

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## THE NEW REPUBLIC ON THE 6-DAY WAR

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 25th anniversary of the successful conclusion of the 6-day war in which Israel repelled an attack by the combined armies of Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq. Today, a quarter century later, it is difficult recalling how miraculous Israel's swift victory seemed. In fact, just prior to Israel's preemptive strike that eliminated the Egyptian air force, it appeared that it was Israel that would be eliminated.

As Ahmad Shuqairi, then head of the PLO put it, the Israeli survivors of the Arab attack would be "repatriated to their countries of origin \* \* \* but I estimate none of them will survive." The rhetoric emanating from more traditional Arab leaders was no more soothing. The call throughout the Arab world was for eradicating Israel. The survivors of the Holocaust, and their progeny, were under a death sentence.

It didn't turn out that way. Instead, the Israeli defense forces struck first and, when the fighting ended, Israel had reunified the divided city of Jerusalem and won control of the West Bank, the Sinai Peninsula, and the Golan Heights.

It is worth noting that, contrary to a common view, the Middle East conflict did not begin with Israel's 1967 victory. The Arab States, united in determination to destroy Israel, were not waging war for the Palestinians or for the West Bank. The West Bank was then under Jordanian control. If the Arab world had any interest in establishing a state for the Palestinians, a state with Jerusalem as its capital, it could have done so at any point between 1948 and 1967.

But there was no interest in establishing any sort of West Bank state for the Palestinians until the West Bank fell under Israeli control. It was only then, after 1967, that the West Bank became the core of the Arab-Israeli dispute. Before then, no one much cared about who controlled it. Just as no one much cared about the Palestinians.

Today much has changed. Fortunately, on all sides, there seems to be a growing resolve about ending the Arab-Israeli conflict and solving the problem of the displaced Palestinians. But let us not forget how we came to the current situation. That situation is not ideal but it is infinitely superior to the alternative we would be living with if Israel had not prevailed in 1967: a world without a Jewish state, a world without Israel, a world in which the haven built for the survivors of the Holocaust was wiped out.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend to your attention an editorial in the June 22, 1992, New

Republic which sums up the legacy of the 1967 war. I have become accustomed to seeing the best writing on politics, international affairs, and recently, cultural events appearing in New Republic. Under its new editor, Andrew Sullivan, New Republic has secured its place as the leading opinion journal in this country. This editorial is typical of the high quality we have all come to expect from this magazine.

[From the New Republic, June 22, 1992]

## THE GOOD WAR

The present cartography of the Middle East owes its origins to the League of Nations and to the warrant the League gave the victorious powers of World War I to contrive new states out of the huge, inchoate (but collapsed) Ottoman Empire. The first partition of Palestine in 1922 would be followed by another partition in 1947, but the quarter of 1 percent of Ottoman lands vouchsafed to the Jews would yet be too much for the Arabs. On the morrow of Israel's founding in 1948 a war was waged against the new state, and lost; and the land that the U.N. had envisaged for yet one more Arab state, this to be in western Palestine, was occupied by Jordan and Egypt. Then, in 1967, the Arab states started another war, the Six-Day War, more traumatic in outcome than even the first. After dazzling defensive maneuvers Israel occupied the land from which Egypt, Syria, and Jordan had launched their coordinated acts of aggression. And, true to form, the big powers soon began counseling concessions Israel might make to conciliate its irreconcilable enemies, concessions that would restore the perils under which it had lived for twenty years.

George Bush himself has a hankering for this status quo ante, and is infuriated that Israel won't follow his nostalgic lead. He is not alone in this impatience. Memory plays tricks on history, and doubtless there are millions who believe the Israeli occupation of the disputed territories is a cause of the Jewish-Arab conflict rather than one of its consequences.

It is now a quarter century since Gamal Abdel Nasser, incited by the Soviet Union, whipped up a hysteria that enticed the other Arabs into what they had been persuaded would be the final reckoning with the Jews. As Fouad Ajami has reminded us, the then head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Ahmad Shuqairi, assured the world that Israelis "born elsewhere would be repatriated to their countries of origin." The rest could remain in Palestine but, as Shuqairi put it, "I estimate none of them will survive." Now such rhetoric seems the stuff of phantasm, but Israelis cannot overlook—and we shouldn't either—the grisly routines of carnage and plunder that still obtain in the Arab world, most assuredly in its two strongest states, Syria and Iraq, and also in the state-presumptive of Palestine. Of the latter there is ample evidence, first in the brutal but widely ignored behavior of the PLO when it lorded over southern Lebanon from 1976 to 1982, and, more recently, in the nearly 600 assassinations carried out with pickaxe and butcher knife against other Palestinians by "the children of stones," so-called, gangsters with an armed doctrine.

Twenty-five years ago, this magazine editorialized: "To appreciate the shattering significance of Israel's victory, one must try to imagine the world as it would have been had Israel lost on the battlefield or remained passive only to expire later from slow strangulation." Radical Arab states would have won the upper hand against the petroleum dynasts, and the Soviets would have held the Arab card in world politics. We did not grasp this in 1967, so we watched the agony of the Jews from afar. The fact is that Israel fought with its back to the sea, and it fought against an attempted genocide. It also learned lessons about whom it should not trust. When Nasser demanded that the U.N. secretary-general withdraw international forces from the Egyptian-Israeli border, a cowed U Thant capitulated, and within days there were 80,000 Egyptian troops in Gaza. Then Nasser closed the Straits of Tiran to Israeli shipping, cutting the beleaguered country off from trade with East Africa and Asia. (The Suez Canal had already been closed to vessels to and from Israel.) The Dutch were willing to run the blockade in the Gulf of Aqaba but only with others, and the significant other, the United States, wouldn't think of it, not even Israel's putative great friend, Lyndon Johnson. The American guarantee that had persuaded Israel to evacuate the Sinai in 1957 had turned out to be no guarantee at all. So while the United States played for time, the Israelis were playing for their lives. They stood alone and fought alone, and they won't forget that they had only the handwringing of Washington on their side. What would have happened had they not succeeded in taking out virtually the entire Egyptian air force in the first few hours of June 5 is too horrendous to contemplate.

Historians these days speculate in what they call "counter-factuals." Suppose, then, that the Israelis had won the war but not held the West Bank. Of one thing we can be sure: there would not now be in the territories anything remotely like a Palestinian state. Palestinian nationalism would have been a secret, soundly kept in check by King Hussein. But if such an entity did exist, it would be neither democratic nor pluralistic nor even tolerant. Actually, no such order now exists anywhere in the Arab world; and the world of the Palestinians, despite its elegant and eloquent spokesmen and spokeswoman, is very much a part of that world. How else can we read the Palestinian enthusiasm for Saddam's Iraq? Such enthusiasm is not easily romanticized even by those who have romanticized the Soviets and the Chinese elites, the Cubans and the North Vietnamese.

On the right, however, romanticization is hardly the motive. In ratifying the extension of Syrian dominion over Lebanon, in certifying Iraq's established borders as inviolate, Messrs. Bush and Baker have assented to exquisite suffering as a quotidian fact of Arab political life. Their sympathy for the Palestinians is about as convincing as their sympathy for the Jews. We believe that even-handedness with reference to Israel and the Arab states would be an inappropriate U.S. policy in the Middle East: our country

\* 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.

should not be neutral between a proven friend and habitual foes, between a democratic polity and seasoned tyrannies. But this administration is not even neutral. Since the Bush ascendancy America has clearly tilted against Israel. And it is not just atmospheric. We know, for example, what Washington wants from Israel in the early stages of negotiations. It wants Israel to give up settlements. But what does Washington want from the Arab states? Nothing discernible. In fact, it remains mute when Syria and its Lebanese satrap ignore the multilateral regional talks that Baker has touted as the innovative keystone of the peace process.

And what does Washington ultimately want from Israel? It has let slip from the United States still supports the right of refugee Arabs of 1948 (and their descendants) to return to their old homes in Haifa and Safed. Needless to say, this right of return does not, in the official American view, extend to uprooted Jews who not so long ago lived in Hebron and east Jerusalem. (Of course, those Jews who demand their right of return to Silwan don't acknowledge an Arab right to return to Baka.) The American reiteration of a U.N. resolution passed more than forty years ago encourages the Arab states, who need scarce encouragement, to magnify their demands. It also suggests the administration in fact accepts what the Israeli right has long charged: that what is at issue at the conference is not simply the occupied territories but the character of Jerusalem and of pre-1967 Israel itself.

Now, it would be good if Israel were able to ease its rule over the one-and-a-half million Arabs in the territories. Occupations debilitate occupied and occupiers alike. Maybe there is a formula, consistent with Israeli security, whereby the burden of the Jewish military presence could be lifted from the Palestinian Arabs and a measure of autonomy given them, of a kind no one contemplates for the Kurds or Shiites of Iraq or the Maronites of Lebanon. In the meantime it is instructive to note that both the administration (with its heavy-handed obiter dicta) and the Palestinians (by an intensification of terror) are doing everything they can to ensure a continuation of hard-line Likud government. Could it be that they know a genuinely conciliatory Labor government would preclude Washington from imposing its own preferred solutions on Jerusalem? But even these would not enhance the career of democracy and constitutionalism among the Arabs. Arab politics is what it is: the Palestinians will not suddenly produce the great exception. In any case, it is neither democracy nor constitutionalism that motivates Bush. He just wants to cut Israel down to size.

But doing so carries with it responsibilities that even an administration unfriendly to Israel will not be able to avoid. An Israel deprived of what it requires to defend itself will expect the United States to compensate for its loss of strategic advantages. This means that the United States would need to be committed to guaranteeing Israel's security against all foes. We might try to enmesh the U.N. in these assurances, but such an arrangement would add no moral authority to the enterprise, either for Israel or for the Arabs. The crucial ingredient, American will, would be suspect from the start, and the Arab states would test it relentlessly. It is not, moreover, just American politics that would cripple us, as it did in 1967, but the now permanently degraded state of our economy, a factor that does not explain Amer-

ican inaction twenty-five years ago. There is also the fact that no American guarantees, however well intended and however reliable, can possibly protect the Israelis from terrorism, that psychologically unnerving and politically destabilizing weapon of the displaced and the resentful.

What persuades the United States to become an instrument of this resentment against Israel? What concrete concerns do Americans have in the alleys of Nablus and Jenin? Not many. As it happens, Israel has a greater interest in finding a more peaceful way of living with its neighbors than we do. We can encourage the Israelis to be more daring in their concessions, more generous. But if we bully them into ceding those small margins of safety that may mean the difference between life and death, we are setting them up for a fall, and setting ourselves up for one too. In 1967, seeing that the United States would not honor our grave commitments to the Jewish state, Israel had the courage and wherewithal to strike for its own survival. In doing so it also served American interests well. The next time it won't be so easy. We should not push our luck.

IN HONOR OF ELIZABETH AND  
SHERMAN SMITH: CELEBRATING  
THEIR GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY  
ON JULY 13, 1992

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Elizabeth and Sherman Smith who will be celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary on June 13, 1992.

Sherman Smith was serving in the U.S. Army stationed at Fort Sill, OK when he and Liz were married on June 13, 1942. In July, only a month after their wedding, Sherman attended Officers Candidate School and was commissioned as a 2d lieutenant in September 1942. Sherman's first duty assignment was at Fort Robinson, AR and then in February 1943, Sherman and Liz were stationed at Fort Huachuca, AZ with the 92d Infantry Division. In October 1943, Sherman attended flight school in Tuskegee, AL and then returned to Fort Sill for advanced training. In 1944, Sherman received a U.S. Army pilot designation and was assigned to New Guinea. At this time, Liz was pregnant with their first child, and moved to Los Angeles to be with her mother where in April, their son, Sherman, Jr. was born. In June, when Liz bought their first home, Sherman returned from New Guinea to see his son for the first time. In 1945, Sherman was sent to Fort Jackson, SC and in 1950, while stationed in Japan, was sent to fight in the Korean war. Liz and Sherman, Jr. remained in Japan during the war and then in 1951, the three were united again and returned stateside where Sherman began rotary wing pilot training. For the last 10 years of Sherman's military career, he and his family were based in all parts of the country until, while based at Fort Ord, Sherman retired from the military service. He began work as a civil servant at Fort Ord and retired a second time in 1989.

Throughout the years, both Sherman and Liz have volunteered their time and services to their community. Sherman was elected to serve on the Monterey Peninsula College board of trustees and has served as a member for the past 27 years. Liz served on the grand jury and has been actively involved with the NAACP and the Monterey Bay Links. Both have worked hard to help improve the living conditions of the community. They have fought for public education, for better working conditions, and for civil rights. They have served both family and community and we, the 16th Congressional District of California, are deeply grateful for their contributions.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me now in congratulating Sherman and Liz on their golden anniversary. I have known Sherman and Liz for many years. My wife, Sylvia, and I have worked with them on many local issues, and we are thankful for their active participation in the community.

There are very few people who are able to experience the kind of love and commitment that Liz and Sherman have shared, and their dedication to friends, family, and the community is an inspiration to those they come in contact with. It is my hope that they will continue to share a lifetime of happiness with each other for many years to come.

VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION  
RAISES FUNDS FOR HOMELESS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the outstanding service to the homeless and the ill provided by the Visiting Nurse Association of Dade County. As one of the United Way agencies in Dade County, The Visiting Nurse Association has provided care to the sick, elderly, and high risk infants for over 47 years. They are often the only recourse for indigent patients who, released from a hospital, still need comprehensive health care, but have no family, funds, or insurance to provide care in the home, and often have no home. The visiting nurses are often the only resource available to AIDS patients, who are often made indigent by their inability to work and the high cost of treatment for this insidious disease.

On June 13 of this year, under the leadership of Dorothy Brown-Forrest, the Visiting Nurse Association is hosting a fundraiser to gather funds for their service to the needy. The proceeds will be used to increase the number of needy patients they can serve, to obtain medical supplies, medicines, and food.

The banquet will honor two of the founders of the Dade County Visiting Nurse Association.

Dr. Jean Jones Perdue served as an associate professor at the University of Miami Medical School. She developed a home care program while serving as medical director of the Continuing Patient Care Division at Jackson Memorial Hospital. She went on to serve the community as Medical Director of the Dade County Department of Welfare, and the Nation

as a member of the White House Conference on Aging.

Dr. James J. Hudson began his public service in the U.S. Navy in 1944. After his Naval service he entered private medical practice with his father. He has served on the boards of numerous community agencies including the Papanicolaou Cancer Research Center, Fairhaven Nursing Center, Floridian Nursing Home, and the Suzanna Wesley Retirement Village. He served on the board of the Visiting Nurse Association longer than any other member in the history of the association.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Visiting Nurse Association for their greatly needed service to the poor and infirm of Dade County. And I thank Dr. Hudson and Dr. Perdue for their valuable service to that organization, to the community, and to the United States.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LOWELL HIGH SCHOOL'S FORENSIC SOCIETY

### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th anniversary of San Francisco's Lowell High School Forensic Society. The forensic program at Lowell, designated as the oldest high school speech and debate society in the United States, has brought real credit to the school, while providing many students with the poise and confidence necessary for future professional careers.

The Lowell Forensic Society was founded in 1892 by a group of students, who held meetings out of their homes with the intention of honing their public speaking skills. In 1897, the group obtained faculty sponsors and was granted permission to hold their meetings at the high school, where the society has met ever since. Originally, the society limited its activity to debates between members, but soon expanded to meet teams from Berkeley, Oakland, and Santa Clara, then competed throughout the State, as well as the national level.

Throughout the years, Lowell's forensic program has earned great respect and filled the school's trophy cases. In 1930, the Lowell High School team debated collegiate teams from Stanford and UC Berkeley and won each competition handily. Lowell quickly consolidated its position as the preeminent power in high school debating.

Forensics has been consistently one of the most popular programs at the Lowell High School. This is due in no small part to two men who were responsible for 70 years of stewardship of Lowell debating—George Lorbeer, who served as forensic coach from 1921-54, and Jack Anderson, a former Lowell student. Mr. Lorbeer was a guiding force in cultivating young, bright debating champions, many of whom went on to distinguish themselves in the fields of law, politics, and literature. In 1990, Mr. Lorbeer's contributions prompted his induction into the California High School Speech Association Hall of Fame. Mr.

Anderson, one of Lowell's champion debaters in the 1940's has worked for the past 38 years to encourage a host of young students to develop their intellectual skills and speaking prowess through debate.

Noted Lowell Forensic Society alumni include former California Gov. Edmund G. "Pat" Brown, and entertainer Carol Channing. Many lawyers, judges, and members of the State senate and assembly also have been products of this program.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the Lowell High School Forensic Society and its past and present members, and I sincerely hope that Mr. Lorbeer's debating philosophy—"The only losers are those who do not participate"—may serve as an anthem for many future generations at Lowell High School.

#### CLEAN AIR

### HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, the environmental President has done it again, or rather, not done it again. This time he has again taken on the clear intent of Congress to give the American people control of their air quality. This is only the 35th time in the last year and a half that the President and his surrogate DAN QUAYLE have violated not just the spirit but the law of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 in their overtly antienvironmental administrative rulemaking. He has even, and not for the first time, muzzled his valiant but beleaguered director of the EPA, Bill Reilly, who surely must miss those halcyon days at the World Wildlife Fund at times like these.

The President has insisted that the EPA issue regulations that prevent public involvement when industry seeks to increase the amount of air pollution it is permitted to release into the air. If we aren't even notified of an increase in air pollution in our neighborhoods through implementation of the Clean Air Act amendments, how can we hope to improve air quality and drive industry toward tighter pollution controls? Bill Reilly said the Clean Air Act amendments were plain on their face in providing for public notification, involvement, and review, and they are. But Congress giveth, and the President taketh away. It's extraconstitutional, illegal, and improper. It raises serious questions about the President's much ballyhooed commitment to clean air.

Let's clear the air on November 3. Let's make George Bush an environmental President. It almost makes you miss Ronald Reagan. He had no environmental agenda, conscience, or commitment, either, but at least he had the courage to admit it.

#### A SALUTE TO DALE MELSNESS, A TRUE AMERICAN HERO

### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, June 9, the U.S. Congress in conjunction with

National Partners will honor 14 Pathfinders award winners for their unique contributions to the fight against AIDS. I am honored to have had one of my constituents nominated for this important award. National Partners recognized Dale Melsness for his leadership and achievements in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

I rise today to salute Dale Melsness, an outstanding citizen in my district, who has helped many people in the fight against AIDS. Having spent numerous hours counseling AIDS patients throughout the Cleveland area, Mr. Melsness is the epitome of a first-class citizen.

As one of the Ohio organizers for the Names Project Memorial quilt, Mr. Melsness realizes the importance of AIDS education. He has dedicated his energy to informing local students, families, teachers and workers about the dangers of the virus. Mr. Melsness uses the Names Project Memorial quilt as a tool to help family members of the AIDS victims. As the family members sew new patterns onto the quilt, a catharsis period is created. It is at this point that Mr. Melsness acts as a listener, counselor, and friend.

Mr. Melsness' ability to make a difference in the lives of others and his desire to create avenues for those in need has made him a "pathfinder" as defined by National Partners.

Mr. Speaker, fighting AIDS is a battle Mr. Melsness has chosen to combat despite the lack of tangible rewards. His reward is knowing he has helped someone who would not have been helped otherwise. His reward is knowing he has been the emotional support for someone in need. His reward is knowing he had made the difference in someone's life.

Mr. Melsness also helped to return happiness to the lives of the AIDS patients by lending his talents to the theatrical world in the name of AIDS. As the technical director for a community theater, Mr. Melsness often uses the theater as a vehicle in the fight against AIDS.

Mr. Melsness is a unique Cleveland native because unlike the majority of the other 130 people recognized by National Partners, he is not a member of the health profession. Mr. Melsness has chosen to help HIV/AIDS patients out of a desire to help his fellow man.

Mr. Speaker, it is the kindness exuded by people such as Mr. Melsness which makes me proud to be a representative of the 21st district. Also, I strongly believe that people with Mr. Melsness' high caliber are a much needed rare breed. At this time, I would like to join the organization, National Partners, in honoring Mr. Melsness.

#### HISPANIC CONTRIBUTION TO U.S. MILITARY

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, this country has had numerous heroes who have served in the military and risked their very existence. As inheritors of the freedom they arduously fought for, many are becoming increasingly aware of the contributions Hispanics have made in the Armed Forces of the United States.

For example, Pfc. Jose Valdez found himself fighting the enemy and the odds in a World War II battle as he valiantly and unselfishly placed his life on the line for the lives of fellow soldiers. He fought ruthlessly to protect the other members of the patrol. During the battle, a bullet pierced his stomach and emerged from his back. But his injury would not discourage his fight for the lives of his comrades. Private Valdez' bold and courageous fight cost him his life, yet he made it possible for the other soldiers to escape enemy gunfire.

But we must be careful to understand that what truly makes Private Valdez stand out is not simply the fact that he is Hispanic but more importantly, that he gave his life so that all may enjoy freedom.

Since the American Revolution through the Vietnam war and up to the gulf war, Hispanics have had a major impact in the success of the U.S. Armed Forces. Many soldiers have come to fight for the same freedom they once lost in their own countries. The painful reminder of this loss will not allow them the same fate in their new American home.

Generation after generation, Hispanics from throughout the world are joining the Armed Forces in larger numbers. From privates to generals and every rank in between, men and women serve with pride, dignity, and self-respect. They fight side by side their non-Hispanic counterparts—the tears in their eyes caused by the same sorrows, the sweat of their brow by the same battles, and the precious blood they've sacrificed for the same freedoms.

Vietnam era veteran Victor Fernandez has researched and collected information on the lives of the many Hispanics who have fought in American wars. He has used these materials to put together an exhibit which honors these men and women and recognizes them for their role in American history. Among Mr. Fernandez' findings, he lists the 38 Hispanic recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

His work is on display in Washington, DC, and during the "Somos Uno" conference in Albany, NY. Mr. Fernandez has plans to take his exhibit around the Nation. It is his hope, as it is all of ours, that this part of Hispanic-American history reminds all of the barriers crossed and the contributions Hispanics have made in the military as well as in all aspects of American society.

In their honor, it is fitting that we remember these men and women as Hispanics who continue to make us proud of our heritage and our love of freedom and democracy.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN INSKEEP

### HON. MIKE KOPETSKI

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. KOPETSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Oregon's greatest sons who passed away last Friday in Portland.

John Inskeep, a pioneer conservationist, is a well known figure in my home State of Oregon. He was an early advocate of the preser-

vation of forests, farm lands, rivers, and clean air.

Mr. Speaker, I am including in the RECORD the obituary of John Inskeep from the June 6, 1992 edition of the Oregonian, which highlights the achievements of this decent man.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of all Oregonians, I extend my condolences to his family and friends. John Inskeep is greatly missed.

[From the Oregonian, June 6, 1992]

#### PIONEER CONSERVATIONIST JOHN INSKEEP DIES (By Pete Bysom)

John J. Inskeep, a pioneer Oregon conservationist and former Clackamas County agricultural extension agent and Oregon state senator, died Friday in a Portland care center.

No service will be held. Mr. Inskeep was 95. After spending five years with the Kansas Extension Service, Mr. Inskeep moved to Oregon City in 1926 to become Clackamas County's extension agent. A recognized authority on agriculture, he was instrumental in helping revitalize the county's flagging farm economy.

During his 35-year career, Mr. Inskeep introduced holly growing to Clackamas County and worked to improve the water quality of the Clackamas and Molalla rivers. He also supported the management of fish and game resources in the county.

An early advocate of the preservation of forests, farm lands, rivers and clean air, he encouraged Christmas tree farming in Clackamas County and the Willamette Valley. By the early 1980s, Clackamas County had become the leading producer of Christmas trees in the United States.

Mr. Inskeep was instrumental in forming the Farm-Forestry Association of Clackamas County, later known as the Oregon Small Woodlands Association. He was a past chairman of the Keep Oregon Green Committee and had been the recipient of numerous awards of merit from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He retired in 1961.

The next year he was elected to the state Senate from Clackamas County, a position he occupied for two terms. He served on numerous Senate committees and was chairman of the Fish and Game Commission in 1969.

Active in the Oregon City Rotary Club for many years, he had been president of the club and was a district director for Rotary. He also served as director of the Tri-City Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Inskeep's many years of promoting environmental responsibility inspired the naming of the John Inskeep Environmental Learning Center at Clackamas Community College in his honor.

The center, which was begun in 1974 and completed during the early 1980s, was designed to teach both students and members of the public about recycling, botany, biology and environmental awareness.

The 3½-acre expanse comprises ponds, creeks, wooded paths, hills and meadows and a variety of wildlife, as well as an environmentally harmonious pavilion and a recycling depot.

Before its transformation into a nature repository, the area had been an industrial wasteland of roadways, parking lots and wastewater lagoons that were the remnants of an abandoned berry processing plant.

Mr. Inskeep was born Aug. 16, 1896, in Bryan, Texas. He graduated from Purdue University and served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Army during World War I. He married Beatrice Holt in 1922. She died in 1978. He

earned a master's degree in economics from Oregon State College, now OSU, in 1941 and had taught at the university.

Survivors include his second wife, Anna of Wilsonville; his son, J. Jerry Jr. of Portland; his daughter, Bettie Givens of Temecula, Calif.; five grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren.

Burial will be at Riverview Abbey Mausoleum.

The family suggests that memorials be contributions to the John Inskeep Environmental Learning Center.

#### PREMONITIONS OF WHITE MAN IN INDIAN CULTURES IV

### HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res. 217, H.J. Res. 342), Congress and the President designated 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the Year of the American Indian, and as part of my ongoing series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues a recollection of James Paytiamo, a member of the Acoma Pueblo, as published in a book entitled "Native American Testimony." The story recounts the premonitions of his elders about what happens as Indians adopt the ways of the white men—people with grey eyes. The editorial comment which precedes the recollection is provided also.

#### EASY LIFE OF THE GRAY-EYED

The old Acoma Pueblo in New Mexico's Valencia County stands atop a steep rocky mesa 357 feet high. Today most of the Acoma people inhabit communities closer to the highway and Albuquerque—sixty miles from Acoma. But in summertime many families return to their adobe houses high on the mesa. Then the narrow, dusty streets bustle almost as in the old days. James Paytiamo spent his childhood there, and his reminiscence of daily life at Acoma. "Flaming Arrow's People," was published in 1932. This excerpt differs from the other prophecy stories in that during Paytiamo's childhood, the existence of the white man was an established fact. What the old Acoma caciques, or headmen, seem to foretell here are the destructive influences white culture will have on the traditional Acoma way of life.

I can just remember the old men of my village. Old age was simply a delightful time, when the old men sat on the sunny doorsteps, playing in the sun with the children, until they fell asleep. At last they failed to wake up.

These old, old men used to prophesy about the coming of the white man. They would go about tapping with their canes on the adobe floor of the house, and call to us children:

"Listen! Listen! The gray-eyed people are coming nearer and nearer. They are building an iron road. They are coming nearer every day. There will be a time when you will mix

with these people. That is when the Gray Eyes are going to get you to drink black, hot water, which you will drink whenever you eat. Then your teeth will become soft. They will get you to smoke at a young age, so that your eyes will run tears on windy days, and your eyesight will be poor. Your joints will crack when you want to move slowly and softly.

"You will sleep on soft beds and will not like to rise early. When you begin to wear heavy clothes and sleep under heavy covers, then you will grow lazy. Then there will be no more singing heard in the valleys as you walk.

"When you begin to eat with iron sticks, your tones will grow louder. You will speak louder and overtalk your parents. You will grow disobedient. Then when you mix with these gray-eyed people, you will learn their ways, you will break up homes, and murder and steal."

Such things have come true, and I compare my generation with the old generation. We are not good as they were; neither are we healthy as they were.

How did these old men know what was coming? That is what I would like to know.

JAMES PAYTIAMO,

Acoma Pueblo.

UNITED STATES FLAG LINER  
SERVICE INTERNATIONAL COM-  
PETITIVENESS ACT

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the administration is proceeding with a critical review of existing maritime policies under the auspices of a policy coordinating group chaired by the Secretary of Transportation.

Military, economic and political concerns demand that our nation have an active and effective commercial U.S.-flag fleet crewed by American civilian mariners.

As the policy coordinating group continues its work, I would urge them to consider the proposals established by Sea-Land Service, American President Lines, and other shipping interests with front-line experience in international shipping. Together, these two American flag shipping companies transported more than 80 percent of all the container loads needed by the U.S. military during Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm. They provided the oceangoing link to the battlesite that played an important role in our successful military effort.

Because of the instability in so many parts of the globe, as the Persian Gulf war demonstrated, it is especially important that we continue to build a strong domestic shipping industry, and that we not rely too heavily on foreign interests. American consumers and American importers and exporters cannot be placed at the mercy of foreign vessel operations. The fact that during the Persian Gulf war we had the support of the vast majority of the world's nations should not lull us into false security to expect that we will always have such broad international support of our objectives abroad.

A self-sufficient transport operation of both military and non-military cargo on American flag and American-manned ships is important to our national security and to our Nation's continued industrial strength. Policy proposals from proven front-line industry leaders such as Sea-Land and American President Lines should be fully considered as the Policy Coordinating Committee reviews national objectives for a strong U.S.-flag merchant marine.

A brief explanation of the proposed "United States-flag Liner Service International Competitiveness Act" put forward by Sea-Land and American President Lines follows:

U.S.-FLAG LINER SERVICE INTERNATIONAL  
COMPETITIVENESS ACT

Summary

Currently, United States laws regulate and tax operators of U.S.-flag liner vessels more heavily than foreign nations regulate or tax their liner carriers. The differences significantly and adversely affect the ability of the U.S.-flag liner fleet to compete with foreign-flag operators in international markets. The U.S.-flag market share in the industry has steadily declined and is now less than 20 percent of liner cargo in U.S. foreign commerce.

Without prompt, major, and comprehensive U.S. Government action to level the international playing field for U.S.-flag liner carriers, it seems unlikely that a U.S.-flag liner shipping industry will continue for long.

The draft United States-Flag Liner Service International Competitiveness Act would help rectify the competitive disadvantages facing U.S.-flag liner operators through amendments to:

Maritime regulatory statutes:

The tax code, and

Statutes governing Department of Defense procurement of waterborne and intermodal transportation services.

Regulatory Burdens

Worldwide maritime shipping is based on uniform standards regarding vessel design, equipment, maintenance and operation. These standards, addressed in international agreements, allow a ship flying the flag of one nation to be accepted at the ports of other nations as long as the ship meets international standards.

The United States, however, has developed additional and unnecessary standards that are pricing U.S.-flag ships out of the market.

Design and equipment standards that provide no actual safety benefit add five to eight percent by themselves—or \$5 to \$8 million—to the cost of building a ship for operation under the U.S.-flag.

Needlessly narrow specifications prevent U.S. shipbuilders from acquiring materials from many of the most competitive, state-of-the-art suppliers.

Allowing U.S.-flag ships to meet the same standards that the U.S. accepts for foreign-flag ships could help U.S. companies compete as equals.

Tax Burdens

Foreign countries give their ships beneficial tax treatment to enhance their competitive position. U.S. tax policy includes some features that place the U.S. maritime industry at a dramatic disadvantage.

Foreign ships have shorter depreciation schedules.

Foreign nations offer substantial tax deferral devices to their flag fleets.

These and other policies allow foreign-flag ships to compete as more than equals when calling at U.S. ports. U.S.-flag ships cannot

compete effectively if their own country is going to tax them more heavily than foreign nations tax their merchant fleets.

National Security Implications

Operation Desert Storm demonstrated the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of military sealift operations performed by privately-owned and operated U.S.-flag ships. These commercial services—and the highly-trained and reliable U.S. citizen-mariners who crew these ships—will be lost to the Defense Department if U.S.-flag ships continue to be unfairly regulated and taxed.

Without a privately-financed U.S.-flag fleet the nation will be forced to spend limited post-Cold War resources on military-based sealift operations that will cost substantially more than private programs currently in place.

Thus, the draft bill takes the position that Defense Department programs are among the U.S. Government activities that must be conducted with recognition that the U.S.-flag liner fleet is a valuable national asset.

At a minimum, the so-called Wilson-Weeks Agreement should be codified and modernized to ensure the Defense Department relies upon United States-flag commercial carriers. Equally important, United States-flag carriers must be fairly compensated for the actual carriage of cargo and to ensure their availability in time of national crisis. Finally, the types of cargo subject to United States-flag shipping requirements must be more clearly and properly defined, and contracting procedures should be revised to meet and satisfy mutual needs and concerns.

HARD WORK PAYS OFF FOR  
LITTLE HAITI GROCERY STORE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize today, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Leonard, who were recently featured in the Miami Herald for opening Leonard's Market in Miami's Little Haiti, an area many retailers have bypassed. Utilizing their experience working at a New York drugstore chain, Mr. Leonard and his wife Raymonde, have expanded their retail grocery store into becoming a major independent store. The article, "Supermarket Blazes a trail in Little Haiti," by Gregg Fields, tells their story:

It's the kind of attractive, bright grocery that dots many a suburban American landscape humming refrigerator cases, a whirling cash register, clean tile floors.

But this isn't a chain outlet, and it's not in a suburb. It's Leonard's Market on well-worn Northeast Second Avenue, the main drag for Little Haiti.

"I am trying to set a new standard for Haitian businesses," says owner Jean Leonard, beaming with pride. "And I hope other Haitian businesses will follow."

Clearly, this is not a typical business operator. Leonard is independent, in an era when food retailing is dominated by huge chains. He chose to locate in Little Haiti a neighborhood that many other retailers have bypassed.

And, he did it with the help of bank loans, an accomplishment that most small businesses never achieve.

Success is far from assured—the store is still in the grand opening stage. But Leonard

possesses traits often associated with those small business owners who make it. There is determination, having managed to squirrel away money that he pumped into his store. There is luck in that he found an influential friend who steered him through the maze of lender requirements. And there is, of course, hard work Leonard and his wife, Raymonde, are together working a total of 30 hours a day.

#### DREAMS OF EXPANSION

They don't mind. This first store, he promises, is just the start.

"I want, eventually to have a chain of stores in Miami," he says. "Why not?"

Leonard came to the United States 22 years ago from his native Haiti. He went to New York City. He and his wife found jobs at a regional drugstore chain.

"That made all the difference," Raymonde says. Their jobs gave them experience in everything from customer service to merchandising.

Four years ago, the climate and the expense of Long Island led them to Miami.

"I wanted to be on my own," Leonard says. "And to be near my people," referring to the burgeoning Little Haiti community in Northeast Miami.

Leonard started with a 1,000-square-foot store. Opened in late 1988 it was rather threadbare. But it was just down the street from the Caribbean Marketplace.

The marketplace with its award-winning architecture was envisioned as the cornerstone of Little Haiti redevelopment when it opened in 1990. Although it didn't really work out that way—the center has had its share of struggles—Leonard's market prospered by offering the basic goods that the working-class neighborhood needs.

But he needed more space. His monthly revenues rose to \$30,000, and Leonard believed he could raise that by another third if he had more room. Having saved \$30,000 he sat his sights on a building next door that was more than twice as large.

#### MONEY TO EXPAND

He decided to apply to a bank for a \$75,000 loan.

And that's where the problems started. The first institution he went to never replied: The second, Barnett Bank turned him down.

He wondered if it wasn't discrimination—because he was black, because he wasn't in a more prestigious neighborhood. People who don't come into the area, he says mistakenly believe that it has a high crime rate. Or that a retailer can't make a living there.

"This is a good area," he says. "If you have something that's modern and clean people will find you."

He plunged forward plowing his savings into renovations without a loan. And he called John Little an attorney at Legal Services, and told him of his loan problems.

Little, an activist on minority lending issues, represents the Haitian Task Force. The organization owns the space Leonard wanted. If Leonard couldn't get his loan, he couldn't move. The Haitian Task Force's building would go into foreclosure. An effort at redevelopment would fail.

"I was helping him, but I was also helping my client," Little says.

Little couldn't believe Barnett had turned Leonard down.

"They said his projections for sales growth in the new place were too rosy," Little says. "But what they failed to see was, he was grossing enough to pay his mortgage even if sales didn't rise at all."

#### FLAWED APPLICATION

Perhaps. But Leonard's first application was also badly organized, says Barbara Rose,

the Barnett officer whose efforts eventually got Leonard a loan.

"It wasn't just badly done," she says. "There were contradictions in it."

Rose is a senior vice president in charge of compliance with the Community Reinvestment Act. The Federal law requires that banks tend to the borrowing needs of their entire communities, not just the affluent sections.

With Little's help, Leonard drew up a second application to Barnett. Little has a personal computer, and with the use of spreadsheet software he developed a detailed financial plan.

Rose also got involved. She went to Leonard's accountant for detailed financial information. She also interviewed Leonard because she found his concept confusing.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### LITTLE COMPETITION

She came away convinced that Leonard knew his clientele. And the area, she says, seemed ripe for such a facility: There aren't any Publix or Winn-Dixie stores in Little Haiti.

Leonard, by this point, was becoming ever more anxious about getting a loan. He had sunk his entire savings into the new store; if he didn't finish, the money was lost.

He found the interviews with bankers exhaustive, almost grueling.

"Sometimes you feel like saying 'Never mind,'" he acknowledges.

Meanwhile, Little, the attorney, mentioned his grocer client to Stan Kryder, an executive with First Union National Bank. "I told him, 'Barnett's interested in this guy in Little Haiti,'" Little says with a laugh.

First Union, the largest bank in Dade County, doesn't have a branch in Little Haiti. So Kryder dispatched a loan officer to Leonard's store to take an application.

Says Kryder, "If it weren't for John Little, we probably would have never heard of Jean Leonard."

One day, in February, after five months of trying, the call came in. Barnett and First Union would each provide \$30,000. It wasn't the \$75,000 he'd hoped for, but it was enough. "I jumped," he says.

Although he and his wife plan a night out to celebrate, they haven't had time yet. "We work 7:30 a.m. to 10 p.m.," he says. "That's the key to success: Put in the hours."

He adds: "That's what they told me when I came to this country. You can have anything you want, if you work for it."

I am pleased to pay tribute to these entrepreneurs by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. Their story is typical of the many entrepreneurs who made sacrifices to make their dreams a reality, and helped make America what it is today. As Mr. Leonard said, "That's what they told me when I came to this country: You can have anything you want, if you work for it."

#### PHARMACEUTICAL PRICING POLICIES ARE A SERIOUS BARRIER TO IMMUNIZING U.S. BABIES

### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, why do parts of the United States have lower immunization rates than many parts of the Third World?

The answer lies in the pharmaceutical pricing policies of many U.S. drug companies. How can the prices of needed medications be so much higher here in America than the prices in many Third World countries?

The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association is quick to proclaim the cost effectiveness of its products and how they save the U.S. consumer money through preventive care. But how can the neediest of Americans—the 37 million without insurance, the 30 million on food stamps, the 10 million unemployed-benefit from cost effectiveness if they can't afford the medicines in the first place?

The following American Medical News letter to the editor, "Why is Vaccine Costly," of June 8, 1992, tells it like it is:

#### WHY IS VACCINE COSTLY?

The March 9 AMN had an article on the high cost of hepatitis B immunization. A 1 ml. dose cost \$36 to \$50 in the United States. The price for Engerix-B vaccine delivered to the physician in Singapore is \$12U.S.; in Suva, Fiji, \$15.72 U.S.; in Nairobi, Kenya, \$12 U.S.; in Karachi, Pakistan, \$9.57 U.S.; and in Wellington, New Zealand, \$10.62 U.S.

This vaccine costs as much as 500% more in the United States than elsewhere. Why? Whether this difference in market price is secondary to costs of transportation, recovery of research and development, application for FDA approval, liability premiums or corporate profit, a major vaccination program is hampered by costs. Concerned health care providers and the paying public should be informed about why their hepatitis B vaccine is so much more expensive.

JAMES W. BAYUK, MD,

Regional Medical Officer.

AMERICAN EMBASSY, JAKARTA, INDONESIA.

#### A TRIBUTE TO ANTHONY WESTERMANN

### HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my constituent, Mr. Anthony Westermann of Carlyle, IL, who recently retired as chairman of the board and director of the Mercantile Bank of Carlyle. Nearly 60 years ago, he began his banking career at the bank, then known as the Farmers and Merchants Bank. Since that time, he rose through the ranks, from the position of clerk to chairman of the board, and under his direction the bank prospered.

Mr. Westermann was an astute businessman, but he combined his expertise with compassion and kindness. Those who sought his financial assistance were met with a sympathetic ear and a large measure of generosity, qualities which earned him the affection and respect of all who know him. I met Mr. Westermann during one of my visits to Carlyle, and remember well his warm and welcoming approach. However, I believe the essence of his character and the sentiments of the people are best expressed in the Carlyle Union Banner editorial which I now insert into the RECORD. I join all the citizens of Carlyle in extending their deep gratitude for his outstanding service to the community and their best wishes to him in the years ahead.

## WESTERMANN RETIREMENT OUR LOSS

(By Warren Dempsey)

Anthony J. Westermann made it official last Friday. He retired as chairman of the board and as a director of the Mercantile Bank of Carlyle.

Mr. Westermann, and Mr. Westermann alone knows, how many struggling businesses . . . how many struggling farmers . . . how many struggling people he helped along the way.

Often times, when it was just "bad banking business" to loan money, Mr. Westermann came to the rescue and signed personal guarantees or notes to get someone or some business back on their feet.

Sometimes he "lost", but more often he "won" and Carlyle and his bank are the better for it. The present ownership of this newspaper evolved from the old struggling Carlyle Democrat. We had less than 500 subscribers and a press that would run 500 2-page papers an hour back in 1949.

This week's paper would have consumed 143 hours of feeding one sheet at a time on that old Cincinnati press, in contrast to the newer King web press that takes about an hour.

We thank Mr. Westermann for his involvement with us and with countless others who succeeded because of his financial generosity.

That generosity paid off for him, too. When we came in 1949, Mr. Westermann was cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, and the financial institution had assets of \$2.038 million. He assumed the presidency of the bank in 1954 and its assets have grown past the \$50 million mark.

We, and countless others he helped, simply say thank you . . . we appreciate the help you gave us . . . and never will forget your many kindnesses.

## TRIBUTE TO SHERIFF THOMAS HAMMAN

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to a courageous young man from Ohio. Last August Sheriff Thomas Hamman risked his own life to save that of little 7-year-old Zachary Moss, who was being held hostage at gunpoint.

On August 21, 1991, Randy Moss of Waverly, OH, kidnaped his wife Andrea and his son Zachary from their Pike County home. Andrea Moss was able to escape and immediately called the police. Deputies chased Randy Moss and young Zachary down a dead end alley in Pleasant Valley, where the youngster was held at gunpoint for 5 hours while Hamman and other deputies tried to negotiate with the father.

After hours of talks, Randy Moss finally agreed to surrender. However, he then shot his son in the chest and turned the gun on himself. Sheriff Hamman, acting quickly and decisively, seized the 7-year-old and protected the child with his own body while Randy Moss killed himself.

For his bravery, Sheriff Hamman was awarded the State's highest honor for coura-

geous performance in the line of duty, the Ohio Distinguished Law Enforcement Valor Award. Upon receiving the award Hamman stated, "I'm thrilled to death the people in my profession would recognize me. The incident itself was a tragedy. We had a job to do, and I think we did it."

Mr. Speaker, that is an act of valor that should be remembered by all. Sheriff Hamman displayed tremendous courage and bravery in the face of great danger, and I would like to congratulate him for his award. Please find enclosed a copy of the articles which appeared in the Chillicothe Gazette and the Columbus Dispatch.

[From the Chillicothe Gazette, May 15, 1992]

SHERIFF RECEIVES HONOR FOR VALOR

(By Lou Moliterno)

Sheriff Thomas Hamman has been given the state's highest honor for valor in the line of duty—the Ohio Distinguished Law Enforcement Valor Award.

Hamman was given the award for his actions during a hostage crisis Aug. 20, 1991. In the incident, Randy Moss, 32, of Waverly, held his son, Zachary Moss, 7, at gunpoint for five hours while Hamman and deputies stood by negotiating for the child's release.

Earlier that day, Moss had kidnaped his wife, Andrea Moss, and the boy from their Pike County home. The woman was able to escape and called deputies, who chased Moss to a dead-end street in Pleasant Valley.

The incident ended when Randy Moss agreed to surrender, then shot his son before turning the gun on himself and taking his own life. Hamman grabbed the wounded 7-year-old, shielding him with his own body as Randy Moss shot himself.

Zachary Moss was treated for a gunshot wound to the chest at Children's Hospital in Columbus. He has since recovered from his injuries.

"I'm thrilled to death that people in my profession would recognize me," Hamman said this morning. "The incident itself was a tragedy. We had a job to do, and I think we did it."

Hamman was given the award at a banquet held Thursday night in Dublin.

[From the Columbus Dispatch, May 29, 1992]

IN LINE OF DUTY—ROSS COUNTY SHERIFF RICHLY DESERVES MEDAL

In an age when television breezily creates amazing cop heroes who predictably overcome incredible odds to save lives week after week, real-life officers who put their lives on the line for someone else may seem like pale imitations of fiction. Too bad. The real men and women who patrol the streets and respond to real emergencies deserve public recognition and thanks.

It's good to know that Ross County Sheriff Thomas Hamman recently received the attorney general's Ohio Distinguished Law Enforcement Valor Award for rescuing a wounded 7-year-old boy from his revolver-wielding father.

Last Aug. 20 an anger-consumer Piketon man forced his estranged wife and son into a car and drove off. The woman escaped, and eventually law-enforcement officers, pursuing the man, trapped him on a dead-end street. Hamman tried for several hours to talk the father into releasing the boy. No dice.

The man finally said he would surrender, but suddenly a shot rang out from the car. "Daddy, you shot me."

Hamman flew into action. As the sheriff reached for the door of the auto, the driver

shot himself, then pointed his gun at the boy again. Hamman grabbed the lad by the T-shirt, pulled him out of the car and blocked the father's line of fire with his own body. It was gun vs. gun for a moment; then the father slumped, dead by his own hand.

The 7-year-old survived the hideous incident.

It's hard to imagine a bolder act of selflessness than Hamman's swift intervention.

The award of valor is indeed well deserved.

## THE NEW WORLD SYMPHONY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, we have in this country a unique musical resource dedicated to the training and development of young concert musicians. The New World Symphony, based in the Lincoln Theatre in Miami Beach, is the only postgraduate training orchestra in America.

Now in its fifth year of operation, the New World Symphony provides an opportunity for young musicians like violinist Gustavo Correa of Miami to work with other young musicians from around the country, like horn player Larry Williams of Maryland, and Violinists Darrin Qualls, from Gresham, OR, and Laura Hilgeman from Indianapolis, IN. They have the opportunity to meet and work with their peers from other countries, too; from Roglit Ishay of Tel Aviv, Israel to Keisuke Ikuma of Saitoma, Japan.

Led by Conductor Michael Tilson Thomas, the 95-member orchestra provides these young musicians with opportunities they could not get in any other setting. They have the opportunity to rehearse in much greater depth than a major orchestra can afford to do. They are encouraged to develop their creativity, not just the technical proficiency required by grownup orchestras. And they have time to ask questions and learn. After an average of 3 years, members of the New World Symphony are able to go on to major orchestras around the world. Horn players Thomas Hadley and David Bushnell are now at the Florida Philharmonic in Tampa. T. Alan Stewart plays the double bass for the National Symphony Orchestra, and Orna Carmel plays cello for the Orquestra de Castillo in Spain.

The Independent, of London, England published two articles about the New World Symphony's tour of the United Kingdom earlier this year, which I would like to include in the RECORD:

PIONEERS ON STARSHIP AMERICA

(By Edward Seckerson)

They used to show movies at the Lincoln Theatre, Miami Beach; but it's been a while since the last picture show. These days they make music there. The New World Symphony, America's one and only national training orchestra, calls it home; in a sense, dreams are still made there. Over the last few weeks this 95-strong cross-section of the nation's brightest and best have been putting together the bill of fare for their first UK tour: Mozart, Brahms, Prokofiev, and Gershwin have been rubbing shoulders; the phantasmagorical pageantry of Charles

Ives's seminal Fourth Symphony has all but taken the Lincoln Theatre apart at the seams. Next Sunday the same symphony promises to consume the Barbican in London: there can be no greater gesture of magnanimity from the New World to the old country.

So is the pioneering spirit of the New World Symphony a true reflection of its name? It would seem so. Since its inception in 1987, this ambitious and comprehensive training program has become more and more inextricably bound up with the rebirth of Miami's South Beach community—a cultural focus, if you like, for the style-conscious Art Decorich "American Riviera", as it's now sometimes called.

Michael Tilson Thomas is the orchestra's Columbus, its founder and spiritual godfather: he knows all about the importance of good beginnings, the growing pains of coming of age as a musician, the insecurities, the indecisions. He created the New World Symphony to be a kind of musical internship, a live-in working community where talented post-graduates could develop a sense of what it is really like to be part of a busy symphony orchestra: a place to explore the repertoire and confront the key issues of style. It might provide the vital stepping-stone to that "job of jobs".

"Young musicians ask a lot of questions and very often the questions they ask prompt me to consider the music in a way that I have never done before. So it really does take my own thinking further to work with them. And it's so rewarding seeing gifted but inexperienced players grow in confidence and awareness and start seeing beyond the dots and dashes on the page to the subtext of the music."

Tilson Thomas is a stickler for subtext. What is the background here, what is this music really saying? What is our connection to it? No one at NWS is likely to be thinking: "Forget the history lesson—do you want it louder or softer?" Besides, there are ways of enlivening even basic technical information: "Tutta forza everybody—take no prisoners." Or conversely, "Violins, just take this out of the air—just graze the string . . . I want you to play this minuet as if 'on point'."

With players as impressionable and receptive as these, so much depends upon knowing exactly which buttons to press. Violinist Allison Heydt seconds that: "Michael is a natural motivator. He has a knack for making you feel that everything hangs upon the way you play a particular phrase."

Bassoonist Eric Hall values Tilson Thomas's ability to create space for the wind soloists to express their individuality. "Michael is not in the business of cloning—in this orchestra you have a chance to experiment with your own style and sound. And the system of rotation means that we all get to experience the very different demands of principal and supporting roles."

Which is another way of saying that everyone at NWS gets to occupy the hottest seats. Not that there are anything but hot seats in the Fourth Symphony of Charles Ives. This will be the second time in its short history that the orchestra has made this fantastic voyage of discovery aboard the Starship America.

THE MIAMI VOICE  
(By Meredith Oakes)

How does a youth orchestra from Florida fill the Barbican on its first visit? Telephone bills must have been high. The New World Symphony, founded in 1988 by Michael Tilson

Thomas, bears witness to his extraordinary powers of mobilization. Every American in London seemed to have become part of Friday's audience. By Sunday, the English accents had re-taken the foyer in a late surge of interest suggesting that last-minute publicity can work wonders in a good cause.

Florida is, in effect, host to an American national youth orchestra where players in their twenties can serve an "internship" while establishing their careers—a generous host, with state money and private sponsorship joining national funding. The programme book for this British tour was a down-home newsletter, celebrating major private donors in print and pictures.

Sunday's all-American concert was the greatest success of the two, with the riskiest work, the Charles Ives Fourth Symphony, scoring the final definitive triumph. Tilson Thomas spoke first of Ives's aspiration: to bring an entire chaos of human sounds into visionary communion. The London Philharmonic Choir sang, with brisk elegance, the hymn tunes that are staples of the work. The performance followed straight on. For Ives, noise and pre-existing music were concrete elements of equal status, and he was the concrete mixer, throwing together a new, much-needed substance in a refreshing roar.

The playing was wonderfully rowdy and wonderfully exact. The multiple tunes meshed like cogs within a huge, rhythmically irresistible machine. Different sections jumped to their feet to launch their themes like people in a crowd throwing their hats. Christopher Oldfather, in the orchestral piano part, looked like an etiolated, bearded, ponytailed hermit and played as if hearing voices in the desert. The quiet, sudden end, with Ives's world lapped in tranquil elemental cradle sounds, left a sharp after-image in the silence.

The first concert (Mozart, Prokofiev, Brahms) had told us, inevitably, that the orchestra is full of talent. The sound was chunky: precision and sensitivity without overrooming. Among many fine principals, the clarinetist Todd Levy produced a discreet, voluptuous tone that even in this company was special. Seldom has Michael Tilson Thomas seemed more at home, relaxed and instinctive, whether subtly directing the most natural headlong flow of Mozartean energy, or sitting at the keyboard playing Gershwin with dazzling octaves and stomping bass (is this where Messiaen got his best chords?).

Joanna Macgregor, soloist in Prokofiev's Second Piano Concerto, was technically magnificent, and true in spirit to the composer's grand exuberance, though even she couldn't come up with all of the energy all of the time: how many pianists can?

Mr. Speaker, I commend Ted Arison, owner of Carnival Cruise Lines, and one of the founders of the New World Symphony. I commend cofounders Woody Weiser, now chairman of the board, Jeffrey Babcock, and conductor Michael Tilson Thomas. Their commitment to developing the musical culture of this country, supported by orchestra president Christopher Dunworth and his able staff, has provided us an important and unique cultural resource.

IN RECOGNITION OF ROBERT  
MORALES

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a special individual, Mr. Robert Morales, an outstanding leader in the San Francisco labor movement and civic community.

Robert Morales was born in El Salvador, and emigrated to the United States at the age of 16. He graduated from Galileo High School, in San Francisco's Marina District, in 1960. From 1961 to 1963, Bob served in the U.S. Army.

He started his career in the union movement in 1964 with the Metal Polishers & Platers Union, Local 128, AFL-CIO, where he rose to the position of business-treasurer. In 1973, he became the business representative with Teamsters Local 350, the Sanitary Truck Drivers & Helpers. From 1976 to the present, he has served as secretary-treasurer of local 350. In 1981 Bob became a member of the Executive Board of Teamsters Joint Council No. 7, which serves over 75,000 members. He is also the first vice-president of the Hispanic Caucus of the Western Conference of Teamsters.

Bob has distinguished himself as an effective negotiator who has gained the strong and enthusiastic support of union members throughout the bay area. He is known as a consensus builder, and has adapted to the changing patterns of labor-management relations. Indeed, Bob engineered the largest solid waste management contract for his union in the United States.

As a past member of the San Francisco Film Commission, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors' Arts Task Force, the San Francisco Private Industry Council, and the Industrial Relations Research Association, Bob exhibits persuasiveness, innovation and creativity in dealing with any problem or issue that comes before him.

Bob has been accorded many honors for his philanthropic and charitable work by the San Francisco community, including the prestigious A. Philip Randolph Award, the San Francisco Labor Helping Hand Award, the Martin Luther King Award, and countless commendations. He is presently the president of the City College of San Francisco Foundation, helping guide City College into the next century.

On Friday, June 5, the Bay Area Union Labor Party will honor Bob with its 1992 Leadership Award. It awards an individual who excels in all areas of life. Mr. Speaker, I join the community in recognizing before this Congress the achievements of Bob Morales, who truly excels in all areas of life.

COMMENTARY ON THE RETIREMENT OF DR. RONALD W. SIMCOX

**HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, at this time when there is a pervasive national concern regarding the adequacy of our public school system, it is a pleasure for me to direct the attention of this House to the accomplishments of Superintendent Ronald W. Simcox of Hinsdale Elementary School District 181 in Hinsdale, Illinois. After 23 years of distinguished service in this position, Ron Simcox will retire on July 1 of this year. He leaves with the deep gratitude of students, teachers, and parents who are all beneficiaries of his energetic, innovative and skillful administration.

Ron Simcox likes lighthouses. They adorn the walls of his office in paintings and are pictured on coffee mugs. Miniature lighthouses perch on his bookshelves and a lighthouse door knocker is mounted on his office door. To him, the symbolism of the lighthouse is compelling. He sees quality education, education that presses forward against the leading edge of dynamic new knowledge, as lighting the way to an exciting, richly productive future.

When he chose the field of public education as his life career, Ron Simcox reached out to equip himself with the best credentials. He earned his bachelor's degree in mathematics and physics at Aurora College in Illinois, and followed this with a master's degree in school administration at Miami University in Ohio. He earned his doctorate in the same field at the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign.

After teaching in Illinois and Ohio schools, Ron served first as assistant superintendent, then superintendent of School District 86 in DeKalb, Illinois. In 1969 he was chosen as school superintendent of both the elementary and high school districts in Hinsdale, Illinois. For the last 19 years he has served as superintendent of Hinsdale Elementary District 181.

Ron Simcox' school administration has been marked by sound management practices, accomplishing his goals for the school system within budget after inheriting a history of deficits. At the same time he has implemented innovative curriculum changes which introduced the boys and girls of Hinsdale and neighboring communities to essential new areas of knowledge which they will need to be successful adults. These students understand the importance of science in their world, the importance of computer technology in their world, the importance of art and the natural environment in their world.

Aside from his responsibilities as school district administrator, Dr. Simcox has maintained an active civic interest in other vital concerns of the Village of Hinsdale. He and his wife Bette are both involved in community activities. Their three children matriculated through the schools of district 181. Ron has served terms as president of both the Rotary and the Chamber of Commerce. He served as chairman of Cub Scout and Boy Scout Troops. He is past president of the Campo Fiesta Foundation that supports a camp for girls.

And so, still in the vigor of his years, Ron Simcox veers off from this adult lifetime of intense and magnificently productive activity to go into retirement. I feel confident that, being Ron Simcox, he has already explored new areas that are worthy of his intellect, energy and experience. In whatever he may choose to do, all of his friends wish him well.

**EARTH SUMMIT**

**HON. WAYNE OWENS**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I fear that one of the real opportunities for human kind on Earth may pass away during the next week without the achievements and agreements we should rightly expect. I fear this because the environmental President, as is his habit, is once again standing as the lone, sole obstacle to actually creating an environmental and economic agenda for the Earth and our future.

There is, as the President has said, a new world order on the horizon. But it will be the result of accord, not between the East and West, but between North and South. No one has to lose in this negotiation. And none of us wins if the Earth is lost. The North needs to commit to the pursuit of new technologies that we can share with the South to prevent both pollution and possible climate change, and the South needs to commit to a renewed respect for the biodiversity of this planet so much of which happens to be under their care. We will both pay somewhat in the short term for the preservation of this one and only Earth. We will both benefit enormously in the long term from the protection of our home. There is no other way.

We talk a lot about the big picture back here in Washington. But the big picture we should be concerned with right now is the photograph of our beautiful blue planet floating alone in the black void of space. My friend from Utah, Senator GARN, who is attending the Earth Summit, could tell us a little about the power of that image from the window of a space shuttle. But too many of us have seen the picture without really absorbing its meaning. We need to decide right now how much of our harmful impact on the planet is essential and unavoidable and how much of our impact can and should be curtailed. We live on a finite planet. The realization is slow in hitting us—and no nation can seek a waiver from the rest in our role as caretakers and custodians and guardians.

In Rio this week, the world will make its first joint effort to plan for the biological and economic future. The American voice, I believe, will be strangely silent, as the environmental President comes mute when faced with real, politically difficult, but absolutely essential, decisions. This isn't leadership. It isn't even followership. It is jumping ship. The world needs more than hot air from George Bush. I hope we contribute more than blustering to this grand and ambitious discussion.

For the past century, we have led the world in environmental protection. We have provided

the model for national parks, for clean air, and clean water laws, for wildlife preservation. This week, we will puzzle the world entirely if we abdicate that role and slink away without action, without commitment, and incredibly enough, from the President's standpoint at least, without guilt.

This is not a time for the United States to seek competitive advantage through being a more determined polluter than other nations. The Earth has been voiceless for far too long. Join in the chorus this week, Mr. President. Don't sing off key. We need a hymn, not the dirge we've heard for the past 3½ years. We are witnessing the utterly ludicrous spectacle of the so-called environmental President standing as the champion of industry and development at any price at the one time in Earth's history to this point when the voice of reason and moderation and love for this planet must be heard from the most powerful, most resource-hungry, and wealthiest Nation on Earth. How could the press and media miss this delicious irony? How could we not be ashamed and embarrassed, that this farsighted and devoted effort should be blind sided by an American President? Teddy Roosevelt must be averting his eyes on Mount Rushmore. At least Ronald Reagan never had the colossal gall to try and deceive us. He had no environmental commitment or conscience and simply admitted it.

Surprise us, Mr. President. Show us you can transcend myopic, partisan politics. Plan for the future. Ensure our children's heritage. Be valiant. In any case, whatever you do, be assured we will give you all the credit you deserve.

**AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE FIRM RISES OUT OF MIAMI'S AIRLINE TROUBLES**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Miami's Professional Modification Services, Inc. [PMS], which recently was featured in the Miami Herald. The company, which is owned mainly by four former Eastern Airlines mechanics, has experienced explosive growth in the last 3 years. The article "Plane Repair Firm Reaching Great Heights" by Larry Birger tells how PMS has become Miami's largest employer of those who lost their jobs due to recent airline bankruptcies:

One month before the Eastern Airlines strike began in March 1989, sheet metal mechanic Tony Aulet took a part-time job at Professional Modification Services Inc. a fledgling aircraft maintenance company at Miami International Airport.

"I knew that if the strike lasted for any length of time, I'd be hard-pressed to support my family unless I found a job," Aulet recalls.

Twenty-six months later, Aulet says he couldn't have made a smarter decision though he had no idea at the time that the walkout which he supported would lead to the carrier's demise.

While their stories differ, hundreds of the Eastern, Pan American, World Airways, and

Midway Airlines maintenance workers also have joined Professional Modification Services often called PMS. The company's labor force has grown from less than 50 at the time Aulet came aboard to more than 430 now at least; 90 percent being from Eastern, Pan Am and Midway.

#### REVENUES SOAR

The reason is PMS' explosive growth. Since 1989, when the company grossed \$6.9 million revenues have climbed spectacularly. They hit \$11 million in 1990, \$18 million in 1991 and are expected to top \$25 million this year. Profits have kept pace, the company says, but it declines to disclose them.

One reason the company is so attractive to the former airline workers is that four of its five owners are former Eastern mechanics and well-known at the airport Henry Alvarez, president Manny Garcia vice president-tech services, Thomas Chamberlain, vice president, sales and Ralph Dominquez general manager.

#### A TRAGIC NOVEL

"A lot of people told us we were crazy, that Eastern would never close down," Alvarez says. "But all of us had the feeling that the airline was like a tragic novel, that it was only a few pages from the end."

Besides, PMS was handling maintenance for several more carriers, such as Evergreen International, Avensa and American Transair, and the Eastern Four were tiring of pulling double work shifts.

The Eastern mechanics started out doing major maintenance checks on 727s that range in cost from \$350,000 to \$1.5 million. Now the company specializes in similar checks of DC-9s as well.

By the time the four ventured out on their own their reputation for doing good work had spread. It wasn't long before they signed contracts to maintain the U.S. Postal Service's fleet of 727s that are flown by Ryan International Airlines.

Other major contracts included maintenance for Midway jets, a business the company lost when Midway went out of business and for DHL the giant counter company.

Bruce Terrell, heavy maintenance manager for Ryan, has nothing but praise for PMS skills in overhauling its 25 727s and seven DC-9s "Price-wise, PMS is very competitive and they do quality work," Terrell says.

The flow of contracts has increased so dramatically that more space became a must. The company leases Hangar S, once used by Pan Am and the hangar abandoned by Midway when it went under in late 1991. Both hangars are on the Northwest 36th Street side of the airport.

When the Midway hangar was leased it had an extension attached to its north side, known as a "dog house" That allows PMS to increase the number of 727 aircraft that can be serviced at any one time from two to three.

PMS latest coup was winning a contract to maintain the Trump Shuttle fleet of 727s that operates between New York and Washington and New York and Boston. USAir flies the routes.

Alvarez is quick to credit the skill, tenacity and devotion of the ex-Eastern, Pan Am and Midway mechanics for the company's quality and on-time performance.

#### SEEKS TOP WORKERS

But he also says that not all former workers for major airlines need apply at PMS. The company is careful to hire only those mechanics who they knew to have good work habits when they worked for the large carriers.

PMS is a nonunion shop and wages average \$14.50 to \$15.50 an hour, though some employees earn as much as \$22 an hour. While workers get medical insurance and paid vacations of up to three weeks there is no pension plan nor flight privileges, something the former airline employees were accustomed to receiving.

While most workers pledge fidelity to PMS, Alvarez concedes that 30 percent to 35 percent would probably leave for a position with a major airline if offered the opportunity, even if it means leaving Miami. Indeed some are being hired by American and Northwest airlines, at lower pay than PMS offers.

"There's just that feeling of security and the flight privileges that is attractive," Aulet says. He was earning \$21.59 an hour at Eastern and began at \$14 an hour at PMS. His current salary, two years later is still below what he was making when the strike began.

"Our pay scales and benefits are designed to keep us competitive and remain in business," Alvarez says. "Sure, we could pay higher wages and go broke, but then no one would benefit, least of all the employees who work for PMS."

I am happy to pay tribute to PMS chairman, Yoel Saraf; president, Henry Alvarez; vice president, tech services, Manny Garcia; vice president, sales, Thomas Chamberlain; and general manager, Ralph Dominquez by reprinting this article. They have shown how you can go far beyond your goals through hard work and determination. PMS is well equipped to face the challenge of filling the void left by Eastern Airlines.

#### HAWKEN WHIZ KID CARWIL JAMES GETS SLOT ON ELITE CLUB

##### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a young man from my congressional district who was featured recently in the Cleveland newspaper the Plain Dealer. Carwil James is an outstanding 16-year-old student from Hawken School who has been chosen along with five other American students to participate on the international delegation of the U.S. Physics Team. Members of the team will compete against Chinese and German students in Helsinki, Finland in the 23rd International Physics Olympiad.

I had the distinct pleasure of meeting Carwil when he was 12 years old. At that time, Carwil was representing Hawken School and the State of Ohio in the 1989 National Mathcounts Competition and boasting a 1,300 SAT score.

Mr. Speaker, Carwil is a bright young man of immense talent who is destined for success. I join his proud parents Frank and Carolyn James along with his principal and instructors at Hawken School in commending him on this great accomplishment. At this time, I would like to share with my colleagues the article from the Plain Dealer:

HAWKEN WHIZ KID GETS SLOT ON ELITE CLUB: THE FISH TO COMPETE IN WORLD PHYSICS OLYMPIAD

(By Stephen Koff)

Chester Township.—Doogie Howser's got nothing on The Fish.

First of all, The Fish, a.k.a. Carwil James, is a self-described eccentric. The 16-year-old from East Cleveland likes to start conversations with strangers in restaurants just to see what they'll say.

Second, The Fish, who goes by "Fish-e" (pronounced "fish-ee"), is extraordinarily smart, with an out-of-the-stratosphere IQ of 176, he says. Observes Bob Shurtz, physics teacher at the private Hawken School near Gates Mills: "There's probably very little comparison between him and most other students."

Make that most other students everywhere. This is more than hyperbole; the precocious Carwil has just become a member of an elite club of high school students who are smarter in physics than all other high school students in America.

There are only five slots on the international delegation of the U.S. Physics Team, which will compete against such countries as China and Germany in July in Helsinki, Finland, in the 23rd International Physics Olympiad. Carwil, of 16057 Brewster Rd., won one of those five slots last week at a national competition in College Park, Md.

"I'm excited about it and really happy that I made it," he said yesterday, in between end-of-year exams at Hawken. "I wasn't certain that I was going to."

Such uncertainty seems uncharacteristic for this teen-age whiz kid, who skipped his sophomore year of high school and will pass over his senior year so he can start college next fall at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill. But physics teacher Shurtz had faith, having seen what else his student could do. Last year, Carwil was the Ohio physics champion in the state Test of Scholastic Achievement, Shurtz said.

And although he's still in high school, Carwil has been taking abstract algebra and linear algebra courses at John Carroll University, and scoring at the top of the class.

He also gets A's in math and plans a double major in physics and math. But in English and Spanish, he's only human: He only gets scores of 90, he said, out of 100 possible points.

There's something about science and math, and it may be in his genes. His father, Frank James, was a pathologist who now owns a microscope sales and repair business, James Micro Service. His mother, Carolyn James, was a genetics researcher who now works with her husband in the business. Carwil said he has a half-brother and two half-sisters, but all are in their 40s, so he did not grow up with them.

Whatever its source, his gift is by all accounts extraordinary. "If I'm introducing a new topic and I'm explaining what theorem we're investigating, what theorem we're about to learn, he can grasp what the theorem is and how to apply it before the rest of the class even understands what the heck the question was," Shurtz said.

The ultimate test will be in Finland, where teams from more than 30 countries will compete. Individual team members will get written and laboratory tests, with college-level material that Carwil and the others have not been exposed to. They'll be given just enough information to prove how smart they are—to show whether they can apply everything they've learned to the new applications and make sense of it all.

All expenses, including the Maryland qualifying trip, are being covered by corporate sponsors including BP Research, IBM, General Electric and Lockheed. The American team is supervised by the American Association of Physics Teachers, a division of the American Institute of Physics.

When he was younger, Carwil was told by another student at Hawken that it was impossible for high school freshmen to pass physics, normally taken in the junior or senior year. "So I took it," he said.

After college, he says he'll probably pursue an advanced degree. But when asked what his ultimate plans are, the genius leaves and the normal 16-year-old high schooler comes out—the one who calls himself "Fish-e" because, "Fish are just generally associated with lots of stuff."

What's he plan to do with all this physics? "I have no idea," he says.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL WILLIAM R. HUMBAUGH

HON. LARRY J. HOPKINS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of this House an example of exemplary dedication and service to our Nation. On July 29, 1992, Col. William R. Humbaugh will leave his command of the Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot in Kentucky. Colonel Humbaugh has served in this post since July 24, 1990, compiling a record of excellence and demonstrating the utmost sensitivity to the needs of the depot's employees during the upheavals of the base realignment and closure and downsizing actions.

I insert the following proclamation by the employees of the Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot into the RECORD:

LEXINGTON AND BLUE GRASS FACILITIES

PROCLAMATION

Mission First, People Always

This proclamation issued 11 June 1992, by the Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot employees, at the Lexington Facility, Lexington, Kentucky, and at the Blue Grass Facility, Richmond, Kentucky, do hereby proclaim as follows:

1. Whereas, Colonel William R. Humbaugh, has faithfully served as Commander of the Lexington and Blue Grass Facilities, hereinafter referred to as the Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, during the period of 24 July 1990 through 29 July 1992, with total dedication to us (the employees), to our employer (the Department of Army), and to our country (the United States of America).

a. For us, the employees of the Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, Colonel William R. Humbaugh has implemented a "we care about you" attitude that has rolled downhill from the highest level of management to the first line supervisor. The Lexington Facility was announced as being on the "hit list" of Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), 28 December 1988; pressure on the Blue Grass Facility to be realigned was evident as Phase I of the BRAC actions resulted in relocation of employees. In addition to BRAC, an action called the Defense Management Review (DMR) "downsized" our personnel in a reduction-in-force effort. A major population of our depot employees were affected by the BRAC law and the DMR. Mental and emotional stresses went hand in hand within an unstable job market throughout the world and an uncertain employment future for our Kentucky federal workers. "We care about you," Colonel Humbaugh said, and with candor and compassion, here are some ways in

which he dispersed vital BRAC information within his organization:

(1) The "we care about you" briefings relating to BRAC actions were discussed on a one-on-one basis for those who wanted to attend a monthly, early morning, informal meeting called the Commander's Breakfast. In addition to BRAC information, any employee who attended this breakfast had the opportunity to talk about any issue or concern that was significant to them or to the depot population as a whole. Also, if any employee had not met with Colonel Humbaugh personally, they were encouraged to use the Commander's Breakfast as an opportunity for conversation and "old-fashioned camaraderie." Colonel Humbaugh used the "nothing much, but simple touch" to communicate effectively in these meetings. From the first, we knew that the breakfast was an open meeting; however, if there was a matter to be brought to his attention, but not publicly, we had the chance to voice this concern at the end of the meeting with him privately.

(2) The "we care about you" town meetings were held quarterly, at the Lexington and Blue Grass Facilities with the latest BRAC information outlined in oral presentations and with time-line charts developed to ensure that all realignment locations and actions were public. Key personnel were on hand to answer questions in their field of expertise. Whether the subject matter was direction of an orderly transition of facilities and personnel from the Lexington Facility to the Blue Grass Facility, or an explanation of the 300th Transportation Group's—"Roving Wheels 1992"—movement of the general supply items from the Lexington Facility to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania's Letterkenny Army Depot, Colonel Humbaugh spoke to his audience with dignity and with confidence.

(3) Colonel Humbaugh supported the "we care about you" publications, both weekly and monthly, that informed and entertained the employees of this depot. An employee could look in the Weekly Bulletin and identify the daily duty officer, read the lunch menus for the Thoroughbred and Igloo Club restaurants, locate the representatives for U.S. Savings Bonds, become aware of the most recent job announcements, or buy furniture or an automobile. The Thoroughbred Review, the depot's monthly newspaper, focused on feature stories at the depot level up through higher headquarters: the United States Army Depot System Command (DESCOM) and the United States Army Materiel Command (AMC). Also, featured in the newspaper was an entire page devoted to the Commander's comments, called the Commander's Column. In this column, the Commander offered a personal view of what was going on in and around the depot, headquarters and throughout the world. He talked about issues and concerns. He offered solutions to problems because "we care about you" was his philosophy.

b. For our employer, the Department of Army, Colonel William R. Humbaugh has earned the reputation that "no one does it better" than the Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot. Even though the Defense Management Review actions resulted in a 24 percent reduction in personnel strength, the Desert Shield and Storm conflict increased the depot mission over 100 percent.

(1) Employees of the Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot processed over 50,000 individual documents in support of the United States and coalition forces deployed to southwest Asia (SWA). They worked a 2-shift operation to meet the "no one does it better" shipping demands for ammunition, general supplies and communications/electronic equipment.

(a) Statistically, the tonnage of ammunition and supplies shipped to SWA equates to 70 tons per the "no one does it better" Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot employee; for a period of time this was the record tonnage for being the "most ammunition shipped from any of the other Army installations within the depot system." This recognition was earned by the movement of 51,003 short tons of multiple launch rocket pods, C-4 explosives, impulse cartridges, artillery projectiles, and artillery propelling charges.

(b) Further, shipments of general supplies and equipment totaled some 6,799 short tons of stock, such as, chemical protective masks and hoods, decontamination agent, chemical detector kits, chemical filters, desert camouflage nets, tents, body armor, and energy absorbing pads for airdropping equipment. In addition, the "no one does it better" Kentucky employees, shipped within a 16-hour period, 35 truckloads of camouflage nets to the Army's soon to be deployed 24th Mechanized Infantry Division.

(c) Nine hundred and thirteen short tons of major equipment items were shipped by the "no one does it better" employees; eight transporters (weighing 54 tons each) for moving and dackloading; forty-one customized vans for tactical and repairing communications and electronics equipment; and one oil analysis van to predict engine life and to alert operators of potential failure. From concept to shipping, which previously took more than a year, the teamwork of Colonel Humbaugh's employees built this second mobile oil analysis van within a 3-month period.

(d) Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot was the Army's only source for secure communications equipment and materials, shipping 107,687 items of electronic encoding equipment for secure communications systems. Also, shipped were 28,103 encryption coding keys, devices which code and activate the electronic encoding equipment that prevented the enemy forces from monitoring the radio traffic of our home team.

(e) The "no one does it better" teamwork shipped 890 fully loaded rail cars, dispatched over 5000 fully loaded semi-trailers and 6000 (plus) partial loads.

(2) In support of the Army's military personnel, Colonel Humbaugh personally approved the deployment of 35 (2 military, 33 civilians) "no one does it better" Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot employees to serve their country in the Desert Shield and Storm War.

c. For our country, the United States of America, Colonel William R. has been distinguished as a soldier with exemplary behavior in war and peace. He has received the Bronze Star Medal, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, three awards of the Meritorious Service Medal, the Air Medal, three awards of the Army Commendation Medal, and the Meritorious Unit Citation. His courage and loyalty as a military man, his dedication to his wife (Nancy) and sons (Scott and Mark), are cornerstones for the spirit of America that our forefathers did not find freedom to exercise in other countries.

2. Therefore, be it hereby proclaimed by the employees at the Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, in the One Hundred and Second Congress of the United States of America, that:

Whereas, Colonel William R. Humbaugh has been a person of sincere empathy to each of us in an action called Base Realignment and Closure, and we are sure that "he cares about us."

Whereas, Colonel William R. Humbaugh has been our team leader as the depot earned

the reputation of "no one does it better," and we are confident that no one will seize that position from us.

Whereas, Colonel William R. Humbaugh has been a man of exemplary courage in his Army career, and an example to follow in family values.

3. And therefore, we, the employees of the Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot, thank Colonel Humbaugh for his gracious and courteous manner, his considerate ways, his individual attention to each person that came into contact with him. In the words of our 30th President of the United States of America, Calvin Coolidge: "No person was ever honored for what he received, honor has been the reward for what he gave." Today, we honor and thank you, Colonel William R. Humbaugh. We salute you on a job well done.

**TOBI AND MARTIN ROGOWSKY  
HONORED**

**HON. NITA M. LOWEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, this evening the UJA-Federation Campaign in Westchester County is honoring my good friends, Tobi and Martin Rogowsky. Tobi and Marty Rogowsky are leaders in our community whose efforts have made a dramatic difference in our quality of life.

Tobi Rogowsky has served our community unselfishly. She has been actively involved with the American Jewish Committee, serving as vice president of the Westchester Chapter and a member of its National Affairs Commission. She also serves as sisterhood president of the Jewish Community Center of Harrison, and on the executive committee on Harrison Hadassah. Throughout her work, she has been an inspiration to many and has stood as a powerful advocate for values important to our society's future.

Marty Rogowsky is now in his second term as a member of the Westchester County Board of Legislators, and in that capacity has worked hard not only to represent his constituents, but to bring them personally into an active role in the government of our county. Beyond his tireless work on the county board, Marty has found the time to devote himself to many other worthwhile efforts. He serves on the boards of the Jewish Community Center of Harrison and of the Westchester Chapter of the American Jewish Committee. He also dedicates time to the board of the Westchester Division of the American Cancer Society, the Port Chester-Rye Brook Chamber of Commerce, and Port Chester's Carver Center.

Tobi and Marty Rogowsky understand Westchester County. From his days as administrative assistant to Congressman Richard Ottinger, Marty has made it his business to know Westchester, its needs, and concerns. Likewise, Tobi has been deeply involved in many aspects of the life of our community. It has been my privilege in the Congress to work with these special people to further many important goals. I know that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to their numerous contributions and in encouraging them to continue their important work for years to come.

**CONGRESSMAN LANTOS SPEAKS  
OUT AGAINST CHILD LABOR**

**HON. DONALD J. PEASE**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, in recent years I have actively sought to throw a spotlight on the resurgence of child labor abuses in America and the prevalence of the commercial exploitation of children in many countries around the world. Throughout my efforts, I have been joined by a steadfast ally in Congressman TOM LANTOS from California.

I commend to my colleagues for reading the attached article that my distinguished colleague, Congressman TOM LANTOS published earlier this year in the Labor Law Journal:

**THE SILENCE OF THE KIDS: CHILDREN AT RISK  
IN THE WORKPLACE**

(By Congressman Tom Lantos)

Today, more than 50 years after passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 which is our nation's primary law regulating child labor, child labor violations remain a serious problem in the United States. There are growing numbers of children being exploited, injured, and maimed in the workplace.

Beginning in March 1990, the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Employment and Housing, which I chair, has held a series of hearings on children at risk in the workplace, and the escalation of child labor law violations across the nation.

At these hearings we heard dramatic testimony from Matthew Garvey, a Maryland youth whose leg was torn off by a blowing machine while working at a car wash when he was only 13. Suzanne Boutros from Indiana, whose 17-year old son, Jesse, was killed while driving to deliver a Domino's pizza; Claude and Jackie Hucorne, a Pennsylvania couple whose 17-year old son, Michael, was killed working in a supermarket while operating a baling machine that compresses cardboard boxes into flat bales; Joseph Curley from Pennsylvania, whose 15-year old son, Kevin, while working in a bakery where his parents thought he was bagging rolls, was killed when he got pulled inside the dough-mixing machine he was cleaning; Jennifer Forshie, who at the age of 15 cut off the top of her right middle finger while operating a slicing machine at a Burger King in Santa Rosa California; and Augustino Nieves. A 14-year old Mexican farmworker, who works 13 hours a day, in a stooped position picking strawberries in the fields of California, with pesticides such as sulphur stinging his eyes and burning his throat, and earning on a "best day" about \$2.80 an hour.

It is important initially to recognize the value of work experience for youngsters, in that it can build character, teach them responsibility, provide training, and in some cases is an economic necessity. My concern and focus, however has not been on children working, but on children working excessive hours, in hazardous jobs, operating dangerous machinery, performing work in sweatshop conditions, and being exploited in the fields—all in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The most important job for our young people, who represent the future of our nation, is to get an education. Teachers report that excessively long work hours have a negative impact on youngsters' performance and achievement in school. Long work hours dur-

ing school weeks provide little time for school homework and sometimes result in children falling asleep in the classroom. It also does not appear that most youngsters work because of economic necessity. A 1991 report by the General Accounting Office found that a larger percentage of children from families with annual incomes of over \$60,000 were likely to be employed than those from families with annual incomes under \$20,000.

There is an overemphasis on work among our young people to the detriment of study. While more than two-thirds of American teenagers work, in Japan the comparable figure is only 2 percent. While Japanese teenagers are in school studying math and science and learning about bullet trains, American teenagers are working to deliver pizzas in less than 30 minutes.

**RAMPANT CHILD LABOR LAW VIOLATIONS**

The number of federal child labor law violations has risen sharply in recent years, up from 10,000 in 1983 to over 40,000 in 1990. It appears that many employers have been following the Burger King law—"sometimes you've gotta break the rules."

On March 12-14, 1990, not coincidentally just days before the subcommittee's March 16 child labor hearing, the Labor Department, under the leadership and initiative of then-Secretary Elizabeth Dole, conducted a three-day nationwide sweep called "Operation Child Watch." A strike force of 500 investigators examined 3,400 businesses and found 7,000 young people working in violation of federal child labor laws. On June 6, 1990, again not coincidentally just two days before the subcommittee's June 8 child labor hearing, the Labor Department conducted a second sweep. Additional "Operation Child Watch" sweeps were carried out in mid-August and late September 1990.

Nationally, the four child labor strike forces or sweeps in 1990, which consisted of more than 9,500 child labor investigations, found over 29,000 child labor violations. These violations constitute almost 70 percent of the Labor Department's Fiscal Year 1990 total of 42,696 violations, and more than the 25,000 violations detected in Fiscal Year 1989. The 1990 Operation Child Watch strike forces found more than 28,000 youngsters working in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act. This included 1,000 young people under the age of 14 found to be working illegally. In fact, child labor violations were found at about 41 percent of the businesses investigated.

These Labor Department sweeps helped to focus national attention on how significant and widespread the illegal employment of children is today and the undetected nature of the problem. If the Labor Department, using 500 investigators could find over 16,000 child labor violations during a three-day sweep in March 1990, imagine how many violations could be detected by a vigorous year-round enforcement program.

In a June 1991 report, the General Accounting Office estimated levels of illegal child labor employment far greater than the levels detected by the Labor Department. Based on available data, the GAO conservatively estimated that in 1988 about 166,000 or about 18 percent of all employed 15-year olds were working in violation of federal child labor laws, far above the approximately 14,000 children the Labor Department found illegally employed in 1988.

While the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 increased the maximum civil penalty for each child labor violation from \$1,000 to \$10,000, the new law required that the fines

collected for child labor violations be deposited in the general fund of the U.S. Treasury. In the past, money collected for child labor penalties went to the Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division and was used for child labor enforcement activities.

Child labor complaints are rare. For example, last year there were less than 10 child labor complaints filed in California. Young people are often ignorant of their rights under the law, or they are afraid and do not complain about being exploited. Parents, too, are uninformed about child labor laws and about the hazards facing their children at work. Accordingly, the child labor enforcement program must be a directed one. There is a need for investigators to go out and detect where the child labor violations are occurring, even though there are very few complaints to respond to.

Former Secretary of Labor Elizabeth Dole told us that "the cop was on the beat." Incredibly, the number of Labor Department investigators has actually gone down nationally. As of June 1991, the Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division, which enforces the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, had 878 investigators for the entire country, almost 9 percent below the 961 investigators it had in Fiscal Year 1990. These 878 Wage and Hour Division investigators are also responsible for enforcing the minimum wage, overtime, and other provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as well as provisions of the Immigration Nursing Relief Act, the Immigration Reform Act, and the Employee Polygraph Protection Act. The GAO estimated that Wage and Hour Investigators spend less than 5 percent of their time on child labor cases.

When I questioned Labor Department officials last summer about the need for more investigators, their response was "we have enough resources" and "we are maximizing resources we have." These responses are comparable to a police chief telling me that reducing the size of the police force would enable them to do a much better job of preventing crime. With more resources and more investigators, the number of detected child labor violations would be significantly higher.

The escalation of illegally employed children in the United States appears also to result in increased incidents of serious injury and death among children in the workplace. There is a need for more reliable data on the nature and extent of work-related injuries to children. For example, between 1983 and 1990, a seven-year period, the Labor Department detected a total of 1,475 serious injuries to children in the workplace. However, a recent study by Dr. Robert Ryder, Dr. Philip Landrigan, and Dr. Susan Pollack of the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine found that based on worker compensation data, an alarming total of 1,333 workers' compensation awards to children under the age of 18 in New York State alone in just 1986. Of these worker compensation awards, 99 went to children under the age of 15; 541 to children for a permanent disability; and 6 for work-related deaths. The reported injuries to working children in New York State in 1986 included chemical burns (12), thermal burns (108), lacerations (436), fractures (238), head injuries (109), amputations (21) and injuries of multiple body parts (87).

#### NEED FOR LEGISLATION

In April 1991, with Congressmen Donald Pease of Ohio and Charles Schumer of New York, I introduced child labor legislation entitled the Young American Workers' Bill of Rights. This bill, H.R. 2076, updates and

strengthens the 1938 child labor law. It puts teeth into the Act by providing criminal sanctions for willful violations that result in death or serious injury to young people (maximum 5 years in prison) or that result in serious bodily injury to a child (maximum 5 years in prison). It provides that willful and repeated violators of child labor laws are ineligible for federal grants loans, or contracts for 5 years, and also are ineligible to pay the subminimum youth training wage. Further, it requires the Labor Department to publish and regularly circulate the names and addresses of employers who willfully violate child labor laws.

Civil fines by themselves against large companies often amount to no more than a slap on the wrist. When I questioned Robert Nugent, Jr., the president of Jack In The Box, a fast food chain with an annual business volume of \$700 million, about the Labor Department citations totalling \$125,000 issued against his company for child labor violations (later reduced to \$94,000), he readily acknowledged it was "not a severe financial deterrent."

This bill for the first time establishes limits, 5 hours per school day and 25 hours per week, on the number of hours that 16- and 17-day olds can work when school is session. It also requires work permits for young people under the age of 18.

H.R. 2076 also authorizes a private right of action in cases of serious injury or death for minors and their families against child labor violators. Senators Howard Metzenbaum of Ohio and Christopher Dodd of Connecticut have introduced similar child labor legislation in the Senate, as S. 600.

#### SHIFT AT THE LABOR DEPARTMENT

In 1990, Labor Secretary Elizabeth Dole, prompted in part by our hearings, expressed a commitment "to protect America's children," and subsequently initiated a crackdown on child labor violations. However, under the current Secretary of Labor Lynn Martin, there has been a shift from enforcement to education and outreach efforts. In Fiscal Year 1991 the number of child labor investigations declined to 31,763, down 24 percent from 41,782 in Fiscal Year 1990, and 20 percent lower than the 39,986 investigations conducted in Fiscal Year 1989. The child labor program has been decentralized and spun off to regional offices with limited resources and with little monitoring by Washington headquarters. At a subcommittee hearing in August 1991, William Buhl, the Labor Department Wage and Hour Administrator for Region IX in California, was asked to describe some of the so-called "innovative approaches" his office had used. He spoke of writing to employers where there may be child labor violations and having these employers do self-audits!

I would therefore like to see a more visible and a far more vigorous commitment, from the top down in the Labor Department. A commitment from Secretary Lynn Martin to protect those who most need protection—our children. Working children are being injured, maimed, and exploited, often without complaint. The silence of the kids continues.

#### TRIBUTE TO NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE

#### HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, this week the American Newcomen Society of the United

States is honoring the New England College of Henniker, NH, at a special tribute dinner. I want to add my praises and congratulations to this outstanding college for their many fine accomplishments. I also want to commend the American Newcomen Society for recognizing New England College.

New England College has had great success in preparing its students for life in the global village. Its concept of one college with two campuses in two countries and its commitment to educate its students with a world view has produced students with an appreciation and readiness to succeed in today's world.

This world we now live in is extremely dynamic and complex. Many of the dictatorships of yesterday have become the democracies of today, and unfortunately, the reverse is also true—some of the democracies of yesterday are the dictatorships of today.

In the face of these dizzying changes, information and education have become even more critical to sound decisionmaking. For example, if I were setting up a plant in central Asia, it would be important for me to understand the region and know how politically stable it is. If I were planning to conduct business in Europe, it would be very important for me to know the status of the Maastricht Treaty and of the European Community in general.

New England College, with its dual campuses, has its finger on the transatlantic pulse. This unique program ensures that students learn about the world not only through books, but also through life experience. Education becomes more meaningful to the student when the information being taught is constantly reinforced through experience. The opportunity to live in another country is a very effective way to ensure that today's students gain an understanding of the complexity of life in an interdependent world.

This physical duality of the educational experience at New England College is enhanced by the individual attention to the student that New England College emphasizes. Support from faculty, an academic skills center, and small classes provide an environment in which each student can excel. These support mechanisms ensure that the liberal education that New England College provides can take root in fertile soil. The students' power of thought and reasoning are enhanced, giving them the ability to react and adjust to any given situation.

These three components of the New England College experience: its two campus system, its student-centered approach, and its liberal education will help to ensure that today's New England College students will become tomorrow's leaders.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to New England College on their receipt of the Newcomen Society's recognition. It has been over 40 great years since the founding of New England College. I look forward to again saluting New England College on its golden anniversary of achievement in another 10 years.

INTERNATIONAL FAIR  
COMPETITION ACT OF 1992

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, there are substantial indications that foreign manufacturers in certain industries use the superprofits earned in their closed home markets to engage in predatory practices in the United States. Therefore, I have introduced the International Fair Competition Act of 1992. This bill will amend existing antitrust laws to safeguard our free markets from anticompetitive conduct originating abroad. The unfair competitive strategy of using monopoly power in one market to engage in predatory pricing in another market is crippling American manufacturers and causing widespread loss of U.S. jobs. While the antitrust laws clearly would prohibit this type of conduct if engaged in by U.S. companies, these laws have limited application to the conduct of foreign companies operating in our market.

In 1986, in the case of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. versus Zenith Radio, the Supreme Court held that—in spite of a finding by the court of appeals of monopolist practices—U.S. plaintiffs “cannot recover antitrust damages based on cartelization of \* \* \* [a foreign] market, because American antitrust laws do not regulate the competitive conditions of other nations’ economies.” 475 U.S. 590, 1986. While the Court left open the possibility of a lawsuit where the foreign-based predator engages in systematic price discrimination in the United States, it placed a condition on such a suit which makes it a virtually unusable remedy for a still-functioning American business. The condition is that a plaintiff must not only prove that the price discrimination has resulted from the exercise of monopoly power, but that—after driving competitors out of business—the predator then raised prices “to recoup the predator’s losses and to harvest some additional gain.” Unfortunately, the only Americans who benefit from the Supreme Court’s interpretation are the bankruptcy trustees and lawyers for decimated U.S. companies.

For nearly a century our Nation has benefited from a national policy—embodied in our antitrust laws—which encourages aggressive, fair competition among suppliers of goods and services. The result has been the most dynamic marketplace on earth in which consumers enjoy a plethora of choices found nowhere else and where entrepreneurs can be confident that the competitor with the best product at the best price will thrive.

The effectiveness of our system of antitrust enforcement is now being eroded by the fact that American consumers and businesses now find themselves functioning in an international marketplace which was never envisioned when the Sherman Act and the Clayton Act were written early in this century. Some of our trading partners use a different rulebook and permit predatory practices—particularly when doing business in our marketplace—which long ago have been abandoned by U.S. business. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court has

failed to interpret our laws to encompass effectively internationally based anticompetitive and predatory behavior.

Enactment of the International Fair Competition Act will give victims of anticompetitive, predatory practices originating outside our borders the ability to seek effective relief in U.S. courts.

Briefly, the bill amends existing antitrust laws as follows:

It permits suits for treble damages against anyone who commonly and systematically exports into the United States an article to be sold at a price less than the its average total cost, where:

The effect is to destroy or injure commerce, prevent establishment of a line of commerce, or substantially lessen competition in the United States and,

The foreign country exporting the article lacks effective price competitors or is substantially closed to effective international competition.

Mr. Speaker, the International Fair Competition Act is not a trade bill. It does not prevent the sale of any foreign-made products in the United States. It does not stop a foreign-based company from selling goods in the United States at prices which are lower than those charged in its home market. It simply updates our Nation’s system of private antitrust enforcement to prevent foreign-based companies from exporting the fruits of monopoly power in their home markets into the United States to the detriment of our industries and our economy. This bill will discourage foreign-based companies from using monopoly power in their home markets to force customers in those markets to pay the cost of the predatory activity in the United States.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to bring this much needed legislation to the floor for action this session.

H.R. 5348

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

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “International Fair Competition Act of 1992”.

## SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) all nations should enact and vigorously enforce strong competition laws to benefit consumers, encourage international competition, and foster growth in jobs, productivity, and investment;

(2) industries should not be allowed to take advantage of weak or nonexistent competition law enforcement in their home markets to compete unfairly in markets that do have strong competition laws and effective enforcement;

(3) existing United States antitrust law is inadequate to prevent international competitors from unfairly exploiting United States markets; it should be amended to recognize that lack of competition abroad should not result in unfair competition domestically; and

(4) United States antitrust laws applicable to foreign competitors that export articles to the United States market should be consistent with United States antitrust laws that are applicable to domestic business conduct.

SEC. 3. EXPORTATION OF THE UNITED STATES  
AND SALE OF ARTICLES BELOW  
COST.

(a) AMENDMENT.—The first paragraph of section 801 of the Act of September 8, 1916 (15 U.S.C. 72), is amended to read as follows:

“It shall be unlawful for any person that exports or assists in exporting an article from a foreign country into the United States, commonly and systematically to export the article into, cause the article to be exported into, or cause the article to be sold within the United States, at a price that is less than the average total cost of the article, if—

“(1) the effect of such importation or sale may be to—

“(A) destroy or injure commerce in the United States;

“(B) prevent the establishment of a line of commerce in the United States; or

“(C) substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce in any section of the country; and

“(2) the foreign country’s market in the article—

“(A) lacks effective price competition among competitors; or

“(B) is substantially closed to effective international competition.”

(b) The second paragraph of section 802 of the Act of September 8, 1916 (15 U.S.C. 72), is repealed.

SISTER DESENA TO RECEIVE THE  
CROSS PRO ECCLESIA ET  
PONTIFICE MEDAL

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker and distinguished colleagues, I ask you to join me in recognizing Sister Jeannette Desena, M.P.F. Sister Desena, a native of Bayonne, NJ, will be the recipient of the Cross Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice Medal, which the Roman Catholic Church considers to be one of the highest honors that can be bestowed upon a religious or lay person. Sister Jeannette will receive the award on Thursday, June 11, for her outstanding work on behalf of the Holy Mother Church. Archbishop Theodore McCarrick will officiate at the ceremony in the Sacred Heart Cathedral in Newark.

Sister Jeannette is the daughter of Lucy Desena and the late John Desena. She graduated from Roosevelt School, and later attended Holy Family Academy. She left to become a sister with the Community of Religious Sisters Filippini, becoming the first young lady to enter the convent from the parish of Our Lady of Assumption. She later attended Villa Walsh Academy, St. Elizabeth College, Seton Hall University, Fordham University, Kean College, Dunbartron College (Washington, DC), and Steubenville College (Ohio). She holds a B.S. and an M.A. in education, as well as certifications in administration and supervision.

Besides having been a teacher in elementary and secondary schools, Sister Jeannette has been an elementary school principal, a community elementary school supervisor, the elementary assistant superintendent of the Archdiocese of Newark, and has served in the dioceses of Newark, Paterson, Scranton, New

York, and Brooklyn. She is currently the principal of the Ironbound Interparochial Elementary School, in Newark. At the present time, she is a member of the board of trustees of the Benedictine Academy, a member of the Rutgers University Curriculum Advisory Board, and is also a member of the Archdiocesan Task Force for Essex County. She is a eucharistic minister and lector, and as a speaker, is in much demand at PTA and Rosary Society meetings.

Sister Jeannette has received many awards of excellence, including the NCEA Presidential Award, the Archdiocesan Board of Education Award—for service to schools in the archdiocese—and recognition from the Essex County Principals' Association for her outstanding contributions to education.

Mr. Speaker and distinguished colleagues, I ask you to join me in recognizing Sister Desena for her dedication and excellent work and in congratulating her for being awarded the Cross Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice Medal.

MIAMI INSTITUTE OF  
PSYCHOLOGY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the Miami Institute of Psychology, a division of the Caribbean Center for Advanced Studies, and their innovative approach to mental health services and education. The Caribbean Center and the Miami Institute of Psychology are dedicated to providing services and education in a way that accepts different behaviors based on the social, spiritual, and cultural differences of the people they serve. With the leadership of Dr. Salvador Santiago-Negron, president of the Caribbean Center of Advanced Studies, Dr. Evelyn Diaz and Theresa Abizu-Diaz of the Miami Institute, the center has been training psychologists in Puerto Rico and Miami since 1966.

The Caribbean Center for Advanced Studies originated in 1966 when the Puerto Rico Institute of Psychology was founded as the first mental health educational institution on the island. The few mental health professionals in Puerto Rico at that time had been trained off the island. These professionals created the Puerto Rico Institute of Psychology to develop and teach theories and practical methods of mental health treatment which take into account the cultural differences among their patients.

The Miami Institute of Psychology was established in 1980 to serve the need in the continental United States for graduate psychology programs sensitive to cultural issues. As part of its service to the community of Miami, the Miami Institute of Psychology operates the Goodman Psychological Services Center. Under the direction of Dr. Cristina Rivera and Dr. Gladys Lorenzo, the Goodman Center provides mental health services to indigent people and to the criminal justice system, as well as offering services on a sliding fee scale based on the patient's ability to pay.

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

STILL MORE TRUTH ABOUT  
PRORATIONING

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, since the House passed the Markey-Scheuer natural gas prorationing amendment to the energy bill last month, we have heard over and over again that State prorationing amendments are not designed to jack up prices. They are only designed to prevent physical waste and protect correlative rights. If that were true then there would be no problem because the amendment does nothing to prevent States from exercising such traditional regulatory powers.

But unfortunately, the motives of those who advocate increased prorationing are not that pure. They are trying to use prorationing to raise the price of gas. Just read the local newspapers from producing States and you will get a good idea what people in the gas patch think the purpose of prorationing is.

From the April 6, 1992 Dallas Morning News:

At the heart of today's challenge is the price of natural gas \* \* \* Those who favor restricting 'allowables' (prorationing), as the industry refers to monthly production levels, argue that when supplies are reduced, supply and demand will be placed in equilibrium. At that point, one may expect to see a rise in the price of natural gas.

The Dallas Morning News recognized that Texas could raise prices and probably get away with it:

The sticky wicket here is that not all industry folks are convinced that a reduction in supply will match levels of demand. Texas Independents for Natural Gas argues that if Texas gas supplies are restricted, other gas-producing States, as well as Canada, will fill the void.

Perhaps, That's what makes rationing gas production a risk. But it should not be forgotten that Texas produces approximately 27 percent of the nation's natural gas. Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana together produce nearly 50 percent of the nation's natural gas. And Oklahoma Gov. David Walters and the Oklahoma Legislature have approved a reduction in the State's gas output. Louisiana is considering a reduction provision.

The March 25, 1992 issue of the Fort Worth Morning News had an editorial on prorationing which stated. "The Railroad Commission is considering a proposal to limit production of natural gas in Texas to help bolster prices." Not much ambiguity there. Prorationing proponents aren't out there to protect correlative rights; they want to jack up the price.

The New Orleans Times Picayune wrote in its March 22, 1992 issue, "Now some producers want State governments to limit production to raise prices. It sounds like something on the

order of an OPEC for natural gas." Exactly. On March 24, 1992 the Houston Chronicle reported, "Thus comes the proposal to reduce production 'allowables' set by the Texas Railroad Commission. Proposals known as Rule 29 and the Interim measures, aimed at decreasing the State's natural gas output, are before the commission. The clear hope is that by tightening supplies and forcing up prices the industry will be rescued." The article added, "The idea of reducing production in the hopes of driving up prices has an undeniable populist appeal."

Prorationing supporters from producing States continue to assert that they are not interested in using prorationing to raise prices. If their own local newspapers do not agree with them, why should we?

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

H.R. 5006, FISCAL YEAR 1993  
DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

HON. SID MORRISON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, because I had to leave for my home State of Washington late Thursday, June 4, I was absent for portions of the consideration of the fiscal year 1993 Defense authorization bill. Therefore, I would like to share my views now on that legislation.

As Members of Congress, we have an important mission: How will we respond to a dramatically changed security threat? We asked ourselves this question as the Berlin Wall fell. We asked ourselves this question when the Soviet Union dissolved. And we asked ourselves this question as Saddam Hussein conceded defeat in the aftermath of Desert Storm.

I have always supported a strong national defense, one which could overwhelm any opposition or threat which might arise. But the level of necessary spending must be set according to a grounded, threat-based approach. Those of us who supported much of the defense buildup in the early 1980's were responding to the legitimate military dangers posed by the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact. But today, I can continue to be a supporter of a strong national defense and at the same time recognize that in this changed world, a smaller U.S. force represents just as much military might as our 1980's force levels, relative to the threat. With this authorization bill, I believe we are beginning to craft a reasonable response to this new and evolving security threat.

For these reasons, after we debated the initial House version of the budget resolution, I joined four of my Republican colleagues in voting to double the President's proposed Defense budget cuts over the next 5 years, in support of Panetta B. The American people are clamoring for a Congress which will be more responsive to the real world. The level of Defense spending authorized by the Armed Services Committee, at the level of the House-passed budget resolution, is a signal that Congress can meet the challenge, that it can

make the difficult decisions on some of today's major issues.

Again, our Defense spending must be that level needed to meet the security threat to our country and our allies. Our Defense budget cannot be a "jobs" bill, though we must recognize the employment implications of the decisions we make, both within the services and in the civilian sector. Having said that, we can reduce spending without pulling the rug out from under those who won the cold war for us. Chairman ASPIN has identified necessary cuts which can be made outside the personnel accounts, in such areas as excess inventories, overseas basing costs, and slower weapons acquisition. In addition, our colleague in the other body, Senator NUNN, has crafted an intelligent package of incentives and benefits to encourage folks to leave the military early, to ease the burden on those who wish to stay. Finally, this House bill will contain \$1 billion in economic conversion funding, to assist those in both the military and civilian sectors who might be dislocated as a result of the cuts we make. Investing in training and conversion for these folks today saves us a great deal of money tomorrow.

On a more specific note, I have mixed feelings about finishing the B-2 fleet at 20 planes. On the one hand, any time a diminished threat means we no longer need to procure a new weapon, a great victory has been won. The B-2's original mission of taking out Soviet mobile targets during a nuclear conflict is obsolete. At the same time, it is a shame that we won't be able to field a fully realized fleet of the most technologically advanced plane in the sky. This is one of those difficult decisions which confront us, and I believe the Armed Services Committee has found the proper balance. The 20 planes will allow us to stay on top of technology advances without committing unnecessary resources to a plane whose original mission has disappeared.

In short, I am pleased to see the House adopt a defense authorization bill which responds in a far-sighted, responsible manner to the evolving world security situation.

#### FESTA ITALIANA COMES TO NEW JERSEY

### HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 13, 1992, the Garden State Arts Center in Holmdel, NJ, will be the site of the 22d annual Festa Italiana. This colorful, informative, and fun-filled event attracts thousands of people from all over New Jersey and the New York metropolitan area, and I will be proud to be one of those in attendance.

The theme of this year's event is the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' arrival in the New World. The discovery made by this son of Italy in the year 1492 is clearly one of the most important events in human history. This sailor from Genoa had that rare combination of vision and courage to make possible the voyage that completely altered the Western concept of the world. People of Italian de-

scent are justifiably proud that this historical giant emerged from the land of Italy.

Mr. Speaker, being an Italian-American myself, I know only too well the persistence of negative stereotypes that continue to plague people of Italian descent. It saddens me that the brilliant accomplishments of Italians, dating back for centuries, are too often overlooked. Meanwhile, ugly images continue to shape many people's idea of the Italian nation and culture. Italians have played a tremendous role in shaping and advancing civilization—on both sides of the Atlantic.

Events like this weekend's Festa Italiana hold the promise of increasing public awareness of the positive aspects of the Italian legacy, including major advancements in the arts and sciences, continued leadership in the world movement toward democracy, and a spirit of hospitality, generosity, and a unique love of life. I hope that Italian-Americans will come to the Festa to rediscover an important part of their identity, and I hope non-Italians will turn out to learn about and enjoy our traditions and way of life.

Saturday's event is being organized by volunteers from all over New Jersey. The chairman of the event is Mr. Anthony Lordi, Jr., of Linden, NJ. For all their hard work, I salute Mr. Lordi and his dedicated corps of volunteers.

In addition to performances and exhibits about traditional and contemporary Italian culture, Saturday's Festa will include several stars of the entertainment world, including Jerry Vale, Mary Mancini, John Pizzi, and New Jersey's own Uncle Floyd Vivino.

Arriverderci, e viva gli Italiani.

#### CIVILIAN MAILING PRIVILEGES BILL

### HON. CHARLES A. HAYES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. HAYES of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the Department of Defense, I am introducing legislation to permit essential civilians supporting military operations, in an area overseas designated by the President, to mail at no cost personal letters or recorded communications.

The bill would grant civilians who are essential to the support of military operations overseas the same free mailing privileges authorized for military service members. It is specifically aimed at essential civilian personnel who are both authorized to use the Military Postal Service and who are working in support of military operations. Currently, they are not eligible to receive the free mailing privileges granted to the service members.

The administration supports this bill and the Postal Service, which will be reimbursed for all costs, has no objections.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation.

#### TRIBUTE TO RITA WEINGARTEN

### HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, this evening the Westchester Chapter of Women in Communications is honoring a remarkable woman, Rita Weingarten, with their Matrix Award. Rita has been a leader in civic and corporate affairs and an inspiration and role model to many women as they strive to break the glass ceiling.

Rita has been instrumental in the growth of the Westchester Chapter of Women in Communications. She has served the group in many capacities, including vice president for programs, vice president for professional development, and as president.

Rita is an innovative leader who has worked to bring people and community organizations together in pursuit of common goals. Her work toward the formation of the Westchester Corporate Volunteer Council has provided young people with important work experience and nonprofit groups with critical assistance. That help is particularly important now as difficult economic times make entering the job force even more difficult.

Even while pursuing a busy career in governmental and public affairs, Rita always finds the time to take on additional responsibilities, serving our community as chair of the corporate community jobs project, and, in the past, as president of the Volunteer Service Bureau, and the Westchester Health Planning Council. Her dedicated work on behalf of the March of Dimes, College Careers, Lend-A-Hand, and the Youth Counseling League, demonstrate her deep commitment to our youth and our community at large. Through her professional career and community service Rita has been more than willing to use her talents and energies to help others fulfill their aspirations.

When something needs to be done, Rita Weingarten is one person to whom we can turn in confidence. Indeed, she knows how to get results, and she has truly made a difference for many in our community and beyond. Rita also understands the importance of women in our society working to move forward in every sphere. As she has pursued her own career, she has broken barriers. In doing so, she has opened new opportunities for other women. Rita understands that the glass ceiling will only be removed as it is shattered in every sector of our society.

Indeed, Rita Weingarten is a deserving recipient of the Matrix Award. I know it will encourage her to continue her hard work and leadership.

#### TURKEY'S PRESIDENT VETOES JUDICIAL REFORM LEGISLATION

### HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note with disappointment an apparent setback

in the new Turkish Government's democratization program. An important package of judicial reforms, which had been approved by the Turkish Parliament on May 21, was vetoed yesterday by President Turgut Ozal. The amendments to the Penal Proceedings Act, which had been debated since the government of Suleyman Demirel was installed last November, were a key element of a much heralded "democratization package."

The reforms addressed numerous problem areas often cited by human rights observers as obstacles to Turkey's continued democratic development. The proposed measures included: a shortening of pretrial detention periods to meet international standards; permitting the presence of lawyers during all periods of detention and providing legal assistance free of charge to needy defendants; reaffirming constitutional prohibitions on the use of torture or other means of coercion during all detention periods, and prohibiting the use of evidence obtained through illegal means.

Mr. Speaker, in explaining the reasons for vetoing the legislation, President Ozal cited unacceptable dangers posed by alleged terrorists freed because of shortened permissible detention periods. The real and serious terrorist threat in Turkey cannot be discounted, yet human rights reforms and the fair treatment of all criminal defendants should not be made contingent upon the cessation of terrorist activity. While all nations have a right, indeed a duty, to protect the security of their citizens and the inviolability of their borders, they are also obligated to protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all their citizens. A difficult balance is required, but I believe that a nation must come down on the side of protecting individual freedoms.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity also to commend the members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly for their efforts in crafting this farsighted, progressive, and greatly needed legislation. Unfortunately, the fate of the judicial reform package remains uncertain. The legislation will now be sent back to the Parliament, where it will either be amended or resubmitted to President Ozal in its present form. If resubmitted without changes, the President, under terms of the Turkish Constitution, will not be able to exercise his veto a second time.

Mr. Speaker, it is the hope of all who support the democratic State of Turkey that the much needed reforms as outlined in the legislation be adopted as soon as possible. Anything less would appear to represent a diminished effort by the Government of Turkey to fulfill commitments undertaken in the Helsinki process and other international human rights documents.

#### "BONANZAS" WOULD BE A MISTAKE

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

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

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

#### "BONANZAS" WOULD BE A MISTAKE

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

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

These retirees call themselves "notch babies."

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

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

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

Despite this, some retirees born during those five years, 1917-21, who did not retire at age 62, but rather worked well beyond them, have complained bitterly about what they call the "notch": a situation in which their Social Security benefits may be lower than those of individuals with comparable earnings records who were born in 1910-16 (and who might be called "bonanza babies" because they are receiving higher benefits than Congress intended.)

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

To make matters worse, some groups purporting to represent these individuals have sought to expand the definition of "notch babies" to include those born 1922-26. They

argue that the proposed "correction" of benefits for those born in 1917-21 would create a new "notch" for those born during the following five-year period. Of course, this strategy would also double the number of potential contributors to the group seeking "justice" for them.

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

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

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

#### JOHN HALL LEADS BEACON COUNCIL'S MINORITY BUSINESS PROGRAM

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize John Hall, who recently was featured in the Miami Herald after becoming the vice president of Minority Business and Economic Development for Miami's Beacon Council. The article, "Man who 'makes things happen' leads Beacon's minority program" by Charles Rabin describes how Mr. Hall's background prepared him for this new challenge:

John Hall has been named vice president of Minority Business and Economic Development for Miami's Beacon Council.

"Minorities, specifically blacks, must improve their skill level," Hall said. "There must be an educational and training link. They must do better."

In his new job, Hall will try to establish closer working relations between minorities and the business and economic community. "Frankly, we're still defining the role the department will play," he said.

Upon his appointment last month, Hall took a leave of absence from his own company, Urban Development Corp. of Greater Miami, to work full-time with the Beacon Council. Urban Development works on planning with Greater Miami Neighborhoods and Tools for Change, nonprofit organizations that exist to help Dade's underprivileged.

Beacon Council President John C. Anderson said he selected Hall because he "makes things happen."

"I clearly recruited John Hall," he said. "I quietly began talking with black community leaders and John's name kept popping up."

#### COMMUNITY SERVICE

The appointment is one more step by Hall along a road of community service.

While an undergraduate at Howard University in Washington, Hall spent time working

for Sens. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma and Thomas Eagleton of Missouri.

"I started as an office boy with Monroney and ended up writing speeches and running his campaign," Hall said.

He worked for Eagleton in the same capacity during his run for the vice presidency with George McGovern, until Eagleton was asked to step down after public disclosure of his psychiatric treatment.

After Howard, Hall graduated from the Harvard Business School in 1971. He went directly into minority business development, serving the National Council for Equal Business Opportunity in Washington for two years.

He joined Mark Battles Associates in 1973, a firm that specialized in applied government research, after the company agreed to give him controlling interest if he could turn its fortunes around. He stayed there for 12 years, closed shop and moved to Miami in 1985.

#### WATSON ISLAND PROJECTS

That year Hall was recruited by Miami Marine Exposition Inc., to assist in projects planned for Watson Island. But three months later he left to start his own firm.

"He's a people person," Anderson said. "He communicates complex issues very easily, and he's got an extremely strong background."

Hall, 46, who is married and has three children, likes Florida's "ups and downs."

"My most defined goal is the employment of minorities with little education; it's one of the biggest problems in America," he said. "I would like to facilitate putting a major dent in the number of nonworking minority, specifically blacks, in Dade County."

I am happy to pay tribute to Mr. Hall by reprinting this article. His extensive experience and commitment will be a major asset in the Beacon Council's war on unemployment.

#### TELLING THE TRUTH ABOUT PALAU

##### HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, last week, the United Nations Trusteeship Council completed its regular annual meeting on the territory that the United States is responsible for administering on behalf of the United Nations: the western Pacific islands of Palau.

Our distinguished colleague from California, GEORGE MILLER, and I were very disappointed by the written report that the executive branch submitted to the Council on how our Nation discharged its responsibilities regarding Palau in 1991. It failed to report realities that were inconsistent with the administration's policy goals.

The most egregious example of this was found in its selective reporting of our primary trusteeship obligation: developing the territory into a self-governing status in accordance with the wishes of its people. Mr. MILLER, as chairman of the full Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, and I, as chairman of the Insular and International Affairs Subcommittee pointed out the report's deficiencies in this regard to the Secretary of State in a letter that I will include in the RECORD with this statement.

In our letter, Chairman MILLER and I also objected to the administration's efforts to pressure Palau into approving a compact of free association that the United States has approved through legislation that we sponsored. The administration has been applying this pressure in a number of ways, including repeatedly suggesting that independence—which most Palauans do not seem to want—is the only alternative to approving the compact as it has already been approved by the United States.

In fact, there are other alternatives, including working out modifications to the compact, as Palau's leaders have proposed and as the bipartisan leadership of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has recommended. Trying to limit the options, as the administration has, does a disservice to our Nation's commitment of self-determination in Palau. It may also prove to be counterproductive in terms of finally resolving the future political status of the islands.

The unfairness of the administration's approach—particularly because tiny Palau has almost no power in comparison to our great Nation's almost total power—was very clearly explained in an editorial in the Pacific Daily News that commented on the letter that Chairman MILLER and I sent to Secretary Baker on this matter. I will also include this editorial in the RECORD.

In contrast to the administration's sanitized report on the situation in Palau, the territory's Minister of State more accurately described the situation in his address to the Trusteeship Council: That he did so comes as no surprise because Minister Santos Oliokong was one of the leaders of the successful fight against political intimidation and corruption in the islands. He defied physical attack and first made many of us in this House aware of problems of Palau, which caused us to insist that these problems be addressed. I will also include in the RECORD excerpts from his statement that are related to the status issue:

COMMITTEE ON  
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,  
Washington, DC, June 1, 1992.

HON. JAMES A. BAKER III,  
Secretary of State,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: We are appalled by the inadequate and inaccurate information on political advancement contained in the fiscal year 1991 report to the United Nations on the administration of the Territory of the Pacific Islands.

A total of only about one page in this 190 page report is devoted to how our nation discharged its primary trusteeship obligation: developing the islands of Palau into a self-governing status in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of its people. And this scant treatment is deficient and misleading.

The following statements, which represent most of what was reported on this preeminent responsibility, require correction.

Palau's executive branch "emphasized that free association continued to be the status of choice for the people." (p. 53)

In fact, Palau's executive and legislative leadership emphasized many times that, while they still prefer free association, they believe the proposed compact for it (which Palau has not approved in seven referenda) will not be approved by their people "as is." "No progress towards resolution of the political status situation was made." (p. 53)

In fact, Palau's leaders agreed upon modification to the compact that they believed would enable the future status to be resolved.

The United States "will continue to provide whatever assistance and counsel is necessary and requested in order that the people of Palau may resolve their political status as expeditiously as possible." (p. 95)

In fact, the Administration has consistently declined Palau's repeated requests to try to work out compact modifications that its united leaders have said are necessary.

The United States prefers the compact of free association approved by the Congress in 1986 "but is prepared to consider independence." (p. 97)

In fact, the 1986 law did not authorize the compact to be implemented. Instead, this authority was granted by a 1989 law that also effectively modified the compact. Further, as the primary sponsors of that law, we must remind you that the approval was made subject to Palau's actual approval of the compact—which has still not occurred. This approval was granted because, even though the compact had not been actually approved, the compact had been supported by the majority of Palau's people . . . and not because we "preferred" it.

Our commitment has been the same as that which the United States assumed in entering into the Trusteeship Agreement: to support the political development of Palau based on the self-determination of its people. As chairmen of the committee and subcommittee of the House with jurisdiction over trust territory matters, we would consider whatever self-governing status they sought. The Administration's repeated suggestions of independence—which they do not seem to want—as the alternative to the compact is a thinly-veiled threat unbecoming of a great nation.

Finally on this matter, we note that the report does make some reference to the efforts of Palau's leaders to have the compact modified by noting that they met with Administration officials and appeared before the Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs. But the explanations of their purpose—"to discuss the possibility of reopening a dialogue on modifying the Compact . . . to discuss a number of issues of vital concern . . . including political status . . . [and to make proposals] to resolve the impasse on political status" (p. 8) really do not explain their position.

Additionally, the report also does not explain the efforts of Palau and the Congress to prevent the Department of the Interior from dictating Palau's budget contrary to Palau's constitutional processes and it glosses over other problems facing Palau.

One of our nation's greatest strengths is our commitment to the truth. We do not need to mask it as totalitarian states do.

In closing, we want to recognize that Ambassador Tahir-Kheli's statement in the U.N. Trusteeship Council last week was more forthcoming than the report was on the status issue, although the statement erroneously suggested congressional acceptance of Administration views. We also recognize that the Department of State is not ultimately responsible for the report's deficiencies because the material for it was furnished by the Interior Department, which is fully responsible under law for the administration of the trust territory. However, since the report was transmitted by the State Department, we strongly urge that you have its incomplete and misleading statements corrected.

Sincerely,  
RON DE LUGO,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs.

GEORGE MILLER,  
Chairman.

[From the Pacific Daily News, June 5, 1992]

**GIVE HELP, RESPECT IN PALAU'S QUEST**

We agree with U.S. Rep. George Miller and Congress Del. Ron de Lugo, the State Department has been bullying Palau and it has managed to get the United Nations to go along with the act. In an embarrassing display of power, especially in the last few years, the U.S. has managed to let Palau know that it does not respect the wishes of Palau's people.

Palauans have adopted a constitution, but demands from the United States concerning certain measures in the document have caused problems. Palau's president says he's fed up with Palauans being blamed for stalemate. So are we. If the United States would accept the constitution as a mandate of the Palauan people, this hullabaloo would probably not be taking place.

Let's say Palau doesn't like the United States constitution's part about the right to bear arms. Palau harps on this point for a decade and demands the U.S. become gun free like Palau. Palau loans some money, not much mind you, to anti-gun activists in the states. The activists manage to get some referendums placed on some ballots over the years, but no one in the U.S. can reach a vote that would override the Constitution. The United States government, of course, ignores Palau. The Constitution is a document that is a mandate of its citizens guaranteeing certain rights that Americans feel are important for existence as a society. It certainly isn't going to let a bunch of islanders tell it what to do. But Palau isn't finished. It takes its case to the United Nations, says it has given the U.S. many chances to see the light and now wants action.

So the U.N., believing Palau is being totally honest and is disclosing all, tells the U.S. to ignore its people, drop the constitutional right to bear arms or it will see that the union is dissolved and each state is forced to be independent.

This scenario is improbable and impossible, because Palau wields little power on the world scene. But reversing roles, this is what is happening to Palau now.

The congressmen said the U.S. commitment should be "to support the political development of Palau based on the self-determination of its people." They're right.

If the Palauan people feel strongly enough about the provisions in their constitution, they should stick by their guns and go for independence. But what bothers us is that the U.S. hasn't left Palau in a good position to do this. It hasn't returned the country to its level of self-sufficiency that it enjoyed before the war, thus putting Palau in a terrible predicament.

The July 13 vote is pivotal to settling the hard feelings brought on by this stalemate so Palau can persevere.

OPENING STATEMENT BY HON. SANTOS  
OLIKONG

Mr. President and distinguished Members of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, the termination of the last trusteeship on Earth must be the goal and the purpose of this 1992 Council Session. Together let us review the events of the last year and address the prevailing issues preventing the dissolution of the trusteeship and devise a plan of its eventual termination, and take bold and decisive steps to achieve Palau's goal of true self rule.

Last year, we reported the formation of a working group to identify and propose to the United States modifications to the compact in the context of present realities and the changing world order. Palau suggested the removal of nuclear provisions from the Compact, but was advised right away that this was not acceptable; it sought a shorter term of the Free Association relationship and redesignation of land areas which the United States could commandeer for military purposes. These proposed Compact modifications were formally relayed to U.S. Ambassador James Wilkinson, who led the delegation of the Administering Authority in your last two annual sessions, during his two visits to Palau to hear our concerns and seek common grounds with us. They were also officially transmitted in writing to the United States Government by the Palauan political leadership last October 1991. Unfortunately, on April 7, 1992, the United States Department of State responded by summarily rejecting all the proposed modifications. And while I understand that the United States has concerns of its own, we cannot figure out why it took the Administering Authority nearly a year just to say "No" in the end.

Palau continues to seek ways to resolve the political status issue. Shortly after the Visiting Mission left, a citizens' petition to allow ratification of the Compact by a simple majority vote was presented to the government. That petition has been verified by our Election Commission to bear valid signatures of more than 25% of our registered voters as required by our Constitution for any popular initiative to be effective. Upon its receipt, President Etpison formally submitted a legislative proposal to our National Congress designed to provide for a Constitutional Amendment Referendum as requested by the Petition. But since the proposed bill did not get enacted by the Congress in time to insure a vote within the 90-day period specified in the Petition, the President has set July 13, 1992 as the referendum date. President Etpison and other leaders of Palau had hoped for a congressional act calling for a referendum to amend the Constitution. However, all interests appear to agree that the Petition, through executive order, must be placed before the voters, to be accepted or rejected in a fair and open election, as the voters decide.

I cannot predict now what the outcome of that vote will be. Absent modifications in the Compact which Palau's leadership had hoped to obtain from the Administering Authority, the electorate may refuse to change the 75% requirement for a Compact approval which had frustrated seven previous plebiscites. Even if the Petition passes, we cannot be certain that our voters will subsequently approve the present version of the Compact, unless some better assurances come about from the United States relating to military land use rights and the term of the agreement. I sincerely hope, however, that within the next one year, the United States and Palau will come to terms on their future relations and that this Council can then terminate the World's remaining trust territory.

President Etpison, who staunchly supports the Compact of Free Association with the proposed modifications, has declared that the Eight Referendum on the Compact will be the last. . . . Should the Palauan voters in the polls reject the Compact of Free Association, with or without our suggested changes, then Palau and its people will have no other choice but must explore an alternate status arrangement.

We are determined to put an honorable end to the trusteeship in the first year of the

next administration. This we hope to work out with the blessings of the Divine Providence, with your helping hand, and with the goodwill of the United States of America. This we hope to achieve in the spirit of peace, harmony and understanding.

KOM KMAL MESULAND.

**DOES OUR CURRENT MEDICAID  
LAW MAKE SENSE**

**HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, under current law, Federal funds may not be used for Medicaid-eligible patients to get mental health services in private, freestanding psychiatric hospitals. If, however, the identical services are provided in a psychiatric facility affiliated with a hospital Federal funds may be used. Given that both the services and the reimbursements are identical, this rule appears to be arbitrary and unfair.

The State of Pennsylvania has chosen to provide Medicaid reimbursement for private, freestanding psychiatric hospitals using 100 percent State funds. Using the experience in Pennsylvania, we can now determine the appropriateness of providing Medicaid funding for private, freestanding psychiatric hospitals.

Today, I am introducing legislation to determine the feasibility and desirability of providing such reimbursement. This legislation authorizes the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a study analyzing any variation in utilization, costs, and quality of care between private, freestanding hospitals and those affiliated with hospitals.

We in Congress need to understand the implications of Federal rules and regulations currently in place. This study will help Congress determine whether the provision of the Medicaid law prohibiting payments to private, freestanding psychiatric hospitals makes sense, or if following the Pennsylvania example, changes in reimbursement can occur without undermining patient care or increasing costs to the Federal Government.

I encourage all of my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation and learn about the implications of our Medicare policy.

**TRIBUTE TO MRS. FRANCES  
MORTEN FROELICHER**

**HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to Mrs. Frances Morton Froelicher—teacher, citizen city planner, and community organizer. Mrs. Froelicher has been a catalyst for change in the Baltimore and Maryland communities. A "Jenny Appleseed" of ideas, her greatest talent has been in bringing new ideas from the fringe into the mainstream, cajoling the system into embracing change.

Mrs. Froelicher's success in the crusade for better housing and planning in Baltimore was

characterized by her founding of the Citizens Planning and Housing Association in 1941 and her tenure as its executive director from 1945 to 1969. Unafraid to promote change, she pushed through a series of reforms that made CPHA's one of the most successful citizens group in Baltimore.

After her retirement from the CPHA in 1970, Mrs. Froelicher set her signs on improving the environment. The Air Quality Division of the Maryland State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene asked Mrs. Froelicher to organize a coalition to support air quality standards. She created the Better Air Coalition that was formed with more than 50 participating groups. Her efforts resulted in adopting strict standards aimed at improving air quality.

Mrs. Froelicher's continuing interest in the environment also led her to found the Baltimore Environmental Center in 1971, to organize Pennsylvania's South Mountain Audubon, to chair the Water Pollution Committee of the Monroe County, FL, League of Women Voters, and to organize and preside over the Strawberry Hill Foundation.

I would like my colleagues to join with me in saluting Frances Morton Froelicher, whose innovative goals combined with intense dedication and altruism, have helped improve all our lives.

TRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEALTH UNIT COORDINATORS

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 10, 1992*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a distinct pleasure for me to once again commend and congratulate Ms. Dorothy Barnum for her hard-working dedication and unremitting effort in promoting the ideals and goals of the Mid-Hudson Valley Chapter of National Association of Health Unit Coordinators in the 22d Congressional District of New York.

Celebrating their 12th anniversary in August of this year, the National Association of Health Unit Coordinators, making rapid advancements in medicine and encouraging the growth and expansion of health unit coordinators, continues to strive for excellence by adopting a Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice and carrying on education programs that assist health unit coordinators in remaining knowledgeable with the ever advancing technology of the health care field.

In the past 11 years, the association has generated a number of nationally certified programs as well as instituted standards of practice and accreditation. Mr. Speaker, it is vitally important for the public to be informed of the valuable contributions that National Association of Health Unit Coordinators provide in the health care system and the commitment to excellence and professionalism that they are constantly struggling to achieve.

Accordingly, I invite my colleagues to join today in congratulating Ms. Barnum and the Mid-Hudson Valley Chapter on their third anniversary as well as the National Association of Health Unit Coordinators as they celebrate

their path of excellence and their founding on August 23, 1992.

CONGRESSMAN ZIMMER SALUTES  
JEWISH HERITAGE FESTIVAL

**HON. DICK ZIMMER**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 10, 1992*

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, New Jersey is a state rich in cultural diversity. Our proximity to Ellis Island made New Jersey a gateway into America for immigrants since before the turn of century. Now they fly over the Statue of Liberty and land at Newark International Airport.

This week will see a particularly meaningful example of my home State's role in America's tradition as a great melting pot when New Jersey's Jewish Heritage Festival begins. Thanks to the spread of freedom and human rights around the world, this year's festival will be attended by Soviet, Syrian, and Ethiopian Jews.

The festival is a decades-old celebration of the unique Jewish culture. That these immigrants can attend such a celebration and are now free to practice their religion—as they never could in the Soviet Union, Syria, and Ethiopia—serves to remind us all of how lucky we are to live in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I want to praise the organizers of this festival for highlighting their won cultural heritage which is thousands of years old and still very much an integral part of the diverse cultural fabric of our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO BERNARD POITIER

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 10, 1992*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the outstanding service rendered to the community of Miami, and the young people of Florida by Bernard Poitier. A man who saw his dream of going into business for himself come true in 1970, Bernard Poitier returns to his community what he has earned from it.

Once his funeral home was established, Bernard Poitier became pastor of his own church, and began working hard to make an impact on his community. He targeted students as the place to start, and is serving as a mentor for students, and supports student activities and sporting events.

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

LONGTIME FUNERAL DIRECTOR GIVES BACK TO  
COMMUNITY

(By Olympia Duhart)

When Bernard Poitier was a little boy, he was on a constant quest for dead animals. Dogs, cats, rats, mice. He even scooped up road kills when he found them.

Poitier buried the animals. He would convert the back yard of his Liberty City home into a funeral parlor, pour bleach over the carcasses to "embalm" the animals, and recruit his sisters to serve as mourners. Some-

times, he'd even slip a dog into one of his mother's dresses before he said the last rites and lowered it into the ground.

"I always knew I wanted to run a funeral home," said Poitier, who owns Poitier Funeral Home in Liberty City. "That's been my dream since day one."

On Christmas Day 1970, Poitier saw his dream realized. He opened his own funeral parlor on the corner of Northwest 62nd Street and 23rd Avenue. Twenty-two years later, the building still stands on the same corner.

The business has grown to include a casket business, a church, and a business office. A new parlor is slated to open next month. Poitier, who ran away from his first encounter with a dead human body, also has changed. He became pastor of his own church five years ago, is considering running for county mayor and is working hard to make an impact in his community.

He has targeted students as his top priority. A former teacher, Poitier serves as a mentor for students at several Liberty City schools, sponsoring hot dog parties and buying trophies. He was recently recognized for his efforts when the Miami Commission named him one of five outstanding citizens of the year.

"I think it's a great idea," said Jeanette Goa, principal of Holmes Elementary. "If we call him or leave a message for him to come, he will stop and come right on over and talk with us."

Goa said Poitier takes kids to his funeral home to "shadow" him as he works, encourages kids to open bank accounts and sponsors class parties. Poitier also sponsors study sessions for students on Tuesday afternoon at his church, St. Luke-Cousin Memorial AME Church.

"You have to remember where you come from," said Poitier, who grew up on Liberty City. "I firmly believe that if you do good toward people, good things will come back to you."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Bernard Poitier for his outstanding community service and his commitment to the youth of Miami.

TRIBUTE TO ALVA GENE FOWLER

**HON. GARY A. CONDIT**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 10, 1992*

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Commander Alva Gene Fowler of the Ceres, CA, Department of Public Safety who will be retiring on June 30, 1992, after 22 years of dedicated service.

Gene Fowler entered local law enforcement when he became a reserve deputy sheriff for the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department in January 1970. In October of 1970, he was hired as a full-time police officer with the city of Ceres. On September 11, 1973, Mr. Fowler was promoted to detective. In 1975, he was promoted to sergeant. In June 1982, he was promoted to the position of detective sergeant. In 1983, Gene was made police commander in which he had the responsibility of supervising the services and police divisions for the public safety department. He has served in that position for nearly 9 years.

I had the pleasure of serving with Gene Fowler while I was a city councilman and

mayor of Ceres. His dedication to the department and the people he served will be sorely missed. I would like to wish Gene and his wife, Ella, well as they are able to enjoy life a little more after his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF POSTAL AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

**HON. BILL GREEN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees, the oldest black-led labor union in the Nation, which will celebrate its 79th anniversary this October. In celebration of that landmark anniversary, in August, the union will hold a 40th Biennial National Convention in New York City.

I should like to thank Noel V.S. Murrain, the President of the Alliance, and Mr. James M. McGee, National President of the National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees for all of their hard work with the organization and their undying dedication to making the labor union a success. Further, I should like to thank the Chairman of the 40th Biennial National Convention Committee, Wendy J. Kelly-Carter for her efforts in organizing this convention.

I should also like to congratulate the President and the Vice President of the Alliance for their organization of the Nation's most respected black-led labor union. As a result of their efforts, this union gives black employees an opportunity to benefit within their union.

I join my colleagues in extending the best to all of the members of the National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES SHIMEL

**HON. BOB TRAXLER**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this opportunity to salute a distinguished gentleman, James Shimel, from my hometown of Bay City, MI. James Shimel received on June 9 the Pathfinders Award, the highest recognition of his support for HIV-positive victims. This award was given to 14 outstanding individuals from across America in recognition of their leadership, achievements and dedication to the fight against HIV/AIDS. A consortium of 18 nationally recognized organizations known as the National Partners presented the Pathfinders Awards to the winners.

As a member of the American Red Cross HIV/AIDS task force in Bay City MI, Mr. Shimel has quietly become a leader in the tri-county areas for increasing HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention. Of particular note is the volunteer time and emotional support he has given to the residents of Hope House, a place which has provided housing to HIV/AIDS infected people who have nowhere to go. The

courageous work done by ordinary citizens like James Shimel reminds us how a tragedy like AIDS can produce remarkable human responses.

Regardless of Mr. Shimel's own difficulties with multiple sclerosis, he has put his own health and welfare aside to help others in need. His leadership, courage, and compassion in the fight against AIDS should serve as an inspiration to us all. Please join me in congratulating James Shimel upon receiving the Pathfinders Award and for his courage and leadership in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

THE 20TH ANNUAL JEWISH CULTURAL FESTIVAL

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, June 14, 1992, the Garden State Arts Center in Holmdel, NJ, will be the site of the 20th annual Jewish Cultural Festival. This enjoyable and informative event always attracts thousands of visitors from all over New Jersey and the New York Metropolitan area, and I will be proud to be one of those in attendance.

The theme of this year's festival is a Salute To Israel. Recently, the State of Israel celebrated the 44th anniversary of its independence. During those years, Israel has made unbelievable strides that are the envy of much of the world—even if many other nations still go through the motions of denying Israel's legitimacy. Israel has successfully absorbed wave after wave of new immigrants, from the traumatized survivors of the Holocaust in Europe, to the masses of Sephardic Jews escaping poverty and religious discrimination in Arab lands. More recently, Israel has again astounded the world—and confounded her critics—by providing a new home and a new hope to the long-suffering Jewish communities of the former Soviet Union and Ethiopia. All the while, the Israelis have built up an impressive agricultural and industrial infrastructure, successfully defended their country against hostile neighbors and, most amazing of all, adhered to the principles of democracy.

These days, the America-Israel relation is going through a rather negative period, one that I hope will prove to be a short-lived phase. Questions are being raised about the need for the continued close relationship between our two nations. I say that it would be a big mistake to abandon this alliance, which has been and still is vital to long-term stability and security. The current controversy over United States loan guarantees to Israel is a particularly sad spectacle for friends of Israel to behold. It troubles that much of the controversy is rooted in a simple misunderstanding of what the loan guaranty really means. It is not a \$10 billion giveaway to Israel from United States taxpayers. The United States would simply be co-signing loans for one of the World's safest credit risks. In fact, the United States economy stands to benefit, in the short and long term, from new contracts for the hard-pressed American housing industry, and increased exports of raw materials

and manufactured goods as the Israeli economy continues to grow and expand. Thus, the loan guarantees truly benefit both of our nations—the true test of the value of any bilateral alliance.

Sadly, the ugly virus of anti-Semitism continues to plague our society, and much of the criticism of Israel seems rooted in this form of irrational hatred. It is important that the leaders of the Jewish community, as well as all people of good will, fight against the hatred and the stereotypes that are targeted at Jewish-American citizens. One way to do this is to highlight the many significant contributions that Jews have made to world culture in general and American society in particular, through events such as this weekend's Cultural Festival. We will probably always have to deal with the malevolent influence of hate mongers striking at the margins of our society. But I am confident that the American people have the will, the courage and the national institutions to keep the hate mongers at the margins while dedicating our Nation to accepting and embracing the diversity that is our greatest strength.

I would particularly like to pay tribute to the chairman of this year's festival, Mr. Martin Hacker of Metuchen, NJ. He and the many volunteers who have worked to organize this year's event have put together a program that includes a wide range of cultural activities, and which will feature the actors Lou Jacobi and Paul Zim and the New Jersey Klesmer Band. We who live in the Central Jersey area are indeed fortunate to have such an event in our region.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER MARY THOMAS ZINKAND, R.S.M.

**HON. NANCY PELOSI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute and give special thanks to Sister Mary Thomas Zinkand, R.S.M. on the occasion of her retirement as president and chief executive officer of Mercy Medical Center, a Catholic, community oriented hospital, in Baltimore, MD. She will be greatly missed for her dedication, compassion, and commitment to helping all peoples. The Mercy Hospital Board of Trustees honored Sister Mary Thomas at a community brunch in Baltimore on Saturday, May 16.

Sister Mary Thomas, a Baltimore native, grew up in Hamilton and studied nursing at the Mercy Hospital School of Nursing and Mount Agnes College. As a graduate nurse in pediatrics at Mercy Hospital, she made the decision to become a nun. She later went on to earn a master's degree in hospital administration from St. Louis University.

Sister Mary Thomas' 35-year tenure at Mercy Hospital is marked by her tremendous compassion for and understanding of the unique needs of the underprivileged and indigent. Throughout her years of service, Sister Mary has not faltered in her commitment to the Mercy community and the people of Baltimore.

In honor of Sister Mary's retirement, Archbishop William H. Keeler awarded her the archdiocesan Medal of Honor. Auxiliary Bishop P. Francis Murphy presided over a special mass in her honor on May 17 at the Basilica of the Assumption where he attributed the compassionate environment at Mercy to Sister Mary Thomas.

Mr. Speaker, Sister Mary Thomas Zinkand's dedication, commitment, and generosity to others will be greatly missed at Mercy. Her life's work is an inspiration which will live on in the hearts of those who have had the good fortune to know her, and will continue to serve as a model of devotion to the community.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE ART OF GUIDO MENA

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the remarkable work of Miami artist Guido Mena. Born in Havana, Cuba in 1956, Guido Mena moved to the United States with his family in 1960. He has achieved a level of success in both commercial and fine art which is all the more unusual because he is colorblind.

The Miami Herald published an article about this remarkable artist, titled "Artist with eye for color is colorblind," which I would like to include in the RECORD:

When artist Guido Mena splashed vivid hues across the poster he created for the annual Calle Ocho festival, he captured the festival's exuberance—as well as that of the city.

But, Mena says, few people who see his work realize that he is colorblind. Clearly the condition didn't matter when the Kiwanis Club of Little Havana commissioned Mena to create the 1992 poster for Carnival Miami.

"Guido is an excellent artist with a great capacity to communicate," said Leslie Pantin, founding president of the club and promotions manager for Carnival Miami.

Born in Havana in 1956, Mena came to Miami in 1960 with his family. His colorblindness was discovered when he was a student at Coral Park Senior High, where he won several arts awards.

"The diagnosis was a surprise, but it did not change my mind about studying painting," he said.

He went to Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, where he earned a bachelor's degree in art in 1982. He launched his professional career that same year.

"For a time, I worked mainly in black and white," he said. "But then a professor urged me to develop my skills in color work. From that moment on, I developed the tools to have complete control of my palette."

His paintings attest to that control. Bright colors are used to vary images and figures.

"I'm a loner who wants to become totally dedicated to painting," he said. "I don't follow anyone's footsteps, not in my commercial or artistic work. I follow my own instincts."

Mena's most widely distributed commercial assignment was the cover of the 1987-88 Southern Bell telephone directory. Some 2.3 million copies were printed. He also designed

the menu cover at Monty's restaurant, an item many tourists keep as a souvenir.

In 1990, Mena broke into the fine arts world with his painting *The Knockout*.

Based on a boxing image, it was one of 52 works selected for a national exhibition of contemporary art organized by the Society of Four Arts of Palm Beach.

"I'm painting a lot now because the experiences of Palm Beach and the poster tell me that people are interested in my work," he said. "Maybe people can identify with my images because they share the reality from which those images emerge."

Mena is preparing a portfolio with samples of his work. He captures the intensity of domino players or the anguish of Cuban rafters at sea. He doesn't limit himself.

"Miami is a special and unique city. There's much to do here," Mena said. "I want my art and my colors to be part of its magic."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Guido Mena for his perseverance in the face of incredible challenge, and his contribution to the richness of our art and culture.

#### A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO THE SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL OF DOWNEY

#### HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 12, 1992, the Soroptimist International of Downey will hold its installation of officers ceremony. It is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to this exceptional organization which will celebrate its 40th anniversary this year.

Soroptimist International was founded October 3, 1921, in Oakland, CA, by a diverse group of professional women. From this humble beginning, Soroptimist International has grown to become the largest classified service organization for executive and professional business women. It lists some 80,000 members from over 3,500 occupations and professions in 82 countries around the world. Membership in this organization is by invitation only and is based on a classification principle which assures a broad spectrum of representation from the economic life of the community.

At the heart of this organization is service. Soroptimists serve their local communities through six programs of service: economic and social development, education, environment, health, human rights/status of women, and international goodwill and understanding. The type of service Soroptimists offer is directly related to their community's needs. They provide shelters for abused women and children, design and implement literacy programs, environmental protection programs, health and drug programs, and hold seminars on career opportunities and money management to name just a few.

On an international scale, Soroptimists have united to bring water to drought plagued countries in Africa and to teach marketable skills to women in the Southwest Pacific, India, and the Philippines. They have provided immediate

assistance to earthquake victims in Mexico and continue their support by offering programs on sanitation, nutrition, and education.

In addition to these worthy causes, Soroptimists provide awards and recognition programs in their local communities. These award programs are designed to recognize and support individuals in their quest for upward mobility and the improvement of their life. The training award is given annually to women who are working to improve their economic status through education. The youth citizenship award recognizes outstanding contributions by young people their school, community, country, and world. The making a difference for women program honors individuals who have made notable contributions toward the advancement of women.

Mr. Speaker, the members of Soroptimists are proud to be a part of an organization whose sole purpose is to improve the quality of life for their fellow human beings. They are women at their best helping others to become the best that they can be.

On this most special and deserving occasion, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending this congressional salute to the members of this notable organization. We wish Soroptimist International of Downey and their new officers another 40 memorable years.

#### THE MURDER OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

#### HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, it is very difficult for most Americans, myself included, to imagine the horrific atrocities which are now being carried out against the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic and his henchmen. We have read press accounts about the indiscriminate killing of thousands of innocent men, women, and children. We have seen the pictures of mortar and artillery rounds crashing down on Sarajevo. Yet it seems almost surreal. How can such cruelty exist in this world?

The following statement, given this week at the CSCE followup meeting in Helsinki by Bosnian Foreign Minister Haris Silajdzic, leaves no doubt that this senseless massacre is indeed taking place. It also calls on the CSCE to rapidly bring into play the process that will lead to peace. I fully support the recommendations of Mr. Silajdzic, and ask that the following statement be placed, in its entirety, in the RECORD.

STATEMENT BY DR. HARIS SILAJDZIC, FOREIGN MINISTER, REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Mr. Chairman, distinguished colleagues, we meet at a perilous time for the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina and for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

During the last month since I spoke with you, the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina has gone from bad to worse. Incessant shelling continues. More than 5,200 persons have died. Some 20,000 have been wounded. And more than one million are homeless.

The war of aggression by Serbia against its neighbors has been unrelenting. Sarajevo,

once the proud host of the 1984 Winter Olympics, has been under heavy artillery assault for two months.

It has been especially heavy in the last 30 hours. This weekend, 30 people were killed and more than 100 injured. Serb forces, ringing Sarajevo, pounded our capital with heavy artillery, rockets and mortars.

The night sky was ablaze with buildings and explosions. Sarajevo's streets are littered with rubble and shattered glass. Hospitals are packed with wounded and mortuaries are full.

Street fighting has erupted in the suburb of Dobrinja, where 40,000 people face imminent starvation and death from the repeated attacks.

Some 400,000 of our citizens are trapped in Sarajevo and fear starvation. United Nations and Red Cross relief convoys have repeatedly been blocked from distributing food and medicine.

The main water reservoir is damaged. There is virtually no water to fight the conflagration. Two major hospitals have been severely damaged. The telephone system is almost totally inoperative.

Last Friday in the town of Ljesevo, 25 people were slaughtered. In Kozarac last week, more than 500 people were killed after a rain of grenades hit the town.

Serbian concentration camps have been set up. More than 1,000 people have been subjected to horrible torture. Families have been separated. Many have been sent to work camps.

We have confirmed that the Yugoslav Army has placed Scud missiles on Mount Vlasic, near Travnik about 150 kilometers from Sarajevo.

New, more deadly 165-mm artillery have been injected into the war by Serbia.

What we know and what you have seen on television are but the tip of the iceberg. Many towns along the border with Serbia have been cut off totally. One can only imagine the horror perpetrated there.

I spoke with President Izetbegovic yesterday. He confirmed the latest details of this onslaught against civilized society. We will have video-tape documentation of these atrocities for CSCE very shortly.

Property damage in the Balkan brutality may reach \$100 billion. Entire factories have been stolen. In Mostar, the Soko airplane factory was dismantled and moved to Serbia. Our economy is at a standstill.

The Milosevic Method is clear. The finger prints unmistakable.

It started in Kosova in the late 1980s. Military occupation. Parliament dissolved. Media under strict controls. Purges.

It moved to Slovenia briefly, and then the Croatia 11 months ago. Now Bosnia-Herzegovina is feeling the irrational wrath of this man who has been described by Time magazine as "The Butcher of the Balkans."

The aggression was planned carefully, cunningly, cynically.

The pathetic pattern in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina started with heavy artillery shelling. Murders and massacres followed. Non-Serbs who did not leave were driven out, or shot. Burning, looting, plundering ensued. Population resettlement occurred, as Serbs moved into the homes of Croats and Bosnians.

This last step is now underway in Sarajevo and elsewhere in my country. Bosnia-Herzegovina has no artillery. We have no rockets. We have no military jets. We face a Yugoslav Army general in charge of the aggression who is part and parcel of the Milosevic war machine. We confront 1,000

paramilitary insurgents from Serbia and Montenegro who will stop at nothing.

The aggressor has boasted about his intention to level Sarajevo. At this point, he is pursuing it with impunity. A year ago, the Yugoslav Army dug it self in to the hills around Sarajevo. An officer was asked why. He answered, "To protect the city from an air attack." From these very positions, the aggressor is now firing on Sarajevo's innocent citizens.

The are playing loosely and freely with people's lives. Not only in my country, but in the entire region. An ecological disaster threatens Central Europe if Yugoslav fighters attack the chemical plant in Tuzla.

The chemical facility stocks 125 times more chlorine than that found at the Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India, in 1984. The air and artillery attack on Tuzla could lead to a major environmental catastrophe.

To call this as an "ethnic war" is to play into the hands of the aggressors. It can only be described as a barbaric incursion aimed at "ethnic cleansing" and "ethnic purification" by the aggressors. Milosevic and his henchmen seek to annihilate our history in a blatant attempt to kill our sense of identity and belonging, to eradicate our spirit.

History will recount this as a war of "cultural genocide." As in Croatia, Bosnia has witnessed destruction or damage to 122 monuments, mosques, churches, synagogues, historic building and museums.

The aggressor has committed virtually every crime imaginable. Massacre. Torture. Murder. Intimidation. Repression. Oppression. Crimes against humanity. In many instances, these horrors surpass those of the darkest days of World War II.

We do not seek revenge. However, those responsible for these reprehensible actions must be brought to justice. We know who they are. They have no respect for human life. Their prosecution will discourage other potential tyrants.

What kind of people are these? Have they no civility? Do they care anything about human rights? Are they so corrupt that they will kill babies, mothers and fathers with impunity?

The world must answer these questions. And the answers must come soon. Very soon. The foundations of civilized society face assault.

If we do not act now, who will? If we don't have the will, who does?

Respect for human rights. Fundamental freedoms. Equal rights. Self-determination. Territorial integrity. Peaceful settlement of disputes. Inviolability of frontiers. The guiding principles of CSCE are falling prey to the aggressor.

Over the last two years, CSCE and the international community have recognized the threat posed by Serbia to its neighbors.

The Committee of Senior Officials has expressed concern about "the rising tension in Yugoslavia." The Conference has acknowledged the gross violation of human rights and the clear evidence of aggression.

On May 12, in an unprecedented step, the delegation of former Yugoslavia was excluded from participating in decisions related to the crisis until the end of this month.

Last Thursday, NATO foreign ministers gave us a key to rescuing the starving and stopping the carnage. The unprecedented use of NATO troops and equipment for peace-keeping operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina will send a stunning signal to the world that tyrants will not be tolerated, that human life is sacred, that civil rights are sacrosanct.

Today, we urgently appeal to CSCE to rapidly bring into play the process that will lead to peace.

Specifically, a security zone must be established around Sarajevo and escorted relief convoys must be allowed to distribute food and medicine.

The aggressor's military flights over Bosnia-Herzegovina must be prevented.

His artillery must be dismantled, neutralized, or placed under international control.

Our citizens must be permitted to return to their homes and live securely in peace.

There is no reason for inaction. The government of Bosnia-Herzegovina seeks only peace. It is a democracy, committed to human rights and a free market economy. It is only just that peace should be imposed after so many sanctions, so many appeals, so many attempts at dealing with the expansionist policies of the Milosevic regime.

For the 5,200 people who have died, it is too late. For the 20,000 wounded, the damage is done. For the million made homeless, life is a hell. For the thousands of little children waiting for a piece of bread and a cup of water, starvation creeps up.

Each day counts. Each hour counts.

If this assault on civility is allowed, there is not much hope for humanity. If this affront to mankind is sustained, there is not much reason for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to exist.

Let us try our very best to stop the suffering of the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Let us by our actions prevent despotic regimes, now and in the future, from fomenting their fanaticism.

Let us act now.

#### BALANCE NEEDED IN ENVIRONMENTAL DISCUSSIONS

#### HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as leaders from around the world meet in Rio de Janeiro for the Earth summit, the world's attention has appropriately been focused on the current and future threats to the environment. Certainly this is not an issue to be ignored. However, it appears that a disproportionate amount of the focus has been placed on the most dire environmental scenarios that have been offered.

Obviously, great attention needs to be paid to the very real threats posed by environmental neglect and, where appropriate, corrective action should be taken. However, these decisions need to be based on rational facts rather than emotional appeals designed to frighten people into action. The cause of environmental protection is harmed by unsubstantiated claims of impending global disaster. Such an approach tends to obviate other views on the issue and makes it more difficult to engage in serious debate about the situation and the best methods to effect meaningful change.

Unfortunately, it seems that anyone who promotes environmental protection on the basis of facts and evidence rather than emotion is accused of being an enemy of the environment. For that reason, I commend the following excerpts from an article in the June 1, 1992, issue of Newsweek to my colleagues.

This commentary, written by the distinguished economist, Robert J. Samuelson, offers a balanced and often overlooked view of the environmental situation:

**THE END IS NOT AT HAND**  
(By Robert J. Samuelson)

Whoever coined the phrase "save the planet" is a public-relations genius. It conveys the sense of impending catastrophe and high purpose that has wrapped environmentalism in an aura of moral urgency. It also typifies environmentalism's rhetorical excesses, which, in any other context, would be seen as wild exaggeration or simple dishonesty.

Up to a point, our environmental awareness has checked a mindless enthusiasm for unrestrained economic growth. We have sensibly curbed some of growth's harmful side effects. But environmentalism increasingly resembles a holy crusade addicted to hype and ignorant of history. Every environmental ill is depicted as an onrushing calamity that—if not stopped—will end life as we know it.

Take the latest scare: the green-house effect. We're presented with the horrifying specter of a world that incinerates itself. Act now, or sizzle later. Food supplies will wither. Glaciers will melt. Coastal areas will flood. In fact, the probable losses from any greenhouse warming are modest: 1 to 2 percent of our economy's output by the year 2050, estimates economist William Cline. The loss seems even smaller compared with the expected growth of the economy (a doubling) over the same period.

Unfortunately, the impulse of many environmentalists is to vilify and simplify. Critics of environmental restrictions are portrayed as selfish and ignorant creeps. Doomsday scenarios are developed to prove the seriousness of environmental dangers. Cline's recent greenhouse study projected warming 250 years into the future. Guess what, it increases sharply. This is an absurd exercise akin to predicting life in 1992 at the time of the French and Indian War (1754-63).

The rhetorical overkill is not just innocent excess. It clouds our understanding. For starters, it minimizes the great progress that has been made, especially in industrialized countries. In the United States, air and water pollution have dropped dramatically. Since 1960, particulate emissions (soot, cinders) are down by 65 percent. Lead emissions have fallen by 97 percent since 1970. Smog has declined in most cities.

What's also lost is the awkward necessity for choices. Your environmental benefit may be my job. Not every benefit is worth having at any cost. Economists estimate that environmental regulations depress the economy's output by 2.6 to 5 percent, or about \$150 billion to \$290 billion. (Note: this is larger than the estimated impact of global warming.) For that cost, we've lowered health risks and improved our surroundings. But some gains are small compared with the costs. And some costs are needlessly high because regulations are rigid.

**BALANCE**

The worst sin of environmental excess is its bias against economic growth. The cure for the immense problems of poor countries usually lies with economic growth. A recent report from the World Bank estimates that more than 1 billion people lack healthy water supplies and sanitary facilities. The result is hundreds of millions of cases of diarrhea annually and the deaths of 3 million children (2 million of which the World Bank judges avoidable). Only by becoming wealthier can countries correct these conditions.

Similarly, wealthier societies have both the desire and the income to clean their air and water. Advanced nations have urban-air-pollution levels only a sixth that of the poorest countries. Finally, economic growth tends to reduce high birthrates, as children survive longer and women escape traditional roles.

Yes, we have environmental problems. Reactors in the former Soviet Union pose safety risks. Economic growth and the environment can be at odds. Growth generates carbon-dioxide emissions and causes more waste. But these problems are not—as environmental rhetoric implies—the main obstacles to sustained development. The biggest hurdle is inept government. Inept government fostered unsafe Soviet reactors. Inept government hampers food production in poor countries by, say, preventing farmers from earning adequate returns on their crops.

By now, everyone is an environmentalist. But the label is increasingly meaningless, because not all environmental problems are equally serious and even the serious ones need to be balanced against other concerns. Environmentalism should hold the hype. It should inform us more and frighten us less.

**HONORING MERCEDES PARKS,  
PRINCIPAL OF AEOLIAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL—RETIREMENT  
ON JUNE 30, 1992**

**HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES**  
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Wednesday, June 10, 1992*

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a special individual and dedicated public servant, Mrs. Mercedes Parks, principal of Aeolian Elementary School in Whittier, CA. Mrs. Parks is retiring from public education after 38 years of teaching our youth and will be honored at a special awards assembly on Tuesday, June 16, 1992.

Mrs. Parks received her bachelor of arts and masters degrees from Whittier College. She also completed a variety of continuing education coursework at California State University, Los Angeles and Pepperdine University.

Mrs. Parks has dedicated her career to the field of education. She began her tenure with the Los Nietos School District in 1952 as an instructor and speech and language teacher at Rancho Santa Gertrudes School. She served as head teacher, speech specialist and acting assistant principal of Wallace S. Wiggins School from 1975-81. In 1983 she was a summer school teacher for the severely handicapped at Ada S. Nelson School and she also served as a speech specialist from 1981-85. She then moved to Aeolian Elementary School and assumed the position of principal, where she has served since 1985.

She has been an active member of the National Professional Educators' Society [Delta Kappa Gamma], Kiwanis Club of Whittier, and served as the president of the Los Nietos Teachers Association. Further, she received the PTA Honorary Life Member Award, Kiwanis Rookie of the Year Award and she has participated in numerous teaching related conferences.

I have had the opportunity to visit Aeolian Elementary School on several occasions as a

teacher, observer, and presenter. On those occasions, I have witnessed that Mrs. Parks is indeed a dynamic individual who is well respected by students and teachers alike.

Mr. Speaker, on June 16, 1992, students, teachers, administrators, and civic leaders will gather to honor Mrs. Mercedes Parks for her tremendous contributions to the field of education and to our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this exceptional woman for her outstanding record of education service to the young people of my district.

**TRIBUTE TO THE ART OF LUIS  
MEDINA**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 10, 1992*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the remarkable work of the late artist and photographer Luis Medina.

Born in Cuba in 1942, Luis Medina was exiled to the United States with his family in 1958. After working and studying art in Europe, he returned to Miami so he could earn enough money to complete an associate of arts at Miami Dade Junior College. He enrolled in the School of the Art Institute of Chicago, and completed his studies on merit scholarships.

Although he originally enrolled as a sculpture student, after working on a photography project with his childhood friend, Jose Lopez, he shifted his focus to photography. He earned a fellowship, the Fred J. Forster traveling fellowship, and used that period to travel across the United States developing his photographic abilities. The photographs which resulted from that trip were shown in exhibitions in Chicago, IL; Helsinki, Finland, and Sydney and Melbourne in Australia.

He continued his photography, supporting himself through teaching and lecturing, while producing more critically acclaimed photography exhibits, including a series on street gangs in 1982, for which he placed himself in danger for his art, with resulting photographs unlike any ever before taken in Chicago. Likewise, his exploration of Haitian voodoo was a revelation to those who are remote from it.

In 1985, Luis Medina died suddenly of a rare neurological disease. There has since been no photographer to take the place he created for himself. His photographic archives are presently being held by the Art Institute of Chicago so that an exhibition of his unique work can be prepared and published.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer tribute to Luis Medina and his extraordinary work, and his contribution to the richness of our art and culture. I congratulate Luis' mother, Olga Bohorques, for continuing a memorial at the Art Institute of Chicago in his name.

DEATH OF WILLIAM G. MCGOWAN,  
CHAIRMAN OF MCI COMMUNICA-  
TIONS CORP.

**HON. DON RITTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, there was a time in this Nation's history when every American held tightly to a very basic belief: That an individual could achieve whatever they set their mind to, regardless of the odds, if they only persevere. Bill McGowan, who we lost this past Monday, was in my view and the view of many others the living embodiment of this simple principle. We are poorer for his loss, but so much the richer for the life he led.

His life was a celebration of competition and competition infused his vision of the future of telecommunications. Here was a man who started with a single microwave link between St. Louis, MO, and Chicago, IL, and saw it grow into an international corporation with almost \$9.5 billion in revenues. Millions of Americans today enjoy the benefits of the robust competition in the telecommunications industry which Bill McGowan inspired. The odds against his success were high, but he persevered and accomplished that which he set out to do.

And that, I believe, is the essential lesson of Mr. McGowan's life. It is a lesson which America must never forget.

A TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR  
PHILIP C. HABIB

**HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1992

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I note with deep regret the recent passing of the distinguished diplomat, Ambassador Philip C. Habib, who has been rightfully reckoned as the "Foreign Service Officer of his generation." Also today, Wednesday, June 10, a memorial service is being held in Ambassador Habib's memory at the National Cathedral.

It was after his retirement that Ambassador Habib was called upon to mediate some of the world's toughest problem spots: Lebanon, Central America, and the Philippines. We all recall the memorable role that Mr. Habib played as the personal representative of President Reagan for the Middle East from 1981-83 that brought the Ambassador's diplomatic wizardry—long appreciated by Presidents and Secretaries of State—to the public's attention.

The mission to mediate peace in Lebanon was of special significance to Ambassador Habib, as Lebanon was the land of his parents, and he always bemoaned that "we almost had it" in resolving the Lebanese conflict. His attention to the fate of Lebanon remained; he was a trustee of the American University of Beirut and was instrumental in founding and advising the American Task Force for Lebanon.

Mr. Speaker, let us all salute a noble and courageous public servant of the United

States, the Honorable Philip C. Habib. For the RECORD I want to include these tributes from the New York Times and the Washington Post:

[From the New York Times, May 27, 1992]

PHILIP C. HABIB, LEADING U.S. DIPLOMAT IN ASIA AND MIDDLE EAST, IS DEAD AT 72

(By Catherine S. Manegold)

Philip C. Habib, a Brooklyn-born Lebanese-American who was one of the United States policymakers in the Middle East and Asia for decades, died Monday while vacationing in France. He was 72 years old.

Mr. Habib died of a heart attack, the United States Embassy said. He lived in Belmont, Calif.

Mr. Habib served in the Foreign Service for nearly three decades, and many years in retirement as a trouble shooter, crafting for himself a reputation as a tough and shrewd negotiator. He is credited with helping to arrange the cease-fire in Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization's withdrawal from that country in 1982 following the Israeli invasion. He also played an important role in persuading President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines to go into exile in 1986.

ADVISOR TO 3 ADMINISTRATIONS

A former Ambassador to South Korea, he helped craft foreign policy across the region both in that capacity and later as a top advisor to three Administrations. Although he officially retired from the Foreign Service in 1978, citing health problems, he was recalled just a year later to work as a special adviser to Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance.

He became known as a tough trouble-shooter on behalf of the United States. His final assignment came in 1987, when he was called upon by President Reagan to be a special envoy in Central America. He resigned that post, and severed his ties with Government in August of that year.

Just before his death, Mr. Habib had travelled to Evian, France to give a speech at the Bilderberg Conference, an annual meeting of European and United States scholars and intellectuals. Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, who also spoke at that conference, yesterday recalled Mr. Habib as "Every Secretary of State's idea of a great foreign service officer."

MET IN VIETNAM

Dr. Kissinger first met Mr. Habib in Vietnam in the mid 1960's and recalled having been immediately impressed with his acumen and irreverence.

"I was taken to meet him by Ambassador Lodge," Dr. Kissinger said in a telephone interview, referring to Henry Cabot Lodge, who was then United States Ambassador to Saigon, "And when I met him, he said, 'I bet you are one of those Harvard smart alecs who knows everything.' Then he told me to go to the provinces and 'see what was really going on.'"

In his speech at the Bilderberg Conference, Mr. Habib spoke about the need to maintain the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the importance of America's ties with Europe. Then, according to those who attended, in a departure from his usual preoccupations with foreign affairs, he spoke at length about United States domestic issues stressing the need for America to stand by its moral principles.

Friends said his involvement in that conference was typical of the elder statesman who, despite near fatal heart attacks dating to the late 1970's and two open-heart surgeries, never abandoned his interest in world affairs.

"He had no business going to these things," said Leslie H. Gelb, a former Pentagon and State Department official who worked with Mr. Habib in the 1960's at the height of the Vietnam conflict. "But he wanted to live, not just stay alive." Mr. Gelb is now a columnist with The New York Times.

REMEMBERED BY FRIENDS

Mr. Habib was remembered yesterday by friends as a man of zest, creativity and relentless earnestness in the face of great odds.

"He was the guy everybody knew," said Morton Abramowitz, the president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and a veteran of 30 years in the State Department. "Phil's career runs the gamut of all U.S. foreign policy. But he was particularly involved in the transformation of Asia. He contributed fundamentally to the shaping of foreign policy in that area."

Although Mr. Habib's expertise in the Foreign Service was mostly in Asia, particularly in Vietnam in the 1960's, where he was involved in the behind-the-scenes politics in Washington that eventually led President Johnson in 1968 to press for a negotiated end to the war, he was perhaps best remembered in later years for his work in the Middle East.

LEBANESE FROM BENSONHURST

A Lebanese Maronite Christian who grew up in a predominantly Jewish section of Bensonhurst, Mr. Habib became Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs in 1976. He remained in that post in the new Carter Administration and continued until he suffered the first of his heart attacks in December 1977.

In retirement, he became a popular trouble-shooter for President Reagan. He was called upon to help hammer out a peace settlement in Lebanon, which later collapsed. For that work, he was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, in 1982.

In fact, his diplomatic career started almost on a whim. According to his daughter, Phyllis, Mr. Habib had planned a career as a forest ranger. A graduate of the College of Forestry and Wildlife and Range Sciences at the University of Idaho, Mr. Habib was studying for his Ph.D. in agricultural economics at the University of California at Berkeley when he spotted a notice for a test to enter the State Department. "He decided to take the test," said Ms. Habib, "And he passed it." His first assignments took him to postings in Canada and New Zealand.

The Vietnam War changed his life, however, and established his career as a diplomat.

"He was one of my heroes," Mr. Kissinger said. "The great thing about him was that he was a terrific soldier." Inside the State Department he won a reputation as a man who would fight over issues about which he cared deeply. Yet he was known, too, as a professional who followed orders.

During his tenure as Secretary of State, Mr. Kissinger said he relied heavily on Mr. Habib's advice. "I might not do what he said," he recalled. "But I wouldn't make a move without finding out what he thought."

Mr. Habib, a gourmet and connoisseur of fine wines, was on vacation with friends in Puligny-Montrachet, in the Cote d'Or region, when he collapsed, his daughter, said. Agence France-Presse, the French news agency, reported that he suffered a heart attack at his hotel and could not be revived by a medical team.

Mr. Habib was living in retirement in the family's home of 17 years in Belmont, Cali-

fornia. He was a Senior Research Fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, and was on the Board of Directors of the American University in Beirut. He also served on the Board of Directors of the Audi Bank of California, according to his daughter.

After his retirement, Mr. Habib remained an active alumnus of the University of Idaho where he set up the Philip Habib Endowment for the Study of Environmental Issues and World Peace.

Among other honors, Mr. Habib was decorated commander of France's Legion of Honor in 1988.

He is survived by his wife, Marjorie W. Habib; two daughters, Phyllis, and Susan W. Michaels of Vestal, N.Y. and a granddaughter, Maren K. Michaels.

[From the Washington Post, May 27, 1992]

PHILIP C. HABIB, 72, DIES; U.S. PEACE  
NEGOTIATOR

(By J.Y. Smith)

Philip C. Habib, 72, a career State Department official whose mastery of complex situations, skill at negotiation and seemingly inexhaustible patience led to key roles in efforts to bring peace to Vietnam, the Middle East and Central America, died of a heart attack May 25 in Puligny-Montrachet, France.

A resident of Belmont, Calif., since retiring from the State Department in 1978, he was on a private visit to the wine country of Burgundy when he was stricken.

The State Department issued a statement yesterday hailing Mr. Habib for his "profound contribution to U.S. foreign policy" and the "enduring legacy" of his work. It described him as a "man of great courage, unparalleled tenacity, high intellect and deep warmth."

From 1968 to 1971, Mr. Habib was a member of the U.S. delegation to the Paris talks that eventually ended the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, and for part of that time he was acting head of the delegation. Throughout his tenure his knowledge of the situation was regarded as crucial to the U.S. side, and he conducted some of the most difficult sessions with the North Vietnamese himself.

His next post was as ambassador to South Korea, where he served from 1971 to 1974. Recalled to Washington, he was named assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs. In 1976, he was promoted to undersecretary of state for political affairs, the highest post available to a career official.

Mr. Habib received that appointment from President Gerald R. Ford, and he continued in the job under President Jimmy Carter. He laid the groundwork for the Camp David Accords—the result of the dramatic meeting at the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., of Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to discuss a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Mr. Habib's retirement in 1978 was prompted by a heart attack—it was his second in six years—and he became a visiting professor at Stanford University and then a research fellow at the Hoover Institution.

In 1981, he was summoned by President Ronald Reagan to be his personal representative to the Middle East. The particular flash point at the time was Lebanon, torn by civil war and harried by rapacious neighbors. During two years of shuttle diplomacy Mr. Habib searched for a way to end the violence. Partly as a result of this work, Secretary of State George P. Shultz negotiated an agreement between Israel and Lebanon, but it foundered on Syrian intransigence and was

never ratified. Mr. Habib, no longer welcome to the Syrians, returned to private life.

In 1986, Reagan called again. This time it was to appoint him a special envoy to the Philippines. In the same year, he was named a special presidential envoy to Central America. In 1987, he resigned when the administration ignored his advice to join an initiative that was started by other Central American governments to bring peace to Nicaragua.

Born in Brooklyn, N.Y., the son of a Lebanese grocer, Philip Charles Habib grew up a Catholic in a Jewish neighborhood. He graduated from the University of Idaho. After World War II service in the Army, he went to the University of California at Berkeley, where he earned a doctorate in economics. (His dissertation was on the economics of the lumber industry.)

By that time the degree was conferred in 1952, Mr. Habib had embarked long since on his career in diplomacy. In 1949, he was commissioned a foreign service officer. His first posts were in Ottawa and Wellington, New Zealand. He then returned to Washington. From 1958 to 1960, he was consul general in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

In 1962, after another period in Washington, he joined the U.S. Embassy in South Korea as political counselor. In 1965, with U.S. involvement in Vietnam deepening, he was assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, where he was chief political adviser to Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge. In 1967, he returned to Washington as deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

By that time, Mr. Habib was recognized as the State Department's leading authority on Southeast Asian affairs. He was thus a natural choice to join the talks in Paris that opened that year.

In his memoirs, former secretary of state Henry Kissinger described Mr. Habib as being "the antithesis of the public stereotype of the elegant, excessively genteel Foreign Service officer. He was rough, blunt, direct, as far from the 'striped-pants' image as it is possible to be."

W. Averell Harriman, one of those who served as chief U.S. representative at the Paris talks during Mr. Habib's time there, once remarked that a notable strength of Mr. Habib was his ability "to understand the other man's point of view." Many colleagues remarked on Mr. Habib's capacity for hard work, and he himself was quoted as saying, "If you are working 9 to 5 and if your wife is contented, you are not doing your job."

Mr. Habib was a former president of the Foreign Service Association and a recipient of the Rockefeller Public Service Award, the President's Award for Distinguished Public Service and the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Survivors include his wife, the former Marjorie W. Slightam, whom he married in 1942, and two daughters, Phyllis and Susan.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose

of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 11, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

##### JUNE 12

9:30 a.m.

Joint Economic  
Technology and National Security Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine the Nation's telecommunications and information infrastructure, focusing on the potential of a switched broadband network.

SD-628

##### JUNE 15

10:30 a.m.

Finance  
Health for Families and the Uninsured Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine various States' plans for improving access to health care and controlling health care costs.

SD-215

##### JUNE 16

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on the safety of Soviet-designed nuclear power plants and on the technical and financial assistance being offered by Western nations to help improve the safety of these plants.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine the current condition of the thrift industry and the outlook for its future.

SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-253

Judiciary  
Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1805, to revise title 17, United States Code, to clarify news reporting monitoring as a fair use exception to the exclusive rights of a copyright owner.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs  
Business meeting, to mark up S. 2481, authorizing funds for programs of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

SR-418

JUNE 17

- 9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Communications Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine tele-  
communications technology as related  
to the field of education. SR-253
- Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending  
calendar business. SD-366
- Finance  
To resume hearings to examine com-  
prehensive health care reform, focusing  
on proposals for instituting universal  
coverage through public health insur-  
ance programs. SD-215
- Rules and Administration  
Business meeting, to mark up pending  
calendar business. SR-301
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
District of Columbia Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget es-  
timates for fiscal year 1993 for the gov-  
ernment of the District of Columbia. SD-138
- Veterans' Affairs  
Business meeting, to mark up pending  
calendar business. SR-418
- 10:30 a.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To continue hearings to examine the cur-  
rent condition of the thrift industry  
and the outlook for its future. SD-538
- Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on the Convention for  
the Conservation of Anadromous  
Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean  
(Treaty Doc. 102-30). SD-419
- 2:00 p.m.  
Armed Services  
To resume hearings on S. 2629, to author-  
ize funds for fiscal year 1993 for mili-  
tary functions of the Department of  
Defense, and to prescribe military per-  
sonnel levels for fiscal year 1993, focus-  
ing on the bomber "roadmap" and related  
bomber programs, and on the Tri-  
Service Standoff Attack Missile  
(TSSAM). SR-222
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Merchant Marine Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine issues relat-  
ing to maritime reform. SR-253
- Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on the nominations of  
Jerry Jay Langdon, of Texas, and Wil-  
liam C. Liedtke III, of Oklahoma, each  
to be a Member of the Federal Energy  
Regulatory Commission, Department  
of Energy. SD-366
- JUNE 18
- 9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Consumer Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2232, to require  
manufacturers of new automobiles to  
affix a label containing certain  
consumer information on each auto-  
mobile manufactured after a specified  
year. SR-253

- Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings to examine State regu-  
lation of natural gas production. SD-366
- Finance  
To continue hearings to examine com-  
prehensive health care reform, focusing  
on proposals for tax-incentive based  
health care reform. SD-215
- Governmental Affairs  
Permanent Subcommittee on Investiga-  
tions  
To hold hearings to examine inter-  
national aspects of Asian organized  
crime. SD-342
- Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 2044, to assist Na-  
tive Americans in assuring the survival  
and continuing vitality of their lan-  
guages. SR-485
- 2:00 p.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Foreign Commerce and Tourism Sub-  
committee  
To hold oversight hearings on the U.S.  
and Foreign Commercial Service, De-  
partment of Commerce. SR-253

JUNE 19

- 9:30 a.m.  
Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on the proposed Crow  
Settlement Act. SR-485
- 10:00 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Environmental Protection Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the U.S.  
Fish and Wildlife Service's adminis-  
tration of the National Wildlife Refuge  
System, and on S. 1862, to improve the  
administration, management, and com-  
patibility process of the National Wild-  
life Refuge System. SD-406

JUNE 23

- 9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Communications Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation  
authorizing funds for programs of the  
National Telecommunications Infor-  
mation Administration, Department of  
Commerce. SR-253
- 10:00 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on the Treaty Between  
the U.S. and USSR on the Reduction  
and Limitation of Strategic Offensive  
Arms (The Start Treaty), signed in  
Moscow on July 31, 1991, and Protocol  
thereto dated May 23, 1992 (Treaty Doc.  
102-20). SD-419
- 2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests  
Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 225, to expand the  
boundaries of the Fredericksburg and  
Spotsylvania County Battlefields Mem-  
orial National Military Park, Vir-  
ginia, S. 1925, to remove a restriction  
from a parcel of land owned by the city  
of North Charleston, South Carolina, in  
order to permit a land exchange, S.  
2563, to provide for the rehabilitation  
of historic structures within the Sandy

Hook Unit of Gateway National Recre-  
ation Area in New Jersey, S. 2006, to es-  
tablish the Fox River National Heri-  
tage Corridor in Wisconsin, H.R. 2181, to  
permit the Secretary of the Interior to  
acquire by exchange lands in the Cuya-  
hoga National Recreation Area that  
are owned by Ohio, H.R. 2444, to revise  
the boundaries of the George Washing-  
ton Birthplace National Monument,  
and H.R. 3519, to authorize the estab-  
lishment of the Steamtown National  
Historic Site. SD-366

JUNE 24

- 9:30 a.m.  
Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation  
relating to the National Indian Policy  
Center. SR-485

JUNE 25

- 2:00 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests  
Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S.1879, to authorize  
the adjustment of the boundaries of the  
South Dakota portion of the Sioux  
Ranger District of Custer National  
Forest, S.1990, to authorize the transfer  
of certain facilities and lands in the  
Wenatchee National Forest, Washing-  
ton, S.2392, to establish a right-of-way  
corridor for electric power trans-  
mission lines in the Sunrise Mountain  
in the State of Nevada, S. 2397, to ex-  
pand the boundaries of the Yucca  
House National Monument in Colorado,  
to authorize the acquisition of certain  
lands with the boundaries, S. 2606, to  
further clarify authorities and duties  
of the Secretary of Agriculture in issu-  
ing ski area permits on National For-  
est System lands, and S. 2749, to grant  
a right of use and occupancy of a cer-  
tain tract of land in Yosemite National  
Park to George R. Lange and Lucille F.  
Lange. SD-366

JULY 1

- 9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Communications Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on mobile communica-  
tions. SR-253
- 2:00 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests  
Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on H.R. 1096, to author-  
ize funds for fiscal years 1992 through  
1995 for programs, functions, and ac-  
tivities of the Bureau of Land Manage-  
ment, Department of the Interior. SD-366

JULY 2

- 9:30 a.m.  
Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on  
fractionated heirships, Indian probate,  
oil and gas royalty management, land  
consolidation demonstration programs. SR-485
- 10:00 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 2028, to revise  
title 38, United States Code, to improve

