

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MIDDLE-CLASS FAMILIES OFTEN
LACK INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN'S HEALTH

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD at this point a front-page Wall Street Journal article of June 5, 1992, entitled "Middle-Class Families Often Lack Insurance for Children's Health."

It is a moving description of the "Sophie's Choice" facing so many American families. I note that the article runs the day after the House Republicans announced their health reform plan—a plan which would do nothing to help any of the families described in this article.

AT RISK: MIDDLE-CLASS FAMILIES OFTEN
LACK INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN'S HEALTH

(By Cathy Trost)

Anne Ritter's husband lost his job with an asbestos abatement company shortly before she was due to deliver their second child. The Minneapolis couple paid hefty premiums to keep his health insurance coverage but finally had to drop it.

"We didn't tell anybody," confides Mrs. Ritter. "We come from parents who say you have to have health insurance. It was a hard decision to make."

Then came months of painful medical choices about their children's health care. They put off for six months a \$5,000 cleft-lip operation on their older child, now three years old, until they heard about a state program covering basic medical needs for uninsured children. And despite a risk of hearing loss in his little brother, now 17 months old, they delayed having ear drainage tubes surgically inserted for eight months until he qualified for the state plan.

But when the boy needed hospitalizing one night with severe bronchiolitis, they had no choice. The bill was \$1,000, and they're slowly paying it off. Meanwhile, Mr. Ritter has been able to find just temporary jobs with no health benefits.

NOT JUST THE POOR

The Ritter boys are part of a growing proportion of children not covered by private health insurance. And not all are in families of the unemployed. Increasingly, working-class and lower-middle-income families are living without insurance. "People in this country think that it's only the poor, but what has to be drummed home is the fact that 80% of kids who don't have health insurance have at least one parent who is working," says Democratic Sen. Jay Rockefeller of West Virginia, who heads the National Commission on Children.

Catching these children in America's health safety net is no sure thing. Many families are too strapped to buy private coverage and too well-off to qualify for publicly financed programs such as Medicaid. Recent expansions in Medicaid for children and

pregnant women have kept many children from joining the uninsured, but the ranks keep swelling.

State and community-funded clinics and preventive-care programs, public health clinics and hospitals, federally-subsidized community and migrant health centers and other programs provide care for many needy youth. But often access is limited, the quality of care is spotty and some people don't know of the programs. "Kids fall through the cracks," says Anthony T. Hirsch, a Los Angeles pediatrician who chairs the American Academy of Pediatrics' committee on child health financing.

OVERBOOKED CLINICS

The nation's 547 nonprofit community health centers, which charge fees based on ability to pay, served about six million patients in 1990, 44 percent of them children. But many more were turned away because of excessive patient loads. As many as 1.5 million people, up to half of them children, are typically on waiting lists for the tight-budgeted centers.

Mostly located in rural or poor areas, these centers can be few and far between. In Ohio there are just 11, in Indiana three. New Hampshire has one for the entire state; doctors there were stunned last winter when a woman showed up in false labor after driving 2½ hours across icy mountain roads from Maine.

In California last winter, amid a heavy viral respiratory outbreak, there were waiting periods of up to 36 hours to get pediatric care in county health facilities. "The system can't meet the demand," says Dr. Hirsch.

Nationally, the health-care safety net catches less than a quarter of the 43 million people—including about 17 million children—who don't have access to medical care because they lack insurance, live in underserved areas or can't find a doctor who accepts Medicaid, says Daniel R. Hawkins Jr. of the National Association of Community Health Centers.

THE EFFECT ON MEASLES

Whether uninsured children are necessarily less healthy than other kids isn't well documented, but some research points to a link. A study in eight counties in California in the mid-1980s showed that the probability of a bad pregnancy outcome such as infant illness or death was 31 percent greater for women without health insurance, even when income, race and other factors were controlled. Declining immunizations of children have been tied to sharp rises in measles and rubella in recent years.

Many experts believe, and some evidence suggests, that inadequate insurance translates into inadequate medical care. Studies by the University of California at San Francisco in the late 1980s showed that children without insurance used fewer medical services than those with.

The problem appears to be worsening, doctors say, based on their observations. Daniel Shea, president of the American Academy of Pediatrics, says, "All around the country what I hear from pediatricians is that their families without insurance or who are underinsured are making conscious health-care de-

isions for children—and not always the right ones—based on 'can I afford to do this or can't I?' As a result, those children often don't get care until their illnesses are advanced or complicated, leading to longer recoveries "or unfavorable outcomes," he says.

Doctors at the Lamprey Health Care Clinic in Newmarket, N.H., report an increase of children visiting the local hospital's emergency room with severe earaches, sore throats or asthma after parents tried and failed to treat them at home. They're seeing more parents unable to afford a \$20 bottle of antibiotics to treat a common ear infection or the \$500 to \$1,000 a year for medicine to control chronic asthma.

A common earache left untreated can cause hearing loss. Lamprey's doctors are increasingly seeing parents who can't afford the antibiotics or don't return for follow-up visits to make sure infections have healed. The health center had begun giving "starter" doses of antibiotics to needy parents and distributing vouchers for free medicine provided by the maker of one antibiotic.

Many parents say they have no choice but to put off care. In St. Paul, Minn., 11-month-old Allison McCullough's father, Michael, lost his \$35,000-a-year sales job with a heating and air-conditioning business last year—and the family's health insurance with it. "We could have bought insurance for \$375 a month" for the family of five, says her mother, Ruth Ann McCullough. "But when you're trying to decide whether to pay the heat or insurance, there is no choice."

The McCulloughs say they couldn't afford all the childhood immunizations needed, so they kept the baby mostly confined to home last winter. They nixed a weekly play group for fear Allison might catch an ear infection, and at church they kept her from playing in the nursery, where there are "40 kids and 40 strains of who knows what," says her mother.

Part of the problem for uninsured children stems from ignorance about health-care options, especially among the newly poor. The McCulloughs, for instance, refused to go on welfare, but learned just recently that they were still eligible for state medical aid. They also didn't know that public health clinics give children free immunizations if parents can't afford fees. "No one tells you any of this stuff," says Mrs. McCullough. Allison received one set of immunizations at the local public health department at the behest of a local congressman's office, but her mother assumed she would have to take her to a private doctor for the rest.

The cost to immunize a child in the first year of life, says the pediatrics academy, is about \$531—too much for the McCulloughs. "We were having to borrow money just to exist," says Mrs. McCullough. Her two other children are enrolled in the state plan for uninsured children, which Allison will be able to join when she turns one. In the meantime, the McCulloughs got good news this week. Mr. McCullough finally landed a job with a small heating and air-conditioning business, and he'll start getting family medical insurance benefits in a month.

The health-coverage problem is challenging assumptions about middle-class life in

* 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.

America. Brenda Doane, a St. Paul mother of two, says her family simply can't afford to pay \$300-a-month for health insurance when her husband makes between \$20,000 and \$25,000 a year as a self-employed cement finisher. His income is enough, however, to disqualify them for Medicaid or, in most years, the state's health plan for uninsured children. As a result, their four-year-old boy has gone without some needed medical and dental care. Their one-year-old daughter got subsidized care her first year from a local children's hospital, but the plan covers babies only to age one. In a desperate move to get out of debt and save money for health bills, the Doanes just sold their home.

For half a century, most American children have come under health insurance provided by their parents' jobs, and that is still the case. But a variety of factors are decreasing the proportion of those with private insurance.

Nationally, 13% of children lack health insurance coverage, according to the 1990 census. But a wider look at how people move in and out of the insurance system shows that nearly a quarter of the 70 million Americans under age 19 had no health insurance for all or part of 1987, up from 18% a decade earlier, according to the latest data from the Federal Agency for Health Care Policy and Research. And from 1980 to 1991, the percentage of children covered by private health insurance fell by about 10%, according to research by Rand, a nonprofit research group in Santa Monica, Calif. It isn't known how many more are poorly insured, lacking coverage for service such as well-child visits, prenatal care, immunizations or certain medical conditions.

The growth of the small-business and service sectors has created many jobs that are less likely to offer employee health insurance than jobs at big companies. And millions of workers that had such benefits but were laid off in the economic slump now have part-time jobs with no benefits. At the same time, health-care costs are growing much faster than family income.

The cost growth also is leading many employers to make employees pay higher deductibles and co-payments, or to cut benefits. In 1980, 40% of employers paid the full cost of the premium for dependent coverage, says benefits consultant Hay/Huggins & Co., but by last year only 23% did.

Federally funded community health centers are a barometer of trends in child medical care. Though largely serving publicly insured patients, the centers increasingly are seeing working-class families who have lost or can't afford private insurance. Virtually all their new patients are pregnant women and children. Stretched to their limits, 2% of the centers no longer accept new pediatric patients; others have long waiting lists.

El Rio Santa Cruz Health Center in Tucson, Ariz., closed its doors to new adult and child patients for nine months last year. Pediatric cases have risen there by 40% in the last three years. (The clinic is erecting a new pediatric facility.) Northern Counties Health Care in St. Johnsbury, Vt., has had a 25% increase in the number of patients with no insurance and an additional 25% increase in those with reduced coverage in the last 18 months.

At the nonprofit Lamprey clinic in New Hampshire—the only community health center in the state—doctors say they are seeing more children, and more with festering ailments because their parents couldn't afford early treatment. One indicator of hard times in this old mill town is that doctors practice more "phone medicine," where parents call

in for advice to avoid paying for an office visit.

The Lamprey clinic, with facilities in Newmarket and Raymond, charges sliding-scale fees, in which a family of four earning over \$26,800 a year pays the full \$45 fee per visit. From 1990 to 1991, the Newmarket clinic had a 27% rise in the number of uninsured or underinsured patients qualifying for its discounted fees, while the number of patients eligible for Medicaid doubled.

For Penny Osborne, 30, Lamprey's Raymond site is her four children's last resort for decent medical care. As a single mother, she supported her two oldest girls, now 11 and eight, as a waitress, periodically buying \$300-a-month mail-order health insurance and dropping it during hard times. One daughter had chronic bronchitis. "I kept trying to doctor her at home and she ended up with pneumonia," she says. She says she also couldn't keep up the child's schedule of immunizations.

Now she's married and the mother of twins who are nearly two. But her husband's employer, a small excavating company, doesn't offer health insurance. Buying insurance on their \$17,000 annual income would be a stretch, especially since her husband is laid off for part of each year. With an \$800-a-month mortgage and other fixed expenses, "we pay all the disconnect services first," she says. To stretch their \$40-a-week food budget, her husband shoots a deer each fall and they raise and slaughter a pig.

The discounted rates she pays at Lamprey have made a huge difference in her children's lives. But Mrs. Osborne still has to make hard choices concerning their health. She hasn't taken them to the dentist in two years. Lamprey provides dental screening but no treatment.

Mrs. Osborne also ignored a note from her daughter Jennifer's school, warning of a possible vision problem. Mrs. Osborne says she is putting off the \$90 eye exam "until she complains to me, and as long as I can see she can read." Lamprey provides vision screening, but not the special examination Jennifer's school recommended.

Back in St. Paul, Minn., Mike McCullough was rejected for a new job before finally landing one this week. The employer told him that a job candidate who is single was hired instead of him so that the employer could avoid paying \$600 a month for the family's health insurance. "It's a real heart-breaker," says Mrs. McCullough.

GLADYS AND WILLIAM GEISEKING CLEAN UP RIVERSIDE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues attention to the achievements of Gladys and William Geiseking and the 35 people who helped them organize a cleanup of their neighborhood environment. The Geisekings began with a diverse group of people who wanted to hold a festival and information fair to teach people about recycling and the historic neighborhood they lived in. The festival was planned as a project to compete for a \$1,000 "Good Neighbors" contest sponsored by the Junior League of Miami. The money was planned to go for a new playground for neighborhood children.

To prepare for the festival, they began neighborhood cleanups, with 35 people who formed the nucleus of the group. As they worked on the cleanups they began to see a need for environmental education. They dropped the festival plans, and converted the project into one which concentrated on environmental education, including hands-on neighborhood cleanup projects with a "know-your-neighbor" dinner afterward.

The Miami Herald published an article on the work of this group of neighbors which I would like to include in the RECORD:

DOWN-TO-EARTH-CAMPAIGN IS AN AWARD WINNER

(By Bea Moss)

In Central Miami's Riverside neighborhood, Gladys and William Geiseking gathered together a diverse group of people who wanted to hold a festival and informational fair to teach people to recycle, appreciate the historic nature of the area and share cultural heritages.

The project, which changes somewhat in the final stages, involved real, grass-roots neighborhood cooperation, said Claudia Kitchens, the project's liaison with the Junior League of Miami.

It was one of two area neighborhood improvement projects to win \$1,000 awards from the Junior League of Miami's Good Neighbors contest, sponsored by the Junior League in conjunction with the Miami Herald.

"We got 35 people together to do neighborhood sweeps. It was fabulous," William Geiseking said. "It formed a nucleus from which to grow on and made the neighborhood prettier and safer for children. It's beginning to bring people together."

"As they began to work on the original project, they saw the need for environmental issues so the festival was put aside," Kitchens said.

The project was an education for sixth-graders at Riverside Elementary and also involved working with teachers and parents. The message was the community environment.

The group bought environmental education materials in Spanish and English. They were studied in school and taken home for parents to share.

Two neighborhood cleanup projects took place in an area west of Jose Marti Park along Southwest Fourth Avenue between Second and Fourth Streets. Participants received T-shirts and a know-your-neighbor appreciation dinner brought the group together.

"Their goal is to have a sense of community and pride in the neighborhood," Kitchens said. "They used the money to good advantage."

A second proposal, to create a playground in the Snapper Creek area of Kendall, hit a snag.

Maria de Pablo represented a group of Kendall neighbors who wanted to build a toddler playground next to a bike path and along the bank of the Snapper Creek Canal in the 10800 block of Snapper Creek Drive across the street from their homes.

The neighbors wanted to use the \$1,000 grant, since returned to the Junior League, to fence the playground and install a childproof entrance and exit, but officials of the South Florida Water Management District and the Dade County Park Department decided the site was too dangerous.

Maria Bercuson, a Junior League member and liaison for the project, said it was a liability question.

Bercuson said if the neighbors find another available property the grant might be reinstated.

Overall, Junior League members are happy with the success of the Good Neighbors contest.

Mr. Speaker, I commend William and Gladys Geiseking, Claudia Kitchens, Maria Bercuson, and all those involved in this project. They show the type of cooperation and neighborliness which is the surest antidote to the fear and crime plaguing our cities.

THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH HONORS SENIOR BISHOP WILLIAM MILTON SMITH

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure to join the good people of the Hudson River district of the New York Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church as they honor their Senior Bishop William Milton Smith. In Senior Bishop Smith they have a leader who has taken an active and constructive role in enriching the lives of the community he serves. Indeed, at a time when our society is torn apart by tensions and anxiety, Bishop Smith has worked to promote understanding among all peoples.

As presiding prelate of the New York conference for the last 12 years, the Senior Bishop has played a crucial role in the development of Westchester's A.M.E. Zion congregations. He has inspired clergy and congregation members alike to stand together in defending religious freedom and in promoting opportunity for all in our society.

As a result of his guidance and leadership, many churches have been established and have flourished in the Hudson River district. Through his direction, these churches have enhanced their mission of service to their communities. Bishop Smith has brought to his ministry a message of hope and a commitment to justice that has been important in the worldwide mission of the A.M.E. Zion Church.

Senior Bishop Smith understands full well the importance of education to our youth. As chairman of the board of trustees for Livingstone College in Salisbury, NC, he has been instrumental in sustaining the college in its important responsibility of offering instruction, experience, and training to future leaders. As a result of his dedicated service to the college, he has enabled youth to secure opportunities and skills that have permitted them to reach their full potential.

Senior Bishop Smith's many activities on behalf of the community has brought him well-deserved recognition. For a number of years he has been recognized by the Ebony Co. as 1 of the 100 outstanding black Americans. That recognition is just one example of the appreciation he has earned through his leadership, commitment, and service.

Mr. Speaker, throughout his many years of service, Senior Bishop Smith has devoted his talents and energies to the churches and peo-

ple of our community. The leadership, understanding, and compassion of this special man are making a tremendous difference to our community and to our world. I know that my colleagues join me in wishing Senior Bishop William Milton Smith the best as he continues to serve.

TRIBUTE TO HOWARD L. RAINEY

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a special individual, Mr. Howard L. Rainey, deputy superintendent for the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District. Howard is retiring after 40 years of dedicated service to the communities of Norwalk and La Mirada.

A native of the Los Angeles area, Howard attended local schools and eventually enrolled at Washington State College where he studied engineering. From January 1945 to 1947, Howard served in the U.S. Army in Texas, the Philippine Islands, and Japan. In 1947, Howard returned to Los Angeles and attended Pepperdine University. He graduated with a degree in speech and drama, with minors in psychology and history. Following graduation, he began his graduate work at Pepperdine University. He earned his masters degree in elementary education from Whittier College.

He began his career with Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District on March 3, 1952, teaching sixth grade at Waite Elementary School. He also taught at Corvallis, Glazier, Los Alisos, and McNally schools.

Howard has dedicated his career to helping educate our youth. He began his administrative tenure with the Norwalk-La Mirada School District as assistant principal of McNally School in 1957. The distinguished positions which he has held include: president of the Norwalk-La Mirada Teacher's Association; Principal's Association; administrator of Business Services; assistant superintendent; superintendent; and his current position as deputy superintendent.

Mr. Speaker, on June 13, 1992, the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District, family, friends, and civic leaders will gather to honor Howard L. Rainey for his exemplary service to the school district. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Mr. Howard L. Rainey and wish him the best of luck with his future endeavors.

JONATHAN ALMOND WINS JEFFERSON AWARDS

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Jonathan Almond as the Rhode Island winner of this year's Jefferson Awards. Jonathan, a third-grade student at Salyseville Elementary School in Lincoln, has served his community and fellow citizens by volunteering

at the local fire department. He works each day by doing odd jobs around the station including everything from cleaning the station to rolling up firehoses. He helps his fellow classmates by sharing his knowledge through videos, magazines, posters, and even fire equipment that he brings to class.

The Jefferson Awards were established in 1972 by Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis and Senator Robert Taft, Jr., to recognize the dedication, sacrifice, and accomplishments of individuals serving the American people, and strive to develop new leadership.

In 1990, the Jefferson Awards and the Weekly Reader began a joint effort to recognize students in the community. In January 1990, readers were asked to participate in helping their neighbors by involving themselves in community service. This is the program that helped start Jonathan Almond's participation at the firehouse.

I congratulate Jonathan Almond for his award. I wish him the best of luck in all his future endeavors.

THE RETIREMENT OF COL. JOHN J. POLITI

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, the commander of the 351st Missile Wing at White-man Air Force Base, Col. John J. Politi retires this month. He ends 27 years of active duty with the U.S. Air Force. A graduate of the University of Colorado, he has served the Air Force and our country with great distinction.

Colonel Politi received his commission through the Reserve Officer Training Corps and entered active duty in November 1965. Initially, the colonel was assigned as a missile combat crew deputy commander with the 44th Strategic Missile Wing at Ellsworth Air Force Base, SD. Following this assignment, Colonel Politi served in many capacities, including instructor with the 4315th Combat Training Squadron; Deputy Chief of Staff, personnel, Strategic Air Command Headquarters; aide and executive assistant to the Director of the Defense Nuclear Agency in Washington, DC; and Deputy Chief of Staff, plans, responsible for monitoring the Peacekeeper Development Program at SAC headquarters where he was later chosen to serve as chief of the SAC briefing team.

From June 1980 until July 1983, Colonel Politi was assigned to the Office of the Special Assistant for the Peacekeeper at Air Force Headquarters at the Pentagon, where he served as director of the Peacekeeper program. He later assumed command of other posts including the 321st Combat Support Group; Vice Commander of the 321st Strategic Missile Wing; and Commander of the 91st Strategic Missile Wing at Minot Air Force Base, ND. Under Colonel Politi's command, the 91st Strategic Missile Wing won the Blanchard Trophy and the base the Commander-In-Chief's Installation Excellence Award. Later, Colonel Politi was assigned as the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Strategic Planning,

headquartered at SAC. He then became the Secretary of the Joint Staff; Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff; and later the commander of the 100th Air Division until July 1991, at which time he assumed his present position.

As a command missileer, Colonel Politi has been recognized with many awards and decorations. These include: the Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Joint Service Commendation Medal, Air Force Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster, Joint Meritorious Unit Award, and Combat Readiness Medal.

He is married to the former Dorothy A. Duff of Glen Cove, NY. They have three children; Pamela of Fort Collins, CO, Eileen Carter of Rapid City, SD, and John Jr.

Colonel Politi has certainly made many friends in the Whiteman Air Force Base area, and I am pleased he will stay in Missouri after retirement. I know the Members join me in wishing Col. John J. Politi all the best in his retirement years.

NICHOLAS GIORDANO STEPS DOWN AFTER SERVING 40 YEARS ON RENSSELAER HOUSING AUTHORITY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, June 18, Nicholas Giordano will pull the curtain down on one of the most productive careers of public service. It will be his last meeting after serving 40 years on the Rensselaer Housing Authority.

Mr. Giordano was appointed a housing commissioner on February 1, 1992, by then-Mayor Thomas S.H. Clark. Besides Clark, he has served continuously during the administrations of Mayors William Hart, Clarence McNally, John H. Warden, Irwin Stewart, Joseph Mink, Thomas Henry, Edward Finlan, and Joseph Harrigan.

The many housing projects and improvements in Rensselaer will long serve as monuments to Mr. Giordano's active involvement. They include 86 units of the John H. Warden Apartments, 60 units of the Patroon's Dorp Apartments, 105 units of the section 8 new construction at Van Rensselaer Heights, 98 units of section 8 new construction for older Americans at Renwyck Place, and nearly 100 more existing or voucher section 8 units. Finally, Mr. Giordano was instrumental in securing \$10 million in modernization funds.

The occupants of those units will serve as witnesses to the leadership and vision of Nicholas Giordano. His long service provided inspiration and institutional memory to the housing authority as it met the evolving needs of Rensselaer's citizens.

Like so many outstanding public servants, Mr. Giordano was also a solid citizen. He retired in 1971 from Sterling Organics Co., where he was a supervisor. He has been married to his wife, Florence, for 63 years. They are the parents of Robert and Peter, and have 7 grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren.

He was a member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church in Rensselaer and a former member of the Holy Name Society.

Mr. Speaker, there are many Americans like this across our great country. Without fanfare or expectations of reward, such men and women serve their communities and leave them better than they were at the beginning.

Let us rise today in tribute to one of these unsung American heroes, Nicholas Giordano of Rensselaer, NY. Let us express our own "job well done" and wish him the very best.

TRIBUTE TO DR. LORENA MORRISON

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the work of Dr. Lorena Morrison, principal of the elementary and middle schools at Miami Christian School. Dr. Morrison has served the community for many years, as a teacher at Westwood Lake Christian School and Miami Christian College, before moving to Miami Christian School 14 years ago.

In addition to her teaching, Lorena Morrison has served the community and the State of Florida on the professional orientation program for teachers, the beginning teacher program, the State mathematics curriculum project, and on accreditation teams for the Florida Council of Independent Schools.

The Miami Beach Sunpost published an article about this outstanding educator, which I would like to include in the RECORD:

[From the Miami Beach Sunpost, May 21, 1992]

MIAMI BEACH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL HONORED

Dr. Lorena Morrison, Elementary and Middle School Principal at Miami Christian School and Beach resident, was honored as "Alumnus of the Year" on May 15, 1992 by Southeastern Bible College in Birmingham, Alabama where she graduated in 1971. The honor carries with it induction into "Delta Epsilon Chi," the National Honor Society of the American Association of Bible Colleges.

The honor is especially meaningful for Dr. Morrison because while at Southeastern in the early 1960's Lorena withdrew from the College after a very traumatic experience during her senior year.

Previously Dr. Lorena Morrison had been similarly honored as "Alumnus of the Year" in 1984 by Miami Christian College where she graduated in 1966.

In addition Dr. Morrison holds three other earned degrees in education from the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, and Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, where she received her doctorate with a 4.0 grade point average on a 4 scale.

Her dissertation was on "The Relationship Between Gender, Laterality, Brain Dominance and Learning Disabled Labeling of Selected Public Elementary School Aged Students in Dade County, FL."

Dr. Morrison has been employed at Miami Christian School, 200 N.W. 109 Avenue, Miami for 14 years, having been the Elementary and Middle School Principal the past six years.

Prior to coming to M.C.S. she taught at Westwood Lake Christian School, Miami and

was Student Teacher Supervisor and Acting Chairman of the Education Department at Miami Christian College from 1979-1986.

She is a certified observer for the State of Florida Professional Orientation Program (POP) and a peer teacher for the Florida Beginning Teacher Program.

Her memberships include Phi Kappa Phi honor society and the Association of Supervision and Curriculum Development.

She holds teacher certification through the Association of Christian Schools International and the Department of Education of the State of Florida.

A Miami Beach resident, Dr. Morrison worked on the State of Florida project to develop the Guidelines for a Model Curriculum in Mathematics for Levels K-5.

She has served on Accreditation teams for the Florida Council of Independent Schools.

Even as a busy school Principal, wife and mother of two teenagers, Dr. Morrison constantly finds time for additional studies.

She is enrolled currently in Spanish classes and returns this summer to San Jose, Costa Rica for a second year of language and culture studies there at the Missionary Spanish Language Institute.

Miami Christian School is a co-educational college preparatory day school serving students in grades K3-12 from a 20-acre campus in West Central Dade near FIU Tamiami Campus.

The school was founded in 1954 as South Florida's first Christian school and is a modestly priced independent Protestant inter-denominational school run by a parent elected Board of Trustees.

The school holds accreditation from both the Florida Council of Independent Schools and the Association of Christian Schools International and is an candidate accreditation status with the newly formed Florida Kindergarten Council.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the work of Dr. Lorena Morrison, and the enthusiasm and dedication she brings to improving education in Florida. This country needs more teachers of her high quality.

MAYOR MIRIAM CURNIN HONORED

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to join the people of Larchmont as they honor Miriam Curnin. In this exceptional woman, Larchmont has had an innovative leader who has worked tirelessly and effectively to enhance the quality of life in the very special community she has served as mayor.

Miriam Curnin began her public service in working to ensure a strong educational system for the young people of Larchmont. As a former teacher and as a mother Miriam brought a unique and effective perspective to service with PTAs and other local educational initiatives. She has also worked to bring together women from all religions as chairman of Larchmont's annual Women's Interfaith Seminar.

Her unflinching belief in public service led her to enter political life, where her wealth of experience and understanding has served her well. She broke new ground as the first

woman mayor of Larchmont and won a well-deserved reputation for effective leadership and achieving results. Having left the mayor's office, Miriam Curnin has indeed left an impressive legacy to Larchmont. I am also confident that she will continue to serve our community in many ways.

It has been my pleasure to work with Miriam Curnin to address the critical issues confronting the Sound shore communities. Through her leadership, Larchmont has taken a leadership role in the fight to clean up the Long Island Sound and in recognition of the important links between the village and the Sound. In doing so, Larchmont, has committed itself and its citizens to providing a quality of life for future generations. As I have worked at the Federal level to secure implementation of a comprehensive program to restore and protect this unique resource, Miriam Curnin has provided important leadership at the local level.

Miriam Curnin truly understands the importance of open government and the critical role public involvement plays in effective government decisionmaking. During her tenure, she acted to open all village board meetings to the public and has worked to increase citizen participation in committees that guide their community.

She has also been effective in maintaining Larchmont's strong financial conditions and has laid the groundwork to ensure the continuation of that tradition. New budget procedures put in place by Mayor Curnin have broadened public understanding of that process, thereby enhancing the practical utility of that budget.

Mr. Speaker, under Mayor Miriam Curnin's guidance Larchmont has been a forward looking, well managed municipality. She has given the people of Larchmont a village government of which they are rightly proud and has increased citizen involvement. We have benefited from her talents and energies. She has indeed been a model public official, thoughtful effective and attentive to the needs of those she has served.

TRIBUTE TO BETTE LOWES

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a special individual, public servant, and community leader. Bette Lowes, former mayor of Baldwin Park. Bette will be honored by the city of Baldwin Park on June 13, 1992.

Bette has lived in the city of Baldwin Park for the past 30 years. She and her husband have raised seven children.

Bette has dedicated much of her life to public service. In 1988, Bette was elected to serve as a member of the Baldwin Park city council. She served as mayor pro tempore in 1989, and was elected to serve as mayor in 1990.

As a strong advocate for education, Bette has served as the president of the school advisory committee and president of the adult education advisory committee. Throughout her many years of involvement, she has actively promoted youth participation in city government.

Over the past three decades Bette has been a dedicated member of various community organizations in Baldwin Park. Her involvement in the Kiwanis, Womens Club, Community Center's Corporation, Chamber of Commerce, East Valley Boys and Girls Club and the National Little League is truly commendable.

Mr. Speaker, on June 12, 1992, family, friends, and civic leaders will gather to honor Bette Lowes as the Baldwin Park Citizen of the Year. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting a fine individual and community asset, Bette Lowes, for her outstanding record of public service and commitment to the people and city of Baldwin Park.

PORTUGUESE HERITAGE DAY

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my best wishes to all members of the Portuguese community as they celebrate Portuguese Heritage Day, June 10.

This date marks a festive recognition of the rich heritage of the small, yet vibrant, nation of Portugal and provides an opportunity for continued cultural enrichment. Portugal's glorious history offers inspiration to all and the splendor of its traditions is worthy of great appreciation.

This year, Portuguese Heritage Day festivities are being held in Pawtucket, RI, an ideal host city because of the exceptional size and strength of the Portuguese community. The numerous influences of Portuguese heritage found in Pawtucket are especially evidenced by the many community-oriented activities sponsored by the Pawtucket Portuguese Club. The local spirit has certainly created a very welcome atmosphere for this significant celebration.

It is both a pleasure and an honor for me to participate in this international celebration by paying homage to Portuguese communities in Rhode Island and worldwide and I wish them the very best in their festivities.

SAFE BOATING WEEK

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and thank the Minnetonka Power Squadron for its sponsorship of Safe Boating Week during the week of June 6-13, 1992, and for the Minnetonka Power Squadron's efforts to make this much loved summertime hobby a safe one as well.

The great State of Minnesota is known worldwide for our thousands of beautiful blue lakes. Each year, after the long winter months, millions of Minnesotans flock to these lakes to fish, water ski, canoe, or just to beat the heat. In this rush to enjoy the summer fun, however, we must never forget the importance of boating safety.

After all, carelessness or recklessness in boating can cause property damage and, even worse, can result in serious injury or death.

During Safe Boating Week, the Minnetonka Power Squadron conducts many events, classes, and public awareness activities to promote the importance of boating safety. This yearly reminder of safe, proper boating techniques and simple precautions, such as carrying life preservers, should be observed by all boat users throughout the boating season.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that all boaters, in Minnesota and across the country, will take the time to review boating safety precautions and exercise safe boating practices all season long. I thank and applaud the Minnetonka Power Squadron for showing us how to safely enjoy boating on the lakes.

PENRHYN ENGINE & HOSE COMPANY CELEBRATES 100 YEARS OF SERVING MIDDLE GRANVILLE, NY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, like many of the Members of this body, I come from a rural district where much of the fire protection is provided by volunteer fire companies.

Today I'd like to recognize one of those companies, the Penrhyn Engine and Hose Co. of Middle Granville, NY, which will celebrate its 100th anniversary on June 20.

Mr. Speaker, I have quite a soft spot in my heart for these volunteer fire companies. I was a member of one of them for more than 20 years in my hometown. But even more than that, I have nothing but praise for the volunteers. They are constantly improving their firefighting skills by attending a number of training schools. Each one of them gives up a great deal of his free time to serve the community, and that, Mr. Speaker, is my definition of an outstanding citizen. The truth is that volunteerism in general has made a comeback in recent years, but volunteer firefighters have always preserved the tradition.

And, it should be noted, fighting fires can be dangerous work. Often working with tight budgets, volunteer firemen save billions of dollars worth of property and save countless lives every year. There is no way to calculate how much property and how many lives have been saved by Penrhyn Engine and Hose Co. volunteers.

Mr. Speaker, service on a volunteer fire company typifies what America is all about. That is why I would ask you and all Members to join me in saluting Penrhyn Engine and Hose Co., wishing it a happy 100th birthday and many more years of serving Middle Granville.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN
BUSINESS CONFERENCE ON THE
BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

HON. DAVE McCURDY

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. McCURDY. Mr. Speaker, the American Business Conference, which is made up of fast-growing midsize companies, has issued a policy statement on proposals for a balanced budget amendment. This organization, which is headed by our former colleague, Jim Jones, who chaired the House Committee on the Budget, and Barry Rogstad, has also made cogent recommendations about specific steps to achieve a balanced budget.

As we begin to debate the balanced budget amendment next week, I commend these thoughtful, tough, and forward-looking recommendations for consideration of Members of the House. The text of the letter and policy statement follows:

AMERICAN BUSINESS CONFERENCE—JUNE 3,
1992

As Congress approaches a vote on the balanced budget amendment, we wanted you to see the attached policy statement of the American Business Conference (ABC). It states the views of our members—chief executives of fast-growing midsize companies—on the proposed amendment.

ABC members believe that the most critical issue facing the United States economy is the federal deficit. They believe that a sustained deficit will jeopardize the future growth of the standard of living of the American people.

ABC members have strongly supported efforts to come to grips with the deficit over the last ten years. They have little to show for their efforts. The deficit continues to deepen and the hard budgetary choices remain deferred.

The experience of the past decade suggests that a Constitutional amendment to balance the budget cannot work without a specific commitment to spending and tax reform. Of particular importance is the need to rein in the cost of non-means-tested entitlement programs. ABC members believe that policymakers should first articulate an explicit plan to balance the budget. If, after this plan is defined, it is determined that a Constitutional amendment is necessary, ABC would consider supporting such an amendment.

What should be in such a deficit reduction plan? Over the last ten years, ABC has gone on record in support of the following reforms.

Inclusion of 85 percent of Social Security benefits in adjusted gross income for purposes of taxation and a progressive increase in premiums for Medicare's Supplementary Medical Insurance to the point where higher-income Americans would pay full cost.

For non-means-tested entitlement programs, the limitation of cost-of-living adjustments to the less of either the increase in wages or the increase in the consumer price index.

Gradual elimination of farm subsidies

New taxes on consumption beginning with an additional 25 cent per gallon gasoline tax, the proceeds of which to be placed in the general fund.

Movement toward consumption-based taxation; specifically, consideration of both a comprehensive value-added tax and the

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

consumed-income tax as alternatives to the current tax structure.

These ideas are indicative of what ABC could support. They do not preclude other money-saving reforms. The point is, until these or similar actions are taken, a Constitutional amendment to balance the budget would be of little use.

Our members share your frustration with the nation's failure to reduce the budget deficit. The push to amend the Constitution is an understandable product of that frustration.

For now, however, our highest priority should be to craft specific legislation to moderate spending and, if necessary, increase revenues for the purpose of reducing the deficit. ABC would be happy to support you in that endeavor.

Sincerely,

JAMES R. JONES,
Chairman.

BARRY K. ROGSTAD,
President.

ABC POLICY STATEMENT

Since ABC's inception in 1981, the organization has single-mindedly urged a better balance between spending and revenues as a central means for raising national savings and insuring greater democratic accountability on government. Some examples:

In 1982, ABC defied most of the business community's opposition to tax increases, particularly in corporate taxes, and supported the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (TEFRA).

We were the first business organization to endorse the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings). When that Act's deficit reduction targets proved too stringent, ABC in 1987 supported the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act, which established new deficit reduction targets.

Following the stock market crash in 1987, ABC backed the creation of the National Economic Commission, a bipartisan group charged with developing recommendations for fiscal reform and deficit reduction.

Speaking before the platform committees of both parties in 1988, ABC executives identified reduction of the federal deficit as the highest economic priority for the next President.

ABC supported the budget compromises of 1987 and 1990. In 1992, our members actively worked to maintain the spending caps put into place by the 1990 agreement.

After over a decade of tireless advocacy, ABC members have little to show for their efforts and are as frustrated as other Americans are about the lack of progress. The deficit persists and is growing.

We do not conclude from this history that only a Constitutional amendment can solve our budget problem. Quite the contrary is true. Our experience suggests that a Constitutional amendment to balance the budget cannot succeed without an underlying and specific commitment to spending and tax reform.

Accordingly, policymakers should first articulate an explicit plan to balance the budget. If, after these plans are defined, it is determined that a Constitutional amendment is necessary, ABC would consider supporting such an amendment.

Absent an initial commitment to spending and tax reform, a balanced budget amendment would be an innocuous gimmick, the latest in a long line of unkept promises. The difference is that this time we would have

enshrined our paralysis in the supreme law of the land. Like the Eighteenth Amendment, a balanced budget amendment would be at best a symbolic victory, a stricture either ignored or winked at by policymakers and citizens unwilling or unable to make tough spending and revenue choices.

Before quickly endorsing a balanced budget amendment, the Administration and Congress owe it to the public to explain precisely how and when a balanced budget will be achieved. Americans need to know from elected officials what the latter propose to do about curbing entitlements and health care costs, raising taxes, and paying for needed public investments for the young, for improved infrastructure, for research, and related programs.

Failure to provide enabling legislation detailing how the government intends to extricate itself from its budgetary swamp condemns a balanced budget to irrelevancy.

The tools for solving our budget problem have always been at hand. What has been lacking is the will to use them. We cannot rewrite the Constitution to save us from our indecision. Such a tactic merely postpones difficult choices and, through postponement, worsens them.

IMPROVE COORDINATION OF
GREAT LAKES ACTIVITIES

HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, today several members of the Great Lakes congressional delegation and I are introducing a package of four bills designed to improve the Federal role in Great Lakes environmental activities.

Following a series of hearings on Great Lakes environmental issues during April 6-10, "Great Lakes Week," it became apparent that many Federal agencies have roles in addressing environmental problems in the Great Lakes. These problems range from toxic pollution of the water, to contaminated sediments, to fish and wildlife abnormalities, to fluctuating water levels, to exotic species infestation. No one agency has taken the lead in conducting environmental studies to address these problems, and even coordination within agencies is weak.

Passage of the Great Lakes Critical Programs Act, the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act, and the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act imposed additional requirements on the Federal Government to meet our international obligations under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. Sufficient authority is contained in these laws and many others to tackle these problems. The difficulty comes from overlapping responsibilities, duplication of effort, the existence of large information gaps, and insufficient funds. Better coordination of existing Federal efforts can overcome these difficulties and perhaps free up funds for additional work.

In 1990, the General Accounting Office released a report entitled "Improved Coordination Needed To Clean Up the Great Lakes." Although the report examines only the Environmental Protection Agency's Great Lakes Program Office and its role in developing of

remedial action plans for toxic hot spots in the lakes, its conclusions are important in the larger context as well. GAO noted that greater coordination was needed between the program office and other EPA headquarters offices to better support the ecosystem approach to management of the Great Lakes. GAO also concluded that the program office needed to improve its coordination with other Federal agencies and States.

It is this thought—better coordination will lead to better results—on which the following four bills are based. A brief description of each follows.

The Great Lakes Federal Effectiveness Act is the primary tool for better coordination of Federal Great Lakes environmental work. The bill establishes a Council to coordinate Federal Great Lakes ecosystem activities, to prepare a report on these activities, identify topics for workshops, and to make recommendations for uniform data collection and management, and help disseminate the results. The Council will be comprised of scientists from the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the U.S. Coast Guard, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and others as invited. The International Joint Commission is also to be invited to serve as a secretariat and principal coordinating body for the Council.

The second bill is the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Great Lakes Improvement Act. This legislation establishes a Washington, DC-based NOAA Great Lakes Office to coordinate and promote Great Lakes activities by the agency. I believe that such an office is necessary, given the lack of support shown by NOAA for America's fourth coast. For example, despite significant new duties assigned to NOAA by the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act, the President's fiscal year 1993 budget completely zeroes out NOAA's efforts to combat the zebra mussel. The same can be said for Great Lakes shoreline mapping.

Although a NOAA Great Lakes Research Office is authorized under the Clean Water Act, no office has ever been established or funded. I believe this hurts NOAA's credibility with the Great Lakes scientific and resource management communities. The Environmental Protection Agency is greatly served by its Great Lakes Program Office, as witnessed by the tremendous funding support for Great Lakes activities in that agency's budget. NOAA also has a substantial interest in the Great Lakes, and would be served by the stronger focus this office can provide.

The Great Lakes Wildlife Tissue Bank Act directs the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service to coordinate existing facilities for the storage, preparation, examination, and archiving of Great Lakes fish, wildlife, and invertebrate tissues. The Director is to also issue guidance for tissue collection, preparation, analysis, archiving, and quality control to ensure uniform standards. Finally, the Director is to develop and maintain a data base for tracking and assessing data on Great Lakes tissues. The language of the bill mirrors that in the Marine Mammal Health and Standing Response Act to help ensure compatibility in the development of all types of tissue banks.

Support for the creation of a centralized specimen bank for Great Lakes fish and wild-

life tissue samples is long standing. The 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement specifically noted the need for such an inventory. This was echoed in 1983 in a recommendation of the International Joint Commission Science Advisory Board. Finally, in 1986, the Council of Great Lakes Governors signed a toxic substances control agreement which included a specimen bank as part of its surveillance activities.

The last bill in the package takes advantage of an existing coordination program. In 1990, Congress enacted title IV of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, also known as the Regional Marine Research Program Act. Under that authority, the coastal United States is divided into nine regions. Each region is served by a Regional Marine Research Board comprised of nominees of the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Governors of relevant States. The Boards are to create 4-years regional marine research plans to coordinate existing Federal, State, and private efforts. Eighteen million dollars are authorized for each of fiscal years 1992 through 1996, with the majority of the money going to fund projects contained in the plans.

The Great Lakes are not included in this program. Rather, reference is made to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Great Lakes Research Office in section 118 of the Clean Water Act. However, as stated above, this office has not been established or funded. The Great Lakes Regional Marine Center Act attempts to resolve this problem, by adding the Great Lakes to the title IV program, and amends the Clean Water Act to delete the NOAA Great Lakes Research Office.

PREMONITIONS OF WHITE MAN IN INDIAN CULTURES III

HON. ENI F.H. FALOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. FALOMAVAEGA. 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 recollection told by Black Hawk, a member of the Sauk Tribe, as published in a book entitled "Native American Testimony." The story recounts the premonition of this great grandfather before he met with a white man, who could have been the Frenchman, Samuel de Champlain:

THUNDER'S DREAM COMES TRUE

The Sauk Indian Leader Black Hawk gained renown for the short-lived resistance he led in 1832 against federal troops; he was

fighting to regain his Illinois homeland, which had been taken over by white settlers. Black Hawk was born in 1767 at the mouth of the Rock River. His precocious exploits as a young warrior against the Osage and the Cherokee, his intelligence, spellbinding oratory, and talent for summoning other tribes to his cause, place him among the foremost of Native America's "patriot chiefs." In the book *Black Hawk: An Autobiography*, first published in 1833, he recounts his great-grandfather's dream of the coming of the whites. The unnamed French visitor mentioned in the selection could have been Samuel de Champlain, who in 1611 established a trading post at Montreal.

My great-grandfather, Nanamakee, or Thunder (according to the tradition given me by my father, Pyesa), was born in the vicinity of Montreal, where the Great Spirit first placed the Sauk Nation, and inspired him with a belief that, at the end of four years, he should see a white man, who would be to him a father. Consequently he blacked his face, and ate but once a day (just as the sun was going down) for three years, and continued dreaming throughout all this time whenever he slept—when the Great Spirit again appeared to him, and told him, that, at the end of one year more, he should meet his father—and directed him to start seven days before its expiration and take with him his two brother Namah, or Sturgeon, and Paukahummawa, or Sun Fish, and travel in a direction to the left of sun-rising. After pursuing this course five days, he sent out his two brothers to listen if they could hear a noise, and if so, to fasten some grass to the end of a pole, erect it, pointing in the direction of the sound, and then return to him.

Early next morning they returned, and reported that they had heard sounds which appeared near at hand, and that they had fulfilled his order. They all then started for the place where the pole had been erected; when, on reaching it, Nanamakee left his party, and went alone to the place from whence the sounds proceeded, and found that the white man had arrived and pitched his tent. When he [Nanamakee] came in sight, his father came out to meet him. He [the white man] took him by the hand, and welcomed him into his tent. He told him that he [the white man] was the son of the King of France—that he had been dreaming for four years—that the Great Spirit had directed him to come here, where he meet a nation of people who had never yet seen a white man—that they should be his children, and he should be their father.

SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC OF SERBIA—THE BUTCHER OF THE BALKANS

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the ongoing tragedy in former Yugoslavia has shocked and saddened all of us. Many people are asking who is responsible for the most terrible disaster to strike Europe in 50 years.

Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian strongman and rabid nationalist, crafted a policy that brought him to political prominence in Serbia and is keeping him there at terrible costs. Over 12,000 innocent former Yugoslavians are dead, 40,000 are wounded, countless missing,

and 1.5 million displaced. Milosevic's destructive strategy has caused \$100 billion in damages in Croatia and Bosnia and resulted in equally high economic losses. Serbian units now occupy one-third of Croatia and 70 percent of Bosnia, even though Serbs represent only 32 percent of Bosnia's population.

Finally, the world is taking a unified stand against Serbia. The European Community and the United Nations have imposed tough sanctions on the Serbian state, and I am encouraged by the administration's firm stand and Secretary of State James Baker's refusal to rule out the use of force to halt the bloodshed in Bosnia. Other members of the United Nations are also seriously examining the feasibility of coordinated international military intervention.

As the international community gets tough, it is also time for the U.S. House of Representatives to join in condemning Milosevic's horrible policies. We must not be silent on this crisis. As responsible legislators, we must stand up and be counted on this important international issue.

I commend the following revealing article about Slobodan Milosevic to my colleagues in the Congress.

[From Time Magazine, June 8, 1992]

THE BUTCHER OF THE BALKANS

(By James L. Graff)

BELGRADE.—From a leather chair in his spacious office in Belgrade with a tin of his beloved cigarillos within reach, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic strives to keep the war at arm's length. In a rare interview, perhaps granted to deflect the blame for the carnage in Bosnia-Herzegovina, he contended that Yugoslavia's bloody dissolution stems solely from the secessionist demands of the other republics. "All processes in the contemporary world tend toward integration," he said, "Nationalistic tendencies are against that general flow, that big river, that Mississippi." Confused? There is this clarifying coda: "In Serbia nationalists are not in power."

That is just double-talk. Of course nationalists are in power in Serbia, embodied in this pudgy-faced man with a belligerent jaw who has seized on generations of ethnic hatreds and resentments to turn what was Yugoslavia into a slaughterhouse. There are, as Milosevic rightly insists, "no innocent sides" in the civil war, nor is he the only unsavory populist who has emerged from more than four decades of communism. But he is far and away the most destructive. More than any other single person, Milosevic is responsible for the bloodshed by his unyielding determination to see all Serbs united in one country carved from territory the communists left—fairly or unfairly—to other republics. He is the power behind Radovan Karadzic, the militant leader of Bosnia's Serbs, and he has effective command of the old Yugoslav army; he could cool their operations if he were so disposed. But, says a European Community diplomat who has dealt with Milosevic intensively, "nothing interests him but Serbian success, even if it means tens of thousands of dead and dispossessed."

There is not a flinch or a scruple when Milosevic talks—which is how he continues to pursue his dream against a rising tide of international opprobrium and opposition in Serbia. In his view, it is neither the thundering artillery of the Serb-dominated Yugoslav army nor the process of "ethnic cleansing"

of Serbian regions in Croatia and Bosnia that has earned him the world's outrage. "Vested interests are behind this, and of course a very well-organized and well-paid media war," he says. "Today in Europe it is normal for the Vatican or Austria and Germany to support Croats. It's not normal if Serbs are supporting Serbs." This is the same sense of grievance that makes many Serbs portray themselves as victims encircled by foreign enemies, be it the Pope, an ascendant Fourth Reich or the hand of Islam.

Milosevic is a throwback to the kind of violent nationalism that regularly rearranged Europe's borders in centuries past. But he is also a harbinger of what may happen elsewhere as the constraints of communism give way to long-suppressed emotions. His animating passion seems to be power, first and foremost, with national pride as a useful adjunct. Though a proven master of the art of communist career-making, Milosevic has never been a slave to ideology. "All this talk of his Bolshevism is rubbish," says Slavoljub Djukic, author of a critical biography of Milosevic titled *How the Leader Happened*, which was published in Belgrade last month. "He is simply a man who loves power." Even his adoption of Serbian nationalism came only after he recognized its potential for personal advancement. Says Milos Vasic, a journalist for the Belgrade weekly *Vreme*: "If tomorrow he found it fit to be a Freemason, he'd be the grand master of the first Serbian lodge."

Until five years ago, his life read like a Bolshevik parable, though shadowed by personal tragedy. He was born in 1941 in the town of Pozarevac, near Belgrade, where he still keeps a modest weekend home. His father was a seminary-trained teacher of religion from Montenegro and his mother a fervent communist; the two quarreled incessantly over ideological issues. Early on, his father abandoned the family, went back to Montenegro and later committed suicide. An uncle, a general in the army, died by his own hand as well. When Slobodan's mother killed herself in 1974, she reportedly left her devoted son distraught.

While still in high school, Milosevic met his wife, the ambitious and intense Mirjana Markovic, whose family ranked among the most prominent communists in Serbia. When she was only a year old, her mother was killed by Tito's partisans after revealing information about underground communists to Nazi-backed police in Belgrade. Today Mirjana remains a powerful member of the hard-line League of Communists-Movement for Yugoslavia, which enjoys strong support within the army. She wields considerable influence over her husband. She zealously safeguards him by watching for any signs of disloyalty, real or imagined.

The cleverest move Milosevic made in his years as an ambitious apparatchik was to hitch his star to Ivan Stambolic, a nephew of one of the most powerful Serbian communist leaders. For more than 20 years, Milosevic moved up the communist hierarchy in Stambolic's wake, succeeding him as director of the state-owned industrial gas conglomerate Tehnogas, as Belgrade chief of the Communist Party and eventually as boss of the Serbian Communist Party. When the time came to slough off his mentor in late 1987, he did so with ruthless precision. By 1989 he was the unchallenged president of Serbia and today presides over what is left of Yugoslavia: Serbia, Montenegro and the two provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina.

Milosevic, says a European diplomat who knows him well, "is a brigand and a fanatic,

but a sly, intelligent and sophisticated one." His ruthlessness has always been paired with competence and superficial charm. "He will convince you that he is a most reasonable and sympathetic individual," says a U.S. analyst, and his political instincts are remarkably shrewd. His arrival as head of the Belgrade party in 1984 ended a rudderless period of creeping liberalization, when the communists needed to solidify their grip on power after the death of Tito. "What I liked most about him was that his desk was always empty—he knew how to work," says Jurij Bajec, an economist now fiercely critical of Milosevic who once worked under him at Belgrade's largest bank and later followed him into politics. Although Milosevic talked about economic reform, he slapped bans on writers and gradually purged dissenting voices from TV Belgrade and the influential Belgrade daily *Politika*. "The party leaders had been in a panic over signs of liberalization," says Djukic. "Milosevic understood this, knew which card to play and succeeded in getting them behind him."

The same unerring sense of where power lay served him again in late 1986, when a major fracas erupted over a secret memo drafted by members of the Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences. These intellectuals articulated long-festered resentments over Tito's systematic undermining of Serbia's power, culminating in the 1974 constitution that gave far-reaching autonomy to Albanian-dominated Kosovo and to Vojvodina, which has a significant Hungarian minority. While other party leaders publicly condemned the nationalist tract, Milosevic remained silent, indicating that he shared its views.

Less than a year later, he grabbed the opportunity to put his populism to work. He was dispatched to Kosovo, the southern province Serbs view as the cradle of their nationhood, where their complaints about mistreatment by the ethnic Albanian majority were on the boil. As angry Serbs tussled with police to enter a small meeting hall in Kosovo Polje, Milosevic emerged on a balcony to address the crowd with words that resounded throughout Yugoslavia: "No one has the right to beat the people!" In a show of personal courage, he strode out into the crowds to repeat the message, and the Serbs were galvanized.

"From that day, the balance changed," says Bajec, who was then a member of the Serbian party's leadership. "He knew how to touch the Serbs' national feelings. That became his main winning card, and he knew it would make millions come to hear him speak." He was a formidable presence at rallies throughout Serbia. "In less than a year," says Djukic, "he moved from being a second-rate politician to almost a god." And in the process, he purged the party of all opposition, turned television into an instrument of personal power and abolished the autonomy of Kosovo and Vojvodina.

The prospect of Serbian domination under the intolerant Milosevic helped speed the secession of Slovenia and Croatia, whose own fanatically nationalist leader fueled fears among the Serb minority there. It was as the savior of the Serbs who live outside Serbia's borders—nearly one-third of the community—that Milosevic entered the fray. His strategy has been simple—and effective. He stirs up Serbs with talk of imminent genocide, then sets his proxies loose to "protect" them, with fatal consequences for Croats and Muslims. Yet he insists that his aim is not the creation of a Greater Serbia, only the preservation of Yugoslavia. "We don't want

to be a puppet regime of any foreign force—unlike some others in Yugoslavia," he says, referring to Croatia's close ties with Germany. "Our people want to be independent and free, nothing else."

Few believe him. In August 1991 he openly declared his desire to secure under his control all parts of Yugoslavia populated by Serbs. His recent demurrals fly in the face of hard evidence that Serbia has orchestrated aggression first in Croatia and now in Bosnia. While Milosevic was insisting that no irregulars from Serbia proper were involved in the fighting, a local newspaper published photographs of the Belgrade guerrilla fighter known as Arkan in the war-torn Bosnian town of Bijeljina. "This whole business is far too organized just to be happening," says a Western diplomat in Belgrade. "Milosevic has proved time and again that he will lie when cornered."

Though his own people are more and more dismayed over the war, Milosevic remains unshaken by the world's gathering wrath. "It is the totally wrong approach to pressure Yugoslavia to solve problems outside of Yugoslavia, in a situation in which we don't want to be involved," he says. His line is that since the newly constituted rump Yugoslavia has ordered its army out of Bosnia and turned the fight over to ethnic Serbs there, it is no longer Serbia's problem. But discouraged diplomats warn that nothing is likely to deter Milosevic from his goal of Greater Serbia. Says a U.S. analyst: "Where we're interested in peace, he wants to win."

As Milosevic absolves himself of responsibility, now many more must die? Says a U.S. State Department official: "For him, the word compromise is a dirty word, meaning treason and surrender." Indeed, he appears to have hunkered down, convinced of his own righteousness. "We rejected the abolition of our country," he says. "If we have to be blamed for that, I am proud to be blamed for loyalty to my country." As hundreds die, thousands flee and Serbia faces international isolation, Milosevic's blame goes far beyond that.

COURT AGAINST CONGRESS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, a recent Supreme Court decision is another example of the Supreme Court's legislating from the Bench. Anthony Lewis' column discusses Keeney versus Tamayo-Reyes, which not only overrules prior Supreme Court holdings, but even more importantly, rewrites a statute that has been in place for years. I urge Members to read this article and voice their discontent with the Court's decision, by supporting the habeas provisions in H.R. 3371, the crime bill conference report.

[From the New York Times, May 7, 1992]

COURT AGAINST CONGRESS

BOSTON.—Twenty-five years ago Congress passed a statute laying down detailed rules for an important area of law. The courts have applied those rules ever since. Congress has considered proposals to change them but has left them as they are.

This week the Supreme Court abruptly rewrote the rules. In effect it amended legislation that Congress has refused to amend.

The decision should surely be attacked, now, by the conservatives who over the years have denounced the Supreme Court for "judicial activism." How could they fail to deplore this glaring example of judges "legislating"?

But in fact the legal conservatives are likely to remain silent. Why? Because in this case the Supreme Court rewrote the law in a way they like—to make it harder for state prisoners to vindicate their constitutional rights. The end justifies the means.

This week's decision, in Keeney v. Tamayo-Reyes, was the latest in a series narrowing access to the historic writ of habeas corpus. That is the principal way a state prisoner can go into a Federal court to challenge the constitutionality of his detention.

Chief Justice Rehnquist has long crusaded to limit the habeas corpus jurisdiction, which he believes has Federal courts intruding improperly into state business. He has urged Congress to narrow the law giving the federal courts that jurisdiction, but Congress has so far not responded.

In the absence of legislative change, the Chief Justice has pressed the Supreme Court to make the changes itself. And now he has the votes to carry out his agenda.

Over the last two year the Supreme Court has put a number of difficult procedural hurdles in the way of habeas corpus. This time the prisoner had made it past the hurdles and was rightly in Federal court. Everyone agreed he had a serious constitutional claim: that he had pleaded no contest to a charge of manslaughter because he did not speak English and the plea was not properly explained to him in Spanish.

The question was whether he had a right to a factual hearing on that claim in Federal court: a chance to produce witnesses and so on. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held that he did. The opinion was by Judge Stephen Trott, who was an Assistant Attorney General in the Reagan Administration.

Judge Trott followed a 1963 Supreme Court decision that a prisoner was entitled to a Federal hearing if the facts were "not adequately developed" in state proceedings—unless he had deliberately bypassed the state process. Congress incorporated that test in a 1966 statute.

But this week the Supreme Court discarded the test, saying that a prisoner was entitled to a hearing only if he could show "cause" for not adequately trying the factual issue in state proceedings. The concept of "cause" is so demanding that practically no prisoner will ever be able to meet the test.

There was an abstract quality to Justice Byron White's opinion for a 5-to-4 majority. He said it was not a wise use of Federal courts to hold factual hearings "merely because a petitioner has negligently failed to take advantage of opportunities" in the state courts.

A prisoner like this one, whose very complaint was that he could not understand the legalisms read to him in English, could hardly be said to be "negligent." Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, dissenting, showed how badly his lawyer had performed at a state hearing that was a travesty.

But the emerging statist majority on the Supreme Court is not going to let human realities get in the way of its agenda. Or constitutional niceties. Or respect for a coordinate branch of government, Congress.

It is especially disappointing to find Justice David Souter in the majority. When he

was nominated two years ago, he said his hero among recent justices was John Marshall Harlan. Justice Harlan did not take an expansive view of habeas corpus. But it would have been unthinkable for him to overrule a decision that Congress had codified in a statute.

The Supreme Court has always been ready to re-examine its decisions on the meaning of the Constitution, and conservative judges have as much warrant as liberals to do so. But it is an entirely different matter for judges to amend statutes. That is the business of Congress.

ADVERSITIES PLAGUE PEOPLE OF HAITI

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, once again I rise to address the adversities that have plagued the people of Haiti. In the months since the fall of the democratic regime, these individuals have braved turmoil, economic devastation, and extreme brutality.

I was greatly shocked and saddened when I learned that as a result of the Bush administration's decision to accept no more refugees in Guantanamo Bay, the Coast Guard returned the first boatload of Haitians.

Mr. Speaker, this is absolutely unacceptable.

During this perilous period in Haiti's history, America cannot continue to disregard its citizenry as they remain dangerously unsafe. As we are all aware, many of these individuals have risked life and limb to escape the chaos that has erupted.

There are those who persist in overlooking this situation because they believe that it is not a serious matter; they are only fooling themselves.

The facts are blatantly clear.

An estimated 2,000 Haitians were killed during the first 2 weeks of the coup in September. Since that time, thousands more have lost their lives.

Many have received death threats and as a result of being fearful for their lives, have gone into hiding.

Countless numbers have been declared missing and many families are separated. There is no doubt that we must draw the line now.

More recently, during the past few weeks there has been widespread repression throughout Haiti. The Army has attacked college and secondary students during their peaceful demonstrations for democracy and order.

On Monday, May 18, unidentified planes dropped leaflets with Aristide's picture asking the population to mobilize.

Those persons who were found with these leaflets in their possession were beaten and arrested.

John F. Kennedy once reminded us, "For those whom much is given, much is required". We cannot turn our backs on the people of Haiti.

Just as we have embraced other countries during times of repression, we must do the

same for Haiti. Not only must we work to restore democracy, but we must act now to insure that innocent individuals are not subjected to this persistent violence and loss of life.

I condemn the ill-considered decision to return people to Haiti without the opportunity for immigration hearings. It is an intolerable policy.

Let us never forget the immortal words inscribed on the Statue of Liberty:

Give me your tired, your poor, Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, The wretched refuse of your teeming shore, Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me: I lift my lamp beside the golden door.

Mr. Speaker, let us never close the golden door.

STATE REGULATION OF NATURAL GAS

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the issue of prorationing natural gas production has sparked an important debate about State versus Federal rights to regulate natural resources. The column reproduced by Texas Railroad Commissioner Lena Guerrero, published in the Houston Chronicle, June 5, 1992, and reprinted below, succinctly articulates the arguments in favor of allowing States to continue the existing practice of regulating natural gas production.

LET TEXAS PROVIDE ORDERLY NATURAL GAS MARKET

To listen to some Chicken Littles in Washington, you would think the sky is falling as a result of recent changes in rules governing natural gas production in Texas. Unfortunately, these alarmists have convinced the U.S. House to add an unnecessary amendment to the energy bill now before Congress that will genuinely harm gas producers and consumers alike. It's time to set the record straight.

The Texas Railroad Commission recently voted to reform rules governing how market demand for Texas gas is determined and how gas well production is set. This system is commonly called prorationing. Its basis in the law enables states to conserve valuable natural resources like natural gas, to prevent physical waste and to protect the rights of neighboring gas producers in a common reservoir.

Under Texas law, the commission has discharged these responsibilities since the 1930s. We became convinced, however, that the old rules had grown antiquated, complex and defective. The reforms are necessary and long overdue.

The Commission didn't act recklessly. For the past 17 years, the commission has studied the issue of gas production and taken recommendations from industry committees on how best to reform this system. Our recent vote came after a year of intensive study, public hearings and published proposals, making up a small mountain of over 1,500 pages of transcript, written comment and exhibits.

Our primary goals were to:
Simplify gas production rules in Texas.

Protect the rights of producers and royalty owners in a changing marketplace.

Provide for a more accurate determination of market demand for prorated gas fields.

Create a more accurate means to determine each gas well's production capability.

We believe we will succeed in this effort.

In Washington the Railroad Commission's intent has generally been misunderstood, prompting some congressmen to propose federal legislation to limit state regulation of gas production. An amendment sponsored by Reps. Edward Markey, D-Mass., and James Scheuer, D-N.Y., to the House energy bill would restrict states' ability to determine lawful market demand for natural gas and to adjust production accordingly.

This amendment is an ill-conceived and unwarranted attempt to usurp state authority to regulate natural gas production. We have repeatedly emphasized to consumers and federal regulators that our revised gas rules are not an attempt to restrict production to raise prices. The commission will never create an artificial shortage of natural gas. We want to allow as much gas to be produced as the market demands, while protecting the rights of neighboring producers.

The Railroad Commission's regulation has worked for half a century to ensure an affordable and reliable supply of natural gas to consumers in Texas and the United States. Texas is the nation's leading natural gas producer, with about one-fourth of the total domestic supply, but we are also the nation's leading gas consumer.

Some who support the Markey-Scheuer amendment think Texas is trying to join some kind of "Bubba cartel" to raise or fix gas prices by restricting supply below market demand. This is nonsense. As I've said, Texas is the largest gas-consuming state, and we burn 63 percent of the gas we produce in residential, commercial and industrial applications. Why would Texas want to alienate the very gas markets we're trying to develop and expand?

The foundation of Texas gas regulation is matching production with lawful market demand through prorationing. Consumers get the supplies they need, producers get an equal opportunity to sell to markets, and neighboring producers and royalty owners have their legitimate interests protected. If production equals market demand, as is required by Texas law, there is no artificial shortage of natural gas, no price-fixing and absolutely no need for this amendment. But this orderly, market-driven approach would be in jeopardy if the Markey-Scheuer amendment is enacted into law.

By usurping the historical authority of the states to regulate natural gas production, this amendment threatens to throw the nation's natural gas industry into disarray. The proposal could not have come at a worse time. Right when we are on the verge of opening new markets for clean-burning natural gas, when we are trying to encourage domestic drilling for new gas supplies, when alternative fuels are showing the brightest promise for reducing emissions, this amendment would slam on the brakes.

The Texas congressional delegation deserves praise for uniting to fight this amendment. Other members of Congress should listen to their arguments about why this amendment would significantly weaken the nation's energy policy. The Bush administration has said it opposes the amendment—albeit belatedly—and rightfully so. If the final version of the energy bill is sent to the president with the Markey-Scheuer amendment in it, President Bush should quickly veto the bill.

Now that the energy bill has moved to a congressional conference committee, cooler heads should prevail. After all, a national energy policy is supposed to be about forging an American consensus on our energy future, giving the nation a comprehensive, balanced plan. It should emphasize the national interest and not tired regional squabbles.

House-Senate conferees should remove this destructive amendment and let Texas do what it has done for half a century: provide for the orderly development of the nation's abundant gas reserves to meet the expanding gas markets of the future.

AFTER SCHOOLS ARTS PROGRAM HELPS KEEP STUDENTS ON THE RIGHT TRACK

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Ms. LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Miami businesswoman Charlotte Anderson who was recently featured in the Miami Herald. The article "Businesswoman pushes after-school program", by Oscar P. Musibay, tells how Mrs. Anderson is helping start an after-school arts program in Liberty City to channel neighborhood children into more positive areas:

Charlotte Anderson is making a list. Her goal is to get the names of 100 neighborhood children who will enroll in an after-school arts program.

Anderson, who had her Liberty City business robbed two months ago, said she believes her community can change. An important step in the right direction is to get the neighborhood's children off the streets, she said.

She has collected 80 names in two weeks.

"It's unprecedented," said Marshall Davis, director of the African Heritage Cultural Arts Center. "It's a very noble idea."

The African Heritage Cultural Arts Center is just one block east of Anderson's furniture store. The center offers dance, music, and art classes for children and adults. It also has a theater and an art gallery Marshall Davis, the center's director, said he is eager to get children into the programs.

"There are so many negative things that influence our kids," said Davis. "We need to be doing something positive. She's doing it."

Anderson, 55, a mother of 10, has seen her children's lives altered by drugs and crime. One of her sons sold drugs and is serving a four-year jail term, she said.

She moved her business from Overtown to Liberty City in 1990. In both places, her store was robbed. But she refuses to be pessimistic. The neighborhood has to improve so shoppers can feel safe, she said.

"We have people that are afraid to come into the area because they think their purse will get snatched or their car will get taken away. We need our community fixed up and that will make our business better."

It begins with the children's she said. "My heart's desire is for my children and all the children to do the right thing," Anderson said.

"That's why I'm working to get them out of the streets. Maybe this will be a career for them."

I am happy to pay tribute to African Heritage Cultural Arts Center Center Marshall

Davis, Charlotte Anderson, and the other staff members of the African Heritage Cultural Arts Center by reprinting this article. They are serving their community, as well as all of Miami, by helping find constructive activities for their neighborhood's school children.

AMERICANS FLOOD OVER BORDER TO BUY PHARMACEUTICAL DRUGS AT MUCH LOWER PRICES

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today's Health Line, a new daily newsletter covering health, outlines a disturbing trend in consumer habits in an article entitled, "Prescriptions: Texans Purchase Pharmaceuticals in Mexico."

According to the article, American consumers are flooding across the border to buy medicines. Sadly, prices in the United States are so high, and climbing every day, that consumers will drive for hours, cross the Mexico-United States border, to purchase pharmaceutical drugs for a fraction of the price.

This raises some interesting, but undoubtedly troubling, questions:

What are the effects on our trade deficit when United States consumers are driven overseas to buy needed prescription medications, made in this country, but available at much, much lower prices in border countries like Canada?

How much economic harm has been caused to small businesses—notably retail and chain drug stores in border States like California, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Washington State, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine—because drug prices are 62 percent higher in the United States than in Canada, according to a 1990 report by the HHS inspector general's office, 54 percent higher than in Europe, and, I suspect, much higher in the United States than drug prices in Mexico?

What quality controls are in place to protect U.S. consumers?

What are the consequences of Americans purchasing prescription medications in a country with such obvious lax standards for consumer protections and insufficient quality controls as Mexico?

What creative answer will the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association [PMA] come up with to answer how pharmaceutical drugs can be half the price in Tijuana than the price in San Diego? Or half the price in Vancouver than the price in Seattle?

The short Health Line article reads as follows:

"According to a one-month survey at Texas Tech University's Internal Medicine Clinic, 79% of patients surveyed said they buy medicine in Mexico. But only a quarter of those said they had made a prior visit to their doctor for a prescription. El Paso Times: 'Many prescription medications can be bought over the counter in Mexico at a fraction of the price you would pay at an El Paso pharmacy. Many drugs that cannot be legally sold in the United States also are

made available over the counter in Mexico. Texas Tech Department of Medicine official: 'My suspicion is that this is a behavior that is fairly wide spread and not only in the Hispanic community. I have a feeling that it is largely driven by economics.' El Paso Times reports that hospitals report routinely treating patients for 'allergic reactions to non-prescribed antibiotics. * * * Patients also have been treated for abuse of steroids and for using dangerous combinations of drugs that aren't available—even with a prescription—in the United States.'"

LIZ JAFFE HONORED BY WESTCHESTER-PUTNAM SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to join the Westchester-Putnam School Boards Association as they pay tribute to their retiring executive director, Liz Jaffe. This exceptional woman has dedicated herself to improving education in our area of New York State, and, I am glad to say, it has been my good fortune to work closely with Liz Jaffe on a number of education priorities in my work on the Education and Labor Committee.

In Liz Jaffe, the School Boards Association has had an innovative and effective leader who has used her immense talents and energies to improve the quality of our schools. Her dedication, commitment, and vision have had a tremendous impact on the lives of our youth and our communities.

Under her leadership, the Westchester-Putnam School Boards Association has looked beyond the schools to the community at large. Liz has gone the extra mile to encourage cooperation and to bring different segments of our society together in pursuit of better educations for all. She has found time to take on leadership responsibilities in a variety of groups, working on diverse reform and outreach programs.

Liz Jaffe has been effective in assessing the true needs of Westchester and Putnam youth and in developing programs to address those needs. In doing so, Liz Jaffe has worked to ensure that hard earned tax dollars are used efficiently and in ways that maximize their benefit to our schools, our young people, and our society.

Liz Jaffe has used her wealth of experience and understanding to pursue policies that meet our shared goals of educational opportunity and excellence. Her commitment should serve as an example for all who share her commitment to improving our educational system. Her enthusiasm and leadership will be sorely missed in her professional capacity; but I know Liz Jaffe will never abandon her vision for American education. Furthermore, I know that all of us will continue to benefit from her enlightened ideas and creative approaches to addressing the educational needs of our young people.

IN MEMORY OF JOHN B. STARKE

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, a good friend and community leader in my hometown of Lexington, MO, recently died. John B. Starke had an outstanding military career and later became a prominent Lafayette County banker.

I had the pleasure of attending Wentworth Military Academy and the University of Missouri with him. He served in the Marine Corps during World War II, and later became commissioned in the Army, retiring as a lieutenant colonel in 1971. He joined the Commerce Bank in Lexington in 1976, and retired as president of that institution in 1987.

He was a veteran of the Vietnam war, a member of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Also, he belonged to the Elks Lodge and the Turner's Society in Lexington. He was widely known and highly respected as an active community leader. Blessed with a congenial personality, he made friends with all walks of life.

I know the Members of this body will join me in extending sympathy on the loss of John Starke to his wife, Louise Starke, two sons, two daughters, two brothers, and a sister.

He will be greatly missed in our community.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1977

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today which amends the Agricultural Act of 1977 to extend eligibility to junior and community colleges for grants and fellowships for food and agricultural sciences education.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture through the Office of Higher Education Programs of the Cooperative State Research Service awards competitive grants to U.S. colleges and universities to strengthen their teaching programs in the food and agricultural sciences. These Higher Education Challenge Grants are designed to stimulate and enable colleges and universities to provide the quality of education necessary to produce graduates capable of strengthening the Nation's food and agricultural scientific and professional work force.

Currently, the eligibility for the Higher Education Challenge Grants Program is restricted to colleges and universities providing programs for which baccalaureate degrees are awarded. The purpose of my legislation is to allow junior and community colleges to compete with 4-year institutions for grant moneys under the Higher Education Challenge Grants Program.

Community colleges are playing an increasingly significant role in the education and training of our future work force. Millions of Amer-

ican students are choosing junior and community colleges because they represent a less expensive alternative to the traditional 4-year institutions. And often, graduates of 2-year programs go on to obtain bachelor's degrees from colleges and universities.

If our Nation hopes to remain economically competitive, we must help students pursue a variety of postsecondary education programs. Expanding access to special program opportunities at the community college level will empower more students to pursue these important career fields.

I believe community colleges represent appropriate vehicles for providing food and agricultural training programs. Community colleges are comprehensive institutions committed to offering academic transfer programs, career or occupational programs, courses in personal growth and development, basic skills, community services, and counseling assistance. Many innovative education and research programs have been developed by our local community and junior colleges.

This legislation will in no way hamper the ability of 4-year institutions to receive funds under the Challenge Grants Program; it simply allows community colleges to compete for funding in the grant application process. Challenge grants will continue to be awarded on the merit of each program application.

I urge my colleagues to join me in expanding the opportunities for students to pursue careers in food and agricultural studies by passing this piece of legislation.

WOMEN AND THE PRESS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the press has recently been informing us that this election year is the "year of the woman." What the press really should be saying is that this election season is the "year of the women liked by the media."

The reason I say this is because in 1990 the Republican party had many fine women candidates running for offices all across the country, including six women candidates for U.S. Senate. However, the women of 1990 were not elevated to national hero status by the press as have been their 1992 counterparts. Of course, it may be just a coincidence that all the 1992 female Senate candidates promoted by the press are liberal Democrats and that the six women candidates of 1990 were Republicans, but I doubt it.

Following my statement is an excellent article written by BOB DOLE which was published in the May 31, 1992, edition of the Washington Post. I urge my colleagues to read Senator DOLE's comments which mince no words in pointing out that, relative to the coverage received by women of the Democratic party this year, the press essentially ignored Republican women running for U.S. Senate in 1990. The fact is that the Democrats do not have a monopoly on qualified women candidates. However, I have no doubt that many Americans who get their news from the like of such

objective journalists as Dan Rather have no idea that Republicans have fielded many fine women as candidates for the U.S. Senate.

Unfortunately, there is little Republicans can do to persuade the press to champion our candidates. All we can do is point out the obvious inconsistency in their reporting and hope that some journalists out there somewhere have a sense of fair play.

[From the Washington Post, May 31, 1992]

IS AMERICA IGNORING GOP WOMEN? THE SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADER SAYS LIBERALS GET ALL THE INK

(By Bob Dole)

As a proud resident of the only state in America with a woman U.S. senator, a woman U.S. representative and a woman governor, I fully understand that neither gender as a monopoly on any political office.

Unfortunately, when it comes to U.S. Senate elections, it appears that one party's women candidates do have a monopoly on the media's attention, as we are seeing again this year in the wide national coverage of women candidates in Pennsylvania and Illinois.

Despite a long record of nominating qualified, dynamic and distinguished women to run for the Senate, the Republican Party's female candidates have never enjoyed the unrelenting media and interest-group cheer leading we hear these days for women Democratic candidates. Apparently, the key to being taken seriously—to being declared a force for "change"—by the media and the so-called women's groups is a liberal agenda, not the female gender.

Now, don't get me wrong. I'm all for more women in government, and I have no problem with the Democrats nominating women candidates. Throughout my career in public service, I've worked with highly talented women—in the House, in the Senate and on the highest levels of my staff, including my longtime chief of staff and her fellow staff experts on health care, disabilities, nutrition, arms control, budget and tax policy. I also happened to be married to someone who knows a lot about being a woman in public service.

Across the nation, Americans are being deluged with television and newspaper stories proclaiming that 1992 will be a "breakthrough" year for women candidates. A recent editorial in a major newspaper raved about Democratic women candidates, declaring that "the fallout from the [Clarence] Thomas hearings has produced viable females Senate candidates in a half-dozen states. That's welcome evidence of progress." Like nearly every story on women candidates, the editorial ignores the fact that well-qualified women were running for the Senate long before anyone ever heard of Anita Hill. And why should we "welcome progress" be defined by the number of women candidates from the Democratic Party?

Where was all the media cheer leading in 1990, a banner year for women candidates, when a half-dozen Republican women—well-qualified women with serious messages—were running hard for the Senate? These top-flight candidates included Sen. Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas; U.S. Reps. Lynn Martin of Illinois, Pat Saiki of Hawaii and Claudine Schneider of Rhode Island; a New Jersey state official, Christine Whitman; and a prosecutor from Delaware, Jane Brady—not exactly an unseasoned lot of public servants.

How many stories did you see in 1990 pointing out that these six outstanding women

were running for the Senate as Republicans, while the Democrats were fielding only two women candidates? Instead of rave editorials and "break-through" stories, the media turned on its censorship machine, keeping America in the dark about this historic field of women candidates taking on the status quo. Kassebaum was reelected, but when all five women challengers were defeated by their male opponents there was no editorial outcry that the old boy network had prevailed again. (Let me add that two of these talented women now serve in the Bush administration—Lynn Martin as secretary of labor and Pat Saiki as head of the Small Business Administration.)

And when Republicans, long before the Thomas-Hill hearings, introduced comprehensive women's-rights legislation—including the first ever monetary remedies for sexual harassment in the workplace, specific provisions to fight violence against women and the first proposal dealing with corporate discrimination against women—the media gave the plan nothing but the cold shoulder. Regrettably for America's working women, women's rights and Republicans simply don't mix in our nation's newsrooms.

Let's face the facts. Democratic U.S. Senate nominees Carol Moseley Braun and Lynn Yeakel are fast becoming household names. But when was the last time you saw a story on Charlene Haar, another so-called "outsider" who happens to be the Republican U.S. Senate candidate in South Dakota? Notwithstanding a fine opponent, did the Republican former mayor of Charlotte, Sue Myrick, get the same kind of free national hype before North Carolina's Senate primary that we saw in Pennsylvania on the Democratic side?

How many stories have you seen pointing out that since 1980, Republicans have nominated more women to run for the Senate than have the Democrats? Have you ever heard that women have been the Republican U.S. Senate nominee in New Jersey three out of the four most recent elections? Or that despite being outspent by nearly \$9 million, Christine Whitman came within three points of unseating an incumbent Garden State senator in 1990? If she had gotten half the media attention Lynn Yeakel has, Christine Whitman might very well be sitting in the Senate today.

Unfortunately, it seems that the media and a few special interest groups have decided that Republican women are not "politically correct." Whether they meet some groups' self-proclaimed litmus tests or not, qualified Republican women—whether they are pro-choice or whatever—never seem to merit the support of the groups that say they are so dedicated to election more women to office, women who could have been already on the job, making a difference on Capitol Hill.

In fact, time and time again, the so-called liberal women's organizations such as the National Women's Political Caucus have done everything possible to defeat talented Republican candidates. There are many fine women's organizations in America, some of which supported these candidates, but it seems obvious that most of the self-styled women's groups are more interested in agendas than gender.

So the next time you hear criticism of the "98 percent male" Senate, or statements that we need "more women" in the Senate, ask yourself whose fault that really is. The female candidates have been there. Regrettably, the votes, the attention and the political will have not.

HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES IN BAHRAIN

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on April 23 I wrote to the Department of State concerning the human rights situation in Bahrain. I made inquiries about U.S. policy on human rights issues in Bahrain and what the United States is doing and saying to Bahraini officials on these issues. The Department of State replied to my letter on June 1. The text of the correspondence follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, April 23, 1992.

Hon. JAMES A. BAKER III,
Secretary of State, Department of State,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY, I write to express concerns about the human rights situation in Bahrain and would like to know what the United States is doing to convey concerns on this issue to the Government of Bahrain and to security officials there.

It is my understanding that 11 Bahraini citizens were tried in February and convicted to cooperating with members of the Bahraini opposition abroad and distributing literature calling for democratic rule and improvements in the human rights situation in Bahrain. I understand that 10 of the individuals were given long prison terms, and one, Sadiq Jaffer Mohammed Ali, faces the death penalty. Mr. Ali, who was out of Bahrain for a decade for schooling, was apparently taken into custody in February, 1991 by Saudi officials, tortured, and deported to Bahrain.

I would like the Department to look into this matter and get back to me. I want to know what our policy is on these human rights issues in Bahrain and what specifically the United States is doing and saying to Bahraini officials about the cases I have mentioned.

Thank you for your prompt consideration of this matter.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe
and the Middle East.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, June 1, 1992.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Europe and the
Middle East, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Secretary has asked that I reply to your letter of April 24, concerning the arrest of eleven persons by the Government of Bahrain and the reported sentencing of one to death and others to lengthy prison terms.

The U.S. Embassy raised the issues you mentioned with Bahrain's Minister of Interior, Sheikh Muhammed Al Khalifa, on May 6. The minister replied by letter on May 10, stating that Sadiq Jaffer Mohammed Ali was arrested in February 1991 on charges of spying for a foreign power and seeking to overthrow the state by force. The other ten individuals were arrested in June and July, 1990, on charges of seeking to overthrow the state by force. All eleven are charged with having been active members of the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, which is charac-

terized as a terrorist group by the Government of Bahrain, and are charged with involvement in a failed coup in 1981 aimed at replacing the present government with an Iranian-style Islamic regime.

The Minister said that all eleven men were given a formal trial in October 1991, and were released on bail and remain at liberty in Bahrain pending final judgment by the court. He added that the death sentence has at no time been requested for any of the accused, and that sentences would in any case not be passed until the court had rendered its final judgment, which is expected in mid-May. The Embassy noted that while those convicted of spying for a foreign power can in theory receive the death penalty, no one has been sentenced to death in Bahrain in recent memory. For the charge of seeking to overthrow the state by force or "illegal methods," the maximum penalty is ten years in prison.

As part of a dialogue, Embassy officers have been meeting with senior Bahraini government officials for over a year and urging them to address alleged human rights abuses and to respond to inquiries from non-governmental human rights organizations. We continue to impress upon the Bahraini government the need to investigate all allegations of human rights abuses and to take appropriate corrective actions. We are also encouraging Bahrain to bring its State Security Courts in line with international standards.

I hope I have been able to be of assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

JANET G. MULLINS,
Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.

PEGGY KINSORA-JOSEPH GIVES REDONDO ELEMENTARY KIDS THE WORDS TO WIN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Ms. Speaker, at Redondo Elementary School there is a teacher who is giving her special students a chance to win. Most of Peggy Kinsora-Joseph's students have normal or very high intelligence levels, but they have problems that keep them from speaking clearly, or at all.

Peggy Kinsora-Joseph works hard to keep the classroom atmosphere like a family room, where the kids feel comfortable to talk. Unlike most teachers, she encourage talking in the classroom, saying: "The more they talk, the better they get." Principal Estela Santiago considers her a special person who helps the kids believe in themselves.

The Miami Herald published an article about this remarkable teacher and her assistance to these young people, which I ask to include in the RECORD:

WORDS TO LIVE BY VICTORIES GIVE KIDS
REASON TO BELIEVE IN THEMSELVES
(By John O'Neill)

For the students in Peggy Kinsora-Joseph's class, words are like gold.

The 15 youngsters in her room at Redondo Elementary all have communication disorders. They are not deaf, but they have neurological or other problems that prevent them from speaking clearly, or sometimes at all.

Words that other kids take for granted, like "the," or "came," are a major effort for Joseph's kids.

"When the students come to this class, most of them are very depressed," Joseph said. "Life at best is very confusing for them. Most of them have normal intelligence, they just can't communicate. My goal is to develop them and help them to be understood."

The class, which has kids in kindergarten through third grade, meets in a portable at the school, 18480 SW 304th St. Joseph and aide Barbara Tompkins try to make the classroom into a family room of sorts. It's a place where the kids feel comfortable, and one of the few elementary school classrooms where talking is encouraged.

"The more they talk, the better they get at it," said Joseph, who was named Redondo's Teacher of the Year for this year. "I want to convince them they can do it."

"She's a special person and an outstanding teacher," said principal Estela Santiago. "The kids know she cares about them and she makes their education relevant. When they leave there. They believe in themselves."

The class is a friendly place. The kids spend a lot of time making their own books. Joseph will take Polaroid pictures of things the class has done or seen, then help the class put words along with them.

For example, one highlight of the year was when workers came to install a new sewer line next to the school. The kids spent part of every morning watching them work and the experience became one of the students' favorite books.

The kids seem to enjoy doing their work. They clamor at Joseph's feet for spelling assignments, math worksheets or reading papers. And they all seem to help each other.

"They are supportive of each other, because a lot of them don't have many friends," Joseph said. "This is their life, right here. They are not like other kids."

The job is not nearly as easy as Joseph makes it seem. Besides having kids of different ages, they work at different levels, too. Some kids exhibit behavior that borders on autistic, while others have near-genius IQs. Joseph manages to balance it all.

Born in Michigan, Joseph got a degree in speech therapy from San Diego State and a master's in speech therapy from the University of Puerto Rico. Her first teaching job was at a military base there, then she moved to New Jersey, where she taught for 11 years. She came to Redondo in 1987.

"I'm so happy here," she said "I love my kids and I get so proud when they're able to do things. I just want them to be happy, too."

Mr. Speaker, this country needs more educators like Peggy Kinsora-Joseph who puts out maximum effort to give hope to her special students. I congratulate her on being elected Redondo Elementary School's Teacher of the Year.

YONKERS NAACP HONORS FOUR AT ITS ANNUAL FREEDOM FUND EVENT

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to join the Yonkers NAACP as

they honor these special people with their Freedom Fighter Awards. Rev. Wilbur O. Daniels, Milton Holst, the Honorable Cheryl Brannan, and the Samuel H. Dow Post, through their dedication to others have shown their willingness to challenge and strive to change our country's agenda. As one who has worked day in and day out since entering the Congress to reorder priorities and enact policies that respond to the needs of our people, I am indebted to each of these honorees for all they have done to promote these important objectives.

As the Yonkers branch of the NAACP marks its 18th Annual Freedom Fund Dinner, it is important to recognize that the struggle continues. As our Nation confronts strife and tension in many areas, these individuals offer hope for those of us in the Yonkers community. They understand full well that we all benefit when we work together toward shared goals.

Rev. Wilbur O. Daniel has given of himself to improve the lives of his neighbors. A civil rights activist and Rockland chair of the Poor People's Campaign, he has worked with the goal of helping others achieve their full potential. As director of the Yonkers Emergency Food Center and of a housing rehabilitation program, he has been an effective worker for those who faced critical and urgent needs. As copresident of the Yonkers Council of Churches, he has worked to bring people of different denominations together in pursuit of common goals. In doing so he has, indeed, made a significant difference in his community.

Milton Holst has also been a leader. He has assumed leadership within the Neighborhood Action Committee and the Runyon Heights Improvement Association. During his tenure, he has instituted a Neighborhood Block Watch Program and a self-help program to assist senior citizens in rehabilitating their homes with the help of grants and low-interest loans. The people in Milton Holst's community know that, in him, they have a leader on whom they can always count. To the many people he has touched, Milton Holst has certainly pursued an agenda of hope and change.

Cheryl Lynn Brannan is a most worthy recipient of the Renaissance Woman Award which recognizes her diverse achievements and her vision for our community. Cheryl Brannan's unflinching belief in improving the opportunities afforded our youth has been basic to her work. In 1978, she founded the Yonkers Chapter of the Westchester Black Women's Political Caucus, and within the caucus she has served as an important mentor to many of our community leaders. Her leadership, as president of the board of directors of the Nepperhan Community Center, was instrumental in securing important funding and a new facility that has allowed the center to expand and enhance its role in the Yonkers community. Throughout her work on behalf of our community, Cheryl Brannan has challenged conventional wisdom and, in doing so, enhanced the lives of many.

Mr. Speaker, these three people, along with the entire membership of the Samuel H. Dow Post have been leaders in many ways. In diverse ways they have made important contributions to their community. They have worked to bring people together. Their work to better our community and to expand oppor-

tunity is important as we strive together to redirect our Nation's agenda. I commend them for the strength of their commitment and their willingness to challenge the status quo.

SALUTING MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM SHAPIRO

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the education and civic activities of two of my constituents, Mr. and Mrs. William Shapiro of Passaic, NJ, as they are honored for their many years of unselfish service and dedication to the Hillel Academy in Passaic, NJ, during the academy's annual Ad Journal Dinner on Sunday, June 14, 1992.

William and Lillian Shapiro have given many efforts toward promoting the cause of Jewish education and Jewish community life in the Passaic-Clifton area. They have helped make the Hillel Academy one of the foremost academic institutions for the religious and secular education of thousands of Jewish young persons. Not only in support of Hillel, but in synagogal and Jewish community life, they have made outstanding contributions, in such organizations as the Adas Israel Congregation, the Passaic-Clifton chapter of Mizrahi, the Passaic Hebrew Independent Benevolent Association, the Religious Zionists of America, the B'nai B'rith, and the Jewish Federation of greater Clifton-Passaic. In leading their exemplary lives, they have certainly obeyed the Jewish commandment of teaching their children diligently and wisely about the obligations that Jewish people have to themselves and to their community.

They have also demonstrated their commitment to the survival of the State of Israel, through participation and support of such organizations as the Simon Wiesenthal Center, the Shaare Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem, and the American Red Magen David for Israel. Their fundraising efforts for the federation also contribute to their strong support for the State of Israel.

Mr. Speaker, next week, Jews all over the world will celebrate the holiday of Shavuoth, the festival that recalls the giving of the Ten Commandments. Those laws have provided the ethical, religious, and moral bases for millions of people. As the Hillel Academy honors William and Lillian Shapiro at its annual Ad Journal Dinner, it is fitting that the two honorees have used those commandments as the guideposts for their lives. On this happy occasion, I want to wish them the traditional Jewish words of congratulations, mazal tov, for a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO "CHOICES" PROGRAM AT SARATOGA SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, in a world where so many problems seem insurmountable, it is refreshing to see the leaders of tomorrow taking initiative to affect positive change in their community.

The 11th grade students at Saratoga Springs High School have taken up the cause for a drug-free America. Led by Miss Jackie Nilsson, these students have presented a program called "Choices" to the sixth grade classes in their area. This program encourages these younger children to open up and talk about peer pressure, especially as it pertains to drugs and alcohol and the consequences of their use. The "Choices" program features role playing exercises to show pre-junior high students that they can keep their friends while still making their own decisions.

Mr. Speaker, too often we as lawmakers become overwhelmed by the complexity of the problems facing our society. The war on drugs is an urgent issue that demands not only immediate federal attention, but also grassroots efforts. Perhaps we should take a look at the example provided by the teenagers of Saratoga Springs. By simply sharing and listening, they are succeeding in making a difference in their community.

I commend Miss Nilsson and her colleagues for their outstanding efforts.

HAPPY 100TH BIRTHDAY MAURICE SMITH

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to wish a happy birthday to one of Rhode Island's most prominent industrialists. Maurice Smith will be 100 years of age on June 15. His contribution to the industrial base of Rhode Island is extraordinary.

In the 1920's and into the early 1930's he was vice president and general manager of the National India Rubber Co., a part of the U.S. Rubber Co., in Bristol, RI. When a decision to move out of Bristol, and put the 5,000 people who worked in the plant out of work, Mr. Smith resigned his position with the U.S. Rubber Co. He then started Bristol Manufacturing Corp. and eventually put most of those people back to work. The company grew into one of the largest employers of labor in Rhode Island.

I would again like to wish Maurice Smith a happy 100th birthday. I wish you all the best in the future.

BILL TO AUTHORIZE ACTIVITIES BY THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FOR FOSTERING AND SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF COMPUTER NETWORKS

HON. RICK BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991—Public Law 102-194—authorizes an interagency R&D program to accelerate development of computing and networking hardware and software, as well as to support the application of these new technologies for research and education purposes. A major component of this R&D initiative is the establishment of a National Research and Education Network [NREN]. NREN is a high-speed computer network which will provide broad access to the research and education communities and will lead to a privatized infrastructure serving the needs of all sectors of society.

Under the interagency planning process for the High-Performance Computing Program, the National Science Foundation [NSF] is the lead agency for implementing the NREN. NSF currently supports NSFNet, a national backbone computer network which provides connections to more than 4,000 research and education institutions throughout the nation. Policies for management and operation of NSFNet are of particular importance since the NREN will involve as an outgrowth of this current backbone network and current practices will strongly influence the evolution.

A recent oversight hearing on NSFNet by the Science Subcommittee identified a policy change that is needed to facilitate the development of the NREN. The purpose of the legislation I have introduced today is to provide authority to NSF to modify the current policy governing electronic traffic on NSFNet.

At present, NSF provides NSFNet backbone services to support open, nonproprietary research and education activities. This is referred to as the acceptable use policy. Electronic traffic conforming to the acceptable use policy may travel on NSFNet at no cost, while the cost of other traffic must be recovered.

Several arguments supporting changes to the acceptable use policy have been advanced. First of all, the policy is essentially unenforceable since the contents of messages passing over the network are not monitored. The policy trends to restrain growth of network traffic, which in turn prevents the cost per message to drop to the extent which would otherwise occur as traffic volume grows. Finally, some network users believe the policy has reduced commercial services available over the network due to uncertainty among network service providers about which kinds of traffic are allowed.

The legislation I have introduced would amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, which NSF has cited as requiring imposition of the current acceptable use policy. The amendment authorizes NSF to support the development and use of computer networks which may carry a substantial volume of traffic

that does not conform to the current acceptable use policy. This new authority is subject to the condition that the presence of the non-conforming traffic would increase the overall capability of the network to support research and education activities.

Mr. Speaker, the proposed legislation will give NSF additional flexibility for developing in concert with the private sector, a highly capable computer network for meeting critical national needs in support of research and education. The bill will advance progress toward the goals of the High-Performance Computing Act and will help provide the technology base for a modern information infrastructure for the Nation.

BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE HEIRS AND ASSIGNS OF HATTIE DAVIS ROGERS, NEZ PERCE INDIAN RESERVATION, ID

HON. LARRY LaROCCO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. LAROCRO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remedy an injustice to an Idaho citizen which occurred in the 1920's but which has gone unrectified to this day.

This is the story of Hattie Davis Rogers, a woman of the Nez Perce Indian Tribe in Lapwai, ID.

In 1890, the Federal Government allotted a parcel of reservation land to Hattie and held the lot "in trust for her sole use and benefit."

Hattie maintained a building on the lot and ran a pool hall and card room. She rented out the back of the building for the operation of a bank. Hattie did well in her business.

In 1916, Nez Perce County attempted to levy a tax on Hattie's trust allotment. The United States brought suit on her behalf pronouncing all tax assessments void and enjoining the county from levying future claims or assessments on the land.

Six years later, however, the county again commenced to tax the land. Hattie refused to pay and asked the U.S. Government to intercede and protect her. The Federal Government failed to act and the county subsequently evicted Hattie from the land.

Hattie Davis Rogers died in 1964. Her children and grandchildren later won a suit against the county and eventually reestablished their title to the land. In 1982, more than 50 years after Hattie was evicted from her land and put out of business, the district court found that she and her heirs had suffered damages of \$216,000. But, the court stated that they could "not in good conscience assess full damages for the present value of past income on the property against the taxpayers of Nez Perce County." The court awarded only half the amount because of the "Federal Government's inaction in exercising its role as trustee."

Hattie's heirs filed with the U.S. Claims Court for the remaining half of the judgment. The suit was dismissed; the statute of limitations for the case had run out decades before. The Federal circuit court suggested that their last recourse was to "seek redress through a private bill presented to Congress."

With considerable help from the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee and the native American rights fund, the record of these events has been compiled and brought to my attention.

The private relief bill I am introducing today would fully satisfy Hattie's claim for the loss of the use of her land over these years by allowing the sum of \$108,000, plus interest since the date of judgment, to be paid to Hattie's heirs.

Mr. Speaker, it would please me to be able to settle the Government's obligation to the family of Hattie Davis Rogers, therefore, I urge support for this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO JIM JENSEN—BIG HEART AWARD

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 6, 1992, the Deborah Heart and Lung Center of Browns Mills, NJ, presented its annual Big Heart Award to Mr. Jim Jensen in a ceremony at the Ramada Renaissance Hotel in East Brunswick, NJ.

I can think of no one more deserving of this honor, for as all those who know Jim Jensen can attest, big heart is an understatement in describing his boundless generosity, concern, and commitment to the community.

Mr. Jensen has been a member of the International Association of Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Iron Workers Local 373 of Perth Amboy, NJ, for 38 years. He has served as business agent for 17 years. He has also served as president of the Middlesex County Building Trades for 17 years, and vice president of the Middlesex County Central Labor Council. Among the other leadership posts on his long list of accomplishments are his membership on the New Jersey State Building Trades Executive Board, secretary treasurer of the Ironworkers District Council of Northern New Jersey, and chairman of the Central New Jersey Chapter of the American Red Cross. He is also a former member of the Board of Social Services of Middlesex County and the Board of Trustees of Middlesex County College.

Mr. Speaker, in my years of public service I have been privileged to know a few truly remarkable community leaders who have dedicated their lives to making their part of the world a better place. Clearly, Mr. Jim Jensen is such an individual. Whether it was a matter of fighting for the needs of working people or taking on the tough and thankless community service chores that rarely receive accolades or recognition, Jim Jensen has always been there. I was proud to have been there when he received the appreciation he so richly deserves.

HONORING RITA WEINGARTEN

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, this week, the Westchester County Chapter of Women in Communications, Inc., is honoring Rita Weingarten for her valuable contributions to that organization and the local community.

I have seen Rita's energy and enthusiasm at work, and the results are a series of accomplishments that have benefited countless men, women, and children. Among her many volunteer activities, Rita started the Westchester Corporate Volunteer Council, which provides work experience and valuable guidance to our youth. In one way or another, she has been involved in enhancing education, health care, and the arts in Westchester County. During her tenure at Citibank, she specialized in assuring that the community and business worked closely together to meet the needs of the public. In short, Rita has brought vision and purpose to every project she has undertaken.

I join Women in Communication, Inc., in honoring Rita Weingarten as a valued member of the community and a role model for professional women. I also thank her on behalf of my constituents for the many lives she has touched in a positive way.

SOME TRUTHS ABOUT LEBANON

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, now that relative peace has come to the country of Lebanon and now that all American hostages held there, through no fault of the Lebanese themselves, have been released, some misperceptions need to be corrected and some facts are in order about Lebanon. For example:

FACTS ON LEBANON

Lebanon, despite 16 years of civil strife and the subsequent deterioration in the economic situation whereby the Lebanese pound plunged to unprecedented levels against the dollar, has always honored its financial dues and obligations on loans from the United States and from International organizations.

Lebanon has maintained excellent credit throughout the tumultuous years of internal strife.

Lebanon did not choose the easy way out but, against tremendous odds, avoided becoming delinquent on any of its debts.

Lebanon has had dealings with the World Bank and the IMF since August 5, 1955 and has been regularly making its payments for loans from these institutions and has no debts in arrears. It continues to make these payments on the balance of \$21,320,000.00.

Lebanon has paid in full its foreign military sales loans to the U.S.

- (a) On May 18, 1990, \$9 million was paid.
- (b) On January 25, 1991, \$7 million was paid.
- (c) On July 19, 1991, \$10,917,377.31 was paid.
- (d) On April 27, 1992, the last payment in the amount of \$9,645,616.00 was made.

Lebanon has honored and continues to honor its housing loans from AID, and will have paid all installments in full by the year 2000. For instance:

- (a) On May 1, 1991, \$923,249.98 was paid.
- (b) On August 1, 1991, \$907,098.82 was paid.
- (c) On The same payments were made in 1990.

Lebanon in 1985 paid \$1,461,458.00 for 253ANVRC-46 Radios and \$2,056,510.00 for mortar carriers M125 which were blocked by the military embargo imposed by President Reagan in 1985. In fact, Lebanon's losses due to this embargo were great. Although the above items were later released in January 1991 and were given to Operation Desert Storm, the money was not reimbursed until January 1992. Therefore, Lebanon lost the opportunity to purchase the items at a cost less than what they will cost in the future as well as the interest it could have earned on such a large amount of money.

Lebanon, furthermore, has had 47 FMS cases still open since the 1985 embargo. On June 16, 1991 the Government of Lebanon requested that all these cases be cancelled and closed and the funds resulting from such action be placed in the holding account for Lebanon. Today, almost a year later, only 14 cases have been closed while 33 remain open due to bureaucratic red-tape. Again, Lebanon is losing all the interest that could be earned on this money.

Lebanon has also lost two and a half years of training for one hundred officers and around \$1 million allocated for this training because of the decision by Senator Jesse Helms of the Senate Relations Committee in 1990 to block funding of Lebanon's International Military Educational Training Program.

Lebanon has also incurred heavy economic losses due the Gulf war and its support of the UN sanctions against Iraq. These losses are in the form of remittances from the Lebanese community in Kuwait, estimated in 1989 at \$159 million, the loss of that community's financial assets, conservatively estimated at \$500 million, and the termination of Lebanon's exports to the gulf area which represented 40-50% of Lebanese exports over the past few years. Yet, when on February 5, 1991 a group of 26 Nations met under the chairmanship of the United States in Washington, D.C. and pledged to increase their financial support to the countries most severely affected by the Gulf War, Lebanon was not included.

Lebanon is still shackled by the economic sanctions imposed by President Reagan in 1985. The United States is the only country still enforcing these sanctions at a time when the economic situation in Lebanon is extremely critical and a social and human suffering is great. These sanctions have not only prevented a war-torn Lebanon from getting off the ground, but they have aggravated an already precarious situation. The refusal to reopen the U.S. Consulate in Lebanon has further burdened the Lebanese people with the need to travel to Damascus or Cyprus for U.S. visas.

Now can we have any doubt that:

Lebanon is left to drown in its shaky and deteriorating economic waters, and seems to be totally abandoned by Leader of the New World Order. The Lebanese people certainly cannot understand why the war in Lebanon was so eagerly funded by so many countries, yet peace and stability are not.

The above information has been relayed to me by Lt. Col. Tannous Mouawad, Military Defense Naval and Air Attaché, at the Embassy of Lebanon, Washington, DC.

Mr. Speaker, Lebanon is not a beggar nation, but a proud one. Nor is it seeking any \$10 billion in loan guarantees from the American taxpayers, only a fair shake from the U.S. Government.

KYL-ALLEN SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT TO HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 290

HON. JON KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, the rule that the House will be considering tomorrow governing consideration of the balanced budget amendment, House Joint Resolution 290, will allow debate on several amendments in the nature of a substitute, including one to be offered by Congressman HAMILTON FISH or his designee. That substitute will, in fact, be one sponsored by Congressman GEORGE ALLEN and myself.

The Kyl-Allen substitute will require a balanced budget. It will limit Federal spending to 19 percent of gross national product, a level which approximates the average level of tax revenues collected by the Federal Government over the last 25 years. And, to help ensure that these requirements are enforced, it will provide the President with line-item veto authority.

The idea behind the spending limit is simple: Federal spending is out of control, and a spending limitation deals with the problem head on. Moreover, tying spending to GNP will give Congress the incentive to enact pro-growth economic policies. The more the economy grows, the more revenue that will flow to the Treasury for Congress to spend.

I urge my colleagues' support for the Kyl-Allen substitute, and ask that it be reprinted in the RECORD at this point:

AMENDMENT TO H.J. RES. 290 OFFERED BY MR. KYL OF ARIZONA AND MR. ALLEN OF VIRGINIA

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after the date of its submission for ratification:

"ARTICLE—

"SECTION 1. Except as provided in this article, outlays of the United States Government for any fiscal year may not exceed its receipts for that fiscal year.

"SEC. 2. Except as provided in this article, the outlays of the United States Government for a fiscal year may not exceed 19 percent of the Nation's gross national product for that fiscal year.

"SEC. 3. The Congress may, by law, provide for suspension of the effect of sections 1 or 2 of this article for any fiscal year for which three-fifths of the whole number of each House shall provide, by a rollcall vote, for a specific excess of outlays over receipts or over 19 percent of the Nation's gross national product.

"SEC. 4. Total receipts shall include all receipts of the United States except those derived from borrowing and total outlays shall

include all outlays of the United States except those for the repayment of debt principal.

"SEC. 5. The President shall have power, when any Bill, including any vote, resolution, or order, which contains any item of spending authority, is presented to him pursuant to section 7 Article I of this Constitution, to separately approve, reduce, or disapprove any provision, or part of any provision, contained therein.

"When the President exercises this power, he shall signify in writing such portions of the Bill he has approved and which portions he has reduced. These portions, to the extent not reduced, shall then become a law. The President shall return with his objections any disapproved or reduced portions of a Bill to the House in which the Bill originated. The Congress shall separately reconsider each such returned portion of the Bill in the manner prescribed for disapproved Bills in section 7 of Article I of this Constitution. Any portion of a Bill which shall not have been returned or approved by the President within 10 days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him shall become a law, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law.

"SEC. 6. Items of spending authority are those portions of a Bill that appropriate money from the Treasury or that otherwise authorize or limit the withdrawal or obligation of money from the Treasury. Such items shall include, without being limited to, items of appropriations, spending authorizations, authority to borrow money on the credit of the United States or otherwise, dedications of revenues, entitlements, uses of assets, insurance, guarantees of borrowing, and any authority to incur obligations.

"SEC. 7. Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this article shall apply to the third fiscal year beginning after its ratification and to subsequent fiscal years, but not to fiscal years beginning before October 1, 1996. Sections 5 and 6 of this article shall take effect upon ratification of this article.

TRIBUTE TO SOUTH MIAMI NURSES

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mrs. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the outstanding performance of a group of nurses at South Miami Hospital. Among the hundreds of dedicated and professional nurses at South Miami, 11 were chosen by doctors, hospital staff members, and fellow nurses to be honored as "Nurses of the Year."

Lynda Liptok, who has been a nurse and nurse supervisor for 20 years, and currently supervises nurses in four departments of the hospital, was selected as the outstanding nurse manager of the year. Juana Roberts, who has worked with AIDS patients for over 2 years, received an award for outstanding medical-surgical nurse. Linda Campbell was named outstanding ambulatory surgery nurse and Eric Estape received the award for outstanding graduate nurse. Nita Thompson was named outstanding preceptor, for her work in training new nurses. Brenda Woods was the outstanding licensed practical nurse. Patricia

Pyke received a plaque naming her outstanding special services nurse and Ellen Papaiani was selected outstanding surgical service nurse. Patricia Rogers received the award for outstanding maternal-child nurse, Jean Tears for outstanding critical care, and Edith Jane Vega for outstanding casual nurse.

The Miami Herald published an article about these outstanding nurses, which I would like to include in the RECORD:

HATS OFF TO HOSPITAL'S SUPER NURSES (By Miriam Pereira)

For 20 years, Lynda Liptok has cared for the sick and supervised other nurses and medical workers.

This month, her fellow nurses at South Miami Hospital thanked her by naming her the outstanding nurse manager for supervising some 50 staff members in four departments at the hospital. She was one of 11 nurses honored as South Miami "Nurses of the Year" this month as part of National Nurses' Week.

"I was overwhelmed," said Liptok, who lives in Kendall. "I could not think of anything else that I'd rather do than be a nurse manager."

More than 200 nurses, who make up more than half of South Miami's staff, were nominated for the first-time awards by doctors and other employees.

Winners received plaques that will be placed in their work areas and were photographed for a display in the hospital lobby.

"It was the greatest thing," said Juana Roberts, of North Miami, who received an award for outstanding medical-surgical nurse. Roberts has worked with HIV patients for 2½ years. "I didn't know so many people knew how hard I worked here."

Along with Liptok and Roberts, the other winners honored at the May 6 Nursing Week ceremony were:

Nita Thompson, of the Redland, named outstanding preceptor for being a mentor for new nurses.

Brenda Woods, of Coconut Grove, named outstanding licensed practical nurse.

Patricia Pyke, of South Miami, named outstanding special services nurse.

Edith Jane Vega, of Coral Gables, named outstanding casual nurse.

Jean Tears, of Kendall, named outstanding critical care nurse.

Patricia Rogers, of Whisper Pines, named outstanding maternal-child nurse.

Ellen Papaiani, of Perrine, named outstanding surgical service nurse.

Eric Estape, of West Dade, named outstanding graduate nurse.

Linda Campbell, of South Dade, named outstanding ambulatory surgery nurse.

The hospital also recognized staff members who do community work through its Clinical Ladder program, nurses who recently finished their bachelor's and master's degrees, and nurses who have received national certifications in their area of specialty. In all, 90 employees were honored.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the work of this group of dedicated professionals.

TRIBUTE TO MONSIGNOR FRANCIS E. HORRIGAN

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, 20 years ago the member from Central New York, Hon. James

M. Hanley, stood here to ask his colleagues that their best wishes be extended to Monsignor Francis E. Horrigan, who at that time was celebrating 50 years of service as a priest. It is my remarkable privilege today to make the same request of my colleagues, because this week Monsignor Horrigan celebrates 70 years of dedicated service to God and church.

Long regarded in Syracuse as Pastor of the Valley, Francis Horrigan was born November 11, 1898, in Syracuse. He attended Syracuse University, St. Bonaventure College, and Our Lady of Angels Seminary, Niagara University. He was ordained June 10, 1922.

In 1944, Father Horrigan was named pastor of St. James Church, Syracuse, and retired from that beloved parish in July 1974 after 32 years.

He has touched so many lives in 70 years of helping people—he has been a leader in the Valley/Nedrow community and has always shown his kindly interest in all the people who live in that part of the city. He was instrumental, for instance, in the development of an ecumenical movement in the valley. In fact, he is instrumental in sponsoring a projected series on the various religions to be held at different churches.

Father Horrigan was elevated to monsignor on December 21, 1971. He remains alert and celebrates mass every day at St. James. Truly there has not been a more devoted servant of God on Earth, nor has there been a more caring individual.

In the words of the present pastor of St. James Church, Father James Quinn, "Monsignor Horrigan is an extraordinary man in a very simple way."

I would ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Monsignor Horrigan, who has done what public servants yearn to do, and more. He has helped people. And now we thank him.

THE EXCHANGE CLUB OF YONKERS HONORS IRWIN WOLFSON

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Exchange Club of Yonkers as they honor their past president, Irwin M. Wolfson. We pay tribute to this special man for his years of dedicated service to his country, our community, and to the many organizations with which he has been affiliated over the years.

Irwin Wolfson is one of those individuals who has built his life around using his many skills and talents on behalf of others. Indeed, we are all indebted to him for his contributions to many important organizations. He has served on the boards of Temple-Emanuel and of the Willows Condominium, and was a founder of the Crestwood Lake Tenants Association. He is also a member of the American Legion, the Knights of Pythius, the Better Business Bureau, the Chamber of Commerce, the American Association for Secure Planning, and the National Federation of Independent

Businesses. All of these involvements point to his commitment to ensuring a better quality of life for the citizens of his community and for its economic betterment.

Irwin Wolfson's participation in the Exchange Club of Yonkers has been exemplary of his selflessness and of his commitment to building a better future. The pride he feels for the Exchange Club is evident throughout his work. Not only has he served on most of the club's committees, but he has also chaired many of them. As members of the Exchange Club have observed his commitment, they have placed him in leadership positions including the organization's presidency.

As the Exchange Club of Yonkers honors Irwin Wolfson, we recognize not only his commitment, but that of the club's other members, to community service. Our lives are made richer by those who look beyond themselves and use their talents and energies on behalf of others. Irwin Wolfson exemplifies this desire to make a difference in people's lives, Mr. Speaker, and it is indeed a pleasure to join the Exchange Club of Yonkers as they recognize him for his contributions. I know that my colleagues join me in wishing him well as he continues to serve the Exchange Club and the entire community.

**CAROL KATZMAN—EXEMPLARY
EDUCATOR**

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in honor of the career of one of the most dedicated educators I have ever known, Carol S. Katzman. On June 30, 1992, Carol will leave the position of assistant superintendent for the Beverly Hills Unified School District after a 30-year career devoted to the education of our children.

Ms. Katzman has contributed a tremendous amount of time and energy to ensuring that all of our children receive a quality education in a healthy environment. A graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, University of California at Los Angeles, and California State University at Northridge, Ms. Katzman has played a critical role in guiding the Beverly Hills School District through a time of unprecedented change in the field of public instruction. As a consultant to the California Department of Education, she coordinated the "Healthy Kids, Healthy California," and Drugs, Alcohol, Tobacco Education [DATE] Program, was contributing editor of the premier issue of "Healthy Kids, Healthy California" magazine, and was the liaison to the tobacco coalition regarding proposition 99. The Beverly Hills Unified School District has benefited from Ms. Katzman's talents since 1961, when she became an elementary school teacher. Since then she has coordinated the district's school improvement program and was director of educational services from 1982 to 1987. Ms. Katzman's last position with the Beverly Hills Unified School District was as assistant superintendent of educational services for grades kindergarten through 12th.

Ms. Katzman has served the education community in several other important positions as well: as a member of the California Curriculum Commission, advisory to the State board of education, and as a member of the State task force on standards for effective schools. Ms. Katzman's talent and dedication have thus benefited not just one fortunate school district, but the entire State of California. I, therefore, ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me and congratulate Ms. Carol S. Katzman on an illustrious and accomplished career in education.

**TRIBUTE TO THE HARTFORD
ELEMENTARY DARE CLASS**

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to pay tribute to the fifth grade class at Hartford Elementary School in my 17th District of Ohio. These young citizens recently completed the DARE Program with a graduation night with skits and certificates of completion.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, the DARE Program was started in Los Angeles, CA in 1983. It was brought to Ohio by then Ohio Attorney General Anthony Celebrezze in 1988. Sgt. P.G. Eckenrode was the first to be trained as a DARE officer in Trumbull County. To date, 2,100 students have been trained in DARE in Trumbull County Schools.

Mr. Speaker, men like Sergeant Eckenrode need to be recognized for the work that they do educating our Nations children about the perils of drugs and narcotics. The evils of narcotics are everywhere and without educators and programs like DARE, this country would be in big trouble.

SAVE HABEAS CORPUS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, once again the Supreme Court has threatened the existence of habeas corpus. This New York Times editorial focuses on the Court's most recent decision in *Keeney v. Tamayo-Reyes*. The Court dramatically restricted the cases where a prisoner may have an evidentiary hearing in the Federal courts. In many cases, the prisoner will have no chance to show the facts supporting his or her constitutional claim. Thus, while the claim may be valid, the prisoner will not be allowed to present it. I call the Members' attention to the Court's holding and urge my colleagues to protect the writ of habeas corpus by supporting the habeas provision in H.R. 3371, the crime bill conference report.

[From the New York Times, May 7, 1992]

NOW IT'S THE BUSH COURT

Clarence Thomas and David Souter, the two Supreme Court Justices appointed by President Bush, have just made moderates of

Sandra Day O'Connor and Anthony Kennedy, two Reagan appointees. The newest Justices tipped the balance in a 5-to-4 decision stripping another right of access to the Federal courts for prisoners who believe their rights have been denied.

Justices O'Connor and Kennedy, who had been part of Chief Justice William Rehnquist's wrecking crew in earlier cases involving state prison inmates, felt compelled to file dissenting opinions. They charged, rightly, that the Court had carried its deconstruction too far.

If politics were all that mattered, the decision in *Keeney v. Tamayo-Reyes* would be an achievement for the Administration: another payment on Mr. Bush's pledge to remake the Federal judiciary and crack down on criminals. But since justice and craftsmanship also matter, the case is an embarrassment. It should embarrass even Mr. Bush, who boasts that he appoints only justices who don't "legislate from the bench."

Jose Tamayo-Reyes, a Cuban refugee who speaks little English, was accused of a bar-room murder. He pleaded to manslaughter but later contended that garbled translations misinformed him about the charge and led him to think he was agreeing to stand trial. A Federal appeals court said he was entitled to a Federal court hearing not limited to the evidence his apparently negligent attorney had offered in Oregon's state courts. That accorded with a 1963 Supreme Court decision Congress adopted when it amended the habeas corpus law in 1966.

Monday's ruling overturns the 1963 precedent and holds that the defendant, while entitled to a day in Federal court, is stuck with his lawyer's inadequate evidence.

Justice Byron White's opinion is full of reasons Congress might want to deny Mr. Tamayo-Reyes the kind of hearing he seeks—but gives no comprehensible reason for not abiding by Congress's 1966 judgment. Justice White, the Chief Justice, Justice Antonin Scalia and the Bush appointees are legislating from the bench.

This sorry case holds many lessons. Despite their dissents, Justices O'Connor and Kennedy must bear the burden of earlier votes that weakened habeas corpus and paved the way for the latest excess of judicial activism. Congress needs to assert its constitutional function and legislate fair habeas rules so clearly that the Court cannot misinterpret them.

For the Senate, the lesson is to stop confirming the Administration's nominees on the assumption that the White House will eventually get its way; and to press hard for justices with proven respect for judging, for Congress and for the legislative process.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT S. GORSKI

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to the retirement of a close personal friend and dedicated public servant. Robert S. Gorski, the director of parks and recreation for the city of Taylor, MI, is retiring at the end of the month after nearly two decades of outstanding service and accomplishment for the people of Taylor and all of southeast Michigan.

Bob Gorski and his family moved to Taylor Township in 1961. While attending college, Bob became a supervisor within the recreation department, and worked there seasonally. Bob later played semi-professional baseball for the Pittsburgh Pirates organization.

From 1969 until 1973, Bob taught in the Taylor School District, at John F. Kennedy High School, where he served as director of the mass communications department, as a football and baseball coach, and was active in the Taylor Federation of Teachers.

In 1973, Taylor Mayor Richard Marshall asked Bob to join his staff as director of the department of parks and recreation. Bob guided the young department through its formative years.

During his tenure as director, the department has changed from one that only operated seasonally, to one that has dealt with over \$5 million in Federal and State moneys, and achieved State and national recognition for their innovative programs. Under his watch, the Taylor Department of Parks and Recreation has installed new soccer fields, constructed a new recreation center, a golf course, a new playground program for area children, and sponsored State-recognized athletic programs in swimming and elementary basketball, as well as countless other programs that have directly impacted the quality of life of every citizen in Taylor.

While Bob Gorski's many professional accomplishments are well-known, his incredible personal commitment is something that has been less well-publicized. For 18½ years Bob Gorski has given his all to the community, not only on the job but in his free time as well. Whether it was participating in lectures for drug rehabilitation programs, acting as a judge for community science fairs, lending his professional expertise to neighboring communities as a consultant, or acting as chairman and organizer for numerous community festivals, Bob Gorski has been a force for positive change in the southeast Michigan area. Whatever the request, Bob has been there for his neighbors time and again.

I have known Bob Gorski for many years. The work that he has accomplished in our community is a credit to him, and an inspiration for all of us who are involved in public service. I take great pride in calling Bob a friend, and in wishing him and his lovely wife, Judi, and his children, Brad and Laura, my most sincere best wishes on all of his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. JEFFREY A.
MCCHESNEY

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lt. Col. Jeffrey Alan McChesney for his distinguished and exemplary service to the U.S. Air Force and this great Nation as the Deputy Chief of the House Legislative Liaison Office from July 28, 1989, through June 24, 1992. In this capacity, Jeff quickly established a solid reputation with Members and staffers

alike as the authority on a diverse array of Air Force programs and issues. He has been a natural, whose wit, charm, and intelligence have represented the Air Force in outstanding fashion. During the past 3 years, his assistance was routinely sought by members of the Armed Services Committee and their staff alike in conducting briefings and writing floor speeches on a wide variety of national security issues. Jeff's sound judgment and keen sense of priority, are trusted attributes that have greatly benefited Congress and the U.S. Air Force alike. Having personally traveled with Lieutenant Colonel McChesney on many congressional delegation trips, he has always been the military escort of choice. No one has had a better feel for the congressional pulse. He was brilliant in planning, organizing, and executing congressional delegation trips to virtually every corner of the Earth. Jeff's effectiveness is legendary on Capitol Hill for his credibility as a Department of Defense and Air Force spokesman. His 3 years in the House Air Force Liaison Office, and the good will he established, will continue to provide positive results for the Air Force for years to come. It has been my extreme pleasure to have worked and traveled with Jeff McChesney. He has served with great distinction and has earned our respect and gratitude for his many contributions to our Nation's defense. My colleagues and I bid Lt. Col. Jeffrey A. McChesney a fond farewell and wish he and his family the very best and continued success as he begins his next assignment as a Harvard national security research fellow in Cambridge, MA.

TRIBUTE TO THE INTERNATIONAL
ACADEMY OF SPORTS VISION

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the International Academy of Sports Vision, as it holds its ninth annual conference and exhibition in Hershey, PA.

The academy, which is based in Harrisburg, PA, is dedicated to promoting education, research and development of the necessary technology and service to ensure excellent vision, superior visual skills, and adequate eye protection for athletes in all sports. Founded by A.I. Garner, O.D., in 1984, the academy has established affiliations with the National Athletic Trainers Association, the U.S. Sports Academy, the National Collegiate Athletic Directors Association, and the National Youth Sports Coaches Association, to help further its goals of protecting the vision of our athletes.

The theme of the academy's conference is "Sportsvision '92." It will feature the kickoff of a program entitled "Operation Youth Sports." The goal is to promote good vision and proper eye protection for athletes 8 to 14 years old. "Operation Youth Sports" hopes to provide on-the-field testing of visual acuity of 20 million athletes by more than 20,000 of their coaches. Many of these athletes drop out of sports because of inadequate vision; through this ambitious program, maybe that can be prevented.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating the International Academy of Sports Vision for its outstanding work over the years in the field of sports medicine, and for succeeding to reach its mission statement: Maximize visual performance, minimize eye injuries.

THE 100TH YEAR OF SERVICE THE
ARGUS PRESS DAILY NEWS-
PAPER HAS GIVEN THE CITIZENS
OF SHIAWASSEE COUNTY

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to the Argus Press daily newspaper which has served residents in the Shiawassee County community of Michigan for 100 years.

It is with heartfelt appreciation we celebrate the 100th year of service the Argus Press has given its readers. It is a special day indeed to recognize the contributions this newspaper has given to the people it serves. Many often think of newspapers, as just that, paper with printed words. But they are so much more.

Newspapers, like the Argus Press are a history of our daily lives. They explain who we are and what we do—favorable or unfavorable. They are thoughtful, provocative, and informative, providing readers with news, opinions, and ideas.

Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the House of Representatives sworn to protect the freedoms granted by our constitution, I am proud the Argus Press has been a fine example of our first amendment. Our country is nourished by the pursuit of ideas and the freedom of speech. This newspaper organization, it's people and the citizens it serves can all take credit for the Argus Press being here with us today. I, along with area residents, look forward to its next 100 years.

THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW
VAN H. PRIEST AUDITORIUM

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise about the dedication of the new Van H. Priest Auditorium which is located on the campus of North Florida Junior College in Madison, FL. The new auditorium is to be dedicated today, June 9, 1992.

Van H. Priest was the chairman of the board of trustees when North Florida Junior College was founded in 1958. A prominent businessman who owned a chain of variety stores in northern Florida, Van H. Priest saw the value of higher education and consequently played an instrumental role in establishing the college. Because of his efforts, thousands of area residents have had access to higher education which has benefited the entire community. It is truly fitting that the college name its new auditorium in his honor in light of his trailblazing efforts.

This new facility replaces the original Van H. Priest auditorium which was destroyed by a tornado. The new facility is expected to provide a forum for a variety of cultural events on the campus of North Florida Junior College.

I would like to take this opportunity to salute North Florida Junior College and the Priest family for their continuing efforts to serve the cultural needs of the Madison area. Students and area residents will be able to enjoy the new auditorium for years to come.

WE MUST WORK NOW TO TAKE
STEPS THAT WILL PRESERVE
OUR PLANET FOR OUR CHILDREN

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the efforts of the international community at the upcoming U.N. Earth summit in Rio de Janeiro. This Conference will be the largest assembly of world leaders brought together for the purpose of protecting our environmental heritage.

I am pleased to see that after much deliberation, President Bush, decided to attend the Rio Conference. He will join other world leaders that include German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, British Prime Minister John Major, and Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. The fact that these heads of state have decided to place the Earth's environmental future in the spotlight provides great potential for positive change in setting an international environmental policy.

Mr. Speaker, we must urge President Bush to be a leader in the negotiating process, but also encourage him to cooperate with the needs of other industrialized nations and developing nations. The United States must be cognizant of the need to reduce our use of natural resources and our production of carbon monoxide. We must work now to take steps that will preserve our planet for our children.

The last worldwide effort to benefit the environment was held in 1972 in Stockholm, Sweden. Since then, we have continued our reckless and haphazard course of rapid development and environmental destruction. In the past, environmental issues were overshadowed by the Iron Curtain and the last Earth summit was no exception. Only recently have environmental issues gained the prominence of the world stage, and I am pleased that the United States has made environmental issues a priority at this most opportune time. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to call on President Bush to make the choices that will reflect the needs of the future and make sure that our representation at the Rio summit is not a symbolic gesture on our part, but a gesture of commitment to the future.

SCIENCE FRICTION

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, there is an increasing consensus among our public and private leaders that America must actively reinvest to regain and assure our Nation's prosperity. This consensus is reflected in a growing agreement in both Houses of Congress and the administration that the health of our scientific and technological enterprise is critical to economic growth and to international competitiveness.

This convergence in policy goals and the active role taken by Congress is well summarized in an article titled "Science Friction," which was published in the May 4, 1992, issue of *Industry Week*. Highlighted in the article are needed actions that include increasing our investment in R&D that would be beneficial to the civilian economy, greater support for technology-base, generic areas of research, enhanced technology transfer to small- and medium-sized business through mechanisms such as the Manufacturing Technology Centers of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, nurturing critical technologies, and an expansion of cooperative R&D ventures, particularly those that will better tap the wealth of expertise available in the national laboratories.

Each of these measures as well as others are addressed in a comprehensive economic growth package that was recently introduced to Congress titled the "American Technology and Competitiveness Act of 1992 (H.R. 5230)." This bill was jointly sponsored by many members of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology which I am honored to Chair, and recognizes that renewed, long-term growth tomorrow will require thoughtful and directed investments today.

I would like to submit excerpts from this article for the RECORD.

[Excerpts from *Industry Week*, May 4, 1992]

SCIENCE FRICTION

(By William H. Miller)

Even though trivialities and personal attacks inevitably have entered this year's Presidential debates, the current election campaign so far has focused to a greater degree than in 1988 on issues of actual public-policy substance. One subject, however, has been singularly missing from the campaign dialogue. Candidates have been talking around it, but not about it directly. The issue: science and technology policy. This absence of discussion is unfortunate because the topic underlies two themes that have been in the forefront of the campaign rhetoric—competitiveness and economic growth. Moreover, the Bush Administration has undertaken—quietly, though, lest it be accused of pursuing the ideologic pejorative of "industrial policy"—a variety of initiatives in science and technology advancement; they deserve a public airing.

Coming at the convergence of the recession and the end of the Cold War, the timing could not be more appropriate for a focused debate over science and technology policy. The economic downturn has brought a recognition of the link between science/tech-

nology and long-term job growth. Meanwhile, the collapse of Communism raises a question of the need for—indeed, the wisdom of—the defense-related R&D that has helped fuel the nation's economy, yet at the same time it creates opportunities to shift more federal R&D spending directly to civilian purposes.

"Yes, we are at a policy crossroads," declares Sen. Jeff Bingaman (D, N. Mex.), chairman of the Senate Defense Industry & Technology Subcommittee and one of Congress' top thinkers on science and technology policy. Not only is the moment right to arrive at a consensus on the issue, he stresses, but such a consensus is "absolutely imperative."

"The factors that have allowed us to be the world's leader in science and technology for most of this century—our strong universities, strong industrial base, strong government support of science through defense-related activities, for example—are no longer adequate to maintain that leadership," he says. "As a result, we've never been forced to confront the central question of what the government's role should be to keep American industry competitive in areas other than strictly defense. Now we must."

Surprisingly, unlike many other public-policy issues, a healthy consensus already exists. At least that's the belief of D. Alan Bromley, President Bush's science advisor and director of the White House Office of Science & Technology Policy (OSTP).

"At both ends of Pennsylvania Ave.," he says, "there's a shared feeling that we seriously underspend in R&D as an investment in our national future. There is a real sense that science and technology must play a more important role if we are to be competitive internationally." As evidence of the extent of agreement, he points out that despite budget-cutting pressures, Congress and the White House last year boosted federal R&D spending by 13%. "Congress came within 1/100th of 1% of appropriating the amount we asked for, although the distribution was different," he says.

It's not as if the U.S. hasn't had a science and technology policy. John W. Lyons, administrator of the National Institute for Standards & Technology (NIST), formerly the National Bureau of Standards, points out that his agency has been around for 91 years, working with industry the entire time. "When Congress decided in the late '80s to do something about competitiveness, it enlarged our mission," he says. "That was a policy statement right there."

It's also not as if Washington has been scrimping on resources for science and technology. The area has been getting a serious shove by the government ever since the Soviet Union beat an embarrassed U.S. into space with its Sputnik satellite in 1957, notes Dr. Lyons. Indeed, federal funding for R&D has risen from about \$18 billion in 1960 to nearly \$75 billion today and continues to account for about half of the nation's total R&D spending.

"The trouble is," indicates Rep. George Brown (D, Calif.), the respected chairman of the House Science, Space & Technology Committee, "while we've moved with small steps, the Japanese and Europeans have moved with giant steps. They have a truly coordinated policy. We don't. And the gap is getting bigger."

"Over here we've gotten hung up on the term 'industrial policy.' It has gotten in the way of progress. It has caused some people to question whether we should even have a science and technology policy; they think it's the same as industrial policy."

Rep. Brown credits the Bush Administration, prodded by science advisor Bromley, for reversing the relative neglect the science and technology by President Reagan. A physicist who's believed to be one of only two scientists in the House (Pennsylvania Republican Don Ritter is the other), he praises the White House for downplaying the "industrial policy" tag and getting things accomplished by focusing instead on the term "technology policy."

Particularly helpful, Rep. Brown says, was Dr. Bromley's enunciation in September 1990 of a first-ever "U.S. Technology Policy"—a document of fundamental principles that basically avowed the Administration's commitment to working with the private sector in developing generic technologies from discovery up through the precompetitive stage.

"We don't believe in this Administration that we should move beyond that," Dr. Bromley emphasizes. "Decisions in the market itself, we believe, should be left to the private sector and market forces. That's shorthand for saying we don't believe in industrial policy."

Some critics in Congress and elsewhere would have the government go further by targeting aid to specific industrial sectors to speed commercialization—in Washington parlance, "picking winners and losers." Still, the White House statement has moved science and technology policy off the dime. "There has clearly been a shift in the Administration position," indicates Daniel F. Burton Jr., executive vice president of the private-sector Council on Competitiveness. "It is much more receptive, much more aggressive on science and technology issues."

This new aggressiveness is reflected in a number of significant actions by the White House. Among them:

A BIGGER BUDGET

The White House's overall R&D funding request of \$76.6 billion for fiscal-year 1993 is up 3% from this year's appropriation, even though domestic discretionary spending is limited by the 1990 deficit-reduction act. If approved by Congress, the request for civilian R&D (\$30.4 billion) will have risen 43% since Mr. Bush took office; defense R&D, 35%.

There's no better example of the stepped-up funding than the budget for the National Science Foundation (NSF), which makes research grants to universities and individuals. As part of its aim to double the agency's budget by 1994, the Administration has asked for an 18% increase (to \$3.03 billion) in fiscal 1993.

A BEEFED-UP NIST

Of particular interest to industry, the Administration also has been boosting funding for this Commerce Dept. unit, requesting a 26% increase (to \$311 million) for it in fiscal 1993. This sharply contrasts with Mr. Bush's earlier years in office, when he recommended either no increases or even cuts for the agency.

One program benefiting from the hike is NIST's Manufacturing Technology Centers, which help transfer technology to small and medium-size businesses. The federal portion of the program's budget has swollen from \$3 million to \$18 million in three years.

More significant, though, is NIST's Advanced Technology Program (ATP), created by Congress in 1988. Its funding has risen from \$10 million to \$47 million, and Mr. Bush is seeking \$63 million for it in 1993. "Until ATP was sanctified by the President through the technology policy statement, we weren't able to fund it," observes Rep. Brown.

"White House support has made all the difference."

EXPANSION OF COOPERATIVE VENTURES

Thanks also to the White House's policy statement, says Rep. Brown, "it's now respectable for government agencies to collaborate with industry." Extending the concept begun with the creation in 1987 of Sematech (a \$100 million-a-year consortium of 14 private firms and the Defense Dept. to help the semiconductor industry develop manufacturing-process technology for memory chips), the Dept. of Energy last fall entered into a similar venture with U.S. automakers to develop batteries for electric vehicles. More such consortia may be coming.

In addition, formal Cooperative Research & Development Agreements—called CRADAs—between federal agencies and industry are proliferating. Some 1,698 are projected to be in place in 1993.

BETTER COORDINATION

After essentially lying dormant for some 15 years, the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering & Technology (FCCSET), an interagency group created by Congress, has been transformed by Dr. Bromley into a potent force. The panel historically had been ineffective because its representatives from various agencies were at too low a level to make commitments. Now, top-level administrators sit on the council.

With its new power, FCCSET has undertaken "cross-cut" initiatives—unifying policy in areas that extend across the missions of more than one agency—in such areas as global climate change, mathematics and science education, high-performance computing and communications, biotechnology, and advanced-materials processing. Due next year: an initiative on 21st-century manufacturing. The council also put together President Bush's 1993 budget request for science and technology.

CREATION OF THE CRITICAL TECHNOLOGIES INSTITUTE

Also mandated by Congress, this body was set up in 1988 to advise the Executive Branch on which technologies should receive funding priority. But the Bush Administration never implemented it; Dr. Bromley feared that if the institute were a part of OSTP, as Congress decreed, he would lose his role as "an honest broker" in funding decisions.

After lengthy negotiations between the White House and Capitol Hill, the institute now has been made a part of NSF and is run by an intergovernmental operating committee chaired by Dr. Bromley. Another concern, potential conflict-of-interest problems, also has been eased by making private-sector representatives advisors to the operating committee rather than members.

President Bush has asked for a \$1 million boost (to more than \$7 million) in 1993 funding for the institute, which formally began operations last month. Although the increase is modest, indicates the Competitiveness Council's Mr. Burton, "it signals a tremendous shift in Administration policy."

THE NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE

Launched in February, this effort aims to "promote a better understanding of the opportunities for industry to commercialize new technology advances," primarily by forging closer links between U.S. companies and the federal government's 700 laboratories. The Administration has ordered the labs, which spend some \$20 billion a year on research (much of it military) and employ 35,000 scientists, to make more of their work

available to the commercial sector. A series of regional conferences is being held to spread the word to firms about what the labs do and to ease industry concerns that federal researchers won't be able to change their culture from the bureaucracy to the private sector.

As impressive as all these steps may be, they don't go far enough to suit many legislators on Capitol Hill, especially key Democratic leaders. Although the White House and Congress are closer to consensus on science and technology issues than they've ever been, they still part company in a fundamental way, observes Frank Press, the former science advisor to President Carter and now president of the National Academy of Sciences. "Congress thinks the Administration is doing too little," he says. "And the Administration thinks Congress is doing too much."

One outspoken lawmaker is Sen. Bingaman. Despite what he terms Dr. Bromley's "valiant efforts," he still accuses the Administration of "a lack of leadership" on science and technology issues. "There is a general lack of appreciation of the seriousness of this set of problems and the constructive role that government can play," he says. "In some quarters of the Administration, there's outright opposition" to a strong government role.

Rep. Brown, despite his acknowledgment of the White House's changed attitude, also doesn't hide his desire for stronger measures. Unfortunately, he complains, such action "runs against the noninterventionist grain of some conservative Republicans."

* * * * *

Of all the issues separating White House and Congress in science and technology policy, * * * the biggest remains the role of the federal government—and specifically the pros and cons of "industrial policy."

The emotion generated by this issue is silly, indicates John H. Gibbons, for 13 years the director of the Office of Technology Assessment, an analytical arm of Congress. In his view, the nation has had an industrial policy for decades. He cites such examples in the last 50 years as government support of the agriculture, electronics, aviation, and space industries. And the biotechnology industry, he adds, "has been driven by the long-term R&D policy of the federal government."

Still, Dr. Gibbons acknowledges that throughout its history the nation has "zealously guarded" the notion of limited government. "But now," he says, "there's a growing realization that there are certain collective needs that only government can address. The question is not whether government is good or bad, too big or too little, but how well it serves those needs."

In any event, the issue of the government's role in science and technology—whether it's labeled industrial policy or not—must be settled if the U.S. hopes to remain a robust competitor. But policymakers can't be expected to resolve it until a broad consensus is reached among the American public. A spirited debate in the Presidential campaign would help shape that consensus.

CONGRATULATIONS TNN-MUSIC
CITY NEWS AWARD WINNERS

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, this week in Nashville, thousands of country music fans have gathered to meet and greet their favorite country musician at the 21st Annual International Fan Fair.

The festivities began last night with the awarding of the TNN Music City News Awards. Broadcast live from the stage of the "Grand Ole Opry," the fans themselves selected their favorite artists in several musical categories. Among the top winners were Garth Brooks, Alan Jackson, and Reba McEntire.

Mr. Speaker, I offer my hearty congratulations to the award winners and extend a special appreciation to country music's fans. They are among the best fans anywhere and it is always a pleasure to have them visiting Nashville.

Attached is the Associated Press article describing last night's show and a list of the award winners.

**BROOKS ENTERTAINER OF YEAR, JACKSON TOP
WINNER WITH THREE AWARDS**

(By Teresa M. Walker)

NASHVILLE, TN.—Garth Brooks took the top honor as entertainer of the year at the 26th annual TNN-Music City News Awards, but fans gave Alan Jackson a lucky penny and three awards.

Jackson, who won for album and single of the year for "Don't Rock the Jukebox" and as male artist, said he owed a fan who had given him a penny for luck hours before Monday night's show.

"Thank you so much, wherever you are," Jackson said as he held up the penny.

"I got it (the penny) right here in the pocket. That was a little weird, but I'm glad I held onto it," he said after the show.

Brooks, who has sold more than 17 million copies of his three albums including his latest, "Ropin' the Wind," was shut out most of the night after being nominated in five categories. He finally won for entertainer of the year in the night's final category. He wasn't present to accept during the show televised live from the Grand Old Opry on The Nashville Network.

Jackson, who won Star of Tomorrow at last year's show, had once worked in TNN's mailroom. He was nominated in six categories this year.

"The last two years I've been real fortunate, and so many people have been involved . . ." Jackson said.

The rest of the show held few surprises with repeat winners in most categories.

The Statler Brothers, who last lost in 1983 to Alabama, collected the vocal group award for the 21st time in the awards' 26-year history.

"What do we do for longevity? We eat a lot of beans," said Don Reid. "We're very fortunate. The fans like what we do, and they continue to like what we do."

The Judds picked up the vocal duo award for a seventh straight year despite the fact that daughter Wynonna has been working as a solo act since their final concert last December.

Ray Stevens also won a seventh consecutive award as comedian of the year, and the

Chuck Wagon Gang won the gospel group award for the third time since 1988.

Reba McEntire added to her collection with her seventh female artist award in the last eight years, while Gill was named instrumentalist of the year a second consecutive time.

Dolly Parton and Ricky Van Shelton collected both vocal collaboration and video awards for their hit "Rockin' Years."

The Living Legend award went to cowboy hero Roy Rogers for his more than 25 years in entertainment. Emmylou Harris was honored for her humanitarian work with the Minnie Pearl Award.

The winners were chosen by subscribers to the Music City News, a monthly country music publication, and TNN viewers who voted by calling a 900-telephone number.

The show helped kick off the weeklong 21st International County Music Fan Fair, which has drawn more than 24,000 people to town to meet their favorite country stars.

NASHVILLE, TN.—Winners at the 26th annual TNN-Music City News Awards show Monday night at the Grand Ole Opry:

The Entertainer of the Year: Garth Brooks.

The Minnie Pearl Humanitarian Award: Emmylou Harris.

Single of the Year: "Don't Rock the Jukebox," Alan Jackson.

Gospel Group of the Year: Chuck Wagon Gang.

Male Artist of the Year: Alan Jackson.

Living Legend: Roy Rogers.

Vocal Collaboration of the Year: "Rockin' Years," Dolly Parton and Ricky Van Shelton.

Comedian of the Year: Ray Stevens.

Vocal Group of the Year: The Statler Brothers.

Video of the Year "Rockin' Years," Dolly Parton and Ricky Van Shelton.

Vocal Duo of the Year: The Judds.

Album of the Year: "Don't Rock the Jukebox," Alan Jackson.

Instrumentalist of the Year: Vince Gill.

Star of Tomorrow: Travis Tritt.

Female Artist of the Year: Reba McEntire.

**THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
STUDY OF TRADE RESTRAINTS
AND THE COMPETITIVE STATUS
OF THE TEXTILE, APPAREL,
AND NONRUBBER FOOTWEAR
INDUSTRY**

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in response to a recent study by the Congressional Budget Office entitled, "Trade Restraints and the Competitive Status of the Textile, Apparel, and Non-Rubber Footwear Industries."

Mr. Speaker, this study is both flawed in its research and biased in its opposition to the so-called policy of protectionism, which now preserves the long standing tradition of clothing manufacture in the United States. Through the manipulation of data and use of misleading information, the report concludes that the lifting of protection will lead to free trade and an improved economy through increased competition. Mr. Speaker, it is well known that free trade exists only in the textbooks of econom-

ics students, and has never been put into real practice. By failing to protect our industries—as does every other country in the world—we needlessly take thousands upon thousands of jobs away from American workers to send them overseas.

Mr. Speaker, although the report bases its conclusions on a world of perfect competitiveness, the real world rejects such neat academic assumptions. Government suppression of labor unions and high unemployment in the Third World keep textile and apparel wages low in those nations; tariffs and quotas set by the Common Market limit Europe's share of Third-World imports in these industries to less than half of the American market share; and the U.S. Government, through such trade agreements such as NAFTA and the Caribbean Basin Initiative, actively encourages American businesses to shift production elsewhere, in order to receive economic concessions elsewhere.

Mr. Speaker, despite the absence of free trade and perfect competitiveness in the world, protection remains a dirty word in American politics. In order to advance the cause of free trade, the report misuses statistics to exaggerate the advantages of free trade, while deflating the benefits of protectionism. According to the report, lower costs of foreign production of clothing result in lower prices for consumers. Yet even an afternoon of casual comparison shopping will reveal that prices of domestic and foreign goods are identical at the retail level—sometimes, imports sell for higher retail prices than their domestic counterparts. Economists and business people alike know who benefits from lower foreign production costs: importers and retailers.

The CBO also cites the high profits now made by domestic manufacturers as evidence that they do not need our protection. Yet the study uses before-tax figures to estimate revenue, ignoring the higher taxes that labor-intensive industries pay as compared to other manufacturing industries. In fact, the textile industry obtains a significantly lower profit than other manufacturers, while apparel and non-rubber footwear earn no more than other corporations. The report further exaggerates the profits of these industries by including as apparel exports much of which is not finished apparel at all, but cut fabric used to assemble clothing abroad which ends up being imported back to the United States. In addition, companies such as The Limited and Liz Claiborne, which produce their vastly profitable clothing lines outside the United States seem to boost domestic apparel profit figures.

Mr. Speaker, these industries cannot afford to lose our protection—and neither can the American men and women whose jobs depend on these firms. Our recent experience contradicts the CBO assertion that displaced workers can easily be retrained and reemployed. The report assumes that an increase in the value of the dollar that would accompany a reduction in protection would increase imports and lead to new jobs in other industries. Yet, the persistent trade deficits over the last decade clearly demonstrate no relationship between the dollar value and the ratio of imports to exports, or in the creation of new jobs. When factories close, jobs are gone forever.

Mr. Speaker, The CBO study notes the low pay in these jobs and suggests training apparel workers for better paying jobs elsewhere. This assertion neglects the special circumstances of men and women who labor in the textile, apparel, and nonrubber footwear industries. People who lose their jobs to import competition tend to remain unemployed for extended periods of time—and even when they are finally rehired, often suffer cuts in pay. Over the past 5 years, 14 percent of these laid-off workers remain unemployed today, and another 14 percent have dropped out of the labor force entirely. Many textile and apparel workers are women, whose family commitments limit their mobility; many are immigrants, whose language problems prevent their easy re-training; many are poorly educated minorities and have few skills or opportunities for other careers; many live in rural towns where there simply are no other means of employment. And it is increasingly unlikely that efforts will be made to retrain these people, since the President's budget for fiscal year 1993 eliminates the amount spent on job training.

It comes as no surprise to me, therefore, that these men and women despair of replacing their jobs, and end up permanently on our welfare rolls. In the apparel industry, the percentage of displaced workers no longer looking for work is double the rate for all manufacturing workers. Textile workers face less difficulty in finding new work, but one-third of them lose more than 25 percent of their pay.

Mr. Speaker, many argue that we must set an example for our fellow nations by encouraging free trade. Yet, who will follow us when they see our factories moving overseas, our people jobless, and our economy collapsing? Can we afford to sacrifice our own economic future for the sake of an ideology which does not exist, has never existed, and will never exist?

Mr. Speaker, by a commitment to protecting our own valued industries, we can give our firms a boost they desperately need. In the past, protection has minimized the instability of many of these companies—inspiring investors' confidence, leading to greater cash-flow, and increasing productivity. All of which leads to enormous savings which, we have found, were in fact passed on to consumers in the form of lower prices. We should also not forget, as the CBO study so curiously does, the substantial government revenues which result from tariffs and the auctioning of global quotas. Most importantly, protection preserves the jobs that hundreds of thousands of Americans simply cannot live without.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my distinguished colleagues to acknowledge the defects and the biases in the CBO report, and to resist being misled by its conclusions. At stake are 1.4 million jobs, which will disappear for good over the next decade if we heed the advice of the CBO.

MADE IN AMERICA?

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to illuminate an example of the quality programing accessible to all of us through public television.

On May 26 and 27, there was a remarkable and important show aired on Public Television, "Made in America?" which I hope many of my colleagues had the opportunity to watch. As this program makes clear, we need to implement an industrial competitiveness strategy, but unfortunately, have yet to take the steps necessary to do so. Perhaps this comprehensive and insightful 4-hour special, hosted by Prof. Robert Reich of Harvard, will provide some impetus to our efforts.

Particular thanks must go to the CHUBB Group of Insurance Companies, which provided funding for the program. CHUBB has a very significant presence in my district in Boston, and I appreciate their public spirited support of informative programs such as "Made in America?" which otherwise would not be available to the people of this country.

The program documents the competitive challenge facing the United States as we move to a more global economy. Looking beyond the obvious problem of unfair trade practices, the show illustrates the importance of developing a first-class educational system at home in order to maintain the talented work force necessary to compete in today's world economy. Anyone who doubts the linkage between education and competitiveness should watch this show. Education is the best investment that we can make in our future.

In addition to education, we also need to save and invest more if we are to improve our competitiveness. The huge budget deficits accumulated in the 1980's have severely undermined our ability to invest in our future. If our companies do not have access to low-cost capital, they will be unable to compete with countries which have greater pools of private savings. I see little will on the part of Congress and the administration to deal with the deficit, but as this show demonstrates, if we do not, our children will be the ones to pay the price.

While the show does not overlook our shortcomings, it also points out America's creative genius. We continue to lead the world in inventing new products, in coming up with new ideas. Unfortunately, other countries are often the beneficiaries of our creative genius. For example, as most everyone knows, we invented the VCR, but the Japanese are the ones who make it. It is not just VCR's. We need to change this and concentrate our energies not just on research and development but on application and commercialization.

Although the challenge is great, there is much reason for optimism. Many American companies and unions are making tremendous efforts to improve the quality of their products and to heed the demands of consumers. Our workers remain the most productive in the world. There is much work to do, but America is waking up. As "Made in Amer-

ica?" demonstrates, we can meet the competitiveness challenge.

CELLULAR TELEPHONE IN RURAL AMERICA

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, it is often the case that new technologies are slow to come to rural America. What is rolled out with all deliberate speed in the big city slows down when it hits the city limits.

As others of my colleagues have noted, though, today we have a wonderful exception to that maxim: The cellular telephone industry has activated a system in every market of this Nation—all 734 of them, rural and urban.

And you know what the cellular industry reports? Rural America is just as interested in advanced telecommunications as urban America. Business productivity, efficiency, personal and public safety, instant communication, and general peace of mind turn out not to be urban concerns.

Mr. Speaker, one of the leaders in extending cellular telephony into rural markets is headquartered in my congressional district, in Englewood, CO. Cellular, Inc. now is operating rural systems in eight western States, and growing rapidly.

It recently announced its 100th consecutive quarter during which the rate of subscriber growth increased. As of March 31, its subscribership was up 136 percent compared to the same period a year ago. Only last week, Cellular Inc., issued a press release that, along with Cellular Data, Inc., they intend to offer a cellular data network by August 1992, providing packet switching capabilities through the cellular network.

The popularity of cellular telecommunications in so-called rural service areas [RSA's] shouldn't be surprising. Rural residents spend more income on personal transportation than urban residents. Geography can make them more concerned about road safety. Cellular telephones thus quickly make a valuable contribution to the rural way of life.

It was not by accident that a year ago, a cellular company decided to develop a class on cellular for a high school driver's education program in a rural area. The kids in that rural area were driving a lot of miles to school, and their parents were subscribing to cellular for safety.

The cellular phone also has revolutionized the way rural residents conduct business. Farmers, ranchers, fishermen, salespeople, and small businesses all have discovered the benefits.

Farmers are out in their fields with their cellular telephones, able to make sales calls and check on grain prices much the same as executives cutting a deal on Wall Street. Money is made with that phone as crops are sold when market prices are high.

During harvesting and planting seasons, cellular can be critical. If a tractor breaks down in the fields, help is just a phone call away, and downtime is reduced dramatically.

Mr. Speaker, these are just some of the examples of the revolution that is taking place in communications. We are getting ready to move into the 21st century and it appears that wireless technology is prepared to shape the very future of telecommunications.

UPON THE RETIREMENT OF DR.
NANCY COOK

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize Dr. Nancy Cook upon her retirement from the fields of education and nursing after 44 years of dedicated service.

During her career, Dr. Cook has demonstrated her thirst for knowledge and her desire to educate and train others. She has spent 22 years as an instructor in baccalaureate and graduate programs and 14 years as the chair of the Nursing Department of California State University, Bakersfield, where she has developed one of the better nursing programs in California. She has also spent several years as a staff nurse, a charge nurse, a night supervisor, and a supervisor nurse.

Despite the demands of her jobs, Dr. Cook has still been able to continue her education and remain active in professional and community organizations. Aside from her degrees in education and child psychology, Dr. Cook has also participated in many conferences, seminars, and workshops in order to enhance her knowledge and skills.

Throughout her career, Nancy Cook has exemplified the dedication and expertise we all hope to find in our nurses and educators. Dr. Cook is highly respected by both her colleagues and students at California State University, Bakersfield, as well as by those who have worked with and learned from her in the past. While we are all pleased that Dr. Cook will finally have a well-deserved opportunity to relax, you can be sure that she and her many talents will be missed.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for allowing me this opportunity to honor Dr. Nancy Cook on her over 40 years of service to the nursing profession.

SALUTE TO MR. WALTER J.
WADDY

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Mr. Walter J. Waddy, a good friend, who is retiring after more than 40 years of dedicated service to the labor movement as director of region III of the Maryland State and D.C. AFL-CIO.

Throughout his career, Walter has worked in many States across the country in an effort to organize workers to bring about a better life for those who, as Walter states, "toil and sweat for their daily bread."

As well, Walter has been recognized on many occasions for his outstanding efforts in promoting unionism and helping to better economic conditions for working people. He has given his time and talent in projects dealing with labor and charitable endeavors. Walter has been an effective participant, not only in the labor movement, but also in civic, fraternal, and political affairs on the community, State, and national level.

Walter's longstanding commitment to the well-being of working men, women, and families has inspired a generation of citizens to take up the cause of justice and dignity for all working people.

As a resident of Glen Burnie, MD, I am proud to serve as his Representative in the Congress. On this special day, we salute you, Walter, for all you have accomplished on behalf of the working men and women of the United States of America.

EVEN MORE TRUTH ABOUT
PRORATIONING

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, opponents of the Markey/Scheuer Natural Gas prorationing amendment continue to insist that State prorationing regulations are only designed to prevent waste and protect correlative rights. They have no intention of restricting supply in order to raise prices. Excuse me, but I am a little bit skeptical.

One only need read the words of Oklahoma Secretary of Energy Charles Nesbitt to become concerned about the real motives behind prorationing. In a letter he wrote last year urging support of Oklahoma's then proposed prorationing regulations Secretary Nesbitt wrote:

The subject of this legislation is seasonal market demand proration of natural gas. As you are no doubt aware, Oklahoma enacted the nation's first market demand laws relating to both oil and gas in 1913, when a condition of severe oversupply had resulted in low field prices and widespread waste. . .

Recent events have clearly demonstrated the cost to Oklahoma and its citizens resulting from an excess of natural gas supply. During the summer of 1991, gas field prices sank to the lowest level in many years, below the cost of replacement, simply because of oversupply in this field.

Those who profit from the oversupply and resulting depressed price are the gas traders, the interstate pipelines, and the eastern consumers. Those who lose are the developers, the State, and above all, the Oklahoma mineral owners. We should never forget that natural gas, unlike annual crops, is a nonrenewable resource.

If Oklahoma's prorationing regulations are not intended to raise prices, why is Secretary Nesbitt using low gas prices as a justification for adopting prorationing?

Secretary Nesbitt says Oklahoma's prorationing laws are not an attempt at price fixing. "Essentially, this is not a price fixing measure. This measure is designed to bring production in line with the actual market." Well

what does this mean? "You can call it price fixing if you want to. Down here, we call it fairness." But whose fairness are we talking about? "We're not as interested in protecting the brokers or the pipelines as we are the producers." But, according to the Gas Daily, Nesbitt added that Oklahoma's prorationing laws, "wouldn't be necessary if it weren't for the 'greedy operators' who are selling gas too cheap." So prorationing is a solution to cheap gas, Secretary Nesbitt, isn't it?

Of course Secretary Nesbitt recognizes that it would be difficult for Oklahoma alone to use prorationing to raise gas prices. He is hoping to have some help from other gas-producing States. Last January Secretary Nesbitt hoped that Texas would go forward with its prorationing regulations. "This is exactly what we are hoping the State of Texas would do, because it demonstrates that Texas is concerned about the low price of natural gas, which stems from simple oversupply." If Texas did pass its prorationing regulations, Oklahoma's would have a greater chance of being effective. "This makes it much easier for Oklahoma to join them and, hopefully, accomplish the same end."

In the same letter described earlier urging support for changes to Oklahoma's prorationing regulations, Secretary Nesbitt wrote:

No one state can unilaterally overcome the distress prices resulting from seasonal oversupply. No state would want to impose production restrictions, and then see the market move to another state with no improvement in field prices. For this reason, the gas producing states of the Southwest are in close cooperation in these efforts to address the problem of oversupply and low field prices. The Texas Railroad Commission already has conducted hearings preparatory to issuing an Order imposing seasonal market demand proration on gas wells in that state. Similar initiatives are under way in Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Colorado.

Oklahoma is fortunate in that all states recognize the necessity for legislation here. This means that Oklahoma no doubt will be the last to actually impose binding production restrictions. We will know whether other states will act before final passage of the bill by the Oklahoma legislature. However, it is essential that Oklahoma move forward in concert with the other states.

States acting in concert to impose production restrictions in order to overcome distress prices. Sounds like OPEC to me.

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

GLENDALE YWCA 65TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize the YWCA of Glendale, CA, as it celebrates 65 years of service to the community.

Today, the YWCA continues a tradition of service and advocacy dating from its modest beginning when women and girls were invited

to use the YMCA's physical fitness equipment on selected days.

More than 3,600 people participate weekly in Glendale YWCA activities—which have grown to include an aquatic and fitness program offering a wide range of classes to improve the health and well-being of community residents; one on-site and two off-site child care centers, including one to teach non-English speaking preschoolers the language skills they will need to succeed in school; a shelter for battered women and their children; and a literacy and English as a second language program that reaches over 200 people a year.

When people say "YWCA," it brings to mind a place where girls and women and their families go to learn, to grow, and to share—a place united by a common vision of peace, justice, freedom, and dignity for all people. The work of the Glendale YWCA provides for the members of the community an array of opportunities for learning, exercise, and self-improvement. As residents, we all owe the YWCA a debt of thanks. Mr. Speaker, I salute the YWCA of Glendale and all of its committed staff and volunteers for their 65 years of dedication to the people and future of the community.

JUDY LOCKHART KEEPS KIDS INVOLVED WITH FUN AT CALUSA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the work of Judy Lockhart, an exemplary teacher at Calusa Elementary School. The third grade students in her class sometimes have almost too much fun, but they are following their teacher's example.

Judy Lockhart wants her kids to learn. She knows she has to reach them to get them involved in learning. So she treats them like her own family, and gets them to laugh and enjoy learning. Nine-year-old Lauren Heinrich likes her teacher, and calls her a good friend who's fun to be with. Eric Arguelles, also 9 says: "She really cares for people, and when there's a lot of hard stuff, like the first time we did long division, she always helps us."

James Gould, principal of the school, believes Judy Lockhart's approach works. He says she is supportive of the children and their parents, and is an excellent teacher.

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

[From the Miami Herald, May 28, 1992]

FUN FACTS: CALUSA TEACHER OFFERS A FRIENDLY TOUCH
(By Jon O'Neill)

Sometimes, the third-graders in Judy Lockhart's class at Calusa Elementary School have a little too much fun. But they're just taking after their teacher.

"I guess I can get a little silly," Lockhart said. "But I want the kids to be comfortable and I want them to have a good time."

She also wants them to learn. And Lockhart knows she has to reach them to teach them.

"The way I work, I'm not only their teacher, but I'm also their friend," Lockhart said. "These 28 kids are like my second family."

So that's how she treats them. Last week, the kids were discussing personal safety and how they didn't like being touched and hugged by some people. Lockhart would illustrate some points by hugging students until they giggled, or making faces and noises that had the kids cracking up.

When the students want to bring something for her, she doesn't take apples. For Lockhart, it's M&M's.

The kids get a kick out of that. To them, Lockhart is someone they can trust.

"We all depend on her," said Lauren Heinrich, 9. "She's a good friend. She never hurts anyone's feelings and she's fun to be with. She's the best teacher I've ever had."

Eric Arguelles, 9, said Lockhart has "a good heart and a good sense of humor."

"She really cares for people," he said. "And when there's a lot of hard stuff, like the first time we did long division, she always helps us."

Lockhart believes her main job is to teach the kids to be responsible—for their grades, their behavior and themselves. She uses a reward system in class so the kids are recognized for good performance.

"What they do, they earn," Lockhart said. "If they do things right, they know that good things will follow."

As a teacher, Lockhart also knows she needs help from home if her kids are going to succeed. She works closely with most parents, trying to get them involved in what's happening in her classroom.

"You can tell that kids are affected by what happens at home," she said. "I'm willing to take extra time with students who are having trouble, but I need to hear from the parents so we can work together."

James Gould principal of the school at 9580 W. Calusa Club Dr., said Lockhart has developed a good relationship with most parents.

"She's supportive of them and their children," he said. "She does especially well with those kids who have problems adjusting. She's a good person and an excellent teacher."

Academically, Lockhart stresses reading. Last week, the class was studying personal safety and she had each child read a paragraph from the text, gently pushing them on if they got stuck—which few of them did.

"With reading, we work on the basics, because it carries over into every other subject," Lockhart said.

Lockhart believes she was destined to teach. Born in Massachusetts, she used to play school with her friends, using a chalkboard her parents put in the family garage.

"There was no doubt that's what I was going to do," she said.

Lockhart graduated from the University of Miami with a degree in elementary education and went right to work at Kinloch Park Elementary. She taught there for 16 years, taking short breaks to have a son and daughter. She arrived at Calusa in 1985.

Lockhart has taught first, second, third and fourth grades, and prefers to work with younger students.

"You can really mold them," she said. "Besides, it's exciting to help them build a foundation for their future."

Mr. Speaker, I commend the work of Judy Lockhart and the enthusiasm and dedication she brings to teaching her third grade students. Our country needs more teachers of her high quality.

RECOGNITION OF JOHN EDWARD ZUGA ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM PACKARD ELECTRIC DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

HON. MIKE PARKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, today I stand in the Halls of Congress, in the "people's Chamber," to speak in honor of a great citizen of my district, Mr. John Edward Zuga.

Mr. Zuga, a native of Warren, OH, has served as plant manager for Packard Electric Division of General Motors, plant 23 in Brookhaven, MS, since June 1983. During his tenure as plant manager, the Brookhaven plant was chosen as the industry of the year by the Industrial Development Foundation in Brookhaven.

Mr. Zuga's career for General Motors in Mississippi began in 1973, when he was one of the original members of a startup team working to establish a network of plants in the South. He served as a general supervisor at plant 21 in Clinton, MS. By 1974, Mr. Zuga was serving as manager of the Clinton plant.

Mr. Zuga has been an admirable leader and will be greatly missed at the plant. It will be difficult for a successor to meet his standards and match the accomplishments that have been characteristic of his career.

I know that my friend, Ed Zuga, will face the challenges of retirement with the same determination and courage he has shown throughout his career. I salute him for his accomplishments and wish him well.

STILL TIME TO STOP THIS FOLLY

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, this editorial from my hometown newspaper, the Flint Journal says it all. We should not need a constitutional amendment to have the courage to do our jobs. I urge my colleagues to read the editorial and to oppose this folly.

[From the Flint Journal, June 9, 1992]

STILL TIME TO STOP THIS FOLLY

The portrait of human pain and economic devastation bound to result from an amendment to balance the federal budget by 1997 is becoming clearer:

Brutal spending cuts that will hurt the elderly, veterans, children and the poor, among others as the government slashes Medicare, Social Security, veterans health care, and other effective programs.

Massive increases in existing taxes and the likely creation of a national sales tax that will jolt all of us and send our already sluggish economy into a coma that will make the current recession look like a nap.

Millions of jobs lost nationwide.

The further crippling cities and states as they raise taxes and cut services to avoid bankruptcy.

Draconian cuts in long-term public investments in education, infrastructure, scientific research and development that will only

serve to whittle away at our ability to compete and to lead and undermine America's quality of life.

As a result, public opposition led by groups as diverse as AARP and the Children's Defense Fund to Common Cause and the League of Women Voters is growing to this sweet-sounding but irresponsible political gimmick being foisted upon us by a scandal-ridden Congress and an incumbent president desperate to be re-elected. (What makes this cynical ploy even more sickening is that even if George Bush—the amendment's most prominent cheerleader—is re-elected, he won't be in office when the brunt of the pain is thrust upon the public.)

Unfortunately, at last check, supporters of the various amendment proposals—which are scheduled to be acted on Thursday—said the measure has all or nearly all of the nearly two-thirds majority it needs to pass both houses of Congress.

U.S. Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D-W.Va., has said, "Once members are really informed as to the mischief this amendment could do, and the damage it could do to the country and to the Constitution, I just have faith that enough members will take a courageous stand against the amendment."

We, too, have lots of faith—but not in this Congress. This a Congress whose majority of members seems to be made up of one part courage to 20 parts political expediency. This is a Congress that tells people what they think they want to hear and not what is the right thing to do. This is a Congress not of leaders, but of the led—followers who twist and turn and spin whichever way the political polls and special interests blow them.

That is why it is crucial for the public to tell them and the president to bury deep this ill-advised idea. Tell them they shouldn't need a constitutional amendment to force them to do their jobs. No other major industrial nation requires such a drastic step.

Tell them not to handcuff our nation's ability to borrow in times of need or when it makes sense. Tell them, yes, this country must put its financial house in order. We've got to end this madness of spending hundreds of billions of dollars more each year than the government takes in. With a \$4.1 trillion national debt that is growing at a rate of \$12,000 a second and enslaving future generations, we must act.

But tell them to act responsibly. Tell them to make intelligent choices based upon reasonable and compassionate priorities that will make America a better place. Don't allow an amendment to force us into mindless and indiscriminate amputations of programs and policies that help us.

Tell them that if they don't have the leadership and the courage to do the job, to step aside and let us try to elect those who do.

A QUIET LEADER, AN EXEMPLARY PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before my colleagues in the House of Representatives to honor a man I have known for the better part of my adult life.

As we in public life well know, leadership takes many different forms and bears many different definitions. The man I bring to your

attention today is a quiet man, a peaceful man, a man whose voice I have never heard raised. But make no mistake about it, Frank Giordano is every inch a leader.

Frank has owned a pharmacy on the same corner for more than three decades. For the past 22 years, he has served on the local community board. In New York City, community boards constitute the front lines of city government. They are composed of men and women who, without pay, make the first critical governmental decisions that affect their neighborhoods. It is almost unheard of for someone to serve as long as Frank has.

In other ways as well, Frank has been a resourceful leader serving the Coney Island community. He was instrumental, for example, in establishing the Coney Island Neighborhood Improvement Organization, a group of residents and businesspeople who are trying to improve the business and living conditions of Coney Island.

On June 12, 1992, the Italian Board of Guardians will bestow their highest honor on Frank Giordano—their Man of the Year Award. It is only fitting.

I am proud to recognize today a man who has meant so much to Coney Island for so long, and whose contributions will undoubtedly continue—my good friend, Frank Giordano.

LOW-INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDIT

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of extension of the low-income housing tax credit, which has been a critical tool in expanding housing opportunities and reducing the per unit cost of housing for low-income families. Several bills provide for either temporary or permanent extension of the credit, and there is some talk about including a credit extender in the upcoming urban aid package.

Mr. Speaker, this body's support for housing for low-income people is woefully inadequate. Currently, the low-income housing tax credit is the only Federal tax incentive available for the production of affordable low-income housing. It is a proven tool for assisting in this effort—but every year its survival comes into question as its extension expires.

I recently participated in a ground-breaking ceremony for a multiunit development in Detroit financed in large part by the credit. This is one of several such developments for low-income residents in Detroit which are being developed by capable neighborhood-based organizations in partnership with local and State government and local lenders.

When completed, this development and others in Detroit will provide over 400 additional apartments for low-income families, and represent the wave of the future in providing low-income urban housing: local partnership with community organizations financed by the low-income housing tax credit. Gone are the days that local governments and private citizens can rely on Federal authorities, like the Department of Housing and Urban Development,

to help meet the need for housing our low-income families.

Nationally, 350,000 low-income housing units have been constructed or preserved since the credit was first enacted in 1986. At a time when the low-income rental stock continues to decline—as we have seen in Detroit—the credit is designed to produce more than 120,000 units of low-income housing annually. However, since 1986, the credit has been up for renewal three times—making essential developments like the one I saw in Detroit very risky ventures.

Compared to the tens of billions in tax losses from the home mortgage deduction for middle- and upper-income taxpayers, the cost of permanent extension of the low-income housing tax credit is minimal. We must fine a way to enact a permanent extension of this vital provision.

The title of the Los Angeles Times editorial of June 2, 1992, speaks for itself: "Housing Credit Extension is a Must—and Riots Tell Us Why." I include this editorial in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Los Angeles Times, June 2, 1992]

HOUSING CREDIT EXTENSION IS A MUST—AND RIOTS TELL US WHY

The Los Angeles riots focused a national spotlight on the growing divide between rich and poor in cities across America. Nowhere is that gap illustrated more dramatically than in housing. In this comparatively wealthy nation, millions of poor men and women live with their children and sometimes their elderly parents in crowded or inferior housing; others live in housing that is decent but so costly that other areas of their lives must suffer severely; thousands more have no place at all to call home.

President Bush and Congress can ease this crisis by permanently extending the federal low-income housing tax credit before this investment incentive expires June 30.

The tax break deserves renewal because it remains the primary federal resource for financing additional new and affordable housing. It also forms the cornerstone of the numerous public/private partnerships that are increasingly the salvation of cash-short cities and states.

The credit typically generates funds used to construct or renovate at least 100,000 apartments a year. Since being created by the 1986 Tax Reform Act, it has generated financing for more than 420,000 units of decent and affordable rental housing.

No free ride for public: Such a benefit, however, is not without cost to the public. In exchange for investing in the construction or renovation of long-term affordable housing, businesses gain a credit on their federal tax bills. The deferral of those taxes is expected to cost the federal Treasury up to \$1.5 billion over the next five years. That loss, especially significant in a time of burdensome federal deficit, fuels the argument against extending the tax credit, despite fairly strong bipartisan support.

President Bush in March vetoed a tax bill that contained a permanent extension of the low-income housing tax credit and other tax breaks. That was before the Los Angeles riots changed the political climate and put the problems of cities back on the national agenda.

Now Congress is again considering extending the low-income housing tax credits as part of a sweeping urban initiative. The extension merits approval before the July 4th recess, before politicians turn their atten-

tion first to the political conventions and then to the November elections. Any delay in the extension of the tax credit could cause a slowdown in housing production similar to the dip in 1990 when the credit was renewed for only nine months instead of a year.

Bush and others should consider the success of the low-income housing tax credit. In California, tax breaks have been used to create more than 27,000 units of affordable housing, generating 17,000 jobs in the bargain.

Tax credits are allocated on the basis of a state's population. California typically receives more than \$35 million in tax credits per year.

The funds generated by those credits are funneled by real estate syndicates and community development advocates such as the Local Initiatives Support Corp. to nonprofit community developers and for-profit housing developers and for-profit housing developers. The developers use the financing to create apartments, townhouses and the single-room-occupancy hotels that often provide refuge for men and women who had been homeless.

In Los Angeles, where nearly 500,000 families spend more than half of their meager incomes on rent, tax credits have been used to build attractive townhouses in Watts, rehabilitate senior citizens' housing in Little Tokyo and finance apartments in poor areas such as Pico-Union and parts of East Los Angeles. Many buildings include child care centers and other amenities rarely found in low-income apartment complexes.

Family housing developed by the Concerned Citizens of South Central Los Angeles and the Second Baptist Church is scheduled to open this month on Central Avenue in the historical heart of South-Central. The two apartment buildings contain 40 units, a community room, a study area for children and benches to encourage Latino and black residents to get to know each other in the increasingly Latino neighborhood.

A bargain amid high rent: Other new housing built with tax credits includes apartments large enough for families with four or more children—the type of large apartments that are often impossible for low-income families to find. Yet these sought-after apartments cost no more than a third of the average income of their tenant families; rents typically range from \$175 to \$500 per month. That's a bargain in a city where a one-bedroom apartment normally rents for about \$600 and thousands of poor families pay to live in garages.

To keep pace with the growing demand, California must create 300,000 new units of affordable housing by the turn of the century. That task will be impossible without some form of federal assistance. But government alone cannot solve the affordable-housing crisis. It can and must nurture greater private investment in housing. That's why President Bush and Congress should extend the federal low-income housing tax credit.

TRIBUTE TO HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, with the retirement of our colleague from Florida, CHARLES BENNETT, the Congress loses one of its finest Members, and the Nation will lose the services

of a man dedicated to a strong conventional national defense and the seapower necessary to defend our interests. The Nation also loses one of the Congress' strongest and most consistent voices for reduced Federal spending, more accountability in spending, and budget deficit reduction.

It has been my pleasure to work with CHARLIE BENNETT on a number of matters, most notably budget deficit reduction. He has been a friend, supporter, and a fine example.

As he enters retirement from the House of Representatives, I wish him the very best. I will miss his counsel, wisdom, and leadership.

SUBSTITUTE LANGUAGE FOR BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will begin debating several versions of joint resolutions proposing amendments to the U.S. Constitution to require a balanced budget for the Federal Government.

The last amendment on which we will vote will be one I will offer, and essentially will include the substance of House Joint Resolution 290, on which there are 278 cosponsors.

Because the amendment I will offer on Thursday will be slightly different from House Joint Resolution 290, I am submitting for the RECORD today the text I expect to offer.

It should be noted that the changes included are generally minor and technical in nature, and in no case significantly change the intent or operation of the amendment. The changes are a result of suggestions from other Members for improved language which will clarify what the intention of the amendment has always been. In addition, the changes reflect agreement with our counterparts in the other Body, Senator PAUL SIMON, Senator LARRY CRAIG, and other leaders in this effort who will be offering identical language when that Body considers this issue.

I would point out that the changes are as follows:

The concept of using estimated receipts is moved from Section 1 to a new enforcement section stating that "Congress shall enforce and implement this article by appropriate legislation, which may rely on estimates of outlays and receipts."

The waiver for times of declared war is expanded to include "any fiscal year in which the United States is engaged in military conflict which causes an imminent and serious military threat to national security . . ."

The effective date will be 1998 or the second fiscal year beginning after ratification.

I would again emphasize that no substantial change is created by these improvements in language. All materials explaining the impact of the amendment which I have distributed previously remain valid and relevant. Those of us who have long supported House Joint Resolution 290 appreciate all input we received into these changes and feel that a stronger constitutional proposal has resulted.

We urge our colleagues to support the Stenholm substitute and vote for final passage of

the balanced budget constitutional amendment.

H.R. 5324

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, on June 4, 1992, I introduced H.R. 5324, a bill to authorize the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fleet Replacement and Modernization Program for fiscal years 1993 through 1997. There were five original cosponsors to the bill. Congressman WILLIAM J. HUGHES was to be included as an original cosponsor but was inadvertently omitted. Today, I would like to add Mr. HUGHES as a cosponsor of H.R. 5324. I urge my other colleagues to cosponsor this legislation to modernize our national oceanographic research fleet.

FOREIGN TRADE ZONE ACT AND FOREIGN CRUDE OIL

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that will amend the Foreign-Trade Zone Act to clarify that foreign crude oil and its derivatives consumed in the operation of a refinery located in a foreign-trade zone are not subject to duty under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

There are currently 11 oil refineries operating within foreign-trade zone in Hawaii, Texas, and Louisiana. Most refineries today rely on a large percentage of imported feedstocks to compensate for the decline in domestic production. During processing, a portion of the feedstocks and derivatives thereof are consumed in the operation of the refinery, and as a result never enter the customs territory of the United States.

The Foreign-Trade Zone Act does not require payment of duty on merchandise that is destroyed, consumed in a zone, et cetera. This was specifically reinforced by the courts regarding crude oil and derivatives thereof on November 6, 1978, by the Customs Court—now the Court of International Trade—in *Hawaii Independent Refinery, Inc. v. U.S.*, Customs Decision 4777. Prior to 1988, refinery subzone Foreign-Trade Zones Board grants were silent on the issue. However, since January 1, 1988, all refinery subzone grants have contained the following condition: "Foreign crude oil used as fuel for the refinery shall be dutiable."

Currently, seven oil refineries must pay these customs duties on fuel consumed in processing. To exempt these companies from paying customs duties on the fuel that they consume in their operations within a foreign-trade zone has a nominal economic impact on customs collections, but is very important to the companies. The companies estimate that total savings for the impacted refineries will be approximately \$600,000 to \$800,000 annually.

This legislation simply corrects an inequity that exists among oil refineries operating within foreign-trade zones. On the one hand, the courts have declared that oil refineries are not required to pay duty on fuel consumed within their subzone because the merchandise never enters the customs territory. On the other hand, the Foreign-Trade Zones Board has required some refineries to pay duty on fuel consumed. Furthermore, it places U.S. refineries on an equal footing with foreign refineries that ship finished petroleum products to the United States without paying customs duties on fuel consumed.

Congress enacted the Foreign-Trade Zone Act to attract international investment, to promote the economic benefits of a broader industrial base, and to encourage international activity within the United States, as opposed to another country. We must reinforce and clarify the purpose of the act by enacting this amendment. This legislation corrects the inequitable application of provisions in our foreign-trade zone law as they have been interpreted differently by the judicial system and by the Foreign Trade Zones Board.

The purpose of this bill is to clarify state within our foreign-trade zone law that foreign imported crude oil and derivatives thereof that are consumed in the operations of a refinery operating within a foreign-trade zone should not be subject to a duty imposed by the U.S. Customs Service. This legislation is very narrow in scope, but is beneficial to our oil refineries that are producing our energy resources in the United States. We want to keep those refineries operating within foreign-trade zones and within our States. This legislation represents a modest but important savings for these refineries and deserves the strong support of this House.

TRIBUTE TO DIEGO ASENCIO

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call my colleagues' attention to the outstanding service rendered to the State of Florida and the United States by the Honorable Diego Cortes Asencio, Executive Director of the Florida International Affairs Commission.

Ambassador Asencio served the United States for nearly 30 years as a member of the Foreign Service, including service as Ambassador to Colombia and Brazil, and as Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs. He earned the Department of State Award for Valor when, as Ambassador to Colombia, he was taken hostage along with other international diplomats and held for 61 days. Diego Asencio used his formidable diplomatic skills to obtain the release of all of the hostages.

Although he retired from the State Department in 1986, Ambassador Asencio has continued his life of public service. He chaired the Congressional Commission for the Study of International Migration and Cooperative Economic Development which worked with source countries to look at the demographics of mi-

gration. He worked for the establishment of the Florida International Affairs Commission, an umbrella organization designed to coordinate the international relations messages of a variety of competing agencies, cities, and towns in the State.

The International Business Chronicle published an article about this remarkable public servant, which I would like to include in the RECORD:

DIEGO ASENCIO: DIPLOMAT AND MAVERICK

(By Jane Wagner)

Diego Asencio, standing still, looks every bit an Old-World diplomat, ready to waltz to strains of Franz Lehár. Tall, bearded, and with the kind of girth that still conveys the impression of success, stability, even a bit of stolidity—a substantial man. Just the man to guide the Florida International Affairs Commission as its appointed executive director.

But when from across a room you hear his similarly substantial (often booming) laugh, the image alters just enough to show the other side of Asencio. He is indeed a diplomat, but also a rambunctious populist, something of an iconoclast who does not shy away from earthy colloquialisms, for example, when discussing high-level policy matters. Not entirely a mainstream-type foreign-service officer.

Yet, for nearly 30 years, the foreign service was his life, as he had always intended it to be. "Even when I was a little kid, 11 or 12 years old, I said I wanted to be in the diplomatic service," Asencio says, as if admitting to a childhood vice. "Who knows if that was a healthy thing or not? And, anyway, too late now to change it." He delivers the last line with characteristic what-the-hell, what's-done-is-done gusto.

In 1980, when he was the U.S. ambassador to Colombia, Asencio was one of a group taken hostage by terrorists. "It happened at a cocktail party," he recalls. "Fourteen countries involved." The siege lasted 61 days.

As the days of captivity dragged on, Asencio decided to take over the negotiations for the hostage release.

The terrorists weren't doing it right, he says. "I said to the leader, you're going about it all wrong. You've got all this Marxist stuff in here that will never get you anywhere with the government. Give me a draft of your demands and let me do the negotiating. Negotiating is what I do for a living." It took a while, but it worked.

"The most important thing about Diego in that situation is that he understood their culture," Nancy Asencio says, referring to the terrorists as well as Colombians in general. "That's why he could handle the negotiation."

After that experience, Asencio could, understandably, have been reluctant to return to Colombia. But that's not to know Asencio. The next call to handle a crisis in Colombia and he was on his way back to do his part.

"I argued with him, I reasoned, I yelled. Nothing would change his mind," Nancy says. "Finally, almost as he was going out the door, I said to him, 'If you insist on doing this, at least up your insurance before you go. Your coverage now won't take care of the mortgage on this house, let alone give me something to live on.' Even that didn't work," she says. "It may be the Spanish blood in him, but there's a fatalistic streak in Diego."

Neither Florida nor Tallahassee holds any terrors for such a man.

"When I retired from the diplomatic service, and we made our decision by moving from Washington to Florida, I began networking in Tallahassee," says Asencio, who had begun his own consulting business in West Palm Beach.

"Diego had an interesting introduction to Tallahassee," says Todd Kocourek, former counsel to the Florida House committee on commerce, now FIAC's deputy director and general counsel.

FIAC was still a bill, and Rep. Art Simon, a Democrat from Miami, asked Asencio to intercede on the bill's behalf with then Gov. Martinez, a Republican.

"It tested the ambassador's skills as a negotiator, because it was a very delicate matter, a political matter," Kocourek says. "I think that he was a little taken aback by the governor's opposition to the bill."

More succinctly, Asencio says, "In effect, the governor's response to my efforts was 'stuff it.'"

Although the political climate in Tallahassee is now more favorably disposed to the work of FIAC, Asencio is still in the trenches, "munching his way across the state," as he says, drumming up support and making secure the financing for FIAC.

FIAC, by the legislation that created it, is the umbrella organization for all of Florida's international relations. This is not necessarily an easy message to deliver to the multitude of smaller organizations as well as the "city states," all with their own international agendas. Asencio acknowledges that his job to promote and implement FIAC programs requires fancy footwork.

Asencio brings skills and understanding not just from his ambassadorial experience, but also from his work as chairman of a Congressional commission that studied international migration and cooperative economic development.

"The problem with the U.S. immigration policy is that there isn't any. I worked under three secretaries of state, and each of them made it clear to me that my advancement in the foreign service was assured so long as I kept immigration matters away from his door."

The study was intended to look at the demographics of migration and to work with Mexico and other sending countries. "Economic development promotes immigration. You raise expectations, you improve roads, you train people. The last thing you do is eliminate the salary differential. So they look north for the opportunity to earn more. The solution aggravates the problem," he notes.

Asencio would require an immigration impact statement to be made for each U.S. State Department action. "You impose sanctions on Haiti, and you get thousands of Haitians fleeing. You close the sugar centrals in another country and thousands are out of work. We must learn to study the demographics of immigration."

As Florida develops closer international ties through trade, it must participate more closely in U.S. trade negotiations. "FIAC legislation calls on us to look at trade agreements," he says. He adds in passing that through the North American Free Trade Agreement, the Caribbean Basin Initiative will be "shafted" and instead of elaborating, lets his silence speak of the "immigration impact" of that eventuality. These will all be matters that he must handle as he leads FIAC.

"Diego brings to the job enormous experience as a diplomat and a trouble shooter," says Anthony Maingot. "The great gift that

he has is to make you feel at home working with him. He is fantastic to work with. He is completely informal, yet always carries himself with great dignity and decorum." Maingot, professor of sociology and anthropology at Florida International University in Miami, worked with Asencio on the migration study.

With Asencio in Trinidad Maingot saw yet another aspect of the man. "He is the most flexible of men to work with. If it's a place we gotta go, we go, if this is something we gotta eat, we eat it. Diego has great simpatia."

In addition, says Maingot of Asencio, "He is very organized. A great delegator. He brings to his work great humor, intelligence and a grasp of facts."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Ambassador Diego Asencio for his life of service to the United States and the State of Florida.

NO CITY ON A HILL

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, among the many issues not being discussed during this election year is the issue of America's growing prison population.

As other countries turn away from executions and as they find alternatives to prison, the number of executions and the number of people in prison both grow in our own country.

Today over half the Federal prison population are drug offenders. In 1995 the figure will rise to 70 percent.

As the following article from the New Yorker says:

It is as if the city upon a hill, once envisioned by the puritans as a shining beacon to the rest of the world, had sprouted guard towers and razor wire.

Mr. Speaker, the article follows. I recommend it to my colleagues.

[From the New Yorker, Apr. 13, 1992]

NOTES AND COMMENT

Traditionally, vast prison systems have adorned tyrannies. Revolutions, of course, have spawned gulags of their own, but the great democratic upheavals around the globe during the past two or three years have, to their credit, not done so. In the former Soviet Union, in Eastern Europe, even in South Africa—where democracy got a boost last month when two-thirds of the country's white voters endorsed negotiations leading to a new constitution—incarceration rates have declined sharply following profound political change. For a startling number of people, the expansion of liberty in these lands seems to have been a matter of actual prison doors swinging open. To some, it has meant the difference between life and death: the South African government announced two weeks ago that, as a concession to its negotiating partners, it was suspending executions indefinitely.

Here in the United States, meanwhile, executions are taking place at a constantly increasing pace, and a recent report by a Washington group called the Sentencing Project shows that, with more than a million people now imprisoned, we have become the unchallenged world leader in incarceration rates. We passed South Africa and the Soviet

Union, the previous leaders, sometime in the nineteen-eighties—a decade during which the number of inmates in the United States doubled—and we are now so far ahead of every other nation that in this category, at least, we can rest assured of remaining No. 1 for many years. It is as if the City Upon a Hill, once envisioned by the Puritans as a shining beacon to the rest of the world, had sprouted guard towers and razor wire. In an era of crippling deficits, we are spending more than twenty billion dollars a year to lock people up. Moreover, this figure is expected to continue to rise swiftly; prison officials estimate that by 1995 the number of inmates will increase by another thirty percent—by another three hundred and thirty thousand prisoners.

The primary cause of the dizzying increase in our prison population has been our government's ill-named "war on drugs." In 1980, according to the Sentencing Project, there were four hundred and seventy-one thousand drug arrests nationwide; in 1989, there were a million two hundred and forty-seven thousand. Over half the inmates in the federal prison system today are drug offenders; the figure is expected to be nearly seventy percent by 1995. The practice known as mandatory sentencing is largely responsible for this lopsided prison population. Congress has passed sixty mandatory-sentencing statutes: four of them have accounted for ninety-four percent of the mandatory sentences imposed; and over ninety percent of those sentences have been imposed for drug offenses. Under the doctrine of mandatory sentencing, which sets heavy minimum prison sentences except in cases where those convicted provide useful information to the authorities, nonviolent first offenders often end up serving more time than prisoners with long criminal records, who typically have more information to trade. In addition, violent offenders gain early release from overcrowded prisons to make room for those sentenced to mandatory minimums. The average sentence served for murder today is six and a half years; for possession of seven hundred marijuana plants the federal mandatory minimum is eight years, with no possibility of parole.

Mandatory minimum sentences are opposed by the twelve Federal Judicial Conferences and by many major national legal organizations, including the American Bar Association, the United States Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Courts Study Committee. And yet Congress has declined to repeal a single mandatory-sentencing law. On the contrary, legislators constantly propose more such laws, and the Bush Administration also subscribes to this approach. In January, Attorney General William Barr told a meeting of California district attorneys, "The choice is clear. More prison space or more crime." But the truth is that increased incarceration rates have been found to have only a negligible effect on crime rates. Recognizing this fact, the Conservative Government in Great Britain last year adopted new sentencing laws whose aim is to reduce that country's prison population by as much as fifty percent by 1995.

One waits in vain for the current Presidential-campaign debate to take up the question of seemingly endless prison expansion. It is as if the institutional momentum and the presumed popularity of our government's war on drugs had made the war impervious to rational policy argument. The Drug Enforcement Administration, seeking to justify its own exorbitant growth by increasing its arrest totals, runs sting operations designed

to lure amateur chemists into producing illegal drugs. Federal agents, aware that mandatory sentences skyrocket when drug sales take place within a thousand feet of a school, arrange drug deals near schools. And many state and local officials, taking their cues from the federal authorities, are also enthusiastic drug warriors, particularly since the passage, beginning in 1978, of federal laws that make seizure of the assets of accused drug traffickers a highly profitable enterprise. Some state mandatory sentences are truly breathtaking; in Michigan, for instance, conviction for possession of less than a pound and a half of cocaine results, even for a nonviolent first offender, is a mandatory sentence of life without parole. So it's hardly surprising that state prisons are jammed to the rafters with drug offenders. In Florida, prison admissions for drug crimes rose by more than eighteen hundred percent between 1980 and 1989. Here in New York, the number of drug offenders in state prisons rose by seven hundred percent during the same period, with ninety percent of those convicted in recent years serving mandatory sentences.

What kind of society are we hoping to create by this policy of wholesale incarceration? What will these millions of people, most of them unskilled, uneducated, and brutalized by imprisonment, be prepared to do when they emerge after ten or fifteen or twenty years? There is no evidence that the government's war on drugs is reducing drug use of drug trafficking in the poor black communities where both activities are so concentrated. And there is evidence that alternatives to imprisonment—"intermediate sanctions," which include fines, sentences to community service, and various levels of probation and restriction—are at least as effective as imprisonment in reducing crime. They are also far cheaper. But is reducing crime in fact our current policy's goal? Or is the goal simply to placate, however cynically, the public's anger and fear? Crime rates have increased lately in South Africa, Eastern Europe, and the former Soviet Union, yet prison expansion has not been part of the official response in any of those places. Perhaps that is because they are societies with fresh memories of how little prisons really accomplish.

BUSH CAN STILL GO TO RIO WITH EPA "SECRETARY" REILLY

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, when President Bush joins with 90 other world leaders at the Earth summit in Rio de Janeiro, he will sign 3 international environmental agreements unprecedented in real and symbolic value to the planet. Providing a blueprint for future environmental goals, policies and actions, the accords will mark a renewed commitment by the United States and the world to tackling the complex threats to the global environment.

At the President's side in Rio will be Environmental Protection Agency Administrator William Reilly. The highest ranking American environment official, Administrator Reilly is charged with overseeing the Federal programs needed to implement the policies and provisions contained in the historical agreements.

But Bill Reilly will be at a distinct disadvantage at the Earth summit and at subsequent negotiating sessions where he will be called upon to represent the United States. Seated around him at the conference and at future discussions will be the ministers of the environment from the nations of Germany, Japan, Canada, Poland, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Mexico, India, Luxembourg, and more than a dozen other countries, both large and small, both developed and economically struggling. The United States will not send its environmental minister or its secretary of the environment, for the United States does not have an environment official with ministerial or Cabinet-level status. It is the one world power that does not.

The United States, the country that purports to lead the world in environmental protection, cleanup, and research, brings up the rear when it comes to status, rank, and clout provided to its top environmental official. In fact, by sending a representative without such authority and clout, the United States appears to be less serious about its commitment than is in fact the case.

I know that President Bush is serious about elevating the Government's top environmental agency. He supports a law that raises EPA to departmental status with a Secretary at its head. He recognizes how important it is for environmental problems to be debated and considered at the highest level of our Government. But he needs Congress to pass legislation to facilitate EPA's elevation.

I was with George Bush at the White House when he became the first sitting President to endorse elevating EPA to the U.S. Department of the Environment with full Cabinet status. He met with congressional leaders who applauded his endorsement and who agreed to act quickly to grant Cabinet status to EPA. In fact, there was an agreement to elevate EPA in time for the 20th anniversary of Earth Day, April 1990. Nearly 2½ years later, we are still without a Department of the Environment.

I know, too, that Senators JOHN GLENN and BILL ROTH are serious. They carefully crafted legislation to elevate EPA and skillfully gained Senate approval of the measure last September. The bill, S. 533, also establishes a new Bureau of Environmental Statistics, contains new contractor and conflict-of-interest provisions, and establishes a Commission on Improving Environmental Protection to provide comprehensive guidance on environmental issues. President Bush endorsed the bill.

I know that this Nation's environmental community is serious. The Sierra Club, the National Wildlife Federation, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Natural Resources Defense Council, and the World Wildlife Fund, have all called for immediate action to elevate EPA to Cabinet status. The Executive Director of the Natural Resources Defense Council may have said it best, stating, "We can only demonstrate world leadership by joining other nations in creating a Cabinet-level department that both tackles our domestic environmental problems and gives visionary leadership to global environmental problems."

Why has progress stalled on this important legislative effort? The excuses are many. Some legislators see an EPA Cabinet bill as an opportunity to champion a myriad of envi-

ronmental reforms and initiatives. These reforms may have merit, but insisting on them in a bill to elevate EPA jeopardizes the realization of a strong and vital Department of the Environment. Other legislators simply do not want a Cabinet-level Department of the Environment to exist. While respecting their views, they are clearly in the minority and should not be allowed to block enactment of Cabinet legislation.

There are still others who are afraid that elevating EPA in an election year will provide President Bush political advantages. These Members would rather send Administrator Reilly into international negotiations as a second class citizen, than risk losing points in this year's high stakes political chess game. You would think that 30 years in Congress would have cured me of idealism, but I cannot help but think that this is an issue where election-year politics could be put aside, where all parties and certainly the public would benefit. There is room at the Cabinet table for EPA, there is no room for political haggling when it comes to the global environment.

In fact, it is still not too late to have President Bush accompanied by his Secretary of the Environment at the Earth summit in Rio de Janeiro. The Senate-passed measure still sits at the desk in the House of Representatives. The House leadership has the power to take the bill from the desk, amend it to exclude extraneous provisions, and put it to a vote. It would be supported by the American public, the environmental community, the House, and the Senate. The President has indicated he would sign the measure. It could be accomplished in a matter of hours.

It is time for Congress to get serious. It is time for the House to pass a bill that elevates EPA to Cabinet status without provisions that will poison the effort. In endorsing the immediate elevation of EPA to Cabinet status, Mike McCloskey of the Sierra Club declared last year, "It is a question of power, weight, and importance. The environment should get its due." I could not agree more.

EXCEPTIONAL POLICE OFFICER
RECOGNIZED

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Chief Inspector Joseph L. Monteith of the Suffolk County Police Department. Chief Monteith has served the people of Suffolk County both as an outstanding police officer for over 31 years and a dedicated member of the community.

Mr. Monteith began his career in the police department as a patrolman in June 1961. While working in the third, fifth, and sixth precincts, Chief Monteith has served in all three of the department's divisions in both subordinate and supervisory positions. Having worked in the juvenile aid bureau, district attorney's office, and criminal intelligence squad as well as serving as executive officer of the narcotics section and the third precinct and commanding officer of the personnel section and the

sixth precinct, Mr. Monteith was well prepared for his 1984 promotion to assistant chief.

After holding the office of executive officer of both the patrol and detective divisions Mr. Monteith was promoted in 1988 to chief of patrol. The following year he was once again promoted, this time to his present position of chief inspector where he capably supervises the day to day operation of the patrol, detective and headquarters divisions.

In addition to his outstanding contribution as a police officer, Chief Monteith has been active in both professional and community organizations. Over the years Chief Monteith has held the office of president for the New York State—Eastern Canadian Chapter of the FBI National Academy, Suffolk County Police Association, and the Suffolk County Police Holy Name Society, in addition to his official duties as chief inspector. Presently he serves as a member of the national executive board of the FBI National Academy Associates, the board of directors of Madonna Heights Children's Service, the community advisory board of Brookhaven Memorial Hospital, and the Patchogue Council No. 725 of the Knights of Columbus.

On June 13, the Knights of Columbus of Patchogue will honor Chief Monteith at their annual grand ball. Chief Monteith very much deserves both recognition and praise for his outstanding service and achievements. I would like to congratulate Chief Monteith for being selected for this honor. I salute him for all of his accomplishments, and express my appreciation and the appreciation of my constituents for his service and dedication. I send my best to Chief Monteith and his family and wish them good health and happiness. I am very proud to represent Chief Monteith in Congress.

TRIBUTE TO WBBW'S WHO'S WHO

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to six members of the Mahoning Valley who are to be recognized for the contributions they have made to their communities. These individuals, recently selected to WBBW's Who's Who of Youngstown, have been active participating members in their neighborhoods helping to foster better understanding and education.

Mrs. Arletha Coleman of Youngstown is an active member of Zionhill Baptist Church, where she has been a member for 45 years. A recovering cancer patient, she is a member of the American Cancer Society. A mother of eight children, she volunteers by assisting area senior citizens by providing transportation, food, and other services. She was married to the late James Coleman of Youngstown.

Mr. Alber Kirksey is a former staff sergeant in the U.S. Army. He has the distinction of being the first African-American to attend the Bush School of Auctioneering in Mason, IA and became the first African-American auctioneer in Ohio. He was married to the late

Margaret Dee and is the father of two girls. Mr. Kirksey organized the now 10-year-old Senior Citizens of the Year Award program. In spite of poor health, he provides financial assistance to some area high school students who would not be able to attend college and provides meals and holiday baskets to seniors during the holidays. He opened Alliance Used Furniture and Appliance Store in 1960.

Mr. James Southerland is the father of five children and the husband of the former Kathryn Jones. He is an active member of Mount Zion Baptist Church, and an active member of both the NAACP and the Urban League. He has been an active member of local labor organizations since 1945 including the laborers' International Local, the AFL-CIO, the Building Trades Council, and the Ohio Laborers' District Council.

Rev. David Stone has been an active member of the Youngstown community for a number of years. He is the director of the Kimmelbrook and Kirwin Neighborhood Ministries and is an active member of the Mahoning Valley Association of Churches. He was instrumental in the start of the Interfaith Home Maintenance program and the Memorial Society of Greater Youngstown. He is involved with the Cambell Community Corp. and the In-State Mission Committee of Ohio Baptist Churches. He is the father of two sons and has been married to his wife, Darlene, for 31 years.

Det. St. Sandra Bell of the Youngstown Police Department will receive a special award for her community involvement. She is an integral part of the local crime prevention and blockwatch programs and the DARE program operating in the city schools. She is a 20-year member of the McGuffey Road Church of Christ. She is married to Jimmie Bell III and the mother of two children.

Cecil Monroe of Youngstown has been an active part of the community for a number of years. He is the founder of SONG, [Support Our Next Generation]. That group's function and goal is to provide a number of positive activities and events for the youth in the inner city to become involved in. Cecil is also a member of the First Presbyterian Church in Youngstown and is married to the former Jean Cotton. They have 6 children.

Mr. Speaker, nothing gives me more pleasure than to stand here today to commend and congratulate these fine individuals for the work they do. I wish that I could do this more often, but truthfully, these individuals are very rare indeed.

STATEHOOD FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: BY STATUTE OR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT?

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 9, 1992

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, Prof. Adam Kurland of the Howard University Law School

in Washington, DC, has recently written a very scholarly and provocative article which appears in the January 1992 issue of the *George Washington Law Review*.

The fundamental political question of whether the District of Columbia should become a sovereign State is being scrutinized from differing partisan points of view. While District of Columbia residents carry the same burdens of citizenship as other Americans, they have no representation in the Senate and one nonvoting Delegate in the House of Representatives. Furthermore, District residents currently pay approximately \$1.28 billion annually to the Federal Treasury, which is more Federal taxes than the residents of eight States pay today.

Democrats may relish while Republicans cringe at the prospect of two new Democratic Senators should the District become the 51st State. As Professor Kurland notes:

The polar rhetorical views can be summed up by the Reverend Jesse Jackson on the Left and President George Bush on the Right. The Reverend Jackson claims not only that statehood for the District of Columbia "is the number one social justice" issue facing America today, but that it also "is a cause for global concern and action." Less flamboyantly, but no less clearly, President Bush has trumpeted the tautological line that the District is a "federal city" and therefore was never meant to be a State.

Aside from the partisan political debate of whether the District of Columbia should, in fact, be granted statehood, Professor Kurland provides a valuable contribution to the debate about how statehood should be achieved. More precisely, Professor Kurland carefully examines the question of whether the District can achieve statehood by statute or whether a constitutional amendment is necessary and what the constitutional implications are of these two different approaches toward achieving statehood.

Professor Kurland examines the history and language of the 23d amendment, ratified in 1961, which provided the District of Columbia with electoral representation in Presidential elections. He also examines the language of the proposed statute to create the State of New Columbia. He observes that "statehood advocates have proposed that the constitutionally required 'seat of government of the United States' be reduced in size to the 'National Capital Service Area,' and that the remaining area, which currently comprises the balance of the District become, the State of New Columbia."

In his extensively footnoted article, Professor Kurland suggests that a statutory approach divorced from an historical understanding of the 23d amendment could result in the anomaly "that a handful of citizens—the residents of the White House, the homeless, perhaps some military personnel, and the few residences that may remain in the National Capital Service Area—would control three electoral votes." While this potential problem, which Professor Kurland calls "politically irresponsible," could likely be avoided by repeal-

ing the 23d amendment, such an action may well result in the disenfranchisement of the citizens of the District of Columbia during a period of time when proponents of statehood via a constitutional amendment were seeking support nationwide from legislatures that were not favorably inclined to give their approval to a constitutional amendment for statehood.

Professor Kurland also examines the question of whether the 23d amendment is, in fact, self-executing—that is, effective without additional enabling legislation—or whether supplementary legislation is necessary to achieve the constitutional intent and means of providing representation to the District. Proponents of the viewpoint that the amendment is not self-executing point to the historical fact that there was 6-month gap between the time the 23d amendment was ratified and the time Congress finally enacted the enabling legislation, thus demonstrating that the rights contained in the 23d amendment are not self-executing but are, in fact, dependent on congressional legislation. Conversely, Professor Kurland observes that this position also suggests that such rights may be extinguished by legislation. These are important questions of constitutional law with ramifications which may go well beyond the issue of how statehood is achieved for the District of Columbia.

As Professor Kurland observes, "The District of Columbia is a unique constitutional creature." It is an open question as to how statehood may be achieved and at what cost to other constitutional principles. Professor Kurland, however, comes down forcefully on the side that contends "Any proposed statehood legislation should be made contingent on the repeal of the 23d amendment" and that such a solution "is politically responsible and constitutionally correct."

Professor Kurland's article presents an extensive and important contribution to the continuing debate about statehood for the District of Columbia and I commend it to my colleagues who may be interested in this timely issue.

The political reality that is created by the circumstances articulated in this study is of concern. The 23d amendment treated as enfranchising people in the District of Columbia could, under the careful scholarship of Professor Kurland, act as a permanent barrier to legislative action by Congress to grant full voting representation to the people of the District of Columbia thereby necessitating a full court press for the more difficult enactment of a constitutional amendment; threshold not required of other territories or States to achieve equity in our Federal system.