced litigators who have been responsible for the agency's professional liability cases have been removed or replaced. The article also suggests that those attorneys being replaced are those more advocative of suing directors and officers of failed thrifts than senior management.

It is alarming to read that the United States is not vigorously pursuing every legal avenue to hold accountable those responsible for the biggest financial blunder of this century.

Every \$1 the RTC recovers from crooked or negligent directors is \$1 less the taxpayer will have to pay for the savings and loan debacle.

If there is a case for vigorous legal intervention in the American economy today, it is to develop precedent that the taxpayer cannot be robbed with impunity from the corporate boardroom.

Moderation in the pursuit of accountability is no virtue; extremism in defense of the taxpayer no vice.

In this regard, Congress is not without fault. For over 1 year it has let languish an administration proposal to extend the time period for filing lawsuits against thrifty executives. The good news is that the vast majority of insolvent thrifts have been sold, restructured, or closed; the bad news is that the statute of limitations to recover lost funds from the management of failed thrifts is expiring.

The catch-22 for America is obvious: it is hard for a politically sensitive Congress to support an RTC which isn't vigorous in its law enforcement commitment; likewise, it is hard for a money-strapped RTC to function effectively if Congress continues to refuse to provide the resources necessary to fulfill its task.

A compromise solution is obvious: the RTC should agree to rededicate its efforts to hold accountable those in the private sector guilty of wrong-doing; in turn, Congress should extend the statute of limitations and, more importantly, provide the resources necessary to fortify the deposit insurance system and thus close the door on the greatest public policy mistake of the century.

Congress has an obligation not only to criticize, but act.

#### TRIBUTE TO PROTEUS

### HON. CALVIN DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, in 1967, Proteus was formed in Tulare County, CA, as a program to meet the growing need for adult education and job training assistance for farmworkers in the State's Central Valley. On May 8, 1992, Proteus will celebrate its 25th anniversary by honoring the spirit and support of the many individuals who have added to the continued growth and presence of the agency.

Proteus was created by the Tulare County Community Action Agency to help address the growing poverty level in the region. In the beginning, Proteus provided English language, adult literacy, and vocational training for poor adults.

In the years to come, Proteus developed other programs to help incorporate the needs of non-farm workers, as well as migrant and seasonal farmworkers, and refugees. As the functions of Proteus changed and grew, the focus of the agency underwent various adaptations as well. The need for family counseling became a priority for rural communities, and related services such as money management,

family maintenance and parenting classes were provided.

Pilot programs for the youth in rural communities have also become a priority for Proteus. Recent efforts have been made to re-establish a summer youth employment and training program.

Today, the services of Proteus have expanded throughout a four-county area including Kings, Kern, Fresno, and Tulare counties. This success can be attributed not only to the efforts of the participants, but to the support of the employers, community support and the dedicated Proteus staff.

I ask my colleagues to join me as I rise today to salute the endeavors of the many people behind Proteus, and to extend to them our hopes for another successful 25 years.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS FAIRNESS ACT

### HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, each year thousands of our older Americans lose their spouse. More times than not their spouse has spent the last months of his or her life in the hospital or under doctor's care, resulting in large hospital bills and associated expenses. In addition, the cost of prescription drugs continues to rise and the average costs of funeral services and arrangements now exceed \$4,000.

Because the majority of our older Americans are on a fixed income and live month to month, the spouse or next of kin of the deceased is often left with an enormous financial burden. To compound this situation, current Social Security statutes require that a benefits check be returned in full in the event that the recipient dies before the end of the month. The consequence is that the surviving spouse or next of kin must return money which has already been spent. For example, under current law, if a man dies on May 31 his wife or next of kin must return the entire amount of the May benefits check. How then must the surviving spouse or next of kin pay the medical bills, electric bill, the gas bill, and other expenses that accrued over the previous month.

I feel this is a grave injustice and places our most vulnerable individuals at a disadvantage during a time of great need. Other Government benefit programs award full or partial benefits for the month in which the beneficiary dies. For example, individuals receiving SSI are awarded the full benefit for the month in which they die, regardless of whether they die the first or last day of the month. This is not a giveaway. Our seniors have paid into the system, and it is absurd that a few days, or in some cases a few hours, should preclude someone from receiving benefits to which they are rightfully entitled, and which they need. There must be a better way.

Mr. Speaker, the bill which I am introducing today seeks a better way. Under my bill, a person would receive a prorated portion of the monthly benefit for the month in which he/she dies. The bill establishes a formula by which

benefits are more equitably distributed than under current law.

The formula creates a fraction using the number of days in the month the denominator and the day of the month in which the individual dies as the numerator. If a man died on May 30, under current law the entire benefit awarded for the month of May would have to be returned. Under my bill, the man's wife, or next of kin, would be entitled to 30/31, or 97 percent, of the benefit awarded for May.

Mr. Speaker, my bill provides much needed assistance to a surviving spouse, or next of kin, at a time of great need. Assistance which they are entitled to as a contributor to the Social Security system.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO ILLINOIS POWER ON EDISON AWARD

### HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the recent presentation of the electric utility industry's highest honor—the Edison Award—to Illinois Power, which is headquartered in Decatur, IL.

This is a prestigious national award—the electric industry's "Oscar"—and I salute Illinois Power Chairman Larry Haab and the Illinois Power employees for this outstanding accomplishment.

The 22d District includes much of Illinois Power's service territory, and I am pleased that it is home to so many Illinois Power employees. Southern Illinois is also proud of the fact that it produces a lion's share of the Illinois coal that provides energy for Illinois Power's electric facilities.

This is no ordinary award. The Edison Award is given only once each year to only one utility by the Edison Electric Institute, the association of investor-owned electric utilities whose members generate about three-quarters of the Nation's electricity. This honor is accorded to the electric company whose accomplishments contribute the most to the growth and development of the industry. In short, it is a highly coveted and competed for award.

More importantly there wasn't really a single winner of the Edison Award this year—all 5,400 of Illinois Power's employees were winners as were Illinois Power's 500,000-plus customers. That's because the Edison Award was given for Illinois Power's work in championing a new model for working with customers and employees. In particular, Illinois Power was cited for its "comprehensive program that truly places the customer at the very focus of company business philosophy" and, among other things, for the company's three-pronged program to simultaneously engage employees in a cooperative partnership.

This is a win-win-win proposition for Illinois Power employees, its customers and for Illinois. I applaud Chairman Haab and his employee partners for their hard work in making Illinois Power, not only the winner of the Edison Award, but the turnaround company of American utilities.

MONSIGNOR DONALD A.  
MCANDREWS HONORED

### HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable community leader from my district, Monsignor Donald A. McAndrews.

Monsignor McAndrews' career spans more than 30 years, beginning with his ordination in 1954. After serving several assistant pastorships, in 1962, Father McAndrews accepted a challenge which would become his life's work. He became the executive director of Catholic Social Services of Wyoming Valley. Dedicated to serving the human needs of this area, one of the monsignor's first accomplishments as director was to cofound Ecumenical Enterprises, an interfaith program which provides housing for low-to-moderate income families and the elderly. The list of Monsignor McAndrews' projects is nearly endless. Some of the most notable are: Project HEAD, help experienced adults develop, which today serves approximately 5,000 senior citizens; the Bridge, a youth services advocacy agency; the Court Advocate Program; Big Brothers/Big Sisters; Prison Counseling Program, and St. Vincent de Paul Kitchen. During the aftermath of Hurricane Agnes in 1972, which flooded much of northeastern Pennsylvania and forced thousands from their homes, Monsignor McAndrews helped provide assistance to more than 18,000 families as a member of the flood recovery task force.

On June 10, the community will gather to commemorate the career of this dedicated public servant. Monsignor McAndrews has displayed tireless dedication and service to the area over the years and his community-minded spirit is an example we should all follow. It is because of these qualities and his many others that we honor him upon the occasion of his retirement from the Catholic Social Services organization. I am proud to consider Monsignor McAndrews a personal friend, and all of us in northeastern Pennsylvania are most fortunate to have him among us.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT INTERFERES WITH AMERICAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM

### HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 5, 1992

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring a very grave matter to your attention. The Canadian Government is trying to interfere with our American judicial system.

In 1975, Stanley Faulder brutally murdered an elderly school teacher from Gladewater, TX, in cold blood. He entered her home at gunpoint, beat her with a blackjack, and bound and gagged her. Then, for the next hour, he pilfered her house while she remained terrified, a hostage in her own home. Before leaving, Mr. Faulder rummaged through the kitchen

en drawers and found a butcher knife. He plucked the knife through her chest and left it there.

The murder took more than 2 years to solve. Finally, justice was done, and Stanley Faulder was convicted of the brutal murder of Inez Phillips and sentenced to die. The verdict was later thrown out on a minor technicality,

but then another jury found him guilty and handed him the death sentence once again.

But now the Canadian Government is interfering where it doesn't belong. Rather than let the verdict of two separate American juries stand, Canadian External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall has asked Texas Governor Ann Richards to grant clemency to this convicted murderer.

Stanley Faulder doesn't deserve clemency. And the Canadian Government has no business questioning the judgment of our American judicial system.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my colleagues to admonish the Canadian Government for interfering where it does not belong.

THE SPEAKER: The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)

THE SPEAKER: THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)

THE SPEAKER: THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)

THE SPEAKER: THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)

THE SPEAKER: THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)

THE SPEAKER: THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)

THE SPEAKER: THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)

THE SPEAKER: THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)

THE SPEAKER: THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)

THE SPEAKER: THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)

THE SPEAKER: THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)

THE SPEAKER: The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)

THE SPEAKER: THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)

THE SPEAKER: THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)

THE SPEAKER: THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)

THE SPEAKER: THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)

THE SPEAKER: THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)

THE SPEAKER: THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)

THE SPEAKER: THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)

THE SPEAKER: THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)

THE SPEAKER: THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)

THE SPEAKER: THE GENTLEMAN FROM TEXAS

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ...)