

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BEYOND MURPHY BROWN

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 1992

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, in the context of the ongoing debate over the root cause of the riots in Los Angeles, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues remarks made by the Vice President to the Commonwealth Club of California. The Vice President summarizes the importance of the family structure in our society and how the deterioration of that structure is to be blamed, in part, for the catastrophic events that took place last month in California. We must not let the liberal uproar over the Murphy Brown comment taint and distort the ultimate meaning of the Vice President's message: Traditional American family values are vital to this Nation's prosperity. It is from these values that we achieve our sense of worth, our stability, and ultimately our morals that guide us to greater achievement for ourselves and for future generations. I urge my colleagues to read the Vice President's insightful remarks on the inner-city dilemma and what we need to do as a nation to remedy the problems imminently facing our country.

REMARKS BY VICE PRESIDENT DAN QUAYLE

As you may know, I've just returned from a week-long trip to Japan. I was there to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the reversion of Okinawa to Japan by the United States, an act that has made a lasting impression on the Japanese.

While I was there, Japan announced its commitment to join with the United States in assisting Eastern and Central Europe with a 400 million dollar aid package. We also announced a manufacturing technology initiative that will allow American engineers to gain experience working in Japanese businesses.

Japan and the United States are allies and partners. Though we have our differences, especially in the area of trade, our two countries—with 40 percent of the world's GNP—are committed to a global partnership in behalf of peace and economic growth.

But in the midst of all of these discussions of international affairs, I was asked many times in Japan about the recent events in Los Angeles. From the perspective of many Japanese, the ethnic diversity of our culture is a weakness compared to their homogeneous society. I begged to differ with my hosts. I explained that our diversity is our strength. And I explained that the immigrants who come to our shores have made, and continue to make, vast contributions to our culture and our economy.

It is wrong to imply that the Los Angeles riots were an inevitable outcome of our diversified society. But the question that I tried to answer in Japan is one that needs answering here: What happened? Why? And how do we prevent it in the future?

One response has been predictable: Instead of denouncing wrongdoing, some have shown

tolerance for rioters; some have enjoyed saying "I told you so;" and some have simply made excuses for what happened. All of this has been accompanied by pleas for more money.

I'll readily accept that we need to understand what happened. But I reject the idea we should tolerate or excuse it.

When I have been asked during these last weeks who caused the riots and the killing in L.A., my answer has been direct and simple: Who is to blame for the riots? The rioters are to blame. Who is blame for the killings? The killers are to blame. Yes, I can understand how people were shocked and outraged by the verdict in the Rodney King trial. But there is simply no excuse for the mayhem that followed. To apologize or in any way to excuse what happened is wrong. It is a betrayal of all those people equally outraged and equally disadvantaged who did not loot and did not riot—and who were in many cases victims of the rioters. No matter how much you may disagree with the verdict, the riots were wrong. And if we as a society don't condemn what is wrong, how can we teach our children what is right?

But after condemning the riots, we do need to try to understand the underlying situation.

In a nutshell: I believe the lawless social anarchy which we saw is directly related to the breakdown of family structure, personal responsibility and social order in too many areas of our society. For the poor the situation is compounded by a welfare ethos that impedes individuals efforts to move ahead in society, and hampers their ability to take advantage of the opportunities America offers.

If we don't succeed in addressing these fundamental problems, and in restoring basic values, any attempt to fix what's broken will fail. But one reason I believe we won't fail is that we have come so far in the last 25 years.

There is no question that this country has had a terrible problem with race and racism. The evil of slavery has left a long legacy. But we have faced racism squarely, and we have made progress in the past quarter century. The landmark civil rights bills of the 1960's removed legal barriers to allow full participation by blacks in the economic, social and political life of the nation. By any measure the America of 1992 is more egalitarian, more integrated, and offers more opportunities to black Americans—and all other minority group members—than the America of 1964. There is more to be done. But I think that all of us can be proud of our progress.

And let's be specific about one aspect of this progress: This country now has a black middle class that barely existed a quarter century ago. Since 1967 the median income of black two parent families has risen by 60 percent in real terms. The number of black college graduates has skyrocketed. Black men and women have achieved political power—black mayors head 48 of our largest cities, including Los Angeles. These are achievements.

But as we all know, there is another side to that bright landscape. During this period of progress, we have also developed a culture of

poverty—some call it an underclass—that is far more violent and harder to escape than it was a generation ago.

The poor you always have with you, Scripture tells us. And in America we have always had poor people. But in this dynamic, prosperous nation, poverty has traditionally been a stage through which people pass on their way to joining the great middle class. And if one generation didn't get very far up the ladder—their ambitious, better-educated children would.

But the underclass seems to be a new phenomenon. It is a group whose members are dependent on welfare for very long stretches, and whose men are often drawn into lives of crime. There is far too little upward mobility, because the underclass is disconnected from the rules of American society. And these problems have, unfortunately, been particularly acute for Black Americans.

Let me share with you a few statistics on the difference between black poverty in particular in the 1960's and now.

In 1967 68 percent of black families were headed by married couples. In 1991, only 48 percent of black families were headed by both a husband and wife.

In 1965 the illegitimacy rate among black families was 28 percent. In 1989, 65 percent—two thirds—of all black children were born to never-married mothers.

In 1951 9.2 percent of black youth between 16-19 were unemployed. In 1965, it was 23 percent. In 1980 it was 35 percent. By 1989, the number had declined slightly, but was still 32 percent.

The leading cause of death of young black males today is homicide.

It would be overly simplistic to blame this social breakdown on the programs of the Great Society alone. It would be absolutely wrong to blame it on the growth and success most Americans enjoyed during the 1980's. Rather, we are in large measure reaping the whirlwind of decades of changes in social mores.

I was born in 1947, so I'm considered one of those "Baby Bombers" we keep reading about. But let's look at one unfortunate legacy of the "Boomer" generation. When we were young, it was fashionable to declare war against traditional values. Indulgence and self-gratification seemed to have no consequences. Many of our generation glamorized casual sex and drug use, evaded responsibility and trashed authority. Today the "Boomers" are middle-aged and middle class. The responsibility of having families has helped many recover traditional values. And, of course, the great majority of those in the middle class survived the turbulent legacy of the 60's and 70's. But many of the poor, with less to fall back on, did not.

The intergenerational poverty that troubles us so much today is predominantly a poverty of values. Our inner cities are filled with children having children; with people who have not been able to take advantage of educational opportunities; with people who are dependent on drugs or the narcotic of welfare. To be sure, many people in the ghettos struggle very hard against these tides—and sometimes win. But too many feel they have no hope and nothing to lose. This pov-

* 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.

erty is, again, fundamentally a poverty of values.

Unless we change the basic rules of society in our inner cities, we cannot expect anything else to change. We will simply get more of what we saw three weeks ago. New thinking, new ideas, new strategies are needed.

For the government, transforming underclass culture means that our policies and programs must create a different incentive system. Our policies must be premised on, and must reinforce, values such as: family, hard work, integrity and personal responsibility.

I think we can all agree that government's first obligation is to maintain order. We are a nation of laws, not looting. It has become clear that the riots were fueled by the vicious gangs that terrorize the inner cities. We are committed to breaking those gangs and restoring law and order. As James Q. Wilson has written, "Programs of economic restructuring will not work so long as gangs control the streets."

Some people say "law and order," are code words. Well, they are code words. Code words for safety, getting control of the streets, and freedom from fear. And let's not forget that, in 1990, 84 percent of the crimes committed by blacks were committed against blacks.

We are for law and order. If a single mother raising her children in the ghetto has to worry about drive-by shootings, drug deals, or whether her children will join gangs and die violently, her difficult task becomes impossible. We're for law and order because we can't expect children to learn in dangerous schools, we're for law and order because if property isn't protected, who will build businesses?

As one step on behalf of law and order—and on behalf of opportunity as well—the President has initiated the "Weed and Seed" program—to "weed out" criminals and "seed" neighborhoods with programs that address root causes of crime. And we have encouraged community-based policing, which gets the police on the street so they interact with citizens.

Safety is absolutely necessary. But it's not sufficient. Our urban strategy is to empower the poor by giving them control over their lives. To do that, our urban agenda includes:

Fully funding the Home-ownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere program. HOPE—as we call it—will help public housing residents become home-owners. Subsidizing housing all too often merely made rich investors richer. Home ownership will give the poor a stake in their neighborhoods, and a chance to build equity.

Creating enterprise zones by slashing taxes in targeted areas, including a zero capital gains tax, to spur entrepreneurship, economic development, and job creation in inner cities.

Instituting our education strategy, America 2000, to raise academic standards and to give the poor the same choices about how and where to educate their children as that of rich people.

Promoting welfare reform to remove the penalties for marriage, create incentives for saving, and give communities greater control over how the programs are administered.

These programs are empowerment programs. They are based on the same principles as the Job Training Partnership Act, which aimed to help disadvantaged young people and dislocated workers to develop their skills to give them an opportunity to get ahead. Empowering the poor will

strengthen families. And right now, the failure of our families is hurting America deeply. When families fail, society fails. The anarchy and lack of structure in our inner cities are testament to how quickly civilization falls apart when the family foundation cracks. Children need love and discipline. They need mothers and fathers. A welfare check is not a husband. The state is not a father. It is from parents that children learn how to behave in society; it is from parents above all that children come to understand values and themselves as men and women, mothers and fathers.

And for those concerned about children growing up in poverty, we should know this: marriage is probably the best anti-poverty program of all. Among families headed by married couples today, there is a poverty rate of 5.7 percent. But 33.4 percent of families headed by a single mother are in poverty today.

Nature abhors a vacuum. Where there are no mature, responsible men around to teach boys how to be good men, gangs serve in their place. In fact, gangs have become a surrogate family for much of a generation of inner-city boys. I recently visited with some former gang members in Albuquerque, New Mexico. In a private meeting, they told me why they had joined gangs. These teenage boys said that gangs gave them a sense of security. They made them feel wanted, and useful. They got support from their friends. And, they said, "It was like having a family." "Like family"—unfortunately, that says it all.

The system perpetuates itself as these young men father children whom they have no intention of caring for, by women whose welfare checks, support them. Teenage girls, mired in the same hopelessness, lack sufficient motive to say no to this trap.

Answer to our problems won't be easy. We can start by dismantling a welfare system that encourages dependency and subsidizes broken families. We can attach conditions—such as school attendance, or work—to welfare. We can limit the time a recipient gets benefits. We can stop penalizing marriage for welfare mothers. We can enforce child support payments.

Ultimately, however, marriage is a moral issue that requires cultural consensus, and in the use of social sanctions. Bearing babies irresponsibly is, simply, wrong. Failing to support children one has fathered is wrong. We must be unequivocal about this.

It doesn't help matters when prime time TV has Murphy Brown—a character who supposedly epitomizes today's intelligent, highly paid, professional woman—mocking the importance of fathers, by bearing a child alone, and calling it just another "lifestyle choice."

I know it is not fashionable to talk about moral values, but we need to do it. Even though our cultural leaders in Hollywood, network TV, the national newspapers routinely jeer at them, I think that most of us in this room know that some things are good, and other things are wrong. Now it's time to make the discussion public.

It's time to talk again about family, hard work, integrity and personal responsibility. We cannot be embarrassed out of our belief that two parents, married to each other, are better in most cases for children than one. That honest work is better than hand-outs—or crime. That we are our brothers' keepers. That it's worth making an effort, even when the rewards aren't immediate.

So I think the time has come to renew our public commitment to our Judeo-Christian

values—in our churches and synagogues, our civic organizations and our schools. We are, as our children recite each morning, "one nation under God." That's a useful framework for acknowledging a duty and an authority higher than our own pleasures and personal ambitions.

If we lived more thoroughly by these values, we would live in a better society. For the poor, renewing these values will give people the strength to help themselves by acquiring the tools to achieve self-sufficiency, a good education, job training, and property. Then they will move from permanent dependence to dignified independence.

Shelby Steele, in his great book, "The Content of Our Character," writes, "Personal responsibility is the brick and mortar of power. The responsible person knows that the quality of his life is something that he will have to make inside the limits of his fate . . . The quality of his life will pretty much reflect his efforts."

I believe that the Bush Administration's empowerment agenda will help the poor gain that power, by creating opportunity, and letting people make the choices that free citizens must make.

Though our hearts have been pained by the events in Los Angeles, we should take this tragedy as an opportunity for self-examination and progress. So let the national debate roar on. I, for one, will join it. The president will lead it. The American people will participate in it. And as a result, we will become an even stronger nation.

MARGARET ARMENTROUT: AFTER 30 YEARS OF SERVICE TO EDUCATION

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I recognize the outstanding accomplishments of Margaret ArmentROUT. She is an exemplary individual who has dedicated her life to the education and guidance of the youth of St. Mary's County, MD. Now, after 30 years, it is Ms. ArmentROUT's time to receive recognition and praise for her commitment to children.

In 1962, Ms. ArmentROUT began her teaching career at the old Leonardtown School, where she remained for 3 years. She then moved onto Chopticon High School, where she provided thousands of students with the skills necessary to survive both inside and outside the job arena. As the recruiter and sponsor of the Future Business Leaders of America Club, Ms. ArmentROUT has helped shape the personal development of her students, as well as their vocational and technical development.

Ms. ArmentROUT has encouraged students to set attainable goals, and work hard in obtaining them. She has also required that they be prompt, organized, and meticulous when carrying out assigned projects. In turn, her guidance has fostered responsibility, independence, and maturity within her pupils—traits which are beneficial outside of the classroom as well.

While making the students more competent individuals and, overall, more marketable to employers, Ms. ArmentROUT has given them something more; she has given them self-es-

teem and self-respect. Ms. Armentrout has advocated self-control and respect for others—both of peers and faculty members. By caring for and respecting the students, and by teaching them to do the same, Ms. Armentrout has gained the respect and admiration of the faculty, the student, and their families.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recognize the contributions of Ms. Margaret Armentrout. Ms. Armentrout will be remembered as a good teacher whose warmth and dedication has not only taught children educational skills but life skills as well.

**BILL MAILLIARD, FRIEND AND
FORMER MEMBER, PASSES AWAY**

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I was saddened to learn that Bill Mailliard, a friend and former Member, died suddenly on Wednesday, his 75th birthday, while traveling to California for a birthday celebration.

Bill was my predecessor as ranking Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee. He was a much-decorated veteran of World War II, a man of wide experience in Government, and had the great respect of those of us who served with him.

He retired from the House in 1974 to become Ambassador to the Organization of American States, but he never lost his love of this great institution, and in fact served as president of the Association of Former Members of Congress.

I ask that his obituary, which appeared in last Friday's Washington Post, be printed in the RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, June 12, 1992]

**WILLIAM MAILLIARD DIES; CALIFORNIA
REPRESENTATIVE**

William S. Mailliard, a California Republican who represented the San Francisco area in Congress for 21 years, died at Reston Hospital Center after a heart attack June 10, his 75th birthday.

A resident of Washington, he was stricken at Dulles International Airport en route to his family ranch in Mendocino County for a birthday celebration.

Mr. Mailliard served in the House of Representatives from 1953 until 1974, when he resigned to become ambassador to the Organization of American States, where he served until 1977. In Congress, he was the ranking Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Committee and a senior member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

He was born in Marin County, Calif., and graduated from Yale University. He served in the Navy during World War II. His naval service included duty as assistant naval attaché at the U.S. Embassy in London and on the staff of the seventh amphibious force in the Pacific. He was awarded a Silver Star, the Legion of Merit and a Bronze Star. After the war, he served in the reserves and became a rear admiral.

Before his election to Congress, Mr. Mailliard was a California banker, an aide to California Gov. Earl Warren (R) and executive director of the California Academy of Sciences.

He was a former president of the United States Association of Former Members of Congress.

His marriage to Elizabeth Whinney ended in divorce.

Survivors include his wife, Millicent F. Mailliard of Washington; four children from his first marriage, William S. Mailliard Jr. of Petaluma, Calif., Antoinette Mailliard of San Francisco, Ward Mailliard of Watsonville, Calif., and Kristina Mailliard of Santa Rosa, Calif.; three children by his second marriage, Julia Ward Mailliard of Washington, Josephine Mailliard Fleming of Arlington and V. Leigh Mailliard of Rowayton, Conn.; and six grandchildren.

**CONFLICT OF CULTURES:
EUROPEAN VERSUS INDIAN II**

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 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 Percy Bigmouth, a member of the Lipan Apache tribe, as published in a book entitled "Native American Testimony." The article recounts early meetings between Indian tribes and new settlers from other continents. The editorial comment which precedes the article is provided also.

BEFORE THEY GOT THICK

This tale of the Lipan Apache reads like a southwestern version of the story of the Plymouth Colony legend: Native Americans help white pioneers survive by bringing them gifts of pumpkin and corn seeds and showing them how to plant them. Related by Percy Bigmouth in 1935, it describes events that probably took place in the early nineteenth century when his ancestors were living near the Texas-Louisiana border. During the Indian wars in the Southwest (1845-56), when official policy in Texas called for the brutal extermination of all Indians, the Lipan hid in Mexico. Eventually they made their home with their kinsmen, the Mescalero Apache, in New Mexico.

My Grandmother used to tell this story; she told it to my mother. It is about the time when they lived near the gulf. She says that they lived at a place called "Beside the Smooth Water." They used to camp there on the sand. Sometimes a big wave would come up and then they would pick up many seashells. Sometimes they used to find water turtles. They used to find fish too and gather them and eat them.

One time they had a big wave. It was very bad. They thought the ocean was going to come right up. It came up a long way. Living things from the water covered the bank, were washed up. Then, when the sun came

out and it was hot all these things began to swell and smelled bad.

One day they looked over the big water. Then someone saw a little black dot over on the water. He came back and told that he had seen that strange thing. Others came out. They sat there and looked. It was getting larger. They waited. Pretty soon it came up. It was a boat. * * * People were coming out. They looked at those people coming out. They saw that the people had blue eyes and were white. They thought these people might live in the water all the time.

They held a council that night. They were undecided whether they should let them live or kill them.

One leader said, "Well, they have a shape just like ours. The difference is that they have light skin and hair."

Another said, "Let's not kill them. They may be a help to us some day. Let's let them go and see what they'll do."

So the next day they watched them. "What shall we call them?" they asked. . . .

Some still wanted to kill them. Others said no. So they decided to let them alone.

The Lipan went away. After a year they said, "Let's go back and see them."

They did so. Only a few were left. Many had starved to death. Some said, "Let's kill them now; they are only a few." But others said, "No, let us be like brothers to them."

It was spring. The Lipan gave them some pumpkin seed and seed corn and told them how to use it. The people took it and after that they got along all right. They raised a little corn and some pumpkins. They started a new life. Later on the Lipan left for a while. When they returned, the white people were getting along very well. The Lipan gave them venison. They were getting along very well. After that, they began to get thick.

PERCY BIGMOUTH,
Lipan Apache.

**HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO
AFGHANISTAN**

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues correspondence with the White House regarding United States support for reconstruction and relief efforts in the war-torn country of Afghanistan.

The situation in Afghanistan, and particularly in the capital city, Kabul, took a turn for the worse in April with the fall of President Najibullah and the outbreak of fighting in and around Kabul between groups seeking to replace his government. On April 10, 1992 I joined my colleagues, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. SOLARZ, and Mr. BERMAN, in a letter to President Bush urging the immediate initiation of an emergency operation to provide humanitarian assistance to the people of Afghanistan. This letter and the response from National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft, and Mr. Nicholas Calio, Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs, follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, April 30, 1992.

President GEORGE BUSH,
*The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: This is to urge you to immediately initiate an emergency oper-

ation to provide humanitarian assistance to the people of Afghanistan. The relevant agencies of the United States government, and of the United Nations system, appear to be waiting until the situation in Afghanistan becomes a little clearer. While a longer term relief strategy must indeed depend on such clarity, we believe that an immediate response is required for emergency needs that have already become apparent.

Of particular concern are the need for food, blankets and tents for civilians who have fled very recently from the fighting in and around Kabul, and the need to re-establish a food distribution system for the people who remain in Kabul. Prompt relief will not only prevent suffering, but will also discourage further large-scale movements of civilians, which could further destabilize the security situation. On the other hand, an initiative to assist civilians as close as possible to their homes will minimize additional expenses for humanitarian or refugee relief in the future. It is therefore in our long-term self-interest to address the problem now.

We are aware of significant concerns about the logistical obstacles to an emergency aid operation, and of concerns about the security of relief operations. The information we have received suggests that conditions at present and in the foreseeable future are hospitable to a modest relief effort. Assuming that this information is correct, we believe that private voluntary agencies could play a leading role in transporting supplies overland to the Kabul-Jalalabad area.

In view of the time that it will take to transport supplies overland, we believe that it may be necessary to initiate an airlift of emergency supplies. We would like to request that the Administration undertake an immediate assessment of both the immediate humanitarian needs in Afghanistan, and of the possible need for an airlift.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this.

Sincerely,

DANTE B. FASCELL,
Chairman.
HOWARD L. BERMAN,
Chairman, Subcommittee
on International Operations.
LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Europe and the Middle East.
STEPHEN J. SOLARZ,
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Asian and Pacific Affairs.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 9, 1992.

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

DEAR LEE: I am glad to respond to the letter from you and your three colleagues to the President of April 30, 1992 concerning aid to Afghanistan by noting that we fully share your belief that it is time to turn to reconstruction and relief in that country after the last decade of war. We are supplying food and medicines as emergency relief to the Afghan people. We have allocated and begun delivery of 10,000 tons of wheat for Kabul, which is part of 30,000 metric tons allocated for the entire country. We have also committed over \$1 million for medical supplies and we are continuing our \$50 million cross-border aid program to improve health, agriculture and education in Afghanistan.

We are also seeking to encourage other countries with an interest in stability in central Asia to assist in reconstruction. Finally, we are in close contact with the United

Nations Coordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programs Relating to Afghanistan (UNOCA) which is developing a comprehensive assessment of the country's needs and requirements.

The United States is proud of the role it has played in assisting the Afghan people in repelling aggression and defeating communism. We fully intend to assist the Afghan people in restoring their country to a peaceful and prosperous future.

Sincerely,

BRENT SCOWCROFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, DC, May 4, 1992.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HAMILTON: Thank you for your recent letter to the President, co-signed by three of your colleagues on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, expressing support for initiating an emergency operation to provide humanitarian assistance to the people of Afghanistan.

We appreciate being advised of your concern that prompt assistance is needed. I have shared your comments with President Bush. In addition, I have provided copies of your letter to the President's national security and foreign policy advisors for their review.

Thank you again for writing.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

NICHOLAS E. CALIO,
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs.

WINNING ESSAY OF CORINA ZAPPIA

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 1992

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues an essay written by Corina Zappia of Beaumont, TX, in my congressional district. Corina's essay on "Development and Environment: What Can the United Nations Do?" won second prize in the 1992 national high school essay contest on the United Nations. Corina recently graduated from Monsignor Kelly High School in Beaumont, which has twice received the Department of Education's blue ribbon schools exemplary award. The text of her essay follows:

DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT: WHAT CAN THE UNITED NATIONS DO?

(By Corina Zappia)

At night the well-lit chemical plants in my hometown resemble illuminated, mystical cities. During the day, however, the sunlight exposes their true identity—columns of majestic illusion are now shown to be dirty smokestacks emitting clouds of pollutants at a scary rate. The ugly presence of the plants is further dirtied by the increasing growth rate of cancer in the region. Unfortunately, these plants serve the area as the main source of employment. Closing down these plants or even cutting production rates would result in terminating job positions, further devastating the already disastrous economic state of the region.

The U.N. Conference on Environment and Development must produce solutions to the difficult problems like these of industrialized

nations, and also those of developing countries in order to achieve an equal balance between environment and development. However, problems cannot be solved without a restructuring of priorities and budgets for governments, industries, and individuals. Failure to do so in the past has led to the present destruction of the rainforests, increased greenhouse effect, and the decrease in biological diversity.

Global warming is an immediate issue at hand, because of its drastic, fatal effects. A decline in precipitation will occur, leading to crop failure and expanding deserts in some areas; in other areas excessive rain will result in flooding and erosion. Sea level will rise, causing further flooding, particularly of coastal wetlands, which serve as a habitat for much of today's wildlife. Thirty percent of the world's population resides in a 31 mile area bordering the oceans and seas. Climates suitable for biological diversity will be affected deeply by the greenhouse effect—plants must adapt quickly and migrate impossible distances, or become extinct. The farming industry will be hit hard.

Greenhouse gases also have an adverse effect on the depletion of the ozone layer—just one CFC molecule can destroy 100,000 ozone molecules. Scientists estimate that a 1% decrease in ozone levels could lead to a 3% increase in certain types of skin cancers; aquatic life and food crops would also be affected.

The U.N. has taken significant steps to combat these problems. One such is the Montreal Protocol, which currently requires nations ratifying it to half CFC, halon, and carbon tetrachloride production by year 2000 and methyl chloroform by 2005; developing countries have 10 years to comply. Many U.N. agencies, including UNEP and UNESCO, have formed the Task Force on Climate to investigate the full effects of climate change on the environment. The UNEP has also joined with industry to form the International Environment Bureau as an information link between industry and government. The UNDP has instituted addressing global warming on their list of objectives, as well. Possible actions in the future for the U.N. and individual governments should include a set date for significant reduction of greenhouse gases for all member states (a revision of the Montreal Protocol, more or less), and an altered plan for developing countries (with a fund to help them achieve their goals).

The production of greenhouse gases are also the root of much of the pollution of the skies and sea, especially acid rain, which is primarily caused by the burning of fossil fuels. It causes acidification of waters (toxication of aquatic life), damage to tree foliage and important monuments, and degradation of soil quality. Every day 25,000 people die from water-related diseases because they have no clean water to use. Contaminated water from lakes and rivers also flows into the oceans. Stringent controls and accelerated clean-up schedules on sources of water pollution, prohibiting the export of wastes to other nations, and taxation on emissions of sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, and pesticides (forcing farmers to look to Integrated Pest Management to keep the bugs away) must be enforced. The UNDP is currently providing technology to companies in developing countries that would produce less pollution, and, with other agencies, is trying to prevent the death of the Black Sea.

The creation of energy policies that promote energy efficiency and the research and use of alternative fuel sources would effec-

tively address the problems of global warming, ozone depletion, and pollution to an extent, since most of this is spawned from unwise energy use. At present, however, little money is spent regarding safe alternatives to excessive fossil fuel consumption. In 1989, the leading industrial country spent only 7% of its 7.3 billion dollar energy funds on renewable technologies; most went to nuclear and fossil fuels. Lately, hydrogen stored solar power has become an extremely attractive option, in comparison to unsafe nuclear energy and ecologically destructive hydroelectric projects. Hydrogen is an almost completely clean burning gas, can be transported any distance with virtually no energy loss, is more easily stored than electricity, is produced without pollution and can be combined with natural gas in a 1:10 ratio. Furthermore, all the world's major population centers are within reach of sun-rich areas. Another great option is energy efficiency. Energy efficiency improvements worldwide could make a 3 billion ton difference in annual carbon emissions—possibly resulting in a .5-1.5 decrease in global temperatures by year 2075. In order to attain a safe, energy efficient future, governments must levy carbon taxes on fossil fuels; fuel taxes in the past have led to a decreased rate of gasoline consumption in many countries. Policies must be aimed at improving vehicle fuel-efficiency for upcoming cars, encourage a shift toward mass transit and the substitution of domestic energy sources.

The drastic increase in population has led to an expansion of inhabited and farmed areas, assisting in the rapid destruction of the tropical rainforests and biological diversity, the decay of the quality of land and water resources, and an increased greenhouse effect. In 1987, world population totaled approximately 5 billion. If birthrates do not decline at a much quicker rate, world population will triple before it stabilizes—many scientists believe global life support systems will give out before this occurs. Surprisingly, population growth is one of the easier problems to control, because the solutions are affordable, well-tested, and increasingly in demand. For just 16 dollars a couple per year (10 billion dollars total), contraceptive devices can be provided for anyone by the end of the century. If during the decade the share of fertile couples practicing family planning is increased to 75%, most population growth will terminate in 2050, where population would stand at 9 billion. New projects created by the UN and member states should include a greater support of the population fund set up by the UN, as well as incentives such as educational savings accounts and higher tax deductions for couples who limit their family size by abstinence.

Poverty plays a rather important role in the decay of the environment. Plummeting export prices and international debt often forces the poverty-stricken to resort to ecologically damaging methods to attain incomes to support their large families. Approximately 1.2 billion people live in absolute poverty (23.4% of the population), at least 200 million more than in 1980. Great strides have been made by the UNDP to combat this problem. Past projects have included finding alternative income sources for fishermen in the Philippines, lending 1.5 million to research in India for solar power projects, and forming the Global Environmental Facility, which works toward providing safe, technical, scientific, and financial support to lower income countries. New undertakings should include quenching the need for redistribution of farmland, empowerment of

locals to control the resources, extension of credit, clean water supplies and adequate health care. Funding should come from military budgets—in 1988, countries spent 1 trillion dollars on military spending alone.

Many of the poor in Third World countries turn to logging, cattle ranching and farming in rainforest-rich areas, which proves to be only a little lucrative for short periods of time. These actions, along with commercial logging, cause serious effects. Mass deforestation accounts for a frightening amount of carbon dioxide emissions; less trees are left to soak up carbon dioxide emissions from other sources, greater rates of flooding occur, resulting in pollution of main water sources and loss of abundant amounts of wildlife living there. Two-fifths of the world's original rainforests have been wiped out, and the remaining is disappearing at an alarming rate—an acre every half a second. Also alarming is the rapid disappearance in biological diversity—at present rate of extinction, 20-50% of all known species exiting today will be lost by year 2000. The UNEP has invested 31 million dollars in 28 forestry-related projects in South America, 1.2 m. for a reforestation project in Thailand to promote good land use. Other U.N. agencies have worked with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to produce the 1980 World Conservation Strategy and the 1975 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. However, much more still needs to be done. More strictly controlled wetland and tropical forest reserves must be set aside for endangered species indigenous to that particular areas, extractive reserves set up to illustrate the importance of rainforests, education of locals on the importance of preservation and the dangers of poaching and assistance in developing alternative income projects must be given; some governments must place strict restraints on commercial logging and others, bans on rainforest lumber. Wildlife commerce should be monitored more efficiently.

The U.N. spends 20 billion dollars a year on development, a great deal of this used to improve the conditions of lower income countries which normally lead to exhaustion of resources and further destruction of the environment. Almost 25% of the 468 approved projects of the UNDP are environmentally linked. The most important element needed to be brought to UNCED is not a report on things done in the past, but a total willingness to re-prioritize desires in order to accommodate for the problems of the future, by far a harder objective to obtain. Nations must support the attempts of those around them, for what affects one nation will affect the other—ozone depleting chemicals used in North America have increased the danger of skin cancer in Australia.

The U.N. must set up new policies, priorities, and projects in all areas. NGOs should be allowed to attend more conventions where they could add to the reports on particular topics—especially NGOs formed from native tribes, who carry a great, unmatched knowledge of the importance of rainforests and the tools of poverty. Proposals from UNCED should be carried out and enforced by a large body which would decide on specific programs to implement the proposals, and would also root out and terminate development projects which have proven to be more harmful than helpful. Judgments on a country's efforts should be done by scientists, economic experts, and health officials to guarantee nonpolitical decisions. An international court would ensure that member states are held accountable for their actions

and be required to restore and replace resources. Funding for these ideas would come from private grants and member states, who would be required to contribute a yearly amount based on their economic prosperity and past damage to the environment. This fund would also cover the building of U.N. scientific research and inventory centers located throughout the world that would deal with the common problems found in most countries.

Governments would focus on individuals and industries particular to their nation. Recycling should be promoted by fining residents who don't comply with curbside recycling programs, starting citywide compost heaps for lawn clippings, requiring places to use a certain percentage of recyclables, and taxing companies manufacturing products who packaging materials are virgin and excessive. Companies should be required to list the effects of their products on their labels and receive lower tax rates if they meet research and development criteria. Green taxes should be intermixed with lower income taxes, but still be enough to elicit a noticeable change in consumption habits for both industry and the individual. Governments must include factors such as damage to environment, literacy rate, infant mortality, and other indicators in the Gross National Product.

NGOs should work with governments and the U.N. in all their endeavors. They should combine forces in an effort to bring environmental education to the curricula of schools and universities and increase literacy rates. NGOs should increase environmental awareness in the individual through symposia, lectures, workshops, nature outings, and by further publicizing recent laws passed. More advanced, larger NGOs should start internship and exchange programs with organizations of a smaller nature—both groups can learn more this way.

More important than the need for certain laws to be passed, however, is the need for a change in priorities of the individual. Without the physical backing it needs, any proposals of the government, U.N., and industry can fall apart, no matter how great they are. Individuals must utilize their position as consumer, boycotting products harmful to the environment. They should practice family planning and consider adoption as a way to expand family size. Consumption in industrialized countries must drop significantly. "Conservation and recycling" must become the motto in every household, and Junior should be given a city bus pass instead of a car for his sixteenth birthday. People should take more concern in new laws passed, and write letters urging their government to pass bills that would improve the environmental status of their country.

Repairing the damage done to the environment will not be an easy task, and will take a bite out of every budget—the U.N. estimates the minimum cost to stop desertification is about 4.5 billion dollars, and hundreds of billions must be spent to slow global warming. Prompt action must be taken, for our planet as we know it can only survive so much longer under such ecologically exhausting conditions. By the end of this century, a third of the earth's once fertile land will be useless. A million species could completely disappear from the surface of the earth—the greatest loss of life in history. The policies formed at the UNCED must "more than issue a challenge . . . inspire(s) the belief that this challenge can be met."

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CONGRATULATING WOLFE PUBLICATIONS

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 1992

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend Wolfe Publications on being awarded first prize for general excellence by Suburban Newspapers of America, a key national competition. The award was bestowed upon the Brighton-Pittsford Post, but reflects the excellence of all nine Wolfe Newspapers, including: the Brockport Post, East Rochester Post-Herald, the Greece Post, the Henrietta Post, Irondequoit Press, Penfield Post-Republican, the Webster Post, and the Perinton-Fairport Post.

The Brighton-Pittsford Post was singled out in the class A competition, which drew 74 en-

tries in a membership generally recognized as the blue-ribbon group of the country's leading community and suburban newspapers. Overall the group includes more than 400 newspapers.

In selecting the winner of this year's competition, Suburban Newspapers of America graded three editions of each newspaper from 1991 on three elements: editorial content, advertising style, and typographical design. Points were awarded for quality of news writing and coverage, feature writing, sports writing, photography, lifestyle pages, editorial pages, and editing.

Started in 1956 with the purchase of the Brighton-Pittsford Post, the Penfield Republican, and the East Rochester Herald, Wolfe Community Newspapers has become an institution in the communities that its papers serve. Under the direction of editor and publisher, Andrew Wolfe, and his son, managing editor John Wolfe, the papers have grown in quality and in circulation. Gross circulation is now more than 45,000. In 1956, it was 1,250.

Wolfe Newspapers operates a 20,000-square foot printing plant in Fishers, NY, and has offices in Webster, Irondequoit, Greece, Brockport, and in the Phoenix Building Pittsford. It employs more than 80 full-time employees and many additional parttime. Their combined service records total more than 1,000 years.

I commend Wolfe Newspapers for the outstanding job that they do covering their communities. And I want to congratulate them for being publicly recognized as being the best in the Nation—something those of us in the Rochester area have known for many years.

INTRODUCTION OF SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATION

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 1992

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce legislation which would prorate the Social Security check in the month of a beneficiary's death. I believe this legislation will take a very important step toward providing protection to the spouses of those beneficiaries who have recently passed away.

Currently, when a Social Security beneficiary dies, his or her last monthly benefit check must be returned to the Social Security Administration. This provision often causes serious problems for the surviving spouse because he or she is unable to financially subsidize the expenses accrued by the late beneficiary in their last month of life. This provision seems particularly problematic when a beneficiary dies late in the month.

Does current law assume that a beneficiary has not incurred expenses during his or her last month of life? The simple answer is "Yes." However, the financial situation the surviving spouse often faces is not so simple. It often entails having to return money that has already been spent.

The current law creates problems given that the surviving spouse incurs expenses for the late beneficiary up until the date of death. Leg-

islation to change this law is necessary because many spouses find themselves faced with additional financial burdens during these emotionally trying times which could potentially be relieved if these benefits were pro-rated.

My bill would correct the current inequity while saving on both cost and administrative hassle. This bill would allow the spouse of the beneficiary who dies in the first 15 days of the month to receive one-half of his or her spouse's regular benefits, and the spouse of the beneficiary who dies in the latter half of the month to receive the full monthly benefit.

Mr. Speaker, it is not often enough that Congress can take an action as simple as this that will have such a direct and positive impact on Social Security beneficiaries. Certainly this is a bill that is both sensible and necessary. I believe this is a fair and simple way to deal with an unfair situation. I hope that I will have the full support of my colleagues.

DR. KAROL THOMPSON: LEADERSHIP IN TEACHING

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of one of Prince Georges' finest educators. Teachers across the Nation work every day to improve America's future believing that America's future depends on the stability of its infrastructure; Dr. Karol Thompson, a teacher in the Prince Georges County school system for 30 years has recognized that the best investment in America is in its human infrastructure—the leaders of tomorrow.

The measure of leadership will depend on the quality of preparation and education of our youth to assume this challenge, and Suitland High School has been fortunate to have in its hands a master teacher who has devoted her time and energy to preparing hundreds of young people for the challenge of tomorrow's leadership.

Dr. Karol Thompson has taught art at Suitland High School, most of those years in the same classroom, until she spearheaded the effort to create the Suitland Center for the Arts and became its chairperson. Her students represent a spectrum of achievement that has surpassed, year after year, other counties in Maryland, as well as the Washington Metropolitan Area. In 1988, Karol was one of a handful of teachers honored by the Washington Post Agnes Meyer Outstanding Teacher Award. Her accomplishments are many, from personal academic achievement to participation at every level in the county and State art fields, to shepherding her students onto the best art schools in the country.

Karol has instilled in her students a desire for excellence and has provided the tools for them to reach for and realize their individual goals. She has nurtured, cajoled, challenged, demanded, and dared her students to be the best. Even the most reluctant student has "come to consciousness." Because of Karol's efforts, Suitland's art graduates have received millions of dollars in scholarships during her

tenure, and Suitland High School has been recognized as a leader in the arts by the staggering number of art awards its students have received and by the quality of its art students.

This is America's best investment in the future—in our students and in our educators—to create the leaders who will take us into the 21st century with intelligence, compassion, and care.

We celebrate Karol's career, her master teaching, and the difference she has made in the lives of thousands of students at Suitland High School. Her work is an inspiration to us all—to reach beyond our perceived limits, and to soar.

TRIBUTE TO VICTOR M. FRANCO

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 1992

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to ask my colleagues to recognize my dear friend, Victor M. Franco, manager of public relations, Miller Brewing Co., Irwindale, CA. On June 18, 1992, Victor will be given the 1992 Jimmy Stewart Good Turn Award by the Los Angeles Area Council, Boy Scouts of America. The award is being presented to Victor in recognition for his years of service to the greater Los Angeles community.

A native of Mexico, at age 7, Victor and his family moved to Compton, where he attended local schools. After earning his associate of arts degree from Compton College, he attended the University of California, Los Angeles. Eventually, he graduated with a bachelor's degree from California State University, Los Angeles. Victor, and his beautiful wife, Gisselle, are expecting their first child, Noel, next month.

Prior to working for Miller Brewing Co., Victor served as manager of protocol for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee. His responsibilities included coordinating and overseeing the visits for foreign dignitaries and delegations to the Olympic games. He also served as the public information officer for the East Los Angeles Regional Center, an agency which serves the developmentally disabled.

Victor serves on numerous civic, community, and professional boards of directors including Salesian Boys and Girls Club, Latin Business Association, East Los Angeles Retarded Citizens Association, Asian Pacific Counseling Center, and the Business Advisory Board of the NAACP. He is also a member of the National Public Relations Association, California Chicano News Media Association, and the Association of Mexican-American Educators.

Additionally, Victor serves on the advisory boards to the USC Presidents Circle-School of Social Work, California State University, Dominguez Hills, and Lifesavers Inc. Lifesavers is an organization that helps leukemia victims find matching bone marrow donors. Recently, the Los Angeles Boy Scout Council appointed Victor to serve as chair of its Hispanic Initiative, a program directed to outreach and recruit Hispanics for membership in the scouting program.

Earlier this year, Victor helped create and launch Miller's newest scholarship program, "Tools for Success." Under the program, graduating students from Los Angeles Trade and Technical College receive the tools they will need to practice their chosen trade. This program not only recognizes the academic achievements of the students, but also helps them jump start their careers.

Victor has dedicated his life to serving others. His contributions to the betterment of our communities are legend. He has received a myriad of awards for his tireless support of civic and business organizations. I know that communities and organizations throughout the Los Angeles Basin can, and often do, count on Victor for his assistance. He is a true community asset and humanitarian.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting a fine individual, avid golfer and friend, Victor M. Franco, for his outstanding record of public service to the people of the greater Los Angeles area and to wish him, Gisselle, and the future Noel the best in their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO DALLAS LODGE NO. 396, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF EASTON, PA, ON ITS 125TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 1992

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dallas Lodge No. 396, Free and Accepted Masons of Easton, PA, as its members celebrate their 125th anniversary and its legacy of service and fellowship to the city of Easton and our entire Lehigh Valley community.

Dallas Lodge No. 396 was officially instituted on July 9, 1867 with 15 charter members. According to Harold Kist, a member of Dallas Lodge No. 396, it was the antimasonic feeling brought on by the Morgan Affair in the 1830's and the unstable atmosphere, created by the devastation of the Civil War, that encouraged 15 members of Easton Lodge No. 152 to undertake the task of establishing a new lodge.

The task was completed after Right Worshipful Grand Master Brother George Sweeney and a delegation of the officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania traveled from Philadelphia to Easton to consecrate Dallas Lodge No. 396. Whereupon, they conducted the ritual and ceremony of installing its first officers and appointed James L. Mingle as their first Worshipful Master.

The lodge was named in honor of George M. Dallas who served as Vice President of the United States under President James Polk. George Dallas was a prominent Pennsylvanian who was also the Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge Freemasons of Pennsylvania in 1834.

The membership of the Dallas Lodge consists of many prominent men from a wide range of professional backgrounds such as merchants, lawyers, physicians, teachers, judges, manufacturers, civil servants, crafts-

men, and tradesmen. Many businesses and buildings in the Easton community bear the names of Dallas lodgemembers. One of the most celebrated members of Dallas lodge was William W. Cottingham, who was at one time the superintendent of the Easton area schools. His name blesses such buildings in the Easton community as the Cottingham School on Northampton Street and Cottingham Stadium on 12th Street.

The site of the Dallas lodge meetings has changed over the years from its origins at the northeast corner of South Third and Ferry Streets, which is now a parking garage, to its present sight at 629 Pierce Street. But their dedication and commitment to their fellow citizens in their community has not changed. Through their kind spirit and generosity, they have supported such organizations as the Pennsylvania Foundation of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Among Children, the Masonic Home in Elizabethtown, and the local emergency fund in the Lehigh Valley community.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the fine members of Dallas Lodge No. 396 in Congress. They continue to embody the spirit and philosophy of Freemasonry that has encouraged its members to rise and meet the needs and challenges of the Lehigh Valley community and our great Nation. I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating Worshipful Master A. Richard Smith and the members of Dallas Lodge No. 396, Free and Accepted Masons on their 125th anniversary. As a brother Mason, I thank them for their many contributions to the Easton community and to the people of the Lehigh Valley, and I wish them many more years of fellowship and prosperity.

HONORING JOSEPH HALFON

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, permit me to take this opportunity to pay tribute to an outstanding resident of our 22d Congressional District of New York, Mr. Joseph Halfon of the town of Ramapo.

Joe Halfon has been appointed by the President to the United States Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad. Accordingly, the administration is about to learn what we in the Hudson Valley region of New York have long known—if you have a job to do, count on Joe to get it done; if you have a difficult task to perform, Joe will accomplish it; if it is impossible, Joe will take a little longer but it will be achieved.

Joe Halfon personifies the adage that it is a busy person who accomplishes the most. His entire life has been a tribute to community service. Joe is a member of the Spring Valley Rotary and serves as the scholarship chairman for that group. He is a member of the Athelstane Lodge of Masons, of the Ramapo Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the D.O.K.K., the charity group for the Knights.

Joe Halfon is a past member of the Board of Directors of the Association for Retarded

Children. He is past commissioner of the Boy Scouts, the Spring Valley Little League, and the Heart Fund. Joe has worked with Jerry Lewis on the famous Labor Day Telethons to benefit Muscular Dystrophy. He was a fundraiser for the Jeri Finesilver Cancer Foundation at Northshore Hospital, was a member of the Metropolitan Opera Guild, a member of the Rockland County Natural Beauty Environmental Committee, and a member of the Linguanti Lodge of the Sons of Italy.

Joe Halfon has been an immense help to my office in many ways, perhaps most notably as a member of our 22d Congressional District Environmental Committee. Joe is the kind of American who recognizes the need to preserve our environment for future generations, while recognizing that realistic, controlled growth is not only necessary but is inevitable.

In 1989, Joe Halfon was appointed recruiting operations supervisor of district office No. 2223 of the Bureau of the Census. As Census coordinator for our region, Joe conducted himself in a thoroughly professional manner. I have often stated that the problems with the 1990 Census which plagued other regions of our Nation were virtually nonexistent in our Hudson Valley due to Joe's hard work and diligence.

Joe Halfon has been married for over 32 years to the lovely Rhoda Lee. Their three grown sons, Neil, Bruce, and Michael, are proud of the outstanding example which Joe and Rhoda have established for them.

Mr. Speaker, the President could not have made a better selection for the U.S. Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad. Joe Halfon will bring his professionalism and dedication to this position. Our Hudson Valley region is proud of this truly outstanding citizen.

TRIBUTE TO OLIVA C. POWELL

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor one of my most venerable constituents, Oliva C. Powell. Mrs. Powell was born on this day in 1892, and today celebrates her 100th birthday.

Mr. Speaker, in her 100 years, Mrs. Powell has seen enormous changes in her country. When she was born on a farm in North Carolina, she lived in a growing nation of farms, shops, and a new idea called industrialism. People got around on foot or by horse-and-carriage, and Henry Ford was still puzzling over ways to make automobiles accessible to the average American. Slavery had only recently been abolished; many minorities and women were denied their constitutional right to vote. Benjamin Harrison was President of the United States.

Since then, Mrs. Powell has seen the growth of the United States into a world power and a technological leader. She has seen cars become a standard mode of travel, of the invention of airplanes, of rockets, of computers. She has lived through over a dozen Presidents, six wars, and one depression. She has

seen an increase in rights for minorities and women. But through it all, Oliva Powell has remained a steadfast, hard-working, loving woman. She worked on a farm from a young age until her retirement. She married the late Norman Cooper, and together they had 10 children, as well as 3 others whom they adopted and raised as their own. Her family knows her as a strong woman, a faithful Christian, and a wonderful mother and grandmother. It was because of the strength of people like Mrs. Powell that our Nation has flourished over the past century, and I ask my colleagues to join in congratulating Oliva Powell on the occasion of her 100th birthday.

TRIBUTE TO HURON LODGE NO. 6641

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Huron Lodge No. 6641 of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen Division of the Transportation Communications International Union on its 75th anniversary celebration June 13. Huron Lodge 6641 has been an integral part of the labor movement and a deeply committed friend of railway carmen.

It all started back in 1917, in a small room with 16 people attending the first meeting. Since then, Huron Lodge No. 6641 has grown to represent more than 243 active and retired carmen.

In many ways, Huron Lodge No. 6641 has come to symbolize our dedication to fairness and justice in the workplace and our society. At a time when our country is struggling to preserve its industrial base, Huron Lodge No. 6641 has remained a strong voice in the labor movement.

Mr. Speaker, on this special occasion, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the membership of Huron Lodge 6641 for their many years of service and dedication to the labor community in Michigan.

TRIBUTE TO LUPE GUTIERREZ, SR.

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 1992

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to call the attention of this body to Mr. Lupe Gutierrez, Sr., a resident of Port Lavaca on the Texas coastline.

Mr. Gutierrez is being honored on Saturday by his friends and the members of the American G.I. Forum for his outstanding commitment to the youth and the veterans of the community.

For the last 20 years, under Mr. Gutierrez' leadership, the American G.I. Forum has provided thousands of dollars toward educating our youth. For the last 10 years the G.I. Forum has granted more than 20 scholarships per year to local students. These scholarships

are available to the recipient as long as the student continues their education. Mr. Gutierrez is a strong believer in the G.I. Forum's motto: "Education is our freedom and freedom should be everybody's business."

A veteran of the Korean conflict, Mr. Gutierrez has been a member of the G.I. Forum for 37 years. He served as local chairman for 14 years; as State vice-chairman; and is currently State chairman of the G.I. Forum. In 1989 Mr. Gutierrez was selected as the American G.I. Forum's Man of the Year. For the past 8 years Mr. Gutierrez has served on the National Advisory Board of the Veterans Outreach Program. His commitment to veterans is exemplary.

The dedication Mr. Gutierrez has shown to his community, from the youth to the elderly, is nothing short of a perfect example of community involvement and caring.

TRIBUTE TO THE STINGERETTE TWIRLERS

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 1992

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Stingerette Twirlers of Corpus Christi, TX, under the direction of Mrs. Nancy Eisenhower.

The National Festival of the States Association selected the Stingerette Twirlers to represent the State of Texas at the 1992 "Musical Salute to the Discovery of America" commemorating the 500th anniversary of the encounter of America by Christopher Columbus.

These young women have worked very hard for the past few years to achieve and maintain State and national championship titles. Their hard work and efforts have led them to this great accomplishment.

I ask my colleagues to join me in extending congratulations to the Stingerette Twirlers of Corpus Christi, TX, for their achievement in being selected to represent Texas in this important national event.

I urge my colleagues to attend the performances of these talented young women at one of the following locations: the Jefferson Memorial, the Lincoln Monument, and at the U.S. Soldiers and Airmen's Retirement Home.

TRIBUTE TO MR. DONALD C. NEWTON

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 1992

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a gentleman, businessman, civic leader, and strong supporter of good government, Mr. Donald C. Newton, on the occasion of his 50th anniversary of service to his clients of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Don Newton will be honored this week by the Syracuse Association of Life Underwriters. His accomplishments in the life insurance business are legion. The respect he has

earned as a leader in commerce and in humanity are enviable. I want my colleagues to know how impressive Don Newton's record is.

He graduated from Syracuse University, where he earned bachelor's and master's degrees in 1930. He began his insurance career in 1932 and received his chartered life underwriter's designation in 1939.

As I suggested, he has been honored by the life insurance industry many times, including the Exceptional Life Insurance in Force Award for having \$35 million or more of life insurance in force and \$750,000 or more in annual premiums in force among his clients.

Don Newton has qualified for National Quality awards since 1945. He has been a life and qualifying member of the National Million Dollar Round Table for 24 years. He has supported numerous civic groups. He helped to create and served as president of the Child and Family Service of Syracuse and Onondaga County. He has held office in the Hiscock Legal Aid Society, Boy Scouts, Girls Scouts, American Red Cross, Danforth United Church, Council of Social Agencies, and more. He has been a United Way volunteer for more than 25 years.

Mr. Newton is an esteemed member of our Central New York community. He is the kind of person to whom I point with pride as an example of how pitching in and using a problemsolving approach best addresses most community concerns.

I join Mr. Newton's partners Sal Bellavia and Robert Waters and those friends, colleagues and family who meet to salute him this week for his service to the people.

MCKESSON DRUG CO.'S ANNUAL TRADE SHOW

HON. BILL BREWSTER

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 1992

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome over 4,000 drugstore pharmacists, owners, and managers from all over the country who will be in Washington from June 21 through June 28 to attend the McKesson Drug Co.'s annual trade show. An additional 450 manufacturers and pharmaceuticals and health and beauty care items will also attend the trade show, which is the largest of its kind in the country.

Working on the front lines of our Nation's health care delivery system, pharmacists, and drugstore owners are in daily contact with thousands of Americans. The confidence our citizens have in them is demonstrated in the results of a recent poll in which pharmacists were identified, for the third consecutive year, as the most respected American professionals.

Featuring the theme "Celebrate America," the 17th annual trade show will include a vast array of products displayed on the trade show floor, continuing education classes, various events which will be addressed by Members of Congress and the administration, and two large congressional receptions.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a registered pharmacist and to see so many of my peers

prepare to gather in Washington for participation in the McKesson trade show. I am pleased that McKesson chose to bring its trade show to Washington and wish all participants a week of education and enjoyment in the Nation's capital.

THE 52D ANNIVERSARY OF LITHUANIA'S LOSS OF INDEPENDENCE

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 52d anniversary of Lithuania's loss of independence at the hands of the Soviet Union.

On June 15, 1940, after threats from the Soviet Government, the Red army stormed through Lithuania's borders and declared the Baltic States' legitimate government powerless. They ensured the people of Lithuania they would remain an independent country, yet introduced the Communist Party as the ruling government entity, stifling any promise of political freedom.

The Soviet Union subsequently accused the Lithuanian Government of kidnaping two Soviet soldiers. The Soviet's then moved into the country and squelched all hope of independence.

A constituent of mine, Mr. Paul Labanuskas, was a Lithuanian Navy commander during the turmoil preceding the Soviet takeover. Mr. Labanuskas recalls leaving Lithuania 2 hours before the Soviet Army moved in. His ship, *Prezidentas Smetona*, was left with no home port. He was able to escape 34 days later on a sailboat.

Now, 52 years later, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia are still recovering from the devastating coup led by the Soviet Red army. In typical Baltic fashion, however, these brave people continue to dream of true freedom and independence.

Even after the Soviet Union's dissolution, Russian troops continued to remind the Lithuanian people how tenuous is their hold on freedom. Russian troops remain in Baltic territory, creating insecurity for their independence.

Just recently, a Libyan submarine, purchased from Moscow, was reportedly found in a Russian-controlled factory in Latvia. This action surely circumvents United Nation sanctions agreed upon by both Russia and Latvia.

The United States never recognized the Soviet annexation of the Baltic States, we should not now ignore the presence of Russian troops on Baltic soil.

As Americans, having struggled to attain the personal and political freedom in the early years of this country's existence, we must support the continued courage of the Lithuanian people, and all people of the Baltic States, by restricting economic assistance to Russia until their troops are out of the Baltic countries.

Independence is the cornerstone of this freedom and we cannot, in good faith, forget the past 52 years when independence was never realized by these three Baltic States.

As we commemorate this anniversary, we must remember that the cause of freedom is a neverending struggle. The people of Lithuania and the other Baltic States know this all too well. As Americans we sometimes need to be reminded. To be reminded, one must look no further than Lithuania.

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 Tuesday, June 16, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 17

9:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1866, to promote community based economic development and to provide assistance for community development corporations, S. 2141, to revise the Public Health Service Act to improve the quality of long-term care insurance through the establishment of Federal standards, S. 2060, to revise and authorize funds through fiscal year 1994 for the orphan drug provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the Public Health Service Act, and the Orphan Drug Act, S. 25, to protect the reproductive rights of women by providing that a State may not restrict the right of a woman to choose to terminate a pregnancy, and to consider pending nominations.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine telecommunications technology as related to the field of education.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Finance

To resume hearings to examine comprehensive health care reform, focusing on proposals for instituting universal coverage through public health insurance programs.

SD-215

- Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to mark up pending calendar business. SR-301
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
District of Columbia Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the government of the District of Columbia. SD-138
- 10:30 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
- Small Business
Business meeting, to mark up H.R. 4111, to revise the Small Business Act to provide additional loan assistance to small businesses. SR-428A
- 2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
To resume hearings on S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993, focusing on the bomber "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 proposals for reform in the maritime industry intended to spur employment and activity. SR-253
- Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the nominations of Jerry Jay Langdon, of Texas, and William C. Liedtke III, of Oklahoma, each to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Department of Energy. SD-366
- 2:15 p.m.
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
- JUNE 18
- 9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to examine State regulation of natural gas production. SD-366
- Finance
To continue hearings to examine comprehensive health care reform, focusing on proposals for tax-incentive based health care reform. SD-215
- Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To hold hearings to examine international aspects of Asian organized crime. SD-342
- Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 2044, to assist Native Americans in assuring the survival and continuing vitality of their languages. SR-485
- Special on Aging
To hold hearings to examine the health benefits of art and dance to the nation's elderly and disabled population. SH-216
- 10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. S-128, Capitol
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation providing for national affordable housing, and authorizing funds for the Export-Import Bank. SD-538
- Judiciary
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-226
- 2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service, Department of Commerce. SR-253
- Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nominations of Norman H. Stahl, of New Hampshire, to be United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit, Thomas K. Moore, to be a Judge of the District Court of the Virgin Islands, Eduardo C. Robreno, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and Gordon J. Quist, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Michigan. SD-628
- 2:30 p.m.
Armed Services
To hold hearings to examine security issues in the Pacific region. SR-222
- Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine competition policy and how it impacts on the global economy, focusing on antitrust law. SD-226
- 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 administration of the National Wildlife Refuge System, and on S. 1862, to improve the administration, management, and compatibility process of the National Wildlife 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 Information Administration, Department of Commerce. SR-253
- 10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the Treaty Between the U.S. and USSR on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (The Start Treaty), signed in Moscow on July 31, 1991, and Protocol thereto dated May 23, 1992 (Treaty Doc. 102-20). SD-419
- 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 Memorial National Military Park, Virginia, 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 Recreation Area in New Jersey, S. 2006, to establish the Fox River National Heritage Corridor in Wisconsin, H.R. 2181, to permit the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by exchange lands in the Cuyahoga National Recreation Area that are owned by Ohio, H.R. 2444, to revise the boundaries of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument, and H.R. 3519, to authorize the establishment 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
- Select on POW/MIA Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the Department of Defense's accounting process for Americans missing in Southeast Asia. SH-216
- 10:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up pending calendar business. SR-418
- JUNE 25
- 9:30 a.m.
Select on POW/MIA Affairs
To continue hearings to examine the Department of Defense's accounting process for Americans missing in Southeast Asia. SH-216
- 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, Washington, S. 2392, to establish a right-of-way corridor for electric power transmission lines in the Sunrise Mountain in the State of Nevada, S. 2397, to expand 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 issuing ski area permits on National Forest System lands, and S. 2749, to grant a right of use and occupancy of certain tract of land in Yosemite National Park to George R. Lange and Lucille F. Lange.

SD-366

JUNE 30

10:00 a.m. Veterans' Affairs To hold hearings to examine the needs of women veterans who were sexually abused during service.

SD-G50

10:30 a.m. Commerce, Science, and Transportation To hold hearings on the nomination of Ritajeau Hartung Butterworth, of Washington, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

SR-236

JULY 1

9:30 a.m. Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee To hold hearings on mobile communications.

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 authorize funds for fiscal years 1992 through 1995 for programs, functions, and activities of the Bureau of Land Management, 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 and expand health care and health-care related services furnished to women veterans by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SR-418

JULY 22

9:30 a.m. Rules and Administration To hold hearings on S. 2748, to authorize the Library of Congress to provide certain information products and services.

SR-301

AUGUST 4

9:30 a.m. Select on Indian Affairs To hold hearings on S. 2746, to extend the purposes of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to include American Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives.

SR-485

CANCELLATIONS

JUNE 18

9:30 a.m. Commerce, Science, and Transportation Consumer Subcommittee To hold hearings on S. 2232, to require manufacturers of new automobiles to affix a label containing certain consumer information on each automobile manufactured after a specified year.

SR-253