

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE SILENT EPIDEMIC

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I commend the article, "Silent Epidemic," to my colleagues.

As we prepare to debate an amendment which will require veterans' hospitals to sell cigarettes to their patients in the name of compassion, we should consider the devastation which tobacco causes.

Dr. Siwek makes the case convincingly that this Federal Government will not address the most serious health threat facing America until we acknowledge the danger of tobacco in our speeches and our votes.

THE SILENT EPIDEMIC

(By Jay Siwek, M.D.)

This column is written as a warning to parents about the biggest health problem threatening their children. This silent epidemic isn't heart disease, cancer or AIDS—it's addiction to tobacco. An estimated 434,000 Americans die each year from diseases linked to tobacco use, more than 1,000 each day. Where do the new tobacco users come from? The answer is simple: our children. To maintain sales, the tobacco industry must rely on more than 1,000 children each day becoming addicted to tobacco.

That is the message of SmokeFree Educational Services, a nonprofit organization that sponsors the SmokeFree America Ad Contest for school-age children. The winning posters, along with some sobering fact about the ravages of tobacco and the industry that promotes it, are collected in the book, "Kids Say don't Smoke: Posters from the Smoke-Free Ad Contest" [Workman Publishing, New York, 1991].

Here are some excerpts from the book, with my comments in brackets:

"A smoker who gets throat cancer often has his voice box removed. He's called a laryngectomee. A hole, punctured in his neck, goes right to his lungs so he can breathe. Sometimes, even after losing his voice box to cancer, a laryngectomee will continue to smoke. But he puts [the cigarette] in the hole in his neck because that's the clearest way to his lungs.

"If smoking were merely a habit as tobacco companies insist, a laryngectomee would put the cigarette in his mouth. After all, that's what he's been doing for 20-30 years."

"We go to extraordinary expense to remove asbestos from public buildings. Why not remove tobacco smoke as well? It would cost the taxpayer nothing, and it's the greater hazard." [The death rate of children from smoking is more than 20,000 times greater than their death rate from exposure to asbestos in a school building.]

"Raising the tax on cigarettes is far more than a way to raise money. It's way to save lives." [The United States has some of the lowest prices on cigarettes in the industrialized world. Canadians must pay around \$6

for a pack of cigarettes. Higher rates not only deter children from smoking, but they can also help defray the health care costs of diseases brought on by smoking.]

"The tobacco industry denies that its advertising is designed to hook new smokers or target women. Yet according to an article in "World Watch," Philip Morris launched Virginia Slims in Hong Kong, amid much fanfare, when only 1 percent of the women there smoked. Was all that money spent simply to fight for a share of this tiny market?" [As smoking becomes less popular in the United States, the tobacco industry is looking for markets abroad, where restrictions on smoking aren't as prevalent as they are becoming here.]

"More Colombians will die from American tobacco products than Americans will die from Colombian cocaine." [If the "war on drugs" were successfully waged against tobacco, millions more lives would be saved than from the war against illegal drugs.]

"If 800,000 Americans work in the tobacco industry and 400,000 Americans die each year from smoking, then one American has to die for every two tobacco jobs."

"Passive [second-hand] smoking kills about 50,000 Americans a year, as many as died in the entire Vietnam war." [It's hard to comprehend this "body count" during a silent epidemic, but passive smoking is the third leading cause of preventable deaths, after smoking and alcohol abuse.]

"Tobacco executives claim there's no proof smoking kills. Yet three major tobacco companies own life insurance companies, and those life insurance companies . . . charge smokers much higher rates. Why? Because they know that smokers are nearly twice as likely to die in any given year."

"In 1986, lung cancer surpassed breast cancer as the leading cause of cancer deaths in women." [And unlike breast cancer, lung cancer is largely preventable.]

"I'm going to die someday anyway. Why not from smoking?" Well, would you rather die peacefully in your sleep one night of old age, or years earlier, after a long, agonizing illness? [Smoking is the top cause of premature death.]

"The tobacco companies claim their \$3 billion in annual advertising and promotion isn't aimed at hooking new smokers, just persuading existing ones to switch brands. If that were true, the industry should favor a total ad ban. Halting all promotion and freezing the status quo would increase industry profits by \$3 billion annually. Instead, of course, a prime reason for spending that \$3 billion is to attract new addicts: kids." [It's no wonder that Joe Camel, the Smooth Character, is as recognizable as Mickey Mouse to children.]

"Auto racing is a nonstop cigarette commercial. Reviewing a videotape of the 1989 Marlboro Grand Prix on NBC, I counted 5,992 visual and verbal mentions of the cigarette brand name and logo in the 90-minute telecast."—Alan Blum, family physician and founder of DOC: Doctors Ought to Care.

(Jay Siwek, a family physician from Georgetown University, practices at the Fort

Lincoln Family Medicine Center and Providence Hospital in Northeast Washington.)

BIRD WATCHERS SPEND SUMMERS AT CAMP CHIRICAHUA

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, with summer upon us, children's thoughts turn to baseball, swimming, ice cream, and bird camp. That's right, bird camp. With increasing frequency, young bird watchers are spending their summers at Camp Chiricahua.

About 150 miles southeast of Tucson, Cave Creek Canyon offers the best birding spot in the country. Home to hundreds of species of rare and exotic birds, the canyon hosts thousands of adult bird watchers each year. But Camp Chiricahua gives the future trustees of this spectacular area an opportunity to develop their interest in the sport of bird watching. Campers are also taught to appreciate and respect nature and all her splendor. Good lessons for us all.

I commend to my colleagues a recent article appearing in Sports Illustrated describing the joys of Camp Chiricahua. Earlier this year, the House passed legislation to protect nearby Cave Creek Canyon, and its many attributes including its spectacular array of birds. I am hopeful that the Senate will follow this body's lead and move swiftly to pass the Cave Creek Canyon Protection Act.

STRICTLY FOR THE BIRDERS

(By Downs Matthews)

Each year after school ends, the boys and girls of summer head for sports camps of every kind: baseball, tennis, golf, sailing. Week after week, they strive to master the curveball or the forehand smash or the chip shot or the jibe under the tutelage of master players and coaches.

But for some, whose fields of dreams happen to have birds in them, the difference between a rufous-crowned sparrow and a cactus wren is far more exciting than debating the merits of the squeeze bunt versus the sacrifice fly. With binoculars and field guides in hand, these enthusiasts migrate to Camp Chiricahua—150 miles southeast of Tucson.

Founded in 1986 by Victor Emanuel, a noted ornithologist whose Victor Emanuel Nature Tours are taken by thousands of adult birders each year, Camp Chiricahua offers a single two-week session each summer. Youngsters ages 11 to 17 learn birding under the wing of such masters as Roger Tory Peterson, Kenn Kaufman and Emanuel himself.

Birding, as Emanuel sees it, is the hobby of a lifetime. "Most athletes can remain active in a sport for just a few years," Emanuel points out. "Birding is forever."

Arriving in Tucson on the way to the Chiricahua Mountains, 15 boys and girls are eager to begin their two weeks of intensive

• 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.

birding in an area considered to be one of the best habitats in the world for many species. Flying in from East Lansing, Mich., Dan Chiaravalli and Dan Smyth, both 14, step off the airplane with their binoculars, or "nocs," raised and immediately scan the blue Arizona sky. "We're really psyched!" Chiaravalli says. For them, the chance to bird with others their age is a rare treat.

"Most young people don't have much interest in birds," Emanuel says. "If you're the only kid in your school who likes to watch birds, you'll lead a lonely life."

"I don't know too many other kids interested in birding where I'm from," says Cooper Scollan, 14, from Carmel, Calif. Matt Weiss, 13, from Miami, agrees. "I know I'm not supposed to let their joking get to me," he says, "but it does."

At Camp Chiricahua, young birders meet others who share an interest in the sport and discover they aren't alone. "I want them to have confidence in birding as a joyful and exciting sport," Emanuel says.

The campers awake at 5:30 a.m. "We get up with the birds," one inevitably says. Jeff Kitchens, 15, from Arlington, Va., announces that he sees the silhouette of a black cardinal. "A juvenile," he insists. Bob Drewes, a camp counselor from San Francisco who teaches herpetology at the California Academy of Sciences, is skeptical. "There's no such thing," Drewes says. Jeff holds his ground. The argument finally engages Peterson, who is probably the best-known birder in the world. Peterson smiles benignly. He supports the kid's camp as the best thing that has happened to birding since he published his first field guide, in 1934. "Maybe it's a Phainopepla," Peterson suggests, naming a shiny black insect-eater. The "black cardinal" returns, this time in good light, balancing easily on an Apache pine limb, resplendent in a coat of gray and rose. "Pyrrhuloxia!" exclaims Emanuel, "the western version of a cardinal." Though wrong about the bird, Jeff beams. "That's a life for me," he says with a grin.

All birders keep running life lists of the birds they've seen. With the devotion of baseball buffs recording base hits and runs batted in, the campers note the species they've seen and where and when they were spotted. At night, field notes are transferred to life-list books. At 10 p.m., counselor Barry Lyons, a political science student at the University of Arizona, has to make Dan Smyth stop working on his list and go to bed.

Jeff, with wide-eyed wonder, announces that he has added 10 birds to his life list in one day, bringing it to 254. Matt adds eight birds to a life list of 230. At noon the next day, David Paleias, 15, from New York City, and Brian O'Shea, 15, from Chicago, can't wait until evening to spread out their field notes and begin transferring field sightings to their life lists: Avocet? Check. Cinnamon teal? Check. Brian's list stands at 388. "I like lists," he says.

Emanuel calls a meeting after everyone has arrived. "This is not a tour," he tells the campers. "It is an educational adventure. Campers will learn to identify birds, understand their life zones, and appreciate the environmental role that birds play in nature. There's no birder who is not also an environmentalist in the best sense of the word. That's someone who cares about the world we live in and tries not to harm it." Emanuel offers a quote: "Nature is the art of God," and he tells his campers to "share the work, look after each other, and behave yourselves." Individualists all, pursuing the unusual in a world that discourages non-

conformity, the campers nevertheless look as alike as hens' eggs. The uniform of the day is baggy shorts, knee-length T-shirt emblazoned with psychedelic colors, hightop athletic shoes and baseball cap. Even Drewes' daughters, Jilly and Cait, who are 11 and 13, respectively, wear similar unisex garb. Backpacks hold field guides, notebooks and candy bars. From every neck dangles a pair of "nocs, the sine qua non of the birding fraternity.

One field trip takes the campers south of Tucson, out through rocky hills populated by the elegant saguaro cactus and its teddy-bear-like relative, the cholla.

"I hope we see a roadrunner," Jeff says wistfully. Matt wants an elf owl. Dorian Anderson, 12, from Philadelphia, yearns for a scaled quail. Cait points out a coyote barely visible in the dusty brush. Coyotes are judged to be cool, but they aren't birds. Moments later, Emanuel stops the van he's driving as a roadrunner trots across the road and pauses in a dry wash.

"Thank you, god!" Jeff cries. Someone adds, "We've seen Wile E. Coyote and the Road Runner. Now if Bugs Bunny shows up, I'm outta this theme park."

A Harris's hawk perched on a telephone pole draws a crowd. Fledgling birders vacate the two vans, binoculars poised. Dan Chiaravalli struggles out with a 20 x 60 KOWA spotting scope on a tripod mount. "I spent all my savings on it," he says. He extends the legs, removes the cover and sights the scope—only to find the bird has flown. In deep exasperation, he says to Peterson, "By the time I get ready, it's all over with." From the perspective of his 82 years, Peterson says, "That's the way life is."

The campers arrive at Cave Creek Canyon in the Chiricahuas, which soar close to 7,000 feet above the desert. More than 100 species, and all manner of birders, flock to these mountains.

Eight of North America's 16 species of hummingbirds migrate to southeastern Arizona in the spring and summer to mate, nest and fledge their bee-sized chicks before returning south to beat the onslaught of winter. Scores of dedicated birders have built summer homes in the canyon, where hummingbird watching is a major occupation. The campers join adults seated on lawn chairs and benches that are ranged in rows alongside feeders dangling from a clothesline. Six species of hummingbirds are hovering, sipping sugar water. In hushed tones reminiscent of Wimbledon or Pebble Beach, the campers express their excitement.

"Look! A lucifer!"

"Splendid! Just splendid!"

"The purple gorget! Did you see it?"

"Bright as neon!"

"Watch the broad-tailed go after him!"

"What a battler!"

The tiny birds parry and riposte like fencers, their wings beating too fast for human eyes to follow, before darting away. One amateur ornithologist reports that she has banded 6,000 hummingbirds in five years of working with them.

After parking at a campsite, the campers hike up Cave Creek Canyon, its floor bathed in the yellow light reflected from the towering rhyolite spires aptly named the Cathedral Rocks. They scan the sycamores and Arizona pines for the flash of red and green that signals the presence of a rare elegant trogon. The bird's guttural call has announced its presence, but it remains hidden in the gathering shadows.

Back at camp, Kerry Joseph discovers that life in New York City hasn't prepared his 12-year-old legs for hours of hiking over rough mountain paths. "I'm worn out," he tells Peterson. "Aren't you?"

The Babe Ruth of American birding smiles. "You gotta keep moving, son," he says, "or they'll throw you in a hole."

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO MAYOR BARBARA J. HAYDEN

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable woman who has served the city of Downey with great distinction, Mayor Barbara J. Hayden. On Tuesday, June 30, 1992, Mayor Hayden will be honored by the Downey City Council as her term as mayor concludes at a Mayoral Transition Ceremony. It is with great pleasure that I bring this woman to your attention.

As a long time resident of Downey, Barbara has been actively involved in civic organizations as well as local agencies. She served on the Downey Health and Environmental Sanitation Committee for 2 years before becoming a 5-year member of the Downey Planning Commission. In 1985, Mayor Hayden began a 2-year term on the Cerritos College School Board. Re-elected in 1987, Barbara remained on the board until her election to the Downey City Council in 1988.

In addition to her commitment and service to the City Council of Downey, Barbara has served on the Committee on Aging, the Los Angeles County Sanitation District, the Independent Cities Association Board of Directors, the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Alliance, and the Private Industry Council. She is also a member of the Assistance League, Republican Women's Group, and the Downey Police and Fire Memorial Trust Foundation.

Barbara's expert guidance and leadership will be missed by the city of Downey. Through her tireless efforts and devotion, Downey has become a city working toward a better future.

Mr. Speaker, my wife, Lee joins me in extending this congressional salute to Mayor Barbara J. Hayden. We wish Barbara, her husband, Robert, and their three children, Robert, Jr., Kathy, and Sally, all the best in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO DR. GORDON WETMORE

HON. LARRY LaROCCO

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. LaROCCO. Mr. Speaker, my district is losing an outstanding educator and community leader, in the person of Dr. Gordon Wetmore. While I wish him continuing success and advancement, I know that the people of Nampa, ID, and the students and faculty of Northwest Nazarene College will not soon forget his legacy. I submit for the RECORD this excellent

tribute from the June 7 issue of the Nampa Press-Tribune.

WETMORE ALTERED SCHOOL'S IMAGE

Last week, Northwest Nazarene College president, Dr. Gordon Wetmore, announced he will leave his post to accept a position as president of the Nazarene Theological Seminary at Kansas City, Mo.

Wetmore became the eighth president of NNC in 1984. At that time, enrollment at the Nampa school was declining. Last year enrollment increased for the third time in the past 5 years. Another student increase is expected during the 1992-93 school year. For the past two years, Northwest Nazarene College has been rated by *U.S. News & World Report* as one of the top 10 liberal arts colleges in the West.

Under Wetmore's guidance, NNC has implemented a long-range plan to take the school into the 21st century. The plan is designed to revamp the campus to attract more out-of-state students from the "I-5 Corridor," in Washington and Oregon. The centerpiece is the \$8 million fine arts building to be constructed on the old Kurtz Park property at the center of the campus.

A lot has happened during the eight years Wetmore has been at NNC, nearly all of it positive. But his major accomplishment may have been the change in the way the community perceives the institution.

Prior to the arrival of Wetmore, many non-Nazarene members of the community had little contact with the school or its leadership. It wasn't that anybody had anything against NNC. It was just that it was more or less an entity unto itself.

Today NNC has a much higher public profile. School representatives have become familiar faces at community functions. Under Wetmore, NNC changed from being "a college located in Nampa," to "Nampa's college."

Gordon Wetmore will be remembered by those who dealt with him during his time at NNC as a genuinely "nice" man who reflects the qualities that the school he led tries to instill in its graduates.

We wish him well as he moves on to new challenges.

IN MEMORY OF CHARLES LEFFLER

HON. CRAIG THOMAS

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I enter this statement for the record to commemorate a distinguished and deeply missed Wyoming gentleman. Charles Brown Leffler touched many lives in my State with his charm, gentleness and remarkable ability to give his full time to so many. His lifetime of service and dedication is truly an example for people in my State—indeed across the country—of the grace and fulfillment of balancing a successful career, loving family and active community service. This is a commemoration to a great man who made a difference to so many, not only through those he touched directly but by those who have learned through his example of living.

Charlie Leffler was born April 24, 1932 to Charles and Ruth Leffler. He attended Texas A&M University and served in the U.S. Navy

from 1950 to 1954. On August 22, 1959 Charlie married Carol A. Guthrie, a dear, dear lady of enormous strength and talent. Together they are—for love lives on—a wonderful couple, true friends and partners.

After the Navy, Charlie began his career in insurance serving as actuarial director with the Texas Board of Insurance, account executive with the American General Insurance in Fort Worth, Dallas, and Houston and executive director of the Independent Insurance Agents of Houston. In 1977 Charlie and Carol moved to Casper, WY where he served as account executive with the Barnard Insurance Co. Through the years, Charlie followed politics and legislative affairs with a keen interest.

In Wyoming, Charlie was a community leader and quite active in insurance associations. He was the president of the Wyoming Independent Insurance Agents Association and president of the Casper Insurers. He was a member of the Independent Insurance Agents of America, member of the Professional Insurers Association, and member of the Blue Goose International. Charlie was a designated certified insurance counselor, vice chairman of the Wyoming Highway Users Federation, a member of the Casper Chamber of Commerce Government Affairs Committee and legislative chairman for the Wyoming Independent Insurance Agents Association.

Shriners was an integral part of Charlie's life. He was past president of the Casper Shrine Club, member of the Korein Shrine Temple, president of the Casper Order of Jesters, president of the Korein Mount Patrol Unit, secretary/treasurer of the Korein Uniformed Bodies, president of the Casper Consistory Club and hospital chairman of the Casper Shrine Club. He also served as advisory board member of the medical personnel pool in Casper. Charlie was a Republican precinct committeeman and a member of the First United Methodist Church where he served as finance chairman.

Through his long list of involvement it is clear that Charlie loved people. He especially loved children and gave himself to the Shriner's Crippled Children's Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to share with all present the attributes of a Wyoming citizen who is truly a gentleman. His presence in my State will be greatly missed. And all who hold Charlie's memory dear will remember him fondly as a great man of quiet, good strength.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD DUPAY

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Edward Dupay for his outstanding competitive and educational contributions in the field of tennis in my 17th District of Ohio.

His talent and dedication have led him to be the Salem Tennis Invitational Champion 3 years consecutively, the Youngstown City Singles and Doubles Champion, the Akron University, the East Liverpool, and the East Pal-

estine Singles Champion, in addition to competing in numerous tennis tournaments in Ohio and western Pennsylvania from 1950 to 1975. He has taught for over 20 years as a tennis pro at the Boardman Athletic Club, the Youngstown Raquet Club, and the Boardman Tennis Center. He is also responsible for organizing the highly competitive local tennis league, has been an adult education instructor for Poland schools, and, along the way, has played a major role in the development of many young athletes.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Dupay on his remarkable career as an athlete and a teacher.

SERBIANS REMEMBER HISTORIC DAY IN THEIR FIGHT FOR FREE- DOM

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, over 600 years ago, on June 28, the Serbians lost a battle that, if won, could have driven the Turks out of their lives. Instead, in the Battle of Kosovo, the Serbian army was soundly defeated and the great Serbian prince, Lazar, was killed by the Ottoman armies. People of Serbian descent remember this battle every year as Vidovdan.

Even though this day marks the beginning of 500 years of Ottoman control over the people of Serbia, the Serbians are proud of the soldiers who fought in the battle to protect their land. This defeat pulled them together as a nation and gave them the strength to face the great hardships and persecution under Ottoman rule. Their courage helped them overcome tremendous odds in the name of freedom. Eventually in the late 1800's, they joined the Croats in forming the kingdom of Yugoslavia.

This day has become a religious holiday for Serbians to commemorate the Serbian martyr Czar Lazar, who sacrificed his life for the "Honorable Cross and Golden Liberty".

It is with great pleasure that I join the Serbian people of my district and throughout the world in remembering this historic day in their fight for freedom.

TRIBUTE TO NARCISO MARTINEZ

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Narciso Martinez of San Benito, TX; a friend that will be dearly missed but whose legacy will live on for generations to come.

Born on October 29, 1911, in Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico, Narciso Martinez moved with his family to Paloma, TX, that same year. Narciso began playing the accordion around 1927 and later teamed up with bajo sexto player Santiago Almeda. The collaboration of

these two extraordinarily talented musicians led to the establishment of the accordion and the bajo sexto as the two basic instruments of what was to become conjunto music. After several impressive joint musical recordings, Martinez was on his way to becoming one of the most prolific and popular accordion players of his time. Martinez gave life to a new and beautiful form of Mexicano music.

Within our remarkably diverse world, music serves as a common thread that eloquently runs through the fabric of any given community. In the United States, we are a unique and special conglomeration of cultures; cultures proudly represented by an impressive variety of music. The gentle soul of the mestizo, of this conglomeration, is exemplified by the conjunto music created by Narciso Martinez. Conjunto music groups unequivocally succeed by taking this distinctive mestizaje one step further to create a unique blend of northern Mexico and southern Texas, indeed a microcosm of both countries' rich heritage.

Conjuntos can lift your spirit, or make your soul melancholy. We have been given a very special gift by the conjunto artists, such as Narciso Martinez, and other accordion players who lend a beautiful and distinctive sound to this style of music. Hispanics have a common legacy in music, language, gentility, and values. It is a heritage rich in culture and diversity. From our many parts, we have formed the most unique society in the world, and it is best illustrated by the conjunto music which keeps the symmetry alive in our souls.

In October 1991, a community's vision became reality. Named in honor of the pioneer of conjunto music, the Narciso Martinez Cultural Arts Center opened its doors to the community of San Benito, TX. Created to promote and preserve the rich Mexican-American heritage, the center showcases the artwork of community artists who drew their inspiration from life in San Benito. The center features art and music presentations as well as lectures and discussions on the history of the Mexicano community. The center serves to honor the struggles of a community striving for existence. For this very reason, the center was named for the great Narciso Martinez; a man who captures the essence of the philosophy of the artistic center.

Before leaving his legacy of cultural music, in 1983, Martinez received the National Heritage Award, the highest honor ever presented to a Hispanic folk musician. He was also inducted into the Conjunto Hall of Fame. Though Narciso has left us, we will continue to be touched by the beauty and splendor of his music. His legacy will carry on through the ages so that our children and grandchildren can experience the magnificence that is conjunto.

Thank you, Narciso.

RULES, REGULATIONS STRANGLE RETIREMENT PLANS

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, over 100,000,000 individuals in this country have

an interest in private retirement/pension plans, how they are administered, their soundness and security; and, a lot of folks involved with them have questions and concerns. There seems to be a decline in the number of new plans being created, a fact attributed in significant measure to the complexity of laws and regulations and the cost of administration, the cost of administration being a follow-on to the complexity factor.

A lot of folks are talking about the need for reform and simplification to enhance rather than diminish the efficacy of this important realm of economic security activity.

I commend the following article to the attention of my colleagues. It appeared in yesterday's St. Louis Post Dispatch.

GRIDLOCK: RULES, REGULATIONS STRANGLE RETIREMENT PLANS

(By Robert Sanford)

During 1991 there were 10,064 defined benefit pension plans terminated in the United States, and, at the same time, only 370 new plans were added, a pension/benefit expert said here.

He is James A. Klein of Washington, executive director of the Association of Private Pension and Welfare Plans. He was a speaker at a St. Louis Employee Benefits Institute meeting last week at the Ritz Carlton Hotel.

Such discouraging figures can be attributed in part to the economy, to mergers and to companies going out of business, Klein said, but another factor also applies. It is that laws and regulations that govern the system are complex, cumbersome and costly. Some companies decide that they cannot deal with the administrative costs any longer. The many rules involved amount to a sort of gridlock on the nation's retirement system, he said.

The cumulative effect of legislation in recent years is that rather than encouraging the establishment of new plans to provide for retirement income security, new plan formation has entered a decline, he said.

"The costs affect small companies particularly," he said. "They may decide that they can't afford it. This is ironic because the small-company segment is the only place where job creation is going on these days."

"A survey recently showed that an average employer who wanted to contribute \$1,400 per employee to a 401k plan might have to pay as much as \$800 an employee just to administer the program. So we're saying that the cost could go up a third just to manage the program. That would include various costs—legal, actuarial, consulting, accounting."

Klein cited an example of complexity. He said that the Tax Reform Act of 1986 contained two lines that stated that tax-qualified pension plans would be allowed only if they were nondiscriminatory in nature, meaning that they were not overly weighted to favor highly compensated employees. Three and a half years later the Internal Revenue Service issued a report to define and explain the two lines. The report is 600 pages long.

"Now, obviously, what is needed is some kind of reform legislation that does not muddy the water more but simply cuts through the existing complexities and makes things simpler," he said. "Our organization, which includes companies that represent more than 100 million employees, has been calling for reform for a number of years. The recent onslaught of incomprehensible pension rules and regulations has contributed to the stagnation in private coverage. The regu-

latory framework must be refocused and corrections made in this complex environment.

"Will we get reform? There are numerous proposals before Congress. . . . Conventional wisdom has it that there will be no health care reform this year because of the political winds of the election year.

"On the other hand, a lot of congressmen seem to be imperiled this year. There is the so-called Perot factor against incumbents. Maybe the congress members will decide that they should get together and do something, just to prove that they're capable of it."

POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF PRIVATIZING AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEMS

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, as ranking member on the Government Activities and Transportation Subcommittee, I have conducted several hearings into the safety, cost, and efficiency of the current Government-owned air traffic control system. Several experts and research institutions, including most notably the Reason Foundation in Santa Monica, CA, have testified to the potential benefits of privatizing major portions of the system.

Privatization of Government-owned facilities is neither novel nor untested. The following article, which appeared in the April 27, 1992, issue of Aviation Week & Space Technology, offers an excellent case study.

[From Aviation Week & Space Technology,
Apr. 27, 1992]

FOR-PROFIT NEW ZEALAND ATC SYSTEM CUTS COSTS AND INCREASES EFFICIENCY

(By Paul Proctor)

New Zealand's air traffic control system is showing substantial cost savings and increased efficiency four years after the government placed it on a corporate, for-profit footing.

The success could fuel the commercialization of more ATC services worldwide as governments seek ways to cut deficits and free up tax dollars for other purposes.

Airways Corp. of New Zealand now recovers full costs, pays taxes and has generated a total of \$30 million in dividends to its sole shareholder—the government—according to John Mooney, the company's commercial group manager. In the four years prior to commercialization, the service posted more than \$21 million in deficits.

Safety also has been enhanced through a \$50-million airways modernization project. The upgrade, which began in 1988 and was completed last month, originally was estimated to cost the Transport Ministry \$124 million.

Key to the transformation was restructuring the organization along commercial lines and negotiating an equitable user-paid fee structure, Mooney said. Although Airways Corp. still is state-owned, it operates as an independent company. Full privatization is expected after the state disposes of more-valuable publicly owned companies such as New Zealand's telephone and electricity generating systems, Mooney said.

Airways Corp. was formed in April, 1987, by New Zealand's Labor government as part of

a program to reduce the state's involvement in such deficit-producing businesses as electricity generation, telecommunications and coal mining. Proponents of the plan also believed officials of an independent, profitable ATC system would institute badly needed equipment upgrades the government's general fund could not afford.

A direct-pay system was negotiated with user groups based on a combination of aircraft movements, aircraft weight and distance flown, and recognized ability to pay. The use of navigation aids was built into the program as was the financing of replacements of ATC assets. Private, corporate and recreational users and the military had to pay direct traffic service fees for the first time.

The resulting price structure, introduced in July, 1988, set airways charges at about \$1,215 for a Boeing 747 flying from an international destination to Auckland. A Boeing 737 on a 450-km. (280-mi) domestic flight between Auckland and Wellington incurred a fee of \$341. Airport landing fees are additional. Overall, international airways fees were reduced by about 50%.

The cost for an aircraft under 2,000 kg. (4,410 lb.) maximum certificated takeoff weight now is \$57 per year, plus sales tax, and covers up to 50 landings. Every landing thereafter is charged at \$3.67 or \$4.60 plus tax, depending on airport location. Multiple practice touch-and-goes at an airfield are charged as only one landing, to encourage pilot proficiency. Billing is based on flight movement details based on controller flight strips.

To counter arguments that the privatized ATC system could charge monopoly prices, Airways Corp. pledged that the percentage of any future price increases will be less than the rate of inflation. Since introducing direct user-pay pricing in July, 1988, Airways Corp. increased fees 6.5% in October, 1990, and 3% in February.

To help keep prices down, a cost-cutting program began in 1988 reducing Airways Corp. expenses by 20%—or \$11 million—per year. One of four ATC centers was closed, and its operations were consolidated at a modernized Christ-church area control center. Personnel totals have been reduced to 730 from 1,185, partly due to the transfer of crash-fire-rescue responsibilities and 205 firefighters to individual airports.

Other reductions were achieved through the dismissal or retirement of more than 200 engineers, planners and maintenance personnel. Airport and en route flight information staffing also was decreased substantially.

Aided by the streamlined balance sheet, the airways modernization contract was let in late 1988. A follow-on \$16-million navaid upgrade is under way. Both improvement projects were financed through commercial loans, Mooney said.

Despite the major investment in new equipment, the corporation turned a profit of \$2.3 million after taxes and extraordinary items in the first nine months of 1991. Revenues totalled \$34 million after taxes and extraordinary items in the first nine months of 1991. Revenues totalled \$34 million. The goal for corporate return on investment is 9%, but was forecast to reach 11%, in the 12 months ending in March.

Other challenges to the transition included establishing private sector financial and accounting systems as well as accurately forecasting costs and revenues. Management accountability also was introduced. Previously, ATC officials were slow to act on good ideas for fear of making a mistake.

Minor decisions frequently were passed up to the minister level to avoid taking responsibility, Mooney said.

Maintaining appropriate staff and salary levels also was simplified. Prior to commercialization, bureaucrats who substantially reduced the size of their departments risked a downgrading of their position, status and salary.

HONORING THE DANE COUNTY DRIVING FORCE

HON. SCOTT L. KLUG

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. KLUG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Dane County Driving Force, an antidrunk driving task force in my hometown of Madison, WI, which is saving lives.

Today, at ceremonies in Houston, the task force will receive the "Community Partnership Award" for its outstanding campaign to prevent incidents of drunk driving as part of the National Challenge to Stop Drunk Driving.

I'd like to share the task force's accomplishments with you. Just 4 years ago, accidents involving drunk drivers killed an average of 26 people a year in the Madison/Dane County area. We had the second highest rate of alcohol-related crashes in the State. In 1987, members of the community came together to put a stop to this tragedy. They formed "Driving Force," a community-based task force to address the problem.

In the first 3 years of the program, 400 additional drunk driving arrests were made, and nighttime fatal crashes involving alcohol declined by 60 percent in many high incidence areas. In addition, Driving Force conducted judicial training and created a program to deal with the special problems of repeat offenders.

Driving Force also took on the tragic problem of underage drinking and driving. The task force combined the best of screening and treatment programs with parental involvement to help young people realize the dangers of their actions. Fees collected by violators nearly covered the expense of administering the program.

For all of its heroic efforts to end drunk driving in our community, Dane County Driving Force is one of only seven programs nationwide to be honored at the annual meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors today in Texas.

I'd like to commend the Dane County/Madison community for joining together to create such a worthy community project, and I hope the program will become an example for other communities. It has made a difference. It has saved lives. I am proud to share the work of Driving Force with my colleagues in Congress.

THE CITY THAT NEVER SLEEPS

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to submit an article from the New

York Times which was written by a remarkable man, Consul General Uri Savir of Israel. The article is a moving and eloquent account of life in the "city that never sleeps"—New York.

ALONE—AND TOGETHER—IN NEW YORK CITY
(By Uri Savir)

Many New Yorkers speak to me of the decline, even the decay, of their city. Yet, four years as an accidental tourist have left me rather unimpressed by their remarks about the sundown of the city that never sleeps.

Even a sheltered diplomat is not unaware of the economic crisis, the social injustice, the cruel roots and consequences of crime. To live in New York is to live through the contradictions of life itself, only with greater force and energy than in any other city in the world. If you love life, you love New York.

As a citizen of the tormented Middle East, who is preparing to return home, I often admire New York's special blend of colors, religions, languages. The multitudes of people force a respect for individuality and privacy. Everybody is a minority member, yet at home. Co-existence is like New York traffic, anarchy with unique rules of the game: drive and let drive.

Collectively, the minorities often find themselves at odds with each other—blacks and Jews, for instance. These two peoples have suffered persecution, yet the bridge between them is shaky.

I have been to fruitful dialogues between them and I have been to Crown Heights. There I met Mayor David Dinkins, the Lubavitcher Rebbe, the Hasidic and black local leaders. Meetings between neighbors provided for no meeting of minds. Hard feelings spread and bitterness sinks in. Like stories in the mosaic, the neighbors don't move—not geographically, and clearly not emotionally.

New Yorkers, more than others, try harder in the bitter competition for success and to avoid the humiliation of failure. Even those who are successful, living on the top of the world, suffer from a fear of heights. They look into the abyss of sudden downfall and are afraid of joining those who have tripped. Only the homeless, to whom New York has developed a sad numbness, seem to pose no threat.

In the race for survival and pursuit of happiness, one never stops. Time, like everything else, is money. A New York phone conversation is the shortest in the world. It is merely a transaction of self-interest. "What can I do for you?" is synonymous with "don't waste my time."

When I innocently responded to an invitation. "We must have lunch sometime," the reaction was total bewilderment. Since then, I have improved my New York English. In an elevator one says, "Hope you have a nice day." The rhetorical wish for a neighbor is, "Hope all is well." To everybody you say, "You're looking good." Sound bites make people feel good and life more efficient. Lip service for a better environment.

In an Irish bar, you can see an elderly lady with a sad expression on her face singing a happy song. The anonymity grants her freedom, the freedom to be miserable, the freedom to be a star for a moment.

The other night, after a glamorous reception at the Pierre, I rushed to a game at Madison Square Garden in my tuxedo. In any other city I would have been "arrested" by the eyes of fellow spectators. In this place no one seems out of place. Everyone is on his own, yet together.

New York is the one place in the world where a stranger feels he belongs, yet he re-

mains anonymous. You don't have to share "your" New York. No one cares, no one is jealous. You can suffer—few will interfere. A togetherness of individuality, a symphony of disharmony, somehow tuned together by the pace of the merry-go-round. More than New York inspires, it energizes to create. For example, the Met, the Met and the Mets.

So while Paris gets to your heart, London to your mind, and Jerusalem to your soul, New York gets into your veins, a lifeline that becomes part of you more than you become part of it. New York has a life of its own, its own pulse, which beats just a bit faster than that of its inhabitants.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR A FINAL NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, following passage of the Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act (H.R. 776) by the House on May 28, 1992, I would urge the conferees to give consideration to four important issues in the area of energy production and electricity transmission:

First, I would urge my House colleagues who will be involved in the conference committee to address the need for stimulating domestic oil and gas exploration and development, including the effects of the moratorium on offshore drilling in U.S. coastal waters on efforts to achieve greater energy independence. In my view, limiting the exploration, and subsequent development, of new U.S. energy sources will in the short run only serve to increase our dependency upon foreign oil.

Second, it is my understanding that the bill also authorizes the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission [FERC] to require transmitting utilities to transmit electricity to wholesale power purchases. Although the bill precludes any order requiring third party transmission directly to retail customers, it would be possible under the bill as presently written for a new wholesale purchaser of electricity to be created solely for the purpose of circumventing the prohibition against mandatory transmission to ultimate customers. Unless this prohibition is strengthened, small commercial and residential consumers served by a transmitting utility might be required to pay high rates and charges, and to subsidize an entity which did not possess economic substance. With this in mind, I urge the conferees to consider the necessity of expressing more clearly the intent of Congress to preclude mandatory transmission access directly to retail customers, as well as in circumstances in which the transmission has been structured as a wholesale transaction for the purpose of circumventing the prohibition against retail wheeling.

Third, it is important to consider that an order by the FERC requiring mandatory transmission service may have an adverse impact on the reliability or costs of service to the customers of the transmitting utility subject to the order. While the House bill, as I understand it, is designed to minimize any such adverse effects and to protect the customers of the transmitting utility, an order requiring trans-

mission of electricity by one utility may affect the reliability of service and costs to consumers of other utilities owning portions of the interstate transmission system, or grid. Therefore, I would urge the conferees to reexamine thoroughly the protective provisions incorporated in the bill to see that consumers of all utilities which may be affected by transmissions service required by the FERC order are properly protected.

Finally, it has come to my attention that H.R. 776 requires that rates and charges for transmission service, provided pursuant to an order of the FERC, be sufficient to compensate the transmitting utility for all prudent costs incurred in connection with such transmission service and any necessary associated services. Although the transmitting utility necessarily provides certain generation-related services such as stand-by generation, which may be utilized in the event the delivery of electricity to the transmitting utility from third-party sources is interrupted, it is my understanding that the bill does not specifically provide for the recovery of the costs of this service. Unless the final legislation clearly specifies that the costs of this stand-by generation service may be recovered from the transmission service customer, transmitting utilities may be faced with costly litigation and may ultimately be denied the right to recover the costs of stand-by generation capacity. With this in mind, I hope the conferees will consider requiring the FERC to consider the cost of stand-by generation service in establishing rates and charges for transmission service.

By resolving these remaining issues, I firmly believe that the Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act will be better able to achieve the enhanced efficiencies in the production and transmission of electricity energy which the Congress desires.

REMEMBERING THE AGNES FLOOD OF 1972

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Hurricane Agnes this week. On June 23, 1972, sirens sounded across much of my district in Pennsylvania affirming that the valiant effort to contain the surging Susquehanna River had been lost.

Agnes poured 14 trillion gallons of water onto northeastern Pennsylvania causing the Susquehanna River to break from its boundaries and spread a layer of flood water 40 feet deep and 2 miles wide across a densely populated region in the Wyoming Valley. The damage caused by the unyielding rush of water was immense. Sixty-four thousand homes and more than 3,000 small businesses and factories were heavily damaged by flood waters and 3,500 families lost their homes completely. In all, 80,000 families were forced from their homes and approximately 11,000 people lost their jobs as a result of the flood's devastation. Unfortunately, four people lost their lives.

Luzerne County, located in the heart of northeastern Pennsylvania, suffered 69 percent of the total damage caused by Agnes in Pennsylvania. A total of \$1.3 billion was assessed in property damage and \$300 million in road and bridge damage. Communities were faced with the prospect of rebuilding entire commercial and residential areas.

In the wake of this disaster, which many consider the worst natural disaster in the Nation's history, emerged a determined populace. Residents of this region found courage among the ruins and forged ahead with an undying spirit to rebuild their communities. Agnes may have wasted away their homes and business, but it could not extinguish their desire to live and raise their families in the "Valley with a Heart".

Meeting the challenge of recovery were several citizen action groups such as the Flood Victims Action Council under the leadership of Min Matheson, and the Flood Recovery Task Force, which was chaired by Judge Max Rosen. These groups were instrumental in the economic and social resurgence of the areas most damaged by the Agnes flood.

I had the honor of contributing to this effort as the legal counsel to the Flood Victims Action Council. While the hard work and determination of local community groups and area citizens played a role in this historic rebuilding of northeastern Pennsylvania, the recovery assistance provided by the Federal Government was truly phenomenal. Through the cooperative efforts of Congressman Dan Flood, State Senator Frank O'Connell, Bill Wilcox, Secretary of the DCA for Pennsylvania working on behalf of Governor Shapp, and Frank Carlucci acting on behalf of President Nixon, the Government rushed approximately \$1 billion in aid to the communities of the Wyoming Valley.

Today, on the 20th anniversary, we look back on this trying time in our area's history when nature, in her ultimate power, forced us to our knees. A time when all appeared lost, yet, the heart and courage of a people rose above the raging waters and shined in its finest hour. Our triumph over the tragedy of Hurricane Agnes is a monument in the strength and spirit of the people of the Wyoming Valley.

CONGRATULATIONS TO NATHAN SHATZOFF

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Nathan—Nat—Shatzoff who is receiving the Ronald B. Atlas Award from the New Jersey Tenants Organization.

Nat was born and raised in Manhattan. He moved to Paterson, NJ in 1960, and then to Elmwood Park in the early 1970's. It was in Elmwood Park that Nat began working with the local tenants organization and shortly thereafter, he was introduced to the New Jersey Tenants Organization.

Nat helped lead a successful rent strike in Elmwood Park which saved tenants thousands of dollars in rent increases. He was elected president of the Elmwood Park Tenants Association and served in that position from 1976 to 1981. During this time he initiated successful litigation against a homeowners' referendum to eliminate rent control.

Nat was appointed to the Rent Stabilization Board in Elmwood Park, and eventually served as chairman of the board during his tenure from 1977 through 1981. In late 1981, Nat moved to Hackensack and became involved with the Hackensack Tenants Association. He was appointed to the Hackensack Rent Stabilization Board in 1990. Nat became president of the 101 Prospect Avenue Tenants Association in Hackensack in 1988, and is currently serving in that position.

Nat has been the New Jersey Tenants Organization treasurer since 1987, and has served as secretary of NJTO from 1982 to 1986. He retired from the U.S. Postal Service in 1974 after over 26 years. He and his wife Adele will be celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary in August and have 3 children, Toby, Judy, and Fred.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to Nat Shatzoff. I am sure he will continue to provide invaluable service to his community and truly make a difference in society. I extend my best wishes to him on this most special occasion.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER O'NEILL

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure I rise today before my colleagues to pay tribute to Father O'Neill, pastor of St. Paul the Apostle Parish in New Middletown.

Father O'Neill was born January 17, 1940 in Youngstown. His seminary studies were taken at St. Gregory and Mt. St. Mary of the West. He earned his master's degree in guidance at Xavier University and has also done graduate work in religious studies at the University of San Francisco. Since his ordainment on May 21, 1967, Father O'Neill has been actively involved in community life, from director at Catholic Youth Organization for Stark County to chaplain for athletic teams at Cardinal Mooney High School. Father O'Neill has also served on the Priests Senate and has been a priest team member for Marriage Encounter.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Father O'Neill on his accomplishments. His leadership and community involvement are a benefit to all who know him.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INDIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH ACT

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, Congress will soon begin consideration of an urban aid

package that will provide desperately needed economic opportunities for poverty stricken areas of America. Pervasive poverty, joblessness, and despair threaten to unravel the fabric of the American dream, particularly for Indian tribes—the poorest Americans.

Economic conditions in Indian country are the worst nationwide. The current Indian unemployment rate averages 52 percent and has reached 97 percent in some areas—45 percent of reservation Indians and 22 percent of off-reservation Indians live below the poverty line. In addition, one out of every seven Indian households have annual incomes less than \$2,500 and receive some sort of public assistance.

I recently submitted a proposal to the Committee on Ways and Means that will have a tremendous and positive impact on economic development and employment in Indian country. The proposal, which I am introducing today as legislation, is a logical and necessary addition to the urban aid package which will eventually come before the full House.

I am proposing incentives targeted at attracting investment and boosting employment on Indian reservations. Specifically, I propose complimentary tax credits that will spur job-creating economic development on Indian reservations nationwide and provide both short and long term growth: First, an investment tax credit, geared to reservations where unemployment exceeds the national average by at least 300 percent, and second, an employment credit that would provide larger incentives to employers achieving 85 percent Indian employment.

The investment tax credit, targeted at reservations where unemployment is at least three times the national average, would allow a credit of 25 percent of the investment in reservation personal property, in association with a trade or business, 33.3 percent of new reservation construction property, and 33.3 percent of reservation infrastructure investment.

The Indian employment tax credit would equal 10 percent of the wages paid including health care costs during the taxable year and 30 percent in cases where the employer has at least 85 percent Indian employees. The employer would be eligible for the credit for up to and including seven years of employment of the same employee. The credit will only be available for new hires.

According to a recent study by William Stringer, former chief economist for the Senate Budget Committee, these incentives would cost little to the Federal Government in the long run. The study, "Investment and Employment Tax Credits for American Indian Reservations: An Analysis of Benefits and Costs", indicates the revenue loss would be more than made up for by reduced general assistance payments, reduced food stamps, and increased rental payments and FICA payments. In short, economic opportunity will supplant unemployment and Federal assistance.

This proposal has the support of the Navajo Nation, the largest Indian tribe in the country, and the National Congress of American Indians [NCAI] which represents over 140 Indian and Alaskan Native tribes.

Mr. Speaker, as we move forward in our fight against the nagging poverty and staggering unemployment facing our chronically de-

pressed communities, we cannot in good conscience overlook those most in need. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and make it a part of the urban aid package.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the bill:

H.R. 5468

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 "Indian Employment and Investment Act of 1992".

SEC. 2. INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT FOR PROPERTY ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

(a) ALLOWANCE OF INDIAN RESERVATION CREDIT.—Section 46 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to investment credits) is amended by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting ", and", and by adding after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

"(4) the Indian Reservation Credit."

(b) AMOUNT OF INDIAN RESERVATION CREDIT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 48 (defining the Energy Credit and the Reforestation Credit) is amended by adding after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

"(c) INDIAN RESERVATION CREDIT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of section 46, the Indian Reservation Credit for any taxable year is the Indian reservation percentage of the qualified investment in qualified Indian reservation property placed in service during such taxable year, determined in accordance with the following table:

"In the case of qualified

Indian reservation property which is:	Indian reservation percentage is:
Reservation personal property	25
New reservation construction property	33 1/3
Reservation infrastructure investment	33 1/3

"(2) QUALIFIED INVESTMENT IN QUALIFIED INDIAN RESERVATION PROPERTY DEFINED.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified Indian reservation property' means property—

"(i) which is—

"(I) reservation personal property,

"(II) new reservation construction property, or

"(III) reservation infrastructure investment, and

"(ii) not acquired (directly or indirectly) by the taxpayer from a person who is related to the taxpayer (within the meaning of section 465(b)(3)(C)).

"(B) QUALIFIED INVESTMENT IN QUALIFIED INDIAN RESERVATION PROPERTY.—The term 'qualified investment in qualified Indian reservation property' means—

"(i) in the case of reservation infrastructure investment, the amount expended by the taxpayer for the acquisition or construction of the reservation infrastructure investment; and

"(ii) in the case of all other qualified Indian reservation property, the taxpayer's basis for such property.

"(C) RESERVATION PERSONAL PROPERTY.—

The term 'reservation personal property' means qualified personal property which is used by the taxpayer predominantly in the active conduct of a trade or business within an Indian reservation. Property shall not be treated as 'reservation personal property' if it is used or located outside the Indian reservation on any regular basis.

"(D) QUALIFIED PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The term 'qualified personal property' means property—

"(i) for which depreciation is allowable under section 168.

"(ii) which is not—

"(I) nonresidential real property,

"(II) residential rental real property, or

"(III) real property which is not described in (I) or (II) and which has a class life of more than 12.5 years.

"(E) NEW RESERVATION CONSTRUCTION PROPERTY.—The term 'new reservation construction property' means qualified real property—

"(i) which is located in an Indian reservation,

"(ii) which is used by the taxpayer within an Indian reservation predominantly in the active conduct of a trade or business, and

"(iii) which is originally placed in service by the taxpayer.

"(F) QUALIFIED REAL PROPERTY.—The term 'qualified real property' means property described in clause (I), (II), or (III) of paragraph (2)(D)(ii).

"(G) RESERVATION INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT DEFINED.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The term 'reservation infrastructure investment' means qualified personal property or qualified real property which—

"(I) benefits the tribal infrastructure,

"(II) is available to the general public, and

"(III) is placed in service in connection with the taxpayer's active conduct of a trade or business within an Indian reservation.

"(ii) PROPERTY MAY BE LOCATED OUTSIDE THE RESERVATION.—Qualified personal property and qualified real property outside an Indian reservation shall be reservation infrastructure investment only if its purpose is to connect to existing tribal infrastructure in the reservation. Examples of property which may be described in this paragraph include roads, power lines, water systems, railroad spurs, and communications facilities.

"(3) REAL ESTATE RENTALS.—For the purposes of this section, ownership (or leaseholding) of residential, commercial, or industrial real property within an Indian reservation for rental shall be treated as the active conduct of a trade or business in an Indian reservation.

"(4) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'Indian reservation' means a reservation, as defined in—

"(A) section 3(d) of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1452(d)), or

"(B) section 4(10) of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1903(10)).

"(5) LIMITATION BASED ON UNEMPLOYMENT.—The Indian reservation credit allowed under section 46 for any taxable year shall apply only in the event that the Indian unemployment rate on the applicable Indian reservation for which the credit is sought exceeds 300 percent of the national average unemployment rate at any time during the calendar year in which the property is placed in service or during the immediately preceding 2 calendar years; except that, in the case of qualified Indian reservation property which has (or is a component of a project which has) a projected construction period of more than 2 years or a cost of more than \$1,000,000, the Indian unemployment rate required to qualify for the credit may occur at any time during: (A) the earlier of the calendar year in which the taxpayer enters into a binding agreement to make the investment or the 1st calendar year in which the taxpayer has expended at least 10 percent of his required investment and (B) the immediately preceding calendar year. The requisite Indian unemployment rate shall be based upon those reservation Indians unemployed and able to

work, and shall be certified by the Secretary of the Interior."

(2) LODGING TO QUALIFY.—Paragraph (2) of section 50(b) (relating to property used for lodging) is amended—

(A) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (C),

(B) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (D) and inserting " and," and

(C) by adding at the end thereof the following subparagraph:

"(E) new reservation construction property."

(c) RECAPTURE.—Subsection (a) of section 50 (relating to certain dispositions, etc., of investment credit property), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(6) SPECIAL RULES FOR INDIAN RESERVATION PROPERTY.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—If, during any taxable year, property with respect to which the taxpayer claimed an Indian reservation credit—

"(i) is disposed of, or

"(ii) in the case of reservation personal property—

"(I) otherwise ceases to be investment credit property with respect to the taxpayer, or

"(II) is removed from the Indian reservation, converted or otherwise ceases to be Indian reservation property,

the tax under this chapter for such taxable year shall be increased by the amount described in subparagraph (B).

"(B) AMOUNT OF INCREASE.—The increase in tax under subparagraph (A) shall equal the aggregate decrease in the credits allowed under section 38 by reason of section 48(c) for all prior taxable years which would have resulted had the expenditures taken into account with respect to the property been limited to an amount which bears the same ratio that the property was held by the taxpayer bears to the applicable recovery period under section 168(g)."

(d) BASIS ADJUSTMENT TO REFLECT INVESTMENT CREDIT.—Paragraph (3) of section 50(c) (relating to basis adjustment to investment credit property) is amended to read as follows:

"(3) SPECIAL RULE.—In the case of any energy credit, reforestation credit or Indian reservation credit other than with respect to or expenditure for new reservation construction property—

"(A) only 50 percent of such credit shall be taken into account under paragraph (1), and

"(B) only 50 percent of any recapture amount attributable to such credit shall be taken into account under paragraph (2)."

(e) CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL USE PROPERTY TO QUALIFY.—Paragraph (4) of section 50(b) is amended by redesignating subparagraphs (D) and (E) as subparagraphs (E) and (F) and inserting new subparagraph (D) as follows:

"(D) EXCEPTION FOR RESERVATION INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT.—This paragraph shall not apply for purposes of determining the Indian reservation credit with respect to reservation infrastructure investment."

(f) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The caption of section 48 is amended by deleting the period at the end thereof and adding " Indian Reservation Credit."

(2) The table of sections for subpart E of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 is amended by striking out the item relating to section 48 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 48. Energy Credit; reforestation credit; Indian reservation credit."

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to property placed in service after December 31, 1991.

SEC. 3. INDIAN EMPLOYMENT CREDIT.

(a) ALLOWANCE OF INDIAN EMPLOYMENT CREDIT.—Section 38(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to general business credits) is amended by striking "plus" at the end of paragraph (6), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (7) and inserting " plus", and by adding after paragraph (7) the following new paragraph:

"(8) the Indian employment credit."

(b) AMOUNT OF INDIAN EMPLOYMENT CREDIT.—Subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 45. INDIAN EMPLOYMENT CREDIT.

"(a) AMOUNT OF CREDIT.—For purposes of section 38, the Indian employment credit determined under this section with respect to any employer for any taxable year is 10 percent (30 percent in the case of an employer with at least 85 percent Indian employees) of the sum of—

"(1) the qualified wages paid or incurred during such taxable year, plus

"(2) qualified employee health insurance costs paid or incurred during such taxable year.

"(b) QUALIFIED WAGES; QUALIFIED EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE COSTS.—For purposes of this section:

"(1) QUALIFIED WAGES.—The term 'qualified wages' means any wages paid or incurred by an employer for services performed by an employee while such employee is a qualified employee.

"(2) QUALIFIED EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE COSTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified employee health insurance costs' means any amount paid or incurred by an employer for health insurance to the extent such amount is attributable to coverage provided to any employee while such employee is a qualified employee.

"(B) EXCEPTION FOR AMOUNTS PAID UNDER SALARY REDUCTION ARRANGEMENTS.—No amount paid or incurred for health insurance pursuant to a salary reduction arrangement shall be taken into account under subparagraph (A).

"(c) QUALIFIED EMPLOYEE.—For purposes of this section:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the term 'qualified employee' means, with respect to any period, any employee of an employer if—

"(A) substantially all of the services performed during such period by such employee for such employer are performed within an Indian reservation, and

"(B) the principal place of abode of such employee while performing such services is on or near the reservation in which the services are performed.

"(2) CREDIT ALLOWED ONLY FOR FIRST 7 YEARS.—An employee shall not be treated as a qualified employee for any period after the date 7 years after the day on which such employee first began work for the employer.

"(3) INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING WAGES IN EXCESS OF \$30,000 NOT ELIGIBLE.—An employee shall not be treated as a qualified employee for any taxable year of the employer if the total amount of the wages paid or incurred by such employer to such employee during such taxable year (whether or not for services within an Indian reservation) exceeds the amount determined at an annual rate of \$30,000. The Secretary shall adjust the \$30,000 amount contained in the preceding sentence for years beginning after 1991 at the same

time and in the same manner as under section 415(d).

"(4) EMPLOYMENT MUST BE TRADE OR BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT.—An employee shall be treated as a qualified employee for any taxable year of the employer only if more than 50 percent of the wages paid by the employer to such employee during such taxable year are for services performed in a trade or business of the employer. Any determination as to whether the preceding sentence applied with respect to any employee for any taxable year shall be made without regard to subsection (b) of section 1395.

"(5) CERTAIN EMPLOYEES NOT ELIGIBLE.—The term 'qualified employee' shall not include—

"(A) any individual described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of section 51(i)(1),

"(B) any 5-percent owner (as defined in section 416(i)(1)(B)), and

"(C) any person who is neither an enrolled member of an Indian tribe nor the spouse of an enrolled member of an Indian tribe.

"(6) INDIAN TRIBE DEFINED.—The term 'Indian tribe' means any Indian tribe, band, nation, pueblo, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village, or regional or village corporation, as defined in, or established pursuant to, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

"(7) INDIAN RESERVATION DEFINED.—The term 'Indian reservation' means a reservation, as defined in—

"(A) section 3(d) of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1452(d)), or

"(B) section 4(10) of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1903 (10)).

"(d) EARLY TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT BY EMPLOYER.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—If the employment of any employee is terminated by the taxpayer before the day 1 year after the day on which such employee began work for the employer—

"(A) no wages (or qualified employee health insurance costs) with respect to such employee shall be taken into account under subsection (a) for the taxable year in which such employment is terminated, and

"(B) the tax under this chapter for the taxable year in which such employment is terminated shall be increased by the aggregate credits (if any) allowed under section 38(a) for prior taxable years by reason of wages (or qualified employee health insurance costs) taken into account with respect to such employee.

"(2) CARRYBACKS AND CARRYOVERS ADJUSTED.—In the case of any termination of employment to which paragraph (1) applies, the carrybacks and carryovers under section 39 shall be properly adjusted.

"(3) SUBSECTION NOT TO APPLY IN CERTAIN CASES.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

"(i) a termination of employment of an employee who voluntarily leaves the employment of the taxpayer,

"(ii) a termination of employment of an individual who before the close of the period referred to in paragraph (1) becomes disabled to perform the services of such employment unless such disability is removed before the close of such period and the taxpayer fails to offer reemployment to such individual, or

"(iii) a termination of employment of an individual if it is determined under the applicable State unemployment compensation

law that the termination was due to the misconduct of such individual.

"(B) CHANGES IN FORM OF BUSINESS.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the employment relationship between the taxpayer and an employee shall not be treated as terminated—

"(i) by a transaction to which section 381(a) applies if the employee continues to be employed by the acquiring corporation, or

"(ii) by reason of a mere change in the form of conducting the trade or business of the taxpayer if the employee continues to be employed in such trade or business and the taxpayer retains a substantial interest in such trade or business.

"(4) SPECIAL RULE.—Any increase in tax under paragraph (1) shall not be treated as a tax imposed by this chapter for purposes of—

"(A) determining the amount of any credit allowable under this chapter, and

"(B) determining the amount of the tax imposed by section 55.

"(e) OTHER DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—

"(1) WAGES.—For purposes of this section, the term 'wages' has the same meaning as when used in section 51 except that paragraph (4) of section 51(c) shall not apply.

"(2) CONTROLLED GROUPS.—For purposes of this section—

"(A) all employers treated as a single employer under section (a) or (b) of section 52 shall be treated as a single employer for purposes of this section, and

"(B) the credit (if any) determined under this section with respect to each such employer shall be its proportionate share of the qualified wages and qualified health insurance costs giving rise to such credit.

"(3) CERTAIN OTHER RULES MADE APPLICABLE.—For purposes of this subpart, rules similar to the rules of section 51(k) and subsections (c), (d), and (e) of section 52 shall apply."

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 45. Indian employment credit."

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to amounts paid or incurred after July 1, 1992, with respect to individuals who begin work for the employer after such date.

SANTA ROSA, CA, LAUDED FOR ANTI-DRUNK-DRIVING CRUSADE

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the achievements of the elected leaders and citizens of Santa Rosa, CA, a city in my district, in the fight against drunk driving.

The city of Santa Rosa will receive an Inspiration Award from the National City Challenge to Stop Drunk Driving during the annual meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors on June 23.

The National City Challenge commends cities at the forefront of the anti-drunk-driving crusade. The challenge encourages cities to develop and implement comprehensive, community-based programs. By applauding and

publicizing these programs, the challenge encourages other cities to adopt these model efforts for their own.

The challenge is now in its first year. It is jointly sponsored by the Conference of Mayors and the Century Council, a nonprofit organization dedicated to combating alcohol abuse and misuse. The Century Council is supported by over 190 distillers, vintners, brewers, and wholesalers from across the Nation.

The city of Santa Rosa faced a major problem with drunk driving. Though a relatively small community, it had over a thousand arrests for driving under the influence and five alcohol-related auto fatalities in 1988 alone.

Under the leadership of former mayor Nancy Burton, a broad-based coalition including the police, health professionals, retailers, journalists, teachers, the local tourist industry, restaurants, and wineries jointly founded the responsible hospitality project.

Mayor Burton worked especially hard to get broad participation from commercial establishments. She recognized that the cooperation and participation of bars and restaurants was vital. To their credit, a great many of these establishments joined up, and the training of servers of alcoholic beverages was greatly expanded.

The coalition also worked with Police Chief Sal Rosano to develop a program to track the establishments where those persons stopped for DUI had their last drink. The results of this monitoring led the police to redirect their enforcement and prevention efforts at those establishments that showed up most frequently.

The responsible hospitality project has worked. Last year, for the first time in 5 years, the city had no alcohol-related vehicle fatalities.

The members of the selection committee for the National City Challenge, all recognized experts in the field of drunk driving prevention, said the Santa Rosa program was "full of ideas that can be transported easily to other jurisdictions."

I urge my fellow Members to alert communities in their own districts to the great strides that Santa Rosa was able to make by pulling the community together in a common cause. I hope that Santa Rosa's example will inspire communities throughout the Nation to broaden the attack on drunk driving.

I congratulate the people of Santa Rosa, and I am very pleased that they were singled out by the Conference of Mayors and the Century Council for this award.

TRIBUTE TO NIKOLA TESLA

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor a man often called the forgotten genius, Nikola Tesla. July 10 marks the 136th anniversary of his birth. Mr. Tesla was a brilliant scientist and is considered one of the greatest inventors ever to have lived. Unfortunately, not many people are aware of the extent of Mr. Tesla's work and of how it affects our everyday life. Mr. Tesla, a

Serbian immigrant from Croatia, came to the United States to experience freedom and opportunity. He used this independence to provide the world with many great discoveries.

To express how important Mr. Tesla's discoveries are to the industrialized world, Dr. B.A. Behrend, chairman of the Edison Medal Committee of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers stated, "Were we to seize and to eliminate from our industrial world the result of Mr. Tesla's work, the wheels of industry would cease to turn, our electric trains and cars would stop, our towns would be dark, our mills would be dead and idle. So far reaching is his work that it has become the warp and woof of industry."

One of his most important discoveries was the use of the rotating magnetic field principle as a way to utilize alternating electrical current for power. This led to his finding a way to convert the power of Niagara Falls. He also used the technology to light the Columbian Exposition. Mr. Tesla is credited with inventing the radio, fluorescent lighting, the bladeless turbine, and numerous forerunners of space-age technologies.

Although the word "tesla" is part of the language of electrical science and is considered in the same class as ohm, volt, and watt, many people have forgotten the man behind the word. It is time that we recognize and salute Mr. Tesla, who has provided us with so many important discoveries.

ALLENTOWN, PA, RECEIVES TOP AWARD IN NATIONAL CITY CHALLENGE TO STOP DRUNK DRIVING

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, each year, tens of thousands of lives are lost in drunk driving auto crashes, and many thousands more lives are shattered.

Across the Nation, local communities are responding to the drunk driving epidemic in new and innovative ways.

Today, I rise to pay tribute to a community in my district whose efforts have won national recognition: the city of Allentown, PA.

Today, the city of Allentown and its mayor, Joseph S. Daddona, will receive the top award in the first annual National City Challenge to Stop Drunk Driving.

The National City Challenge was established to commend those cities that develop and implement new, effective, community-based programs and to encourage other communities to emulate those efforts.

The National City Challenge is conducted by the U.S. Conference of Mayors and sponsored by the Century Council, a nonprofit organization dedicated to combatting alcohol abuse. The Century Council is funded by over 190 concerned brewers vintners, distillers, and wholesalers.

Several years ago, Allentown had one of the highest rates of alcohol-related crash fatalities in the entire State of Pennsylvania.

Under Mayor Daddona's leadership, Allentown's citizens, government officials, commu-

nity organizations, educational institutions, and businesses assembled a major public awareness and law enforcement campaign aimed at preventing drunk driving and enforcing the penalties against those who continue to drink and drive.

The project focused on educating high school and college age students, stepping up judicial and law enforcement activities, training retail employers and employees about designated driver programs, and expanding server training for licensed beverage establishments.

During the 4-year period since the program began, the number of drunk driving fatalities in Lehigh County has decreased by 50 percent, and the number of drunk driving arrests has increased nearly 50 percent.

The panel of judges for the National City Challenge, all nationally recognized leaders in the field of drunk driving prevention, said of the Allentown program, "The program's results are convincing.

I believe that with effective political leadership and strong community commitment, what was done in Allentown can be replicated successfully in other communities across the country. I congratulate the city of Allentown and Mayor Daddona, and I thank the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the Century Council for bestowing this honor on a deserving community in my district.

RUST-BELT EMISSIONS CLOUD EARTH SUMMIT

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call your attention to a Washington Post article of June 2, 1992, regarding industrial energy efficiency. This article is a particularly insightful look into the tremendous importance of increased industrial energy efficiency in our efforts to remain competitive in the global marketplace, and I would ask that the full text of the article appear in the RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, June 2, 1992]

RUST-BELT EMISSIONS CLOUD EARTH SUMMIT

(By Michael Weisskopf)

LORAIN, OH.—Built on the banks of Lake Erie in 1919, the Edgewater power plant is still spinning out electricity from a steam boiler half as efficient as state-of-the-art generators. Power courses through antique transmission lines to the nearby Ford Motor Co. plant, which makes vans from steel forged the old-fashioned way, using three times the energy of new blast furnaces.

Welded, painted and fitted with a motor, the vans are moved down a long assembly line lit brightly as a jeweler's case and strewn with power tools hissing air. A new Ford Econoline rolls out every 60 seconds, built with about twice as much energy as a comparable Japanese vehicle.

Lorain is a long way from Rio de Janeiro. But the way its factories and products affect the global environment will be one of the paramount concerns of the industrialized nations gathering in Brazil Wednesday for the opening of the U.N. Earth Summit.

Unlike the developing nations of the Third World—which have to put economic survival

ahead of ecology—the industrialized countries generally agree that they must become more energy-efficient if they are to improve the environment.

But here in the Rust Belt, amid orphan remnants of the Industrial Revolution, old energy habits die hard. Every additional dollop of energy put into the Econoline van means that much more carbon dioxide put into the atmosphere. The most prevalent of the "greenhouse gases" that threaten to turn up the planet's temperature, carbon dioxide is released when oil and natural gas are burned to generate power for factories, homes and vehicles in cities around the world.

Econoline, the nation's best-selling full-sized van, is by no means the least efficiently made U.S. product. But it is typical of the heavy energy consumption—and carbon dioxide binge—in U.S. manufacturing. And the way it is produced is illustrative of why many American industries fear strict measures to control global warming and tighten environmental protections.

Energy inefficiency is responsible for a host of problems, including smog, acid rain and forest damage, the ecological costs of coal mining, and oil disasters from the Exxon Valdez spill to leaking "tank farms" in Virginia. But literally above all, it contributes to the threat of global warming, the Earth Summit's hinge issue as representatives of more than 150 nations debate how to develop the planet without destroying it.

Thus the principal challenge facing industrialized nations at Rio is to decide among themselves on a strategy for better management of energy.

No nation has resisted the call more doggedly than the United States, which singlehandedly blocked a tougher treaty sought by the rest of the industrialized world to stabilize carbon dioxide emissions.

U.S. EMISSIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE

Yet no nation contributes more to the threat. The United States, with less than 5 percent of the world's population, emitted 22 percent of the world's carbon dioxide in 1989, according to the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The average American used enough energy at home, work and play to emit 5.4 metric tons (one metric ton is about 2,200 pounds), compared to 2.3 metric tons per capita in Japan, 2.9 in western Germany, 1.7 in France and 0.6 in China.

Part of the reason for that difference is a product of the coveted U.S. lifestyle: Americans generally live more comfortably in spacious homes that are much better heated, better cooled and more highly illuminated than the average in even wealthy nations.

And part is geographic: Possessing a quarter of the world's coal reserves, the United States has less need to scrimp. Cheap energy has always been a staple of industry. In addition, the vast U.S. land mass—dwarfing Japan or individual European countries—requires long-distance travel to distribute basic goods and services.

"We're blessed with a tremendous amount of natural resources, and the Japanese aren't," said Murray Weidenbaum, an economics professor at Washington University in St. Louis. "It makes sense to use the resources you have in great abundance."

But much of the disparity in national emissions of carbon dioxide is attributable to waste. According to Amory Lovins, director of the Rocky Mountain Institute in Colorado, an energy think tank, global warming will be "an artifact of the economically inefficient use of resources, especially energy."

A series of international comparisons by the federally funded Lawrence Berkeley Lab-

oratory in California showed that efficiency was responsible for nearly half the difference in U.S. and Japanese uses of energy. When the same activity was compared for energy use, the Japanese consumed 30 percent less per unit of industrial output, 25 percent less for air conditioning and 25 percent less for auto travel.

In Europe, only Norway and Sweden exceed U.S. industrial energy use per unit of output, in large part because they concentrate in the production of energy-intensive aluminum and other basic materials. France, Germany and Britain each consumed 40 percent less energy than the United States for every unit of industrial output in 1988. Even bigger differences occur in auto fuel efficiency. Americans consume about 50 percent more gasoline for every mile traveled than Italian and Danish motorists.

THE BENEFITS OF EFFICIENCY

To understand the environmental benefits of efficiency, consider the Ford Econoline. The energy spent on each van, including the production of steel, generates 10 tons of carbon dioxide, industry experts estimated.

In Japan, producing the same vehicle with less energy would generate about 7 tons of pollution, the experts said. Modern blast furnaces run more efficiently than old coke ovens. Auto plants are equipped with super-efficient motors and laid out to minimize lighting and heat.

The 1973 oil crisis awakened Americans to the value of efficiency. And over the following 10 years, America's per capita use of fuel decreased sharply, despite a population increase of about 20 million and a 30 percent rise in gross national product. By 1987, U.S. industry cut its energy use by a third for every unit of output and U.S. vehicles used a third less gasoline per mile. Still, cars and factories lagged far behind the efficiency of Japanese and European competitors.

"The Japanese and Europeans were always more prepared to meet the world on competitive terms," said Lee Schipper, an energy economist and author of the Lawrence Berkeley studies. "As world trading nations, they can't afford to be wasteful."

No one questions the potential for reducing U.S. energy use and pollution. The Bush administration reported recently that with a few inexpensive measures, industry could offset the growth in energy consumption projected for this decade. More optimistic analyses say that halving energy use is technologically feasible and easily affordable.

But barriers to reform are rooted deeply in the nation's political system. Energy has never been taxed to reflect the full costs of its production and use, including the cleanup of environmental damage and the defense of foreign oil fields, said Eric Hirst, a corporate fellow at the Oak Ridge laboratory. Instead of taxing energy suppliers and consumers, the government passes along those costs in general taxes.

As a result, many analysts believe, energy prices have remained so low that they encourage consumption. By contrast, the high price of European gasoline—brought by taxes to \$4 a gallon in Italy—encourages conservation. Europeans buy more fuel-efficient cars and rely more heavily than Americans on public transportation.

U.S. energy suppliers not only escape taxes, but also receive federal subsidies that cover much of their costs and permit them to keep price low. According to the Center for Renewable Resources here, a study of the fiscal 1984 budget found that there were \$44 billion worth of such subsidies in the form of tax breaks, loans, loan guarantees, research

grants and protection from liability. Chief recipients were electric utilities and producers of oil and coal.

The 1986 tax law eliminated some of the breaks. But when the Alliance to Save Energy, a nonprofit research and advocacy group here, recently examined the fiscal 1989 budget, it found that energy suppliers still received tax credits of \$75 million for the purchase of new equipment and took \$400 million in deductions for the costs of oil and gas exploration. Industry also benefited from \$5.5 billion in Energy Department research programs during the 1980s to identify new techniques for producing and cleaning up fossil fuels.

"If we're sending price signals to consumers that energy is cheaper than it really is, we'll be building buildings and plants with less efficiency than we should and we'll be using more fossil fuels than would make sense from an economic point of view," said Mary Beth Zimmerman, the alliance's program manager.

All of which may help to explain what happens in Lorain, a largely blue-collar town of 75,000 people. Located on Lake Erie, within easy reach of Appalachian coal fields, it is a natural hub for heavy industry. Today's lineup of energy-guzzling plants here—construction equipment, steel and auto—makes Lorain a miniature of Cleveland 25 miles to its east and a provincial capital of carbon dioxide.

REMNANTS OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Like so many old midwestern towns, it has never fully evolved from the culture of the Industrial Revolution.

Edgewater power plant, a fortress-like structure on the edge of downtown Lorain, began turning coal into electricity just after World War I. Used today in periods of peak demand, it is one of the least efficient U.S. facilities, federal officials say.

Officials of Ohio Edison Co., which runs Edgewater, say that the overall efficiency of their utility compensates for the relatively small output of the old Lorain plant.

But energy specialists said that keeping such plants in service, which is especially common in parts of the country where coal is plentiful, makes little sense if the goal is to economize on the use of the most polluting fuels.

Not far from Edgewater stand great mounds of iron ore mined in Minnesota for the blast furnaces of Ohio. One destination is the Cleveland Works of LTV Steel Corp., the nation's largest manufacturer of flat-rolled sheets used in everything from washing machines to Ford Econoline vans.

Steel mills devour energy and pour out carbon dioxide. But the amount can vary widely depending on the type of process selected to produce steel.

Japanese steelmakers have turned increasingly to new electric-arc furnaces that cut energy needs by two-thirds and halve carbon dioxide emissions.

For LTV, the choice was dictated by old Rust Belt logic. The new furnaces cost 10 times more to operate than blast furnaces that run on cheap coal. Although the company acquired some such new equipment in the 1980's, it stopped running it two years ago because of the expense.

"Customer demands drive our capital investment programs, and they were looking for quality and [low] cost" of steel, said Marty Suhoza, LTV's energy director. "We had to plow it into quality improvements and get whatever energy efficiency we could along the way."

With the new furnaces becoming common in Japan, steelmakers now average 17 mil-

lion British thermal units (Btu) of energy per ton. In the United States, where 70 percent of steel is still made the old way, 22 million Btu are needed on the average. At LTV, last year's rate was 25 million Btu, which resulted in 3.5 million tons of carbon dioxide from the Cleveland Works alone, based on calculations from LTV's own figures.

Piled into freight cars and trucks, LTV steel is shipped to Ford's stamping plant outside of Cleveland, where it is cut into sheets, stamped and sent to Lorain for assembly into America's favorite full-sized van.

The Lorain plant, a sprawling lakeside complex, consumes more energy every year than many medium-sized cities—most of it in the form of electricity, coal burned to generate steam, and natural gas for certain processes. The assembly line is a mechanical symphony of fans, pumps, blowers and conveyor belts. The Econoline begins as a floor pan put on line by robots and encased in a frame. It is dunked in anti-corrosion baths, treated by spray guns and dried at 350 degrees.

Energy conservation measures have cut consumption by 40 percent per car since 1972. But Ford still uses twice as much energy—and thus loses twice as much carbon dioxide—as the big automakers in Japan do to produce a vehicle. General Motors Corp. is even more consumptive, exceeding Japanese energy intensity threefold, according to company statements.

To explain why American car makers emit more carbon dioxide than their Japanese rivals, it is necessary to follow the flow of power at the Ford plant. The same energy inefficiencies occur throughout much of U.S. industry, which accounts for 27 percent of the nation's total energy consumption.

Most of the electricity used at Ford's Lorain plant goes through hundreds of small motors that power fans and pumps. The standard U-frame motors long used by U.S. automakers are among the most efficient in industry. But a new, super-saver model came on the market in recent years that uses 3 percent less power to perform the same task.

According to Jim Kaman, Ford's energy conservation specialist, the new motors could cut overall energy consumption 20 percent at Lorain, significantly reducing the carbon dioxide emitted by Ohio Edison to generate power for the plant.

More and more Japanese car plants are shifting to the super-efficiency motors. But Ford has not moved beyond general discussions, Kaman said, because of a lag time before savings in electricity bills made possible by the devices would repay their initial cost. "The pie is only so big," Kaman said of the money available for capital investment. "Most funds are going now to build more competitive products to make money so we can have more to spend on efficiency."

Some efficiency, however, is cost-free. For example, Japan limits the energy spent in its auto plants by building them about 20 percent smaller than U.S. facilities.

U.S. INDUSTRY'S "PAYBACK GAP"

The Ford plant here covers 3.4 million square feet, including long unoccupied corridors.

Every inch is brightly lit, ventilated and temperature controlled 16 hours a day. Lighting alone accounts for 15 percent of the plant's electricity consumption.

New lighting technologies offer big savings potential in commercial and residential buildings. Compact fluorescent bulbs, for example, consume 75 percent less electricity than traditional incandescents and last 13

times longer, according to the Rocky Mountain Institute.

Four years ago, Ford began to install high-efficiency lighting at the Lorain plant. After replacing 60 percent of the bulbs, however, it balked at the prices. They were so high that the payback from lower electricity bills would have taken years.

The "payback gap" has emerged as a major obstacle to energy conservation in U.S. industry and the developed world at large. Technology breakthroughs of the past few years have led to the development of high-efficiency industrial equipment, office machines and home improvements from shower heads that cut hot water use in half to double-glazed windows that are nine times more effective in retaining heat.

Taken together, the innovations are considered so promising that some analysts predict a halving of U.S. energy use within a decade and the emergence of a new "green machine" industry to sell American energy efficiency worldwide.

If so, the nation will have to change the habits of centuries. "Energy efficiency is viewed as un-American, something for wimps," said Hirst of Oak Ridge. And yet, "We're in a global economy and are competing with other economies that are a lot smarter about managing their resources."

ACTOR TOM CRUISE HELPS TO OPEN CONGRESSIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ART EXHIBITION

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the arts caucus, it was my great privilege today to welcome to the Capitol—along with Speaker of the House TOM FOLEY and arts caucus vice chairman, Senator JAMES JEFFORDS—winning high school artists from across the country who participated in an Artistic Discovery, the Congressional High School Art Competition. We were particularly pleased to welcome actor Tom Cruise, who inspired the students with words of sincere encouragement, and also received the Congressional Arts Caucus Award.

Today began the second decade of local high school art competitions sponsored by Members of Congress. For 11 years, these competitions have brought together Members of Congress, talented young people, arts educators, families, and local business, and community leaders. Each year, we in the Capitol are treated to a panorama of outstanding artworks. The thousands of visitors who view these works are simply awed that the art is created by high school students. Each of us are overwhelmed not only by the talent contained in the works, but by the vision and humanity which they express.

Congress can truly be proud of this bipartisan effort to recognize and encourage the arts and education throughout the country. Every student benefits from involvement in the arts, for these programs teach our young people self-expression, understanding, discipline, and creativity.

There are a countless number of people who have worked hard to make an Artistic Discovery such a success. Certainly the 256

Members of Congress and their staffs who participated this year. We are also grateful to George White, the Architect of the Capitol and his staff in facilitating this professional exhibit. Also, we are also grateful to General Motors for providing both resources and guidance for the past 9 years.

Perhaps most importantly, it was a thrill to welcome so many students from across the country and thank the student artists personally for their contributions to American culture. We celebrated them today and their creativity and vision.

We were thrilled and delighted that a very special guest was able to join us, that being Tom Cruise—who flew across the country to pay tribute to this exhibition and to the student artists. We, in turn, paid tribute to Tom Cruise. Tom is simply one of the most gifted and popular actors of this generation. A list of the movies that Tom has appeared in reads like a catalog of America's most striking films: "Born on the Fourth of July," "Days of Thunder," "Rain Man," "The Color of Money," "Risky Business", and his current smash hit, "Far and Away."

Tom has shown a range of talent in these films which is astounding. He has also captured something fundamentally American in his portrayals and has struck a deep chord with audiences in this country and throughout the world.

His devotion to his craft is matched by his dedication to the creative efforts of the next generation of American artists—to young people throughout the Nation. In conjunction with "Far and Away," Tom invited high school students across the country to submit original short stories as part of a contest to promote creativity and literacy. In launching the "Far and Away" competition, he stated:

The goal of the contest is to encourage the contestants to be creative, to dream. Today's youth and their dreams will mold tomorrow's world, if even on a small scale.

It was particularly appropriate that we presented Tom Cruise with the Congressional Arts Caucus Award at a ceremony that celebrates and encourages the same creativity to which Tom has devoted himself. The award read:

To Tom Cruise, whose motion picture performances have captured the spirit of American and whose devotion to the creative efforts of the next generation represents the most positive role which artists can play in American society.

On behalf of the more than 280 bipartisan members of the caucus, we were tremendously pleased that Tom was able to be a part of the opening ceremony of the Congressional High School art competition and were proud to present him with the Congressional Arts Caucus Award.

I insert Mr. Cruise's thoughtful comments in receiving the award and in addressing the students in the RECORD:

STATEMENT OF TOM CRUISE

Thank you Congressman Weiss. I'd like to thank Senator Jeffords and the entire Congressional Arts Caucus for the privilege and opportunity to be here today.

We are not here today to celebrate the exemplary work of the Arts Caucus, nor my work as an actor. I'm here, we are all here, to celebrate, to acknowledge, to encourage

the outstanding artistic achievement of each and every young artist present today. (Applause).

Artists instill in their work an energy, an elan vital (a life force). This energy acts as a carrier wave for their message. At no time in history has this energy been more needed than now. We face many formidable challenges: the environment, education, the very quality of life on this fragile planet. There are over 23 million functionally illiterate Americans today. A news report yesterday has America slipping from second to fifth in international competitiveness.

This is the time of the artist. It's the artist's dreams and visions that help shape future realities. Historically, it is the artist who leads society. With the challenges we face, this becomes an awesome responsibility and a unique opportunity. This challenge must be taken up.

Recently, I received thousands of stories from young people across the country in a writing contest I sponsored while doing "Far and Away." I was spellbound by what I read: the visions, the dreams, the voyages these young people painted. They were inspiring.

I saw your work last night; and I was deeply struck by your work. It provokes a response. It promotes thought, dialogue. The spark which can ignite a resurgence of life, of hope, a true modern renaissance, you hold in your hand. Keep using it.

Over 150 years ago, a young man, not much older than you, lost his father when he was 8 * * * lost his mother when he was 14. He never lost his dream, he wrote at the age of 22:

A thing of beauty is a joy forever; its loveliness increases; it will never pass into nothingness.

John Keat's vision lives with us today. Your visions and dreams will live for all time. Share them. Express them. Paint them.

It is very important to an artist when acknowledged by peers. I am honored you thought of me. Your work, your youth, your energy make this very special to me. I thank you.

My sincere thanks to you and the Congressional Arts Caucus for the opportunity to acknowledge your extraordinary talent and vision today. We can all dream a better world; and make a better world. Let's do it!

TRIBUTE TO WANDA TEAGUE

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, Wanda Teague, a very close friend to both me and my late father, passed away in Knoxville on Sunday, June 21.

Wanda was involved in more community activities than I can list here today.

I heard someone say once, "Always give the best in life and the best will come back to you." This was true of Wanda Teague. She gave her best to her family and her many friends, and the love she got back from them was reward enough for her and was very great indeed.

She served the citizens of Knox County ably and well for many years as circuit clerk. She also was one of the key administration members of both Lamar Alexander when he was

Governor of Tennessee and Kyle Testerman when he was mayor of Knoxville.

Wanda was one of the finest women I ever knew. She was kind and helpful to everyone, and I never heard anyone say an unkind word about her. Her honesty and integrity were never questioned.

I told her son, Ralph, by phone after learning of her death that she had certainly not lived her life on the sidelines.

Wanda Teague was a leader—a doer. She was active and involved, always trying to make her community, State, and Nation a better place in which to live.

This country needs more people like Wanda Teague.

I would like to call the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following articles about Wanda Teague which appeared in the Knoxville News-Sentinel, one this week and two earlier articles devoted to her very successful career.

[From the Knoxville News-Sentinel, June 23, 1992]

WANDA TEAGUE, ACTIVE IN GOP, DIES AT 69
(By Jacquelyn B. Dean)

Wanda Teague, the Republican dynamo who devoted 30 years to public service in local and state government, died Sunday of complications from congestive heart failure at St. Mary's Medical Center. She was 69.

Always gracious and cheerful, Mrs. Teague was an inspiration to those who worked around her.

Former Mayor Kyle Testerman, whom she twice helped elect to office, credited Mrs. Teague with helping dozens of Tennessee politicians.

"She's helped a lot of us. She's been kind of like a second mother to me," Testerman said on the occasion of her retirement in 1987.

Knox County Circuit Court Clerk Lillian Bean, who succeeded Mrs. Teague in the position she held for four terms, put it this way:

"I told her there is no way in the world anyone could fill her shoes. There is no way you could do that, so I decided I would walk in her footsteps.

"(Mrs. Teague) was a wonderful lady, a very positive person, and she did so many great things for the community as well as the Republican Party."

Mrs. Teague's interest in politics was fired by classroom discussions at Central High School, where she credited her principal, Hassie K. Gresham, and Col. Nathan B. (Red) Eubank, history teacher and coach, with teaching what it meant to be American.

For two consecutive terms, Mrs. Teague was president of the Knox County Republican Women's Club. She was president of the Powell Republican Club.

She helped Rep. John Duncan Sr. in his campaign, was campaign manager for former Sen. Howard Baker and state coordinator and national women's campaign manager for President Ronald Reagan's campaign.

Twice she was a delegate to the conference of the National Federation of Republican Women in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Teague rose from being a complaint clerk at the city garage during Mayor Leonard Rogers' administration to the elected office of Circuit Court clerk in 1966.

Her son, Knox County Commissioner Ralph Teague, said his mother took great pride in the fact that all of her children and their families lived on the family farm in Powell.

"She put up a good fight with her illness lately, and she was really dedicated to the family," he said.

Mrs. Teague was preceded in death by her husband, J.P. Teague, who died in 1969.

In addition to her son, Ralph, and his wife Cynthia Teague, she also leaves a daughter and son-in-law, Janet and Neil Simcox; grandchildren Jud Teague and wife, Cathy; Shawna Simcox, Charley Simcox, Jill Teague and Jana Teague; sister and brother-in-law, Mary and Floyd Bales; and a sister-in-law, Joyce Rasar, all of Knoxville.

The family will receive friends at Stevens Mortuary 7-9 p.m., Tuesday. Graveside services will be at Lynnhurst Cemetery Wednesday at 10:30 a.m. Stevens Mortuary is in charge of arrangements.

[From the Knoxville News-Sentinel, Nov. 23, 1987]

RETIRING PUBLIC SERVANT WANDA TEAGUE
LEAVING JOB BEHIND, BUT NOT POLITICS
(By Roger Harris)

Shortly after Christmas, Wanda Teague will walk out of the City County Building and close the door on a 30-year public service career.

She'll head for her farm in Powell, pull up a rocking chair, hug her grandchildren and start doing the things she hasn't had time for in many years.

"I'm going to do some fishing, sit and look at the sunset and just be with my family," Teague said. "I'm a truly lucky person. I count my blessings."

Mayor Kyle Testerman, Teague's boss for the past four years, said he and dozens of other Tennessee politicians are the ones who have been blessed.

"She's helped a lot of us. She's kind of like a second mother to me; she's family," Testerman said. "She's gone through a lot of suffering, but never complains. I love her."

Teague's public service career has taken her from the complaint desk at the city garage to election as Circuit Court clerk as a Republican to the governor's cabinet and back to Knoxville as executive assistant to the mayor.

Courteous, gracious, kind, hard working, cheerful and astute are just a few of the descriptions one hears about Teague the woman; about Teague the politician, they use the same words.

"I've seen a lot of office holders come and go in the 28 years I've been on the bench," said Circuit Court Judge James Haynes, a Democrat. "In my opinion there's not been a better one, a finer one than Wanda Teague when she was clerk of circuit and sessions courts. She's an outstanding person."

Harry Asquith, Knox County delinquent tax attorney who also is a Democrat, calls her the "finest woman in government I've ever known."

Teague, 65, was elected circuit and sessions court clerk four times. Her first election victory came in 1966 when she defeated a Democratic incumbent. Though not the first woman to hold elective office in Knox County, Teague is credited by many local politicians with opening the doors of government to many Knox County women.

For the past four years, Teague has been Testerman's executive assistant. She left a post in Gov. Lamar Alexander's administration to return to Knoxville in 1983 because Testerman needed her.

"Yes, I needed her," Testerman said. "She's been invaluable. She's gracious and kind when dealing with the public and the most knowledgeable person anywhere in this community when it comes to politics. She

knows what's going on all over town, and I have never known her to be wrong in predicting how an election would go."

Although retiring at the end of the year, Teague won't leave politics completely behind.

"It wouldn't be me if I didn't have that opportunity to help people," Teague said. "That's the reason I got into politics. I'll still do what I can for people."

She won't be able to leave politics even if she wants to, predicted Knoxville lawyer John King.

"She's reached the point that no matter what her personal intentions are, people interested in a public office or a political career in Knox County are going to want her advice and input," said the politically active King. "She just knows so much. I consider her my mentor."

Teague's interest in politics began when she was a student at Central High School.

"Hassie K. Gresham was principal, and Col. Nathan B. (Red) Eubank was history teacher and coach," Teague said several years ago. "They taught us what it meant to be an American. We were taught we were to participate in government. I could scarcely wait until I was 21 and could vote."

Participate she certainly has.

For two consecutive terms Teague was president of the Knox County Republican Women's Club. She was president of the Powell Republican Club, field representative for former Congresswoman Irene Baker, campaign manager for former Sen. Howard Baker, and state coordinator and national women's campaign manager for President Reagan's campaign.

In 1979, Alexander appointed her assistant commissioner of the Department of Insurance.

Twice she was a delegate to the National Federation of Republican Women's Conference in Washington, D.C.

Although Teague has spent years rubbing shoulders with powerful politicians, she's a down-to-earth woman unaffected by the powers of public office.

"She's handled the billions of calls that come into this office with the utmost courtesy and respect," Testerman said.

"She just plain likes helping people. She respects people," said her son, County Commissioner Ralph Teague.

Wanda Teague has two other grown children, Janet and Jack. A widow since 1969, Teague is close to her children and their families. All of her children have built houses on the family farm.

Her husband was J.P. Teague.

Teague loves to farm—for many years she worked a large garden just because she loved the feel of the soil.

Health problems have forced her to stop gardening, but she still mows the lawn, sitting atop a special riding mower bought by her family.

"I love mowing," she said, "I'd mow everything if I could."

In the often frustrating and vindictive world of politics Teague is noted for being calm and diplomatic no matter how tempted to become angry.

The occasional, "Why, thunder," are the strongest words anyone can recall ever hearing her saying.

"I don't believe I've ever seen her lose her temper," said King, who has worked with Teague in several local and statewide campaigns.

"Oh, she's been a little frustrated at times with the intractable bureaucratic morass," King said, "but it would be totally foreign to her personality to lose her temper."

Before she began her political career, Teague was a successful businesswoman. She ran Wanda's Shoppe, a dress and accessory store in Fountain City, for several years before winning her first term as circuit court clerk.

She said she's always worked and will keep on working even in retirement. She plans to work as a consultant for her son Jack's computer forms business.

Teague brushes aside the compliments of family and peers with a shy smile.

"If the people in Knox County hadn't believed in me, I wouldn't be where I am today," she said.

AS A VITAL ROLE, SHE VOTES FOR GOVERNMENT

A high school graduation gift—a trip to Washington given to Wanda Teague by her mother, Mrs. Rosa Rasar—was in a small way directly responsible for Wanda's being in city government today.

It whetted an already growing interest in the workings of the democratic system. Always a history buff, Wanda was entranced at being in the hub of the country's operation.

In a day when flag waving was a happily acceptable state, walking in paths where statesmen had walked before left a lasting effect on an impressionable high school graduate.

Wanda looked forward to her 21st birthday. She really wanted to vote—to stand up and be counted.

"I have felt it a privilege and a responsibility ever since!"

Mrs. Teague is in her second term as Circuit Court clerk; the last election she ran unopposed. And that winning in 1966 was a maiden try for Wanda—her first venture into the political arena, at age 43.

She had worked in politics—"a necessary means of selection in our governmental system"—before, beginning on the precinct level where she and her husband, the late J. P. Teague, worked as young marrieds. He, too, was concerned with history and government. "It was a shared interest, even when we were both students at Central High School."

A "NATURAL" FOR WOMEN

Before seeking elective office, Wanda was field representative in Knoxville for Congresswoman Irene Baker, who served through the unexpired term of her husband, the late Howard H. Baker Sr.

As an aide to Mrs. Baker, Wanda kept her fingers on the pulse of the area. "My job was to keep in contact with the people, to keep abreast of what was going on and to keep Mrs. Baker informed of those happenings. I kept her office open here." Mrs. Teague also served as city complaints clerk.

"It's a natural—women being in politics," analyzed the Circuit Court clerk. "Women are close to home and children. From where they sit they know there are questions they want answered. Things that must be done if our children are to grow up safely in a world that is sane and orderly."

"So, why should we take a passive role in what happens to our world here at home and in national affairs?" she asked pointedly.

"Politics is a wide open field. It is a worthy endeavor. And women should be involved!"

But how does the average woman get into politics? A woman just can't declare herself a candidate and expect a landslide of votes . . .

"The precinct level," Mrs. Teague is quick to answer. "Both parties need and want workers on the precinct level in all sections

of Knox County, and there are political clubs for women in both parties."

MET THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. Teague, herself, served twice as president of the Knoxville Republican Women's Club. She represented the club at a convention in Washington where she had an opportunity to meet some of her party's top political figures, including President Nixon and Barry Goldwater.

In the past mayoral campaign, Wanda served as co-chairman for Mayor Kyle Testerman's forces.

"It is good experience working close to an executive in government on any level. You see the problems that exist, the complexity of them. You become more aware of all sides of an issue. This insight makes you a bit more tolerant. Perhaps if each of us could see the enormity of the problems, the far-reaching impact, we might be able to put ourselves in the position of the ones who have to make the decisions in all levels of government—and be a little more charitable."

Wanda, with the help of her staff of 28 (two-thirds of whom are over 40), runs her office, like a business. Indeed it is that. The office operates on fees with the excess (over operating costs) going to the general funds to be reappropriated to finance county government.

In her term \$240,000 was returned to the fund. More than \$15,000 a year is being saved by the staff members calling jurist not needed to serve (because the case has been settled out of court) in time to cancel their scheduled appearances. It means late evening calls to reach some, but the office staff takes care of it.

"They have been great", notes their boss. "And the seven judges we wait upon in Circuit and Sessions Courts are most cooperative. We are fortunate in this area to have such a good judicial system."

THE MORE, THE MERRIER

Business operation Wanda knew about first hand before she became involved in government employment. She had operated a restaurant in Fountain City and was owner of an infants-and-children shop, called Wanda's, also in Fountain City.

At home, a large colonial house on Greenwell Drive, Powell, Wanda is busy with her children and the garden.

She and her late husband built the house 12 years ago. Much of the house is panelled in timber cut on their acreage. Her house and that of her married son, Ralph, and his wife, Ann, are located on a 50-acre farm.

Wanda's 14-year-old son, Jack, and Ralph take care of the cattle. The large vegetable garden that fills the freezer is her domain.

There are always party-fixings in the freezer, unexpected guests are welcomed warmly. Out comes dinner and dessert for a crowd of daughter Jan's college friends, who sometimes descend from classes at Cleveland Community College without notice, and the hostess isn't even ruffled. If they will stay the weekend, that's even better.

The more the merrier for the Teagues! And a most welcome and very frequent guest is Jud, Wanda's 7-year-old grandson, who is just a hop-skip-and-jump away at his contemporary house next door.

TESTING THE THEORY

Wanda has been plagued by serious illness, but doesn't talk about it. Ask her how she feels and you will get a big smile and a cheerful, "GREAT."

That's her favorite word. Great. Lately Wanda has been getting a lot of double takes. She has changed her dark

locks to blonde. "I have always wanted to do that," she grinned. "They say that blondes have more fun. Now I'm going to find out. . . ."

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO MS. LUANN LUKIN

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, June 25, 1992, the San Pedro Peninsula Chamber of Commerce will hold its 87th annual installation banquet. On this very special occasion, I would like to recognize their outgoing auxiliary president, Ms. Luann Lukin.

Luann has been a resident of San Pedro, CA, since 1934. She attended Dana Junior High School, San Pedro High School, Harbor College, and Long Beach City College. Many people know Luann as the proprietor of the Merry-Go-Round Nursery, a business founded in June 1954. Luann has enjoyed a successful career with the nursery, expanding in 1967 to new facilities on Eighth Street.

In addition to her business activities, Luann has been involved with numerous civic activities and organizations. She has been a member of the San Pedro Peninsula Chamber of Commerce for 23 years and a two-term president of the chamber auxiliary. Luann was a past president and officer of the San Pedro Emblem Club, first assistant marshal of the California State Association of Emblem Clubs, a past president of the San Pedro High School Lady Boosters, and secretary to the San Pedro Centennial Picnic. She was chairman of trophies and awards for the San Pedro Christmas Parade and the San Pedro Centennial Picnic. Ms. Lukin is also a member of the Dalmation-American Auxiliary.

Luann's service to the community of San Pedro is admirable and her term as auxiliary president will long be remembered as a time when San Pedro blossomed. Mr. Speaker, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending this congressional salute to Ms. Luann Lukin. We wish Luann, her three children, John, Robert, and Judy Richey, her eight grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren all the best in the years to come.

GAYLE SLATE—HELPING DISABLED CHILDREN FOR 13 YEARS

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in honor of a very special and gifted woman, Gayle Slate. On Friday evening, June 26, Gayle will be recognized during Shabbat services at Stephen S. Wise Temple, where she has been a member for many years.

In 1979, Gayle developed a special infant-toddler program for disabled children at the Stephen S. Wise Temple Parenting Center, and began an evening support group for par-

ents of disabled children. By 1982, the program was providing services for over 450 families in the Los Angeles area. The programs were dedicated to enhancing the relationship between parent and child. They provided a place where disabled children could receive necessary professional services and parents could find the much needed support they so deserved.

This world renowned program has helped thousands of families to understand their children's special needs. "Our goal," stated Gayle, "was to help parents discover that their children are more important than their handicaps and to learn to see their children as total children, but with particular problems." These programs have indeed deeply affected the lives of the parents who have been fortunate enough to participate, not only in helping them to understand their children, but also helping them to understand themselves.

As one of the participating parents stated:

Raising a disabled child is one of the most awesome and heart rendering experiences a parent must endure. The parents of a disabled child must receive indepth support so that the family unit can be reinforced with patience and understanding in order to have the strength to function as a whole individual. We come together in a safe environment to discuss issues that are emotionally laden and thought provoking. The group has helped me to put the pieces of my life back together.

Throughout her years of supporting parents of disabled children, my dear cousin Gayle has enjoyed the love and support of her husband Don, and their children Heidi and Scott, as well as that of the entire Stephen S. Wise Temple congregation. Gayle, who is leaving the Los Angeles area, will be greatly missed by her huge circle of friends and family, all of whom wish her the very best and bless her for the rich legacy she has left behind in her support groups for parents of disabled children.

Therefore I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in commending and congratulating Gayle Slate for the magnificent work she has performed in serving these families with special needs.

A TRIBUTE TO MS. CYONGYI PETERFFY—HUNGARIAN POET OF FREEDOM IN TRANSYLVANIA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to Ms. Cyongyi Peterffy, an esteemed poet from Transylvania who recently published a collection of poems entitled, "Expecting Liberty." A brave and dauntless critic of totalitarianism, she has suffered many years of hardship and persecution under the Ceausescu regime.

Ms. Peterffy was the subject of repeated harassment and accusations by the Securitate, secret police, because of her writings. Her works went unpublished, and her teaching career was in constant jeopardy. Nevertheless, she courageously wrote in defiance of Ceausescu's illegitimate and dictatorial government.

I wish to commend Ms. Peterffy for so passionately articulating the yearning for freedom and democracy of all the people of Central Europe and particularly of the long suffering Hungarian community of Transylvania.

Ms. Peterffy has long worked to teach and encourage tolerance among the feuding neighbors of her community. Her poems in praise of Bishop Laszlo Tokes, a great hero of the Romanian revolution which succeeded in deposing Ceausescu, are among her best works. Ms. Peterffy's work has gone a long way toward keeping the 1,000-year-old Hungarian culture and literary tradition of Transylvania alive.

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the publication of Ms. Peterffy's collection of poems, "Expecting Liberty," I ask that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to her today. She risked all to shine the light of democracy on the dark world of totalitarianism, and her brave work will inspire us for years to come.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES C. LEADINGHAM

HON. CARL C. PERKINS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to commend Dr. James C. Leadingham of Ashland, KY.

Today, Dr. Leadingham will be inducted as the 71st president of the American Optometric Association at AOA's 95th Annual Congress in Montreal, Canada. Dr. Leadingham's accomplishments are quite impressive and extend past his field of optometry. Dr. Leadingham, a graduate of the Illinois College of Optometry, was the president-elect of the American Optometric Association this past year, and formerly served on the AOA Board of Trustees. He has served as the president of the Kentucky Optometric Association, the Tri State Optometric Society, and the Eastern Kentucky Optometric Society, as well as serving on the Southern Council of Optometry's board of trustees. In 1985, he was named AOA's Optometrist of the Year and was Kentucky's Optometrist of the Year in 1972 and 1982.

In Kentucky, Dr. Leadingham has served as chair of the State Health Planning Council and the Kentucky Statewide Health Coordinating Council. Additionally, he has been active in civic organizations such as the Jaycees, the Elks, and the YMCA.

I am pleased to join Dr. Leadingham's many friends and colleagues in congratulating him and am quite confident he will serve AOA well.

THE 22D ANNUAL IRISH CELEBRATION

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, June 28, 1992, the Garden State Arts Center in Holmdel, NJ, will be the site of the 22d annual Irish Festival.

This year's festival will be a celebration of Irish history, and the celebration will honor the great accomplishment of men and women of Irish descent on both sides of the Atlantic. In particular, Sunday's event will mark the 100th anniversary of Ellis Island. The first immigrant to enter the United States through Ellis Island was an Irish woman by the name of Annie Moore. Her brave journey helped pave the way for millions of other immigrants of all ethnic groups who took the bold step of coming to America, and whose courage has made possible the life that we enjoy today. Joining in this salute to Annie Moore will be a most moving and powerful commemoration of our Nation's immigrant heritage.

Sunday's festival will provide an opportunity to experience the sights and sounds and flavor of Irish culture. Throughout the day, visitors will be able to enjoy traditional Irish singing, dancing, craft exhibits and food. The original "Book of Kells," the first translation of the Bible into Gaelic, will be on exhibit. And what Irish festival would be complete without bag pipes? In this case, more than 300 pipers from the New Jersey-New York-Connecticut tri-State area will be present for what promises to be a joyous Massing of the Pipes.

Americans of Irish descent have certainly made their mark on our society, attaining great success and leadership in every conceivable walk of life and in virtually every region of our Nation. As the Republic of Ireland strives to modernize its economy and become a major force in the European Community, Irish Catholics in the north continue to suffer repression. Earlier this year, I was part of a coalition of Members of this body who fought the extradition of Joseph Patrick Doherty. Sadly, our plea to Attorney General Barr was not heard, and Mr. Doherty was returned to a British prison. While condemning this action, I will continue to insist that American foreign policy take into greater consideration concerns of fairness and human rights. We must stop being a party to or a supporter of Britain's cruel reign over the six countries of the north.

In keeping with the theme of this year's festival and the salute to Annie Moore, I will continue to work for increased opportunities for Irish immigration into the United States. Like people of earlier generations, many of today's young Irish men and women have come to America and enriched us with their talents and energies. I believe we should accord them the welcome and support that they have earned.

I would particularly like to pay tribute to the chairwoman for the Irish Festival, Ms. Patricia Sweeney of Lavallete, NJ. Ms. Sweeney, working with a committee of volunteers from throughout the State of New Jersey, has done a heroic job of organizing an outstanding event, at once informative and entertaining.

The Irish Festival is 1 of 11 such festivals at the Garden State Arts Center this summer, paying tribute to some of the ethnic groups that have enriched our State and our Nation with their presence. Proceeds from the festivals go toward the Garden State Arts Center Cultural Fund, which provides free programs for schoolchildren, senior citizens, the disabled and the economically disadvantaged. I believe that the staff and supporters of the Cultural Fund deserve tremendous credit for their hard work and dedication in behalf of a most worthy cause.

TRIBUTE TO DAN R.
MASTROMARCO

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dan R. Mastromarco, who, as the principal tax policy spokesman for small business within the Office of Advocacy, U.S. Small Business Administration for more than 5 years, has left to pursue an opportunity in the private sector.

Mr. Mastromarco has been a stalwart advocate for economic growth and entrepreneurial opportunity. As assistant chief counsel for tax policy, he participated with the Ways and Means Committee in some of the most important tax policy debates in recent history.

Through testimony, comment letters, speeches, and articles he has sought to defend small firms against ill-conceived initiatives, both regulatory and legislative. Before my committee, for example, he has helped to organize and define the debate over Federal tax deposit reform—rules so complex they are responsible for the most frequently asserted penalty in the Internal Revenue Code, the failure to file timely deposit taxes. He sought modification of the estate and gift tax rules to be more family firm-oriented; he worked to reform the civil tax penalty system; he worked on the taxpayer bill of rights, to provide taxpayers with fairer representation in the enforcement process; and, Dan enlightened the debate over nonprofit and Government competition with small firms.

Dan also advocated sound, positive initiatives to improve the environment for small firm growth. For example, Dan fervently sought a capital gains differential, and he worked to improve and permanently extend the research and experimentation tax credit, making it available to start-up firms for the first time. Both of these issues are vital to our national prosperity. Dan has also been supportive of efforts to make our international tax system less costly and more competitive along the lines of broad structural changes I have proposed.

Dan Mastromarco successfully applied his knowledge of the intricacies of tax law to small business, and in doing so, helped to bring the essential views of small business to the forefront of tax policy debates. Our Nation's small businesses and the SBA will miss Dan Mastromarco's public service on their behalf.

TRIBUTE TO GENE LAUGHUNN

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man from the 14th Congressional District; a man who has been very active politically on the grassroots level in Victoria County, and today, June 23, 1992, has been declared Gene Laughunn Appreciation Day.

If you were to search for a prevalent theme in Mr. Laughunn's life it would have to be community service. Mr. Laughunn is a tireless campaign volunteer who very much enjoys the sport of baseball.

He has served as the coordinator of the Victoria Teenage Baseball League for 5 years and was president of the Victoria League of Teenage Baseball.

Mr. Laughunn has also served on the Victoria Parks and Recreation Commission and on the State board of directors and Texas Teenage Baseball.

Mr. Laughunn also enjoys working directly with the Victoria Independent School District and was the recipient of the 1991-92 Education Advocate Award, given by the Victoria Classroom Teachers Association.

In addition to his work with teenagers and his work on the grassroot level with local campaigns, Mr. Laughunn has always defended the interests of the homeless, the unemployed, the elderly, the weak, and the powerless. His participation in the democratic program was never due to his desire for glory, but due to this desire to help those less fortunate than others.

I rise today to call this body's attention to the principles Mr. Laughunn espoused, principles we all should, as elected officials, strive to uphold and maintain. Today, on Gene Laughunn Appreciation Day, I rise to remember we are not here for our glory, but to defend the interests of the homeless, the unemployed, the elderly, the weak, and the powerless.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER LETTAU

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to describe a man I have known for years from my 17th Congressional District, a man who stays in the shadows while quietly and competently handling a myriad of tasks.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Father David Lettau, currently the senior associate pastor at St. Patricks Parish in Youngstown. I have known Father Lettau since high school. Cardinal Mooney High School's first years hosted both myself as a student and Father Lettau, its distinguished assistant principal.

Born November 8, 1927 in Youngstown, Father Dave Lettau attended St. Patrick Elementary School and Ursuline High School. He studied at St. Mary College in Kentucky and at St. Mary in Cleveland. On February 28, 1953, he was ordained and subsequently served as an associate pastor at St. Rose in Girard.

Eventually, he served as pastor of St. Jude in Columbia. Under his innovative guidance, St. Jude's constructed a new church. Father Lettau was also pastor of Regina Coeli in Alliance, and St. James in Warren.

In 1986, Father Lettau slowed down his pace to return to his home parish of St. Patrick as an associate pastor. He has served on the Diocesan Pastoral Council and the Priests

Senate; he has taught at Ursuline High School and was a priest consultant for Synod '76 and served on the Council of Conciliation.

Mr. Speaker, Father Lettau is a great man who has given all of his heart and soul to his parishioners. I can't think of a better human being with more kindness and compassion. May God bless him always.

THE MEDICAL AND HEALTH INSURANCE INFORMATION REFORM ACT OF 1992

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, the Medical and Health Information Reform Act of 1992, which will create an electronic network that will greatly reduce the administrative costs associated with health care. This legislation is strongly supported by President Bush and companion legislation is being introduced simultaneously in the Senate by Senator KIT BOND.

Why is this legislation important? Mr. Speaker, today the average hospital bill has more than 50 individual charges and costs \$120 to assemble. A typical hospital finance department, whose responsibility it is to sort through all the assembled data, requires dozens of employees, vast resources and office space, all of which add dramatically to the cost of health care in this country.

The legislation I am introducing will produce a system whereby hospital patients receive a smart card, which, when presented at any hospital, can be run through a machine to produce all insurance information of the respective patient. This electronic card system reduces paperwork, increases efficiency, makes health care more user friendly, and offers the potential for dramatic reductions in the more than \$60 billion we spend each year on health care administrative costs alone.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, the system this legislation would prompt lays the foundation for an electronic data base of medical information. Such a system would replace today's clipboard and paper with information age technology. At the push of a button on a hand-held computer, a doctor would have access to a patient's full medical history, in addition to information about each particular patient visit or medical problem. The doctor would be able to provide better care more expeditiously and the patient would benefit.

This legislation preempts existing State laws that now require hard copy—paper—storage of medical charts and records. It also creates new Federal standards for the privacy and confidentiality protection of patient medical information.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend publicly Health and Human Services Secretary Louis Sullivan for his active leadership role in forging support for this landmark legislation. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

THE NIGHTMARE OF PROTECTING YOURSELF AND YOUR PROPERTY

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, Mike Royko, who has always been a liberal Democrat, makes his points with a sense of humor that makes his columns popular and well-read all over the Nation.

I would like to call this column about a person's right to defend his life and property to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

We simply cannot condone rioting and looting in this Nation. These are much more serious crimes than some may think, and no one should be making excuses for those who commit senseless and many times violent crimes.

[From the Evening Sun, June 22, 1992]

THE NIGHTMARE OF PROTECTING YOURSELF AND YOUR PROPERTY

(By Mike Royko)

It was closing time in my flower shop, and I had just locked the door and turned off the lights. At least that's the way it happened in this strange dream I had.

Suddenly, there was a loud crash, and several young men came leaping through the front window.

"I'm sorry," I said, "but store hours are over. We open at 9 tomorrow morning, and our Father's Day sale will continue. Three flowers for the price of two. Come back then."

One of the young men said, "You don't understand. We are not here to buy. We are here to loot."

And with that they began biting the bulbs and buds off tulips and roses.

"Excuse me," I said, "but why are you eating my flowers?"

"Idiot," one responded. "Don't you know that the Bulls have won the championship?"

"Ah, so this is a victory celebration."

"Absolutely. We are elated at the great victory. Now, where is your money?"

"Are you planning on eating my money, too?"

"No, we will spend it. And let's have the wristwatch and the ring."

"If I give you my belongings, will you go away?"

"Sure, after we destroy your store and burn down this building with you in it."

"Aha. This is quite a victory celebration."

"Yes, but how many teams repeat? And when they repeat we will burn your house and your family. After we remove the TV and stereo, of course."

"Of course. Waste not, want not. But I'm afraid that I can't cooperate, and I must ask you to leave."

"You don't seem to understand. We are making a social statement. In fact, we are making several social statements."

"Couldn't you just fax them to me instead?"

"No, because a fax would not convey our sense of isolation, frustration and deprivation, which is why we must burn your store. Nor would it reflect our need for male bonding, which we are engaging in. So we regret to say that you must die. Actually, we don't regret it. It's kind of fun."

"I'm sorry, but I must disappoint you. As you can see, I am now holding in my hand a

large, automatic fully loaded, repeating weapon, with which I will now mow you down, thus protecting my life, limb, flowers and considerable investment."

"We are appalled at your insensitivity. And we will bring your attitude to the attention of the proper authorities."

"Tattletales," I said.

There followed a series of loud gunshots. And when the smoke cleared, the young men were lying in a lifeless heap.

Then, a man in a tweed jacket stepped through the window and sternly said: "Shame on you. What have you done?"

"Who are you?"

"Don't you read newspapers or watch your TV? I am Professor Horace Manure, urban scientist and noted expert on this sort of thing. Here's my card. Sound bites and one-paragraph quotes available at all hours, seven days a week. Now, why have you shot these lads?"

"Because they were going to burn my place and kill me."

"That's no excuse. They were going to kill you as a social statement, which means they were merely trying to vent their frustrations and anguish."

"And I was just trying to defend life and limb."

"A likely story. What you have done is stifle their efforts at self-expression. You have deprived them of their right to free speech. I explained it all in my book: 'The Tyranny of Dialing 911.'"

Just then, three men in business suits and carrying briefcases stepped in.

"What have you done to our clients?" they said.

"Who are you?"

"We are from the Law Office of the People, and you are in big trouble. Do you wish to make an immediate cash settlement, or will you force us to drag you through the federal court, state court, the municipal court and the basketball court?"

"But I was merely defending life and limb."

"That's what they all say. Did you offer them a chance to use your gun to shoot you first?"

"It didn't occur to me."

"See? Clear violation of Chapter 128, Paragraph 42b. And by locking your door, did you consider that by forcing them to break your window, you placed them in clear danger of cutting themselves on the glass?"

"But I always lock my door."

"Aha—an admitted repeat offender. Here, sign this paper, and we will seize your assets in the morning."

Just then, the police arrived.

"Officers, thank goodness you are here."

They looked at the heap of stiffs.

"Now you've done it," one of the cops said.

"Yes, I defended life and limb."

"You are under arrest."

"For what?"

"For violating the curfew against being in your own place of business during postgame celebrations, thereby provoking a nasty incident and making a terrible scene."

They were leading me to the police car, when I saw him. It was * * * Suddenly my wife was shaking me awake and saying: "You are screaming in your sleep. What were you dreaming about?"

In a cold sweat, I said: "Jesse had just arrived."

WHAT DO YOU KNOW? MORE TRUTH ABOUT PRORATIONING

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, last week, our former colleague, Bob Krueger, who is now a member of the Texas Railroad Commission testified against the Markey-Scheuer natural gas prorationing amendment before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Commissioner Krueger stated that he had no intention of using prorationing to restrict gas production in order to raise prices.

Well unfortunately, not everybody views prorationing the same way that Commissioner Krueger does. Even other people at the Texas Railroad Commission think prorationing is or should be used to jack up natural gas prices.

Commission spokesperson, Bill Schaible, while speaking about commission consideration of prorationing last fall, stated,

There's an added emphasis to get something done. I think what is driving the urgency this go-round is the depressed natural gas prices. They have been low enough long enough to cause some producers to start to hurt.

According to Mr. Schaible, Texas was considering changes in its prorationing rules in response to the low price of natural gas.

Even Krueger's fellow Commissioner, James Nugent, has stated that he wants prorationing to go further in. "The commission's task is not over. The new rules are interim rules." Just what plans do you have for prorationing Commissioner Nugent?

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

LAFAYETTE, LA, RECEIVES TOP AWARD IN THE FIRST NATIONAL CITY CHALLENGE TO STOP DRUNK DRIVING

HON. JAMES A. HAYES

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. HAYES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, my hometown of Lafayette, LA, shares with many large and small American cities a serious problem: Every year, drunken driving takes a devastating toll, killing or injuring hundreds and thousands of our citizens.

Like other communities across the Nation, Lafayette is responding to the plague of drunk driving.

Today, the city of Lafayette and Mayor Dud Lastrapes will receive a top award in the First National City Challenge to stop drunk driving.

The National City Challenge singles out American cities that commit themselves to innovative anti-drunk-driving programs which are community based. These programs are publicized as models for other cities to consider and adapt to meet their own needs.

Lafayette launched its alcohol traffic action campaign [ATAC] nearly 10 years ago to tackle drunk driving through a comprehensive

program of law enforcement, prosecution, sentence coordination, and public information. Educating patrons and servers on the designated driver program was an important thrust of ATAC.

The campaign did a lot of outreach to students, too. The first local chapter of Students Against Driving Drunk was formed under the guidance of ATAC.

ATAC has had incredible results. From 1983 to 1992, alcohol-related crashes in Lafayette have decreased 35 percent, and drunk driving arrests have increased 20 percent.

Lafayette's programs has been particularly effective because it has deep roots in the local community. It has provided a credible and effective message and approach that encourages a balance between good times and individual responsibility.

I am very proud that the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the Century Council have chosen to honor Lafayette. For those who may not be aware, the Century Council is a nonprofit organization dedicated to combating alcohol abuse. The council is supported by many companies in the licensed beverage industry. The Century Council is demonstrating, through programs like the National City Challenge, that everyone has an important role to play in combating drunk driving.

Again, my congratulations to Mayor Lastrapes and to the people of Lafayette who have made the alcohol traffic action campaign a model for cities across the Nation.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
REGARDING THE VESSEL S/V
"DRAGON"

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to exempt the vessel S/V *Dragon* from restrictions of certain sections of title 46, United States Code, and section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920.

This legislation would permit the U.S. Coast Guard to issue a certificate of documentation authorizing the vessel S/V *Dragon* to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States notwithstanding restrictions placed on the vessel by existing law.

The S/V *Dragon* is a U.S.-flagged vessel which was built in the United States and is owned and operated by a U.S. citizen. However, the S/V *Dragon* is currently restricted from coastwise trade because it was previously held under foreign ownership.

Mr. Speaker, while U.S. law is intended to protect the U.S. shipping and construction industry, I believe that in this particular case it places an unreasonable restriction on the owner of the S/V *Dragon*. The waiver from existing regulations called for in this legislation is not transferable to subsequent owners, and will only permit the current U.S. owner of the vessel to engage in coastwise trade.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES GRABIEL

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize a special individual, Mr. Charles Grabiell, from Midland, MI. Charles is being honored as the recipient of the 1991 Association for Retarded Citizens, Michigan Volunteer of the Year Award.

Charles has been an active member of the community for many years. He has served on the board of directors of the Midland Intermediate School District, the Association for Retarded Citizens in Midland, and the David Reece Fund. He also served as president of the board of directors for ARC and David Reece Fund.

His involvement with these noble causes has provided leadership and direction for individuals with disabilities throughout the Midland community. As an active member of the ARC, he helped this worthwhile organization receive the support of the Midland County United Way. His contributions also led to the creation of the Midland Center for Independent Living. In addition, during his tenure as president of the David Reece Fund, he initiated the purchase of homes for individuals less able to care for their own needs, which was an expansion from their adult foster care home operation. Today, the David Reece Fund owns seven homes which they lease to handicapped individuals wishing to live independently.

Through his immeasurable commitment and dedication, Charles has become a trusted individual to the friends and families of disabled individuals throughout mid-Michigan. He continues to actively give unselfishly of his time toward the betterment of the community and others.

Mr. Speaker, Charles Grabiell is truly an amazing individual. I know that you will join with me and the members of the Midland community in congratulating Charles on receiving this outstanding award and wishing him continued success in future endeavors.

FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL
CENTER—A REGIONAL ASSET

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to note that H.R. 5428, the fiscal 1993 military construction appropriations bill, includes funding for the redevelopment of Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, located in Aurora, CO.

This important facility serves as the principal medical installation for over 663,528 active duty and retired military personnel in a 13-State health service region ranging from Michigan to Utah. It is the single most important care facility for the individuals in that region. It also serves the Department of Defense as a preeminent teaching institution in military medicine for service doctors and nurses.

The redesign and reconstruction of Fitzsimons will be beneficial, not only to active duty and retired personnel in that 13-State region, but in a budgetary sense as well. Let me explain why.

An economic analysis of Fitzsimons was produced last year by the Vector Research firm of Ann Arbor, MI. Its analysis considered three different workload scenarios, based on the changing needs of the Department of Defense. Its analysis showed that all three levels of workload at Fitzsimons offer savings relative to not operating the facility. In fact, all three scenarios offer significant enough savings to recoup the cost of new construction within a few years.

This study seems to make a compelling argument—not only for retaining Fitzsimons—but for designing a replacement facility. In fact, it is for this reason that the Army has put Fitzsimons in its 5-year construction plan, and will have completed 30 percent of the design by September 30, 1992, pursuant to the terms of Public Law 102-190, the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal years 1992-93.

With these facts in mind, I am pleased to support H.R. 5428, and the Fitzsimons Army Medical Center—an asset not only to Colorado, but to a large part of the country.

TRIBUTE TO GLEASON GLOVER

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Mr. Gleason Glover, a constituent and longtime friend of mine, who has recently retired from his position as the president and CEO of the Minneapolis Urban League.

Gleason was born and raised in Newport News, VA. He received a B.A. in sociology from Norfolk State University and his M.S.S.A. from Case Western University. He began his professional career with the Golden Age Center of Cleveland and joined the Cleveland Urban League in 1964. Three years later he joined the Minneapolis Urban League.

Gleason has devoted his entire adult life to helping others. He has been involved in numerous efforts to ensure fairness for minorities and disadvantaged people. In his capacity as director of the Minneapolis Urban League, he was one of the principal designers of the Minneapolis civil rights ordinance. He also helped organize selective buying campaigns against several corporations who used discriminatory hiring practices against blacks, minorities, and women. These campaigns resulted in the creation of several corporate level affirmative action departments.

As a noted national leader in the civil rights movement, he was chosen president of the National Urban League Council of Executives from 1974 to 1976. In this capacity, he was one of the chief spokesmen for the National Urban League and its affiliates.

He has been an educator as well as an activist. Since 1968 he has been an instructor at the Hubert Humphrey Institute for Public Affairs and the Social Science Department of the

University of Minnesota. He has received the NAACP Outstanding Leadership Award and the American Jewish Committee's Community Service Award. He has been honored by the State of Minnesota, the National Alliance of Business, the United Negro College Fund, and many others.

Gleason is now embarking on a new path as he begins to work with the Minneapolis Spokesman, a major newspaper for African-Americans in Minneapolis. As an educator and an activist, Gleason is the perfect person for this job. He will be a breath of fresh air for the news business in my city and I look forward to his influence.

I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating Gleason on his past achievements and wishing him the best of luck in his new endeavors.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM D. BRANON SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE, CLEVELAND FBI

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, June 25, 1992, colleagues, family, and friends will gather at Brennan's Party Center in Cleveland to pay tribute to William D. Branon who is leaving his post as special agent in charge of the Cleveland office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am pleased to rise today to salute this outstanding individual. I also wish to share with my colleagues some of the highlights of Mr. Branon's career.

William Branon is a 25-year veteran of the FBI. He began his career in 1964 at the FBI Headquarters in Washington, DC. Later he was assigned to the Louisville, KY, and Norfolk, VA, field offices. He left Norfolk to assume supervisory duties at FBI Headquarters in the Planning and Inspection Division. Mr. Branon has also served as assistant special agent in charge of the Richmond, VA, and Albuquerque, NM, field offices.

Since October 1988, William Branon has served as special agent in charge of the Cleveland FBI office. I am pleased to report that during his tenure in Cleveland, his office has developed a reputation as one of the Nation's most effective. In recent years, the Cleveland FBI has ranked near the top in the number of indictments it produces each year. The Cleveland office has also received recognition for a high number of successful drug arrests.

Mr. Speaker, I have worked closely with William Branon and his staff during his stay in Cleveland. He is an individual who is dedicated to the job, conscientious, and at all times a professional. One of his major accomplishments in Cleveland was to establish a task force of African-American leaders to help his office with recruitment of minorities to become FBI agents. This task force also participated in the selection of recipients of the Martin Luther King Recruitment Scholarships.

Mr. Branon is also active in the Cleveland community. He is a member of the board of Cuyahoga County Crime Stoppers, a member

of the Ohio Peace Officers Training Council, and the policy board of the Cleveland Federal Executive Board. He and his wife, Stephanie, are the proud parents of two children.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Branon leaves his post in Cleveland to assume a similar position in the FBI's Chicago office. I join his many friends and colleagues in wishing him well as he takes on this new responsibility. Our community is losing a dedicated law enforcement officer, and my congressional office is losing a good neighbor and friend.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEWITT CLINTON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the students of the Dewitt Clinton Elementary School in Chicago. As a result of their success in the State Junior History Fair in Springfield, IL, they participated in the National History Competition in College Park, MD, on June 13 through 19, 1992.

The Clinton School sent four teams to compete this year. Never before has a school from Illinois sent more than two teams. The teams' projects included: Black migration to Illinois, the contribution of the South Works steel mills to the city of Chicago, Polish immigration to early Chicago, and how different ethnic groups affected dance in Illinois.

The team that presented information on ethnic groups is of particular interest to me. As a Polish-American, I understand the importance of ethnic identity and the contributions of ethnic groups to American society. I am impressed by these student's attention to the fact that the city of Chicago contains communities with strong ethnic identities. Roger's Park, the neighborhood in which the Dewitt Clinton School is located, is a rich, multiethnic community which benefits the students who live there. Their study of ethnicity is enhanced by the community that surrounds them.

I am pleased to recognize the students of the Dewitt Clinton Elementary School for their outstanding academic performance. Their studies in culture and history are an exemplary contribution to Chicago, Illinois, and the Nation. The National History Competition is a tool for learning which goes well beyond the classroom.

I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting the students of the Dewitt Clinton Elementary School. I wish them the best of luck in years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO RABBI JACK LUXEMBURG

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Rabbi Jack Luxemburg, recipient of the American Jewish Congress Leadership

Award. His invaluable leadership will be honored at the annual meeting of the national capital region of the American Jewish Congress on June 18.

Rabbi Jack Luxemburg's pastoral and spiritual leadership of Temple Beth Ami in Rockville, MD has elevated his congregation to local and national prominence. For 5 of his 11 years at Temple Beth Ami, he served as regional president of the national capital region of the American Jewish Congress where he spearheaded efforts to bring this new chapter to a national status. As president, he diligently struggled to secure the civil and political rights of all Americans as a fervent advocate of the Civil Rights Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act and the Religious Freedom Restoration Act. The annual "Congress-to-Congress" Policy Conference, initiated during Rabbi Luxemburg's tenure, where American Jewish Congress members meet with Members of Congress, is a tremendous success. Rabbi Luxemburg also has been actively involved as a member of the Task Force on Bio-Ethics and serves on the national governing council.

For the 11 years he served his congregation at Temple Beth Ami, Rabbi Luxemburg displayed qualities of leadership, dedication, and compassion that raised the community to new heights. I am proud that he resides in the district that I represent in Congress, and I am honored to add my voice to the praise of friends and colleagues who gather to salute him.

TRIBUTE TO M. SGT. JOHN MORELLI

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a man who has served his country well over the years. M. Sgt. John Morelli's military career has spanned several decades to include our Nation's most important conflicts. But it was his last assignment as a guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier that carried the most prestige and honor.

John Morelli began his military career in nearby Arlington when it was nothing more than a large Government agricultural farm. This was in 1940 before the Second World War. After serving in Korea for 1 year, John reenlisted at Fort Myer in the military district of Washington. He was assigned to the elite Company A Division, the honor guard for Washington's state occasions. For this position, he was designated sergeant of the guard for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Mr. Speaker, as anyone who has been to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier knows, these guards are the finest the military has to offer based on appearance, discipline, rigor, intelligence, poise, and grace. The solemn pace of the guards as they make their rounds impresses the sanctity of the site. Sergeant Morelli also served to guard the tomb when the Chief Executive visits for a wreath laying. Over the years, John Morelli stood watch while Roosevelt, Truman, Churchill, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson visited the tomb to pay their respects.

Mr. Speaker, John Morelli has been an officer with the Capitol Hill Police for many years now. He is a professional man with a friendly smile and stern demeanor when needed. After many years of service to his country, M. Sgt. John Morelli is retiring from civil service. He is a man anyone would be proud to call a brother, uncle, father, and most of all, American. God bless him, I wish him the best.

SUPPORT FOR H.R. 776

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 23, 1992

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I applaud the passage of H.R. 776, the Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act. While passage of this legislation will not erase the failure of several administrations over the last 20 years to assemble a rational energy policy, it does provide significant guidelines and constraints for sound energy development and use as we move into the 21st century. Montanans and the Nation's security demands protection from foreign oil imports, development of highly efficient and environmentally sensitive new energy technologies, and heightened awareness of global climate-change debates.

Title XIII of this legislation emphasizes the use of our most abundant domestic resource—coal. It does so with attention to the most efficient and environmentally sensitive technology possible. One of the technologies provided continued authorization is magnetohydrodynamics [MHD]. The Senate version of H.R. 776 authorizes an extension of the present proof-of-concept [POC] program. I have written my colleagues on the House Inter-

rior Appropriations Subcommittee concerning that requirement.

MHD, for the unlimited, is a multidisciplinary technology that promises coal-fired electric power generation near 60-percent efficiency, doubling that if existing plants. It does so while limiting NO_x, SO_x, and particulates emissions to well below expected new source performance standards and with limited water requirements. MHD is one of the few technologies that can help existing or new coal-fire power plants meet Clean Air Act requirements in the 2010 timeframe. As we all worry about global climate change problems, MHD cuts significantly CO₂ emissions from coal burning as part of its efficiency benefit.

The Department of Energy and its Pittsburgh Energy Technology Center should be lauded for operating a national MHD program that has met or exceeded its program and technical goals annually. It has done so with little backup equipment and limited program options due to budget constraints that provided no allowance for annual inflation. Because of this, the present POC program must be continued for at least 1 year to provide the utility and other private sector industry with the assurance of durability, reliability, and performance required of any electric generation systems.

Industry and our universities should also be commended for their performance and persistence in developing the MHD technology. This technology development has taken place all over the Nation, in States like Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, California, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. None of the private sector entities involved in this program have component parts that constitute a central piece of the technology providing a rate of return for investment in the near term. Yet companies and universities like the Montana

Power Co., TRW, MIT, the University of Tennessee Space Institute, Gilbert/Commonwealth, Montana State University, Mississippi State University, the Montana Technology Cos., Avco Research Lab/Textron, Montana Tech, the MHD Development Corp. and many others have persevered with the opposition of many nonbelievers—both scientific and political.

In response to congressional report language and assuming congressional funding for completion of the POC program, the private sector is now preparing a proposal for DOE's Clean Coal 5 request for proposals. To date they have commitments for nearly 1 million State and private sector dollars for proposal writing. At this early stage they are close to financing a projected 67 to 72-percent private to Federal match on a nearly \$700 million project.

Some have been fond of quoting government waste of over \$700 million over the last 15 years to develop the MHD technology. However, no other program has complied with increasing statutory requirements for private sector cost sharing. I would also point out that the private sector in a commercial demonstration of the MHD technology will spend a similar amount.

It costs money to develop high-risk but high-payoff energy technologies but the return is in the meeting of high performance requirements for environmental emissions, higher-efficiency use of this Nation's coal reserves, and a durable and reliable coal-fired electric generating technology for the 21st century.

I strongly urge the conferees on H.R. 776 to retain its provisions supporting the MHD technology and commend its review to the rest of the Congress.