

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

"MANAGED" CARE NOT ALWAYS
MANAGING COSTS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, a lot of people in Washington—elected officials, lobbyists, and health gurus—are talking about managed care and competition as being the way to control runaway health costs.

We have to control health care costs. They are the PAC-man of the economy, gobbling up resources needed for education, infrastructure, deficit reduction, you name it.

But managed care isn't the answer. Sure, it can help a bit. But it just postpones the day when we have to do what is needed: set a national budget for total health care costs and find a way to live within that budget.

The June 28, 1992 Washington Post carried an excellent article on the failure of "managed care" to solve health care inflation:

"MANAGED" CARE NOT ALWAYS MANAGING
COSTS

(By Albert B. Crenshaw)

Two years ago, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Florida was looking for customers for its new managed care medical insurance program. So when Florida Power Corp. put out the word that it wanted to cut health care costs, Blue Cross made the big utility an offer it couldn't refuse:

If Florida Power joined up with Blue Cross and then did not save money, it would pay no fee.

Florida Power, which had seen health care costs rise 16 percent in 1989 and 13 percent in 1990, eagerly signed on and last year saw its costs drop 3 percent—for a savings of \$5 million.

Out in Texas, however, a funny thing is happening with Baker Hughes Corp.'s managed care program. Costs for employees in the Houston area using health maintenance organizations (HMOs), usually regarded as the most intense form of managed care, are higher than for those in the company's traditional medical insurance plan.

Currently, about the only benefit the company derives from offering HMOs in Houston is that it provides employees a choice that some of them prefer.

"Managed care" is the latest buzzword in American health insurance. Insurers, consultants and other experts in the field have been touting it as the mechanism most likely to control health care costs in the future.

There has been a rush in corporate America to embrace it, primarily because of the promise it seems to hold for saving money, but also in part because it may be the private sector's best hope of preventing a government takeover of the health care system.

But now that companies have been using managed care for several years, many are finding the savings elusive. In fact, a recent survey of more than 2,400 employers by A. Foster Higgins & Co., a Princeton, NJ.-based

benefits consultant, found that nearly three-quarters offered some form of managed care, but many found those programs as expensive or more expensive than traditional medical insurance. Others can't figure out whether they are saving money or not.

"It doesn't seem to have been the answer, as it was promised to be, does it?" said Patsy Clemons, corporate benefits administrator at Baker Hughes.

Proponents of managed care acknowledge problems but believe that as experience is gained, results will improve.

"There's a lot that's new . . . that we are still learning about," said Ken Otis of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Florida.

Broadly defined, managed care means any system in which whoever pays for medical care—usually the employer—takes a role in deciding what care is provided and who provides it.

At its most elementary, this can mean simply requiring employees to obtain advance permission before entering the hospital or demanding second opinions for surgery, psychiatry or other services.

At the other extreme, it can mean requiring employees to get care only through a health maintenance organization in which doctors, nurses and others are on salary, and a "gatekeeper" evaluates each case and determines which, if any, physician the employee can see and what treatment will be provided.

But whatever the form, managed care's main appeal to employers is that it introduces a new force into the market.

In the past, decisions about health care have been made by the physician and the patient. The doctor recommended a treatment, the patient accepted it and the insurer or employer paid for it.

In managed care, the insurer or employer does more than pay. The payer becomes involved in choosing the doctor, hospital or other provider and in deciding what care will be provided. Patients who insist on seeing a different doctor or on undergoing an unapproved procedure will have to pay more.

This introduction of traditional market forces into health care is highly controversial. There are horror stories about patients who were discharged from the hospital prematurely or denied some specific treatment because the insurer deemed it unnecessary. A new field of malpractice law has grown up around the question of who is liable for damages arising from such situations.

Managed care proponents reply that few patients can make an intelligent choice about medical care and, with the payer traditionally having no role, the normal market forces that tend to hold down runaway prices have been absent from the health care field. Involving the payer in these decisions should impose a restraint.

Whatever its imperfections, managed care is spreading rapidly. Insurers see it as a device that can control costs while keeping most of the nation's medical care in the private sector. Many carriers also argue that it will actually improve quality, because as payers watch doctors, hospitals and others more closely, they will spot not only the high-cost providers but also inept doctors and ineffective treatments.

Companies, for their part, are increasingly desperate for relief from rising costs. A survey of 131 large employers by Buck Consultants Inc. of New York found three-quarters dissatisfied with the current system and three-quarters opposed to national health insurance (up from 60 percent three years ago).

A number of companies that have switched to managed care are pleased with the results.

Allied Signal Corp., a pioneer in the field, is estimated to have saved \$90 million in the first three years of its plan. Southern California Edison Co. officials found they saved 20 percent in the first year of their plan, which it imposed over the vociferous opposition of its unions.

Other companies, however, have seen little or no savings, or savings that turned out to be one-time events.

"Even the best companies, the ones that have done everything right," such as Southern California Edison, tell Congress that their costs are still rising at unacceptable rates, said Sen. John D. Rockefeller IV (D-W.Va.).

With managed care, many companies are "getting a one-time lowering of costs but are not really [dealing with] the forces that keep driving those costs up," said Kenneth Sperling, a health care consultant with Hewitt Associates, a benefits consulting firm based in Lincolnshire, Ill.

"The bottom line from what I see," said Kenneth E. Thorpe of the University of North Carolina School of Public Health, is that, depending on how sophisticated the employer is in selecting a plan and how expensive the previous plan was, companies realize savings that range "from zero to maybe 10 to 15 percent."

"But these are generally not continuing savings," he added. The company is usually "not ratcheting down" its costs each year.

Officials at several companies said they had seen costs returning to the same curve as before, but having implemented managed care over the objections, or at least reservations, of their workers, these companies did not wish to be quoted by name on the issue.

"We are still going to go off the edge of the earth" on costs, said one. "It's just going to be a few years later."

"The good news is managed care is working. The bad news is why it's working," said Sperling. "Most of the why is [that firms are getting] discounts with providers, and discounts can only be a short-term solution. Once everybody has discount," the advantage disappears.

Sperling and other experts remain convinced that managed care is a sound concept, but its implementation needs to change.

"If you look at managed care as a whole, 45 percent of employees are in it in some form, but only half of them are in HMOs," which have the most potential to cut costs, said John C. Erb, a consultant with A. Foster Higgins.

The Higgins survey, for example, showed that last year HMOs cost employers approximately 15 percent less per employee than traditional insurance plans.

Instead, most employees are now in some alternative form of managed care that seeks to preserve patient choice of physicians and

* 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.

hospitals. These include preferred provider organizations (PPOs), point of service (POS) plans and other networks that negotiate discounts from providers, usually in exchange for sending more business the provider's way.

In such plans, the payer gets a better deal, but the traditional system of paying a specific doctor, hospital or other provider a specific fee for a specific service remains in place.

Said Erb, "The only way we can at least make a significant impact on cost is to change the system" to get away from the fee-for-service system. As long as the dominant form of managed care is still fee for service, we are going to have problems."

But fee for service is the way medicine has always been, and most Americans like the choice it provides. The idea of an outside party interjecting itself into the doctor-patient relationship does not sit well with many patients, and doctors are even less enthusiastic about it.

While the American Medical Association has softened its views on the issue—AMA President James S. Todd earlier this month commended HMOs as an effective way of using scarce resources—local medical societies have lobbied successfully for state laws restricting managed care.

Employers have been reluctant to push managed care too far, and unions have also resisted it at many companies.

"We bargained to impasse" over a new managed care program, said a Southern California Edison official. The company finally imposed it unilaterally and has seen savings of 20 percent, but it has spent the time since then "trying to build bridges back to our employees," she said.

The University of North Carolina's Thorpe said that in his view, managed care breaks down into three generations.

First, companies try simply to add some review procedures, such as requiring permission for non-emergency hospital admission, and other restrictions onto a traditional insurance plan, resulting in "some small savings" but nothing permanent.

At the second level, the employer or insurer establishes a network of providers with which it has negotiated preferential rates. Some companies have found these successful, but others have not. Thorpe said in his experience the companies that save money are those that had very expensive plans before. Those that had been trying hard to control costs before "are not likely to save money; in fact, expenses are likely to go up," he said.

The third generation, "which I think has a lot of potential," requires a lot more effort by the employer. To obtain real savings, the employer must shop very carefully for an insurer that can prove that what it offers works. This means collecting enormous amounts of information on quality of care, pricing and other issues, and striking deals with the best and most economical providers.

But even this has its limits, Thorpe said. If employers hope to keep health care cost increases in line with other payroll costs, he said, "there's no possible way that I see that managed care could ever do that."

TO SPUR GROWTH AMONG NEIGHBORS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, although my efforts to attach an amendment to the foreign operations appropriations for fiscal year 1993, H.R. 5368 were unsuccessful, the merits of the debt relief component of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative [EAI] still warrant more thought and further consideration.

The Government and people of Jamaica are the real losers in this debate, because they have few if any other options to revive their struggling economy. The Jamaican economy, like most other Caribbean and Latin American economies, is at a crucial stage in its development. Debt relief is particularly critical, because under a pure debt asset sale Jamaica has neither the reserves to buy back its debt, nor can it provide the local currency for third-party sales. Additionally, Jamaica has already privatized most of the assets investors want to buy, thus eliminating this option as well.

The United States also loses. It loses the potential increased export and jobs that come with stronger regional economies. Perhaps, more importantly, it stands to lose face with our neighbors in the Western Hemisphere. Many of these countries, including Jamaica, have endured social hardships in implementing the economic reforms required to get EAI debt relief funding, only to have the United States not follow through with its commitment.

The following article by Richard Bernal, Jamaican Ambassador to the United States, gives additional perspective and insight on the need for debt relief funding under EAI:

[From the Washington Post, June 25, 1992]

TO SPUR GROWTH AMONG NEIGHBORS

(By Richard Bernal)

This week the House of Representatives is expected to consider a foreign assistance bill. As the ambassador of a nation that is vitally interested in this legislation, I am deeply concerned about a political climate that I believe is opposed to initiatives that are in the mutual interest of both the United States and countries like Jamaica. I refer to the so-called "debt relief" component of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

The antipathy toward "debt relief" under the EAI is perhaps due to a failure to appreciate the mutual benefit. The use of the nomenclature "debt relief" may be the real problem. "Debt relief" under EAI is not relief at all but rather a redirecting of U.S. foreign assistance away from inefficient government bureaucracies and toward investment in the newly efficient private sector. Every cent that the United States invests in our private sector today will finance increased trade and increased U.S. exports to the Caribbean.

President Bush introduced the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative in 1990 as a means of fostering market-driven economic growth in the Caribbean and Latin America. It calls for nations in the region to implement a program of economic reform. Those nations, like Jamaica, who orient their economies toward free-market growth strategies, have entered into investment treaties to open trade and investment avenues with the United States.

Resources to assist us in making this transition are included in the EAI. Rescheduling debt payments to the United States will enable Jamaica to concentrate its limited resources on programs to encourage the private sector and stimulate entrepreneurship that will permit us to earn sufficient foreign exchange to pay off all of our remaining debt.

Reduced debt payments will have very limited impact on the U.S. budget. However, the benefits to the U.S. economy will be far greater than any impact from the loss of revenues deferred by debt relief.

Jamaica, as is the case with every nation in the region, is a strong market for the United States. We purchase most of our imported technology, raw materials, food and capital goods from the United States. As our economies and those of our neighbors expand, we will be enabled to purchase even more stimulating a stronger export market for the United States and providing a stimulus for increased U.S. production.

There is a debate as to whether priority should be given to domestic programs or foreign assistance. But that debate hangs on a false dichotomy, especially when the foreign assistance program is oriented toward encouraging economic reform and creating vibrant, private sector economies. Jamaica needs the EAI and so does the United States. The short-term assistance EAI will provide to Jamaica will be a catalyst for our economic growth.

The benefit to the United States is that this region provides the states with one of its largest trade surpluses in the global marketplace. Further strengthening of hemispheric trade can only enhance U.S. ability to counteract the increasingly protectionist trade blocs developing elsewhere in the world.

If exports to Caribbean Basin nations could be doubled—which is possible with sufficient "relief" and development aid to boost real growth—the U.S. trade deficit could be substantially reduced. Foreign assistance has a substantial multiplier effect because almost 75 cents of every dollar of aid is spent on purchasing technology, trucks, vehicles, tractors and equipment from the United States for important development projects.

Caribbean economies are at a critical stage. With U.S. assistance, these countries can overcome underdevelopment and achieve sustainable, economic growth. Without it, they may become enveloped in a deprivation that factors social instability, corruption and illegal drug activity. Failure to fully fund the EAI would be a missed opportunity that would hurt not only the Caribbean nations but the U.S. economy as well.

HONORING JOHN E. TRUAX, LIEUTENANT COLONEL, USAF RESERVE, RETIRED

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a special individual and dedicated public servant, John E. (Jack) Truax, security coordinator for Southern California Edison Co., Rosemead, CA.

Educated at Washington State University, in 1957, Jack earned his bachelor of science degree in geology. In 1987, he received his mas-

ter's degree in public administration from California State University at Northridge. He and his lovely wife, Arlo, have been married for 35 years. They have two children and three grandchildren.

Before retiring from the U.S. Air Force as a lieutenant colonel, Jack served from 1958 to 1964 as a SAC pilot and airport operations manager.

In 1964, Jack began a long and distinguished career as a special agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He served as an assistant senior resident agent for 7 years and then as a supervisory senior resident agent for 4 years. Jack's distinctive experience throughout his 28 years with the FBI included being a member of the Los Angeles FBI anti-kidnaping team; case agent of the first nuclear extortion case; and supervisor of the first tampering case. He also coordinated and implemented an antiskijacking plan for southern California; served as a hostage negotiation police instructor; and in 1984, was the Olympic negotiation team leader.

In addition to his distinguished professional accomplishments, Jack has been involved with a variety of law enforcement organizations, including the National Advisory Panel for Retiring FBI Employees; American Legion; Southeast Peace Officers; Los Angeles County Peace Officers; California Oriental Peace Officers; and Chief Special Agents. He currently serves as president of the Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI and he served as past president of the San Gabriel Valley Peace Officers.

Jack is also an Eagle alumni of the Boy Scouts of America. He appeared in *Who's Who in the West* for 1980-81, and he received the Sons of the American Revolution Law Enforcement Officer of the Year Award for 1988. From 1973 to 1978 Jack served with the boys baseball league district and section directors.

Since 1983, Jack has served as the chairman of the 34th Congressional District U.S. Service Academy Review Board. The Board meets annually to interview and screen applicants who are seeking admission to a U.S. Service Academy. The dedicated work performed by Jack and the other members of the Board provides an indispensable contribution to me in selecting my nominees. Their work ensures that high standards are maintained for the future officer corps, which is critical to our Nation's defense.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise to recognize my friend and adviser, John E. Truax, and I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting him for his outstanding commitment to the defense of our Nation and for his record of unselfish service to the residents of the 34th Congressional District.

WHO ARE THE VETERANS OF WORLD WAR TWO?

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, in Indiana's Fourth Congressional District, we are fortunate to

have an individual who typifies much that is good about our great Nation. Dr. Jack Gren, consultant, educator, and lecturer is a true patriot. As a young man, Dr. Gren served in the Air Force during World War II, flying the "Hump" between Indiana and China. He witnessed many of his brave comrades lose their lives so that this Nation could remain free. Dr. Gren's rich and varied experiences have been captured in a poem entitled "Who Are the Veterans of World War Two?" I am inserting this poem in the RECORD so that others may be inspired by it.

WHO ARE THE VETERANS OF WORLD WAR TWO?

(By Jack Gren)

Who are the veterans of World War Two?
People proud of the red, white and blue.
When the war broke out we got right in
Knowing somehow we'd eventually win.
The average age was twenty-six
But there certainly was a full range mix.
Some were the "old guys" at thirty-five
Fighting to keep our country alive.
A few of us were kids, still in our teens
Sincere and eager and full of dreams.
Joined the Air Force, Army, Marines and
Navy too

There was an important job we had to do.
We took all the training and it was rough
But that's what taught us how to be tough.
Yes, we were tough when we had to be
But only out of necessity.

The rest of the time we were gentle and kind
Just winning the war was first in our mind.
We fought all over the world day by day
And every night found time to pray.
We fought in Europe with all our might
We knew that we had to make things right.
The battles were fierce in the Africa campaign

And even there we did sustain.
We fought throughout the Pacific Islands
From jungle swamps up the highlands.
We fought in China, Burma and India as well
Now that was real living hell.
We thought about our loved ones way back home

And sometimes felt so terribly alone.
We cared for our buddies quite a bit
And it tore us apart when they got hit.
Casualties occurred in many different ways
Sometimes it put us in kind of a daze.
It was difficult seeing wounded in terrible pain

And no way to help was hard to explain.
But worse was to see friends lie dying
It was all we could do to keep from crying.
Whether killed in a plane, a ship or a tank
It was then we thought the whole war stank.

But that was the way it had to be
And we kept on fighting till the world was free.

Yes, we did our duty and did it with pride
Some of us lived while others died.
Then came the year of '45

The war was over and we were alive.
First Victory in Europe, then VJ Day
Thank you, God, we knelt to pray.
Then we came home to start once more
Hoping there'd not be another war.

We went to college or learned a skill
Thinking never again we'd have to kill.
We married, had children and that was nice
But like everything else we paid a price.
We struggled as we tried to build a career
And many a night shed a silent tear.
Some attitudes changed, it was hard to understand

Why certain people didn't appreciate this land.

When other wars started and some people fled

We remembered the ones who fought and bled.

Then along came those who defiled our flag
They spit on it, burned it, and called it a rag.

They called it "free expression," that it was their right

Something given to them without struggle or fight.

They insulted the veterans who came home lame

For their outrageous actions they ought to feel shame.

And some people still try to get a free ride
It's through self-achievement that we earn our pride.

Now our children are grown and out on their own

And once again we're all alone.

If we're lucky we still have a loving wife
It's really been an interesting life.

We've seen the world change and it's hard to explain

Why there are wars, turmoil and pain.

When will people heed the message from above

And learn to live in peace and love.

Yes, World War Two was long ago
Will the veterans forget it, the answer is no.

For some "old guys" in the war, their journey is done

They lived the good life and the battles were won.

We who were kids, then still in our teens
Are now in our sixties and accomplished our dreams.

We attend military reunions, reminisce with the guys

And occasionally a thought brings tears to our eyes.

We look around, observe and it's easy to see
There aren't as many of us left as there used to be.

But if a terrible war came, heaven forbid
We'd probably do the same thing as we once did.

We'd join in the fray with all our might
And do what we could to make things right.

For we still love this country, the red, white and blue

And that, by God, is the best we can do.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN AND CHILD HEALTH ACT OF 1992

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, in September 1990, representatives from 150 nations convened at the World Summit for Children and established a number of commitments, including a one-third reduction in child deaths, a halving of deaths among women during pregnancy and childbirth, and immunization of 90 percent of all children in the Third World. The representatives, most importantly, promised to make available the resources to meet these commitments through increases in, or a reallocation of, international aid.

To help the United States keep its commitments, I recently introduced the International Woman and Child Health Act of 1992 which

authorizes an additional \$150 million in women and children health programs in the Third World. To offset the new spending, the bill transfers \$150 million from military assistance programs to these new programs. According to UNICEF, a quarter of a million children die every week in the Third World, and drastic reductions in malnutrition and disease and a basic education for all children could be met by reallocating 10 percent of military expenditure in the developing world and 1 percent in the industrial world.

Specifically, this legislation increases U.S. contributions to multilateral organizations such as UNICEF, WHO, and nongovernmental organizations for immunization programs in the Third World. The bill also provides additional assistance to AID for vitamin A, iodine, and iron supplementation and fortification programs for pregnant women and children in the Third World. Finally, the bill authorizes the use of \$100 million in available local currencies—generated through the sale of U.S. commodities or through the Economic Support Fund Cash Transfer Program—for the training, paying, and support of maternal and child health workers.

Please cosponsor the International Woman and Child Health Act of 1992.

A SUMMARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN AND CHILD HEALTH ACT OF 1992

I. THIRD WORLD IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMS

U.S. should increase its contributions by \$100 million per year in FY 1993 through FY 1995 to multilateral organizations such as UNICEF, WHO, and non-governmental organizations for programs to immunize people in high-mortality countries for such diseases as measles and polio.

The additional funds authorized under this legislation should be in addition to funds currently or previously authorized and appropriated for child survival and maternal health programs and other funding currently or previously appropriated for international and non-governmental organizations.

II. MATERNAL AND CHILD VITAMIN A, IRON, AND IODINE PROGRAMS

Within the Development Assistance (DA) programs of the AID, \$50 million per year should be earmarked in FY 1993 through FY 1995 for Vitamin A supplementation and fortification programs (\$28 million), and iodine and iron fortification/supplementation programs (\$22 million) for pregnant women.

The additional funds authorized under this legislation should be in addition to funds currently or previously authorized and appropriated for child survival and maternal health programs.

III. THIRD WORLD HEALTH CARE WORKERS

The Agency for International Development (AID) should use at least \$100 million in available local currencies (generated through the sale of U.S. aid commodities or through the Economic Support Fund Cash Transfer Program) for the training, paying and support of maternal and child health workers.

In calculating the local currency equivalent of \$100 million, parallel market exchange rates are to be used where they differ from official exchange rates.

The additional funds authorized under this legislation should be in addition to funds currently or previously authorized and appropriated for child survival and maternal health programs.

IV. REDUCTION IN MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

U.S. should reduce its foreign military assistance programs by \$150 million per year in FY 1993 through FY 1995.

JOSEPH E. MARTIN, SPEECH AT THE CORAL GABLES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. PETE PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in light of the upcoming trade agreements, I would like to share this speech by my very good friend, Joseph E. Martin, executive vice president of the Florida AFL-CIO, before the Coral Gables Chamber of Commerce last November.

JOSEPH E. MARTIN, SPEECH AT THE CORAL GABLES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, NOVEMBER 19, 1991

Good morning ladies and gentlemen of Coral Gables: Before I commence with my prepared text please raise your hand if you are a local business in Dade County, Florida.

Good Show, for local residents and a very important point in my position to be discussed shortly.

You heard in my introduction my roots are in Florida, I work in Florida—my family is in Florida—my children go to school in Florida, and I hope as they go on to their careers they will stay in Florida! Have I left any doubt about my plans to stay in Florida??

With all of that behind us let me state a personal belief that is the basis for my strong commitment to patriotic America above all else.

As Americans we must help other people of the world. However to help others a nation must be strong enough to help its own.

It has been my life experience that my ability to help others in my family and my community has been limited to my health first and to my wealth second. For even in those times when my wealth was very limited (most of the time) I have still been able to lend a helping hand if my health was good.

By now some of you must be thinking where did they get this guy from. Well if that is your thought, let me tell you, middle income America. I not only represent working men and women, I am one. And I know first hand just how hard it is to run as fast as you can and still fall behind. Money just isn't worth what it used to be. You know the old saying, the faster I run the behinder I get. Well that's us, middle-income America. President Bush should try it for an experience. It may help him understand why we are not spending the money we do not have.

I believe national pride and political consequences have prevented us as a nation from admitting just how sick and tired we are.

Now what about the proposed free trade agreement with Mexico and what middle-income Americans can expect from it. We don't need to look very far to see what some middle-income Americans have already experienced in limited free trade with Mexico.

While total employment has grown during the 1980's, employment in manufacturing has declined by more than 2 million jobs and the growth in non-manufacturing jobs has taken

place in the lower-paying service sector. That sacrifice of well-paying and high-quality job opportunities in the middle tier of our Nations income structure is reflected in a decline of 13 percent in average weekly earnings since 1978. A national decline of 13 percent, that may be a 50-percent decline in some towns U.S.A. We're talking about average weekly earnings here, money lost to local business because we spend our money as soon as we get it to pay last weeks bills. Working Americans doing out bit to help the economy.

A strange fact for you to consider. At the same time 1980 to 1990 the Mexican hourly minimum wage in dollars dropped from 1.26 to 0.59 cents (Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean) even with 500,000 new American transplant jobs. Makes one wonder who our current United States/Mexico Government trade policies are helping if not American workers or Mexican workers.

By now you may think we are opposed to any trade agreement with Mexico—not true—we can and should move forward with an agreement that protects the interest of the people of both of our country's. Can that be done? Yes, if the following items are carefully addressed and balanced to improve the living standards of both of our peoples. And yes that to the living standards of both of our peoples. And Yes that to can be done. If the get rich deal makers are pushed to the side lines and real down to earth people with a proven track record of working to raise real spending power of average people. The current fast track brokers are not capable of this in my humble opinion.

ITEMS THAT MUST BE ADDRESSED

Labor rights and standards:

1. No child labor;
2. Workplace health and safety standards;
3. Appropriate minimum wage structures;
4. A right to organize and bargain collectively.

Environment Standards

1. Environmental protection on U.S. standards;
2. Provide for trade penalty;
3. Improvement of infrastructure (sewer, water, electricity and housing).

Rules of origin:

1. A minimum of 80 percent, be of North American origin;
2. In textile and apparel products 100 percent.

Government procurement:

1. The economic structure of Mexico depends on and is dominated by a variety of monopolies. Under this circumstance it makes no sense for the U.S. to open our Government procurement to Mexican bids.
2. Under no circumstances should trade policies extend procurement to the State and local level.

Agriculture:

1. Exempt trade in fruits and vegetables from the agreement;
2. Extend the United States-Canada Dairy Agreement to Mexico;
3. Continue enforcement of section 22 of the farm bill and the Meat Import Act;
4. Insure United States pesticide residue/other food standards enforcement.

Services and investment:

1. Maritime and aviation transportation excluded from agreement;
2. No exclusions to U.S. truck safety standards;
3. States rights to regulate must be protected;
4. We must restrict temporary entry to persons who provide services to managers and executives;

5. Prohibit temporary entry to affect a labor dispute;

6. No extension of OPIC insurance programs to U.S. firms in Mexico.

Trade rules:

1. No change in current U.S. trade remedy law (sec. 301,337);

2. Develop rules to deal with the Mexican Government's control of Mexico's productive capacity to move them to a free market in support of the concept of free/fair trade.

LAST AND MOST IMPORTANT

Displaced worker programs to protect U.S. workers from income loss, real reeducation programs, relocation programs with a no loss commitment. A no loss commitment to the Social Security Fund.

The funding of that program by business guilty of causing displacement.

What is at stake is not more or less trade with Mexico, but the nature and quality of that trade. The United States will stand to lose in the competition for world trade and markets if the economic relationship emerging with Mexico contributes to the further deindustrialization of our American economy, and to the erosion of the skill base of workers in this country—can America stand strong if that happens?

DISTASTE FOR ACTIONS OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to and to express my distaste for the actions of the Appropriations Committee last week. The panel voted to eliminate funding for the President's Council on Competitiveness.

I would not presume to ascribe motives, but this appears to be a case of cutting off your nose to spite your face. After all, the Council on Competitiveness is the President's idea: Created in 1989 to help release the stranglehold restrictive Government regulations have on American business. In the current economic climate, axing funds for the two staff people who assist the Council in this task is nothing more than a cheap shot at George Bush.

Those who voted for this amendment are the big-spending, big-Government intervention advocates who have created the unfavorable economic climate business is forced to exist in. The redtape these regulations impose and endless bureaucracy created by Government over-regulation cost the American businesses untold billions of dollars a year. Business and industry of course passes these inflated and wasteful costs onto the American consumer. The result is an inefficient economic system, and goods and services that consumers are increasingly unable to afford.

We stand on the brink of a great change. As we speak, we move into an era of global democracy and a global economy. If we do not allow American business and industry to compete efficiently we will relegate this Nation to a Third World power. The President's Council on Competitiveness is a body which seeks to cut through the redtape, reduce the bureaucracy, and open the floodgates of a competitive, efficient domestic economy. Thus we will

maintain our preeminence in the global marketplace as a first-rate economic power. To deny funding for the two staff members is petty, shortsighted, and affirms my suspicion that the liberal leadership of this body seeks to promote their own big-spending, self-perpetuating interests.

SUPREME COURT DECISION ON REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS IN PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA VERSUS CASEY

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today's Supreme Court decision is a cause of great concern to me and to all supporters of reproductive rights. Those of us who believe that Government should not interfere with a woman's right to choose do not take heart from this decision, even though it does not technically overturn the Roe versus Wade decision. By allowing the imposition of restrictions to safe and legal abortions, the Court has essentially left Roe versus Wade as an empty shell. The fundamental right to choose has no substance if it is burdened with a series of restrictive obstacles.

I am disturbed by the fact, for instance, that the Supreme Court would condone the dissemination of information by the State designed to discourage the choice of abortion as an option. That is a direct attempt to influence a decision making process that can and must be made by the pregnant woman, without interference from the Government. That is the type of intrusion into personal rights that this Nation's founders fought against and warned us to vigilantly oppose.

I feel it is important at this time to reiterate my support for the Freedom of Choice Act in Congress, which would codify the principles of Roe versus Wade and protect the right to choose in every State. Any other scenario is unacceptable. This decision also makes it imperative that we elect a pro-choice President in November and, in case that does not occur, build a veto-proof majority in Congress. Without this legislative guarantee, I fear the few remaining reproductive rights will be discarded in the future by the Supreme Court.

Based on today's decision, each State in the Union could apply their own series of restrictions to reproductive rights that would result in a confusing maze of policies. On such a basic issue as reproductive rights, our Nation should have one clear and unambiguous policy on the books. That policy should be freedom of choice, which respects a woman's right to control that most personal of actions, her reproductive decisions.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO LINDA J. FISHER

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, as the senior Republican on the House Appropriations Subcommittee that funds the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], I rise to recognize Linda J. Fisher, Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances at the EPA on the occasion of her birthday.

Ms. Fisher oversees the EPA's pesticide and toxic waste programs. Most recently she served as the Assistant Administrator for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation at EPA. In that post she had primary responsibility for developing the Agency's position on global climate change and establishing the Office of Pollution Prevention. The Office of Pollution Prevention was created by my proposal to the fiscal year 1988 appropriations bill. In 1986, Ms. Fisher played a key role as the principal policy liaison with Congress and the White House during the rewriting of the Superfund law. I have enjoyed working with Linda on these projects.

I have recently learned that Ms. Fisher's family resides in my district. Together with her family, I should like to wish Linda a happy healthy birthday.

CONGRATULATIONS TO HERMAN ADKERSON

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a fine gentleman and a great educator in southern Illinois, Mr. Herman Adkerson.

Herman is retiring this year as superintendent of schools in Pope County, located in deep southern Illinois along the Ohio River, and he will truly be missed. Our communities could never survive without the contributions of people like Herman Adkerson. He has rolled up his sleeves and worked on every community project and worthy cause you could think of, and yet he always has the energy to go the extra mile to make good things happen.

Before coming to Congress, I worked with Herman to help the kids in our rural area be the best they could be. We didn't always have the best equipment, resources, or facilities. But we had Herman on our side, and there are a lot of young people who have turned into fine citizens thanks to the guidance of Herman Adkerson. And through his service as a coach and referee, Herman has helped a lot of us learn the lessons of life which sports are so good at teaching us.

If you take a look around Golconda and Pope County, you'll see at nearly every glance something Herman has helped make possible. And it would take a month of Sundays to find someone who doesn't consider him their friend. I am extremely proud to be among the great many who treasure his friendship, and

from the bottom of our hearts, are thankful for all he has done to make this a better place to live, work, and raise a family.

Knowing Herman, I know he will continue to be plenty active in the years to come. But we would be remiss if we allowed this day to pass without trying in some small way to pay the great debt of gratitude which he is owed. Thank you, Herman, and may God bless.

TRIBUTE TO EVELYN AND
HERBERT BIRNBAUM

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn on Sunday, May 28, 1992, a very special event will take place. At the Bay Ridge Jewish Center, Evelyn and Herbert Birnbaum will be honored for their 45 years of service to the center and to our community.

Evelyn and Herbert have been lifelong residents of Bay Ridge. In 1923, Samuel Birnbaum established Birnbaums of 86th Street. Herbert joined the family business when he graduated from Harvard, and became the president of the business. Through the years, they incorporated the local Key Food Store and the Tulip Ladies Shop, ably run by Evelyn, into the family business. They have been an integral force in business on the street for over 60 years.

Evelyn and Herbert have been married for 46 years, and have been blessed with a wonderful family. Their son Lawrence is married to wife Amy, and they have given Evelyn and Herbert a beautiful granddaughter, Cara Eden. And their daughter Jan is a famous children's author under the name Jane Aragon.

The Birnbaums have been generous contributors to our community through Neighborhood Services, and they are life members of Jewish international organizations Hadassah and B'nai B'rith.

Mr. Speaker, Evelyn and Herbert Birnbaum have an unselfish devotion to their family, friends, and community. It is a privilege for me to be able to honor this couple that has contributed so much. I extend my personal thanks and gratitude on behalf of the Bay Ridge Jewish Center for their continual commitment to our community.

HONORING THE HONORABLE
ALBERTO NATIVIDAD

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a special individual and dedicated public servant, Alberto Natividad, mayor pro tem for the city of Pico Rivera.

Born in El Paso, TX, Al has been a resident of California since 1946. He was educated at East Los Angeles College, California State University, Long Beach, and the University of

Southern California. Al is also a veteran of World War II. He and his lovely wife, Ida, have been married for over 40 years. They have three children and nine grandchildren.

Al has lived in the city of Pico Rivera since 1980. Elected to Pico Rivera's City Council in April 1982, Al served as mayor pro tem in 1984 and 1992 and as mayor in 1985 and 1990.

Prior to his election to the Pico Rivera City Council, Al worked in Pico Rivera for nearly two decades as a law enforcement officer. He served as an inspector for the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. He is a board member of the Pico Rivera Redevelopment Agency; the Pico Rivera Housing Assistance Agency; policy board member of Southeast Early Diversion project, and a member of the Consolidated Youth Services Network.

While maintaining an active role in civic service, Al has also been a member of the Beverly Hospital Board of Directors; Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 6315; Hispanic-American Police Command Officers Association; Southern California Association of Governments executive committee; State advisory group to the Governor on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Disabled American Veterans Post #102, and a variety of law enforcement associations.

Since 1983, Al has served as a member of my U.S. Service Academy Review Board. The board meets annually to interview and screen applicants who are seeking admission to a U.S. service academy. The dedicated work performed by Al and the other members of the board provides an indispensable contribution to me in selecting my nominees. Their work ensures that high standards are maintained for the future officer corps, which is critical to our Nation's defense.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise to recognize my friend, adviser, and one of Pico Rivera's most esteemed residents, Alberto Natividad, and I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting him for his outstanding record of unselfish service to the residents of Pico Rivera and the 34th Congressional District.

THE AGE OF RAPID
COMMUNICATIONS

HON. JOHN MILLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Mr. MILLER of Washington. If the 20th century represents the information age, then the 21st century can be termed the age of rapid communications. In particular, we are witnessing a revolution in emerging wireless communications technologies. These advances will enable U.S. businesses to better serve their customers and compete more effectively in a global economy. Modern telecommunications can also help us foster dialog and greater mutual understanding between the United States and our neighbors overseas. At the same time, these technologies will improve the quality of life for Americans and will change how we communicate. Soon, telecommunicating, high definition television, digital audio broadcasting, and personal communications sys-

tems will be as common as cellular telephones are today.

Cellular technology was developed in the United States and is the most advanced form of wireless communication available today. Over the years, American companies have improved the quality and availability of mobile communications. Less than a decade ago, cellular telephones were only available to a privileged few. According to the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association, the industry has grown by more than 7.5 million subscribers in only 8 years. Now, cellular phones are being used in the United States throughout the business and agricultural communities, in virtually all facets of the public and private sectors, and for personal use. And even as cellular continues to flourish here in America, it is also sweeping the world.

In Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, the collapse of communism has paved the way for new democracies. Yet, ethnic and religious rivalries continue to fragment and destabilize this volatile region. Only communication can spread the ideals of democracy and foster the resolution of these disputes. That is why I have worked to liberalize our export control laws for telecommunications to Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Without modern telecommunications equipment, it would be difficult for U.S. and foreign companies to do business. If a company cannot call an employee in Lithuania, or send a fax from Latvia, or exchange information with Poland, it will not be able to do business in today's world. Without such business, these countries cannot hope to achieve the economic and political reforms they are striving for.

This rapidly changing post-cold-war era also presents U.S. companies with a valuable opportunity to lend their technological expertise to these fledgling democracies. While expanding their businesses abroad, U.S. West Newvector in my State of Washington has already seized this opportunity. Spectrum Enterprises, a division of Newvector, owns and manages U.S. West's interests in international radio communications projects. Those interests include the Hungarian national cellular system, the first cellular system ever constructed in Eastern Europe. The company also has agreements to build cellular systems in Czechoslovakia and Russia. In addition, U.S. West is a partner in Unitel, a consortium developing personal communications networks in the United Kingdom.

Cellular is being recognized as an essential part of Eastern Europe's infrastructure—as vital to their economies as roads and bridges. While these former totalitarian states are still mired in 50-year-old technology, companies like U.S. West Newvector are introducing modern capabilities to them. Wireless systems, like cellular, have enhanced these countries' economies by providing the infrastructure for communication where one never existed; where the wait for a landline phone was measured in decades.

Mr. Speaker, June has been designated as "National Wireless Communications Month." In the 20th century, this 21st century technology is improving the lives of people from Bangor to the Baltics. I would like to take this opportunity to commend all the men and

women working in this field for their contribution to developing and improving this new and exciting technology.

A SALUTE TO PRESIDENT FIDEL RAMOS AND THE PHILIPPINES

HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, very shortly, a momentous event is going to occur. A peaceful, orderly transition of power from an outgoing president to her popularly elected successor will take place in the Philippines. This is a pivotal event not just for the Philippines but for the United States as well; for it will serve as a bellwether of our own maturity as a nation.

Mr. Speaker, 93 years ago, the Treaty of Paris, which ended the hostilities between the United States and Spain, ceded to the United States four former Spanish colonies: Cuba and Puerto Rico in the Atlantic, and Guam and the Philippines in the Pacific.

In the ensuing years, the United States has granted nationhood to Cuba and the Philippines, commonwealth status to Puerto Rico, and unincorporated territorial status to Guam. In reviewing these events from a historical perspective, many of my friends grow annoyed when I refer to myself as being from a colony. They look to the record and say, "Look at what we did for Cuba. Look at what we did for the Philippines. Is that the action of a colonial power." We praise ourselves for a virtue where we merely lacked a vice. We pushed for democracy and self-determination in those cases where we did not know how to administer a colony. Should one doubt that colonies aptly describes the possessions and former possessions of the United States, then one needs only look to the territory of Guam to see that there are still some wardens in the Federal Government with a colonial attitude toward their wards in the flag territories.

Interestingly, Puerto Rico continues to struggle to change its own status and even has opted to adopt Spanish as its official language which some view as a statement of its inherent sovereignty.

My point in reviewing the status of these entities is that we lost Cuba many years ago, and except for our base at Guantanamo Bay, which many Cubans find as an irritant to their autonomy, we have not had concrete relations with that country since. During the past year, our military relations with the Philippines have been severed at the request of their political leaders, and the dominant reason for their decision was the question of sovereignty. Guam too is seeking to have its own sovereignty defined in connection with a closer union with the United States.

We are a Nation which is world renowned as a champion of freedom, and one which sacrifices its young men and women in combat, if necessary, in the name of democracy, and yet the sad truth is we have not distinguished ourselves in the administration of our overseas territories nor in the way we have maintained our relationship with our former colonies to whom we have granted independence.

Within a few hours, the Philippines will inaugurate a new president. Ironically, he is American-trained and a graduate of our military academy at West Point. No doubt the severance of our mutual defense treaty rankles some Members, but I am of the view that when you have a relationship with a nation on several different levels, then if one is eliminated, you should work to strengthen the others just as friends who disagree on one point emphasize those which they hold in mutual bond in order to maintain their relationship.

It is my fervent hope that we will view our relationship with the Philippines under its new incoming administration with new dynamics for the Pacific Basin and with a new desire for a stronger partnership.

Just over 50 years ago, during World War II, the Bataan Death March claimed the lives of hundreds upon hundreds of American and Filipino comrades who had fought together side by side against unfettered tyranny. Etched in our consciousness during the entirety of World War II, from its darkest beginnings to its victorious conclusion, was the image of those men and women whose grim determination caused the striding behemoth of aggression to stumble and who gave the first flickering of hope to our Nation and to the rest of the free world.

Those comrades of the war have not now become our enemies simply because they wish to express their autonomy. Indeed, it behooves us to remember the special relationship we have had with the Philippines and its people in order to improve our ties as befitting a great nation so that we may take whatever magnanimous steps necessary to assist that country back to economic and political prosperity.

I rise today to congratulate President Fidel V. Ramos on his election and inauguration and the people of the Philippines for their dedication to the democratic process, at times so difficult and yet without peer in the realm of governance.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM HENRY GETTY FRANCE

HON. CRAIG T. JAMES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today in tribute to William Henry Getty France, motor racing pioneer who passed away on June 7, 1992. Another day should not go by without remembering such a man of stature whose vision helped to shape the future of Daytona Beach.

"Big Bill" as he was affectionately known stopped in Daytona Beach in 1934 when his car broke down and stayed permanently to found an automobile racing empire. His legacy will never die. I would like to enter into the RECORD an excerpt from the recent tribute which appeared in the News Journal which so ably relates the life of such an admired and prominent citizen of our Nation.

Bill France "started pumping gas and repairing cars at a Main Street filling station and ended by playing host to millions at the Day-

tona International Speedway. The throngs included captains of American industry, Middle Eastern royalty, show business celebrities and powerful politicians. For the 1984 Pepsi 400, President Ronald Reagan was in Daytona Beach.

"Big Bill" was a towering figure, 6 feet 5 inches tall, a man of boundless energy, whose easy manner, loose-gaited stride and infectious smile were combined with a messianic determination to make motor racing a world-renowned sport.

After racing he loved his family, fishing, flying and his friends to whom he was intensely loyal. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Daytona International Speedway, he recalled by name a list of hundreds of people who had helped him, in ways large and small, over the quarter-century at the racing oval.

He was widely known for his uncanny weather luck in picking Daytona Beach race dates—only once, on February 23, 1968, was a race rained out here.

Mr. France, who was described by Sports Illustrated as "the most powerful man in motor sports in this country, perhaps the world," parlayed a lifelong love of racing into the two most important developments in post-World War II U.S. motor sports: The first was the formation in 1947 of NASCAR, the sanctioning organization that gave the new sport of stock car racing stability and legitimacy. The second occurred in 1959—the opening of the Daytona International Speedway, now second only to the Indianapolis Motor Speedway in importance on the U.S. racing calendar."

Born September 26, 1909, Bill France arrived in Daytona Beach from Washington, DC with his wife, Anne, and young son, Bill Jr., in the fall of 1934. His other son, James, was born in Daytona Beach.

"Big Bill" founded the National Championship Stock Car Circuit in 1946 before founding its successor, NASCAR. In addition to founding NASCAR, France built two superspeedways, one at Daytona in 1959 and the other superspeedway was built at Talladega in 1968. Hundreds of careers were launched by the "Tall Man" and he gained thousands of friends and millions of admirers along his road to success.

Behind every man there is a good woman. Bill France was no exception. He and his lovely wife, "Annie" were an awesome team. From the homefront to the boardroom, Anne France was a driving force behind the legend. She, too, was an extraordinary person whose dedication to husband, family, and business cannot be matched. Side by side they built their dream. The pages of history were written by people like them.

Mr. Speaker, William Henry Getty France was a truly great American. His determination, spirit, courage, and concern for his fellow man was an inspiration to us all. His deeds will determine the kind of America we leave for future generations.

No more fitting words could be written about "Big Bill" as he was affectionately known than those written in the June/July issue of ISC Pit Notes:

Yes, there were times, I'm sure you know, when he bit off more than he could chew, but thru it all, when there was doubt, he ate it up, and spit it out. He faced it all, and he stood tall, and did it his way.

The "Tall Man" is gone. Those of us who knew him intimately and worked closely with him have been left a legacy worth more than a thousand college degrees. Those of us fortunate enough to have met him and worked with him only briefly have inherited a treasure worth more than gold.

And those of us who never knew him but are enjoying the fruits of his labor are richer because of the loving and caring he inspired in all of us.

Without Bill France there would be no speedway . . . no NASCAR and no Speedway Family.

As we mourn his passing let us remember a few things. Big Bill never asked anyone to do something he would not do himself. He carried his own bags. He loved his family and that included everyone who worked for him and everyone who competed in the sport he loved so much.

"Life Goes On." And we will carry on, continuing to fulfill his dreams and prospering from the valuable lessons he taught us.

As Bill would say: "It ain't been all bad."

IN RECOGNITION OF PETER
SANTARO

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join with me in saluting the township of West Milford, NJ, as they gather for their annual Pride Day this weekend. During this year's celebration, the citizens of West Milford will pause to pay special tribute to the fond memories of a distinguished neighbor and devoted public servant, Peter Santaro.

President Bush once said that the future of our Nation begins with the actions of the individual. And radiating out from him or her is the family, the community, the county, the State and the Nation. But in the end, it all depends on the individual to make a difference. Peter Santaro made that difference in West Milford.

He served the Upper Greenwood Lake section of West Milford for 37 years as a member of the Hewitt Fire Department, Engine Company No. 5. He was a driving force in the department and an inspiration to his fellow firefighters—rarely missing a drill, a meeting or a fire call. He served as sergeant-at-arms in the department and continued to answer calls up until the day of his passing.

On October 24, 1991, the people of West Milford lost Peter Santaro to a massive heart attack. Peter was often described as the "last of the old timers" and his passing is recognized as the end of an era in Upper Greenwood Lake history.

Mr. Speaker it has been said that you give but little when you give of your possessions. It is when you give of yourself that you truly give. For his neighbors in West Milford, Peter Santaro gave his all. I ask my colleagues to join as we salute his memory.

A.G. GASTON CELEBRATES 100TH
BIRTHDAY

HON. BEN ERDREICH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize one of Alabama's most outstanding entrepreneurs of this century, Dr. A.G. Gaston. In fact, Dr. Gaston was recently recognized by Black Heritage magazine as America's entrepreneur of the century.

On Independence Day, Dr. Gaston will celebrate his 100th birthday and because of his work, much of Alabama will celebrate a brighter future.

Shortly after moving to Birmingham, Dr. Gaston founded a small burial society that evolved into the Booker T. Washington Insurance Co. This company became an umbrella for black entrepreneurs working to develop their own successful businesses. Many minority businesses in Alabama got their start through Dr. Gaston.

But, Dr. Gaston's dream has always been to work with our State's youth. He founded the A.G. Gaston Boys and Girls Clubs to develop character and values that thousands of teenagers will carry with them for a lifetime.

Mr. Speaker, Alabama is indeed fortunate to have had 100 years of continued service from Dr. A.G. Gaston. Because of his work, we will all have a brighter future and for that, Dr. Gaston, Alabama thanks you.

IN HONOR OF T.J. JAMES

HON. MIKE ESPY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Mr. ESPY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give tribute to Mr. T.J. James, a Mississippian who has left his mark of excellence on his family and community. As a father, he has helped raise nine children. As a construction worker and foreman, he has helped build institutions and infrastructure projects including the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, the Gold Triangle Medical Center, and many buildings at Mississippi State University.

Mr. James of Starkville, MS, will celebrate his 80th birthday this year on September 1, and his family is honoring him at a reunion this summer. I would like to add one more extra voice of congratulations.

Throughout his lifetime, Mr. James has helped others around him. When his father died, he helped raise his siblings and in many ways became the father figure for his family. During his final year in high school at M.I. Seminary, he found work that earned him 50 cents a day. Because the Depression was gripping America and his family, Mr. James maintained a role as coprovider for his family.

On June 18, 1933, Mr. James started his own family when he married Mary Alice Gillespie who was attending Mary Holmes Seminary. Throughout their 59 years of marriage, they have worked as a team to raise their nine children. The children are Dolores J.

McCarroll, T.J. James Jr., Robert W. James, Clark James, John A. James, Sandra C. James, Louis James, Shirley A.J. Hanshaw, and Mary L.J. McGee.

While raising his family Mr. James participated in ventures including farming in Turkey Creek. The family grew cotton and vegetables and raised yearlings, a milk cow, and hogs. As the children went to college, many of the activities on the farm phased out.

Some of the other jobs Mr. James has held included serving as a delivery person and mechanic for Oakes Grocery Store; a mechanic at an airport under construction by the Army in Starkville; the station porter at GM&O Railroad Depot at Mississippi A&M College; and a mechanic at the A&M Cooperative Creamery.

After working at the creamery, Mr. James learned the trade of concrete finishing and worked in construction for 25 years before retiring. The construction projects vary greatly, and Mr. James' dedication to quality craftsmanship is evident in all of his works.

While working in these many jobs and helping raise his family, Mr. James has remained active in his church and community. He served as a trustee for the Ebenezer Community School, a clerk for Ebenezer Church and was ordained a deacon in 1962. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, the NAACP and several union chapters.

I am pleased to give this tribute to Mr. James for his true dedication to his family and community. Mr. James' family and community are rightly proud of his accomplishments and his life as a dedicated husband, father, and citizen.

A TRIBUTE TO REV. CLAYTON
WYATT

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, Rev. Clayton Wyatt, a highly respected Baptist minister in Paducah KY., died at age 79 last Wednesday at Western Baptist Hospital in Paducah.

Reverend Wyatt, a beloved and popular constituent of mine, was pastor of several churches in western Kentucky, including Rosebower Baptist Church and Schneidman Road Baptist Church, both at Paducah.

A Marshall County, KY, native, Reverend Wyatt was also a retired parts and service manager for several area Ford dealerships in western Kentucky.

Reverend Wyatt was a member of the West Union Baptist Association and was a Kentucky colonel.

Surviving are his wife, Euvle Downs Wyatt of Paducah; three sons, Jerry Wyatt, Philip Wyatt and William Wyatt, all of Paducah; three daughters, Phyllis Cassady of Key Largo, FL, Ann Eaves of Reidland, KY, and Judy Edwards of Paducah; two brothers, George Lee Wyatt of Greensburg, IN, and Joe Wyatt of Bandana, KY; 16 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren.

Reverend Wyatt was preceded in death by one son, James Clayton Wyatt, five brothers and one grandson. His parents were William and Bertie Ann Miller Wyatt.

My wife Carol and I extend the outstanding family of Rev. Clayton.

My wife Carol and I extend the outstanding family of Rev. Clayton Wyatt our sympathy upon his recent death.

THE CASEY DECISION

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today's Supreme Court decision is part of the incremental destruction of a woman's fundamental right to choose. We cannot allow women to be forced to turn to back alley health care. Permitting Roe to be overturned would be permitting the Government to dictate when a woman will have a child. Why should women tolerate Government interference concerning a pregnancy?

Two things must happen if we are to return to women the right to control their own bodies. Congress must act now to pass the Freedom of Choice Act, thereby codifying Roe versus Wade. And in November, the 83 percent of Americans who share my belief that abortion is a private matter between a woman, her family, and her doctor will have to make that belief heard. (Hickman-Maslin poll, Sept. 1989).

I am a long time supporter of the right to choose. I will continue my efforts to keep America a nation of choice and I will continue working to keep the Government out of people's private decisions.

MOUNT CARMEL BAPTIST CHURCH:
100 YEARS

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to join the good people of Mount Carmel Baptist Church as they celebrate the 100th anniversary of this important congregation. Over those 100 years, Mount Carmel has played a prominent role in our community and has served as a source of hope and inspiration to many.

Mount Carmel has truly had a rich history. For 100 years, although the church has changed locations and pastors, it has remained a constant force for good in the Yonkers community. Its membership has grown and its stature has attracted many distinguished religious leaders who have shared their wisdom and vision with the congregation.

Under Reverend Upshaw's leadership, the church has expanded its mission to our young people, establishing the youth church, holding youth church services, vacation Bible School, and organizing a youth advisory committee. The church has inspired young people to provide service to the community, and impressed upon them the importance of education to their futures.

Mount Carmel has never forgotten its responsibility to the community. The church and its people have taken active and constructive roles in enriching the lives of those who see this church as a beacon of hope. Indeed, as the problems of hunger and homelessness have wracked our society, the church has responded by reaching out through very effective food and shelter programs. In doing so, the church has brought comfort to many and addressed urgent needs in our community.

As Mount Carmel heads into its second century, I know that we can count on the church and its people to continue their service and leadership. Under the enlightened guidance of Rev. Willie H. Upshaw, Mount Carmel will be instrumental in building a brighter future. I know my colleagues join me in wishing them well as they celebrate this anniversary and continue their good work.

TRIBUTE TO MR. PEDRO DIAZ
DeLEON

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 29, 1992

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Pedro Diaz DeLeon, a centenarian from the city of Kingsville, TX.

To many, the thought of living 100 years of history is unfathomable. To Mr. Diaz DeLeon, it is a symbol of a long and prosperous life, one that can recapture the myriad of historical events of both Mexican and Mexican-American history. From the warm waters of his native Aguas Calientes to the railways of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Pedro Diaz DeLeon has left his mark on history.

Born on July 25, 1892, in Aguas Calientes, Chihuahua, Mexico, Pedro Diaz DeLeon began as a mechanic's apprentice at the early age of 10. After gaining much needed experience, Mr. Diaz DeLeon worked in Chihuahua for 6 years. It was during these few years that Mr. Diaz DeLeon came to know the notorious Pancho Villa. In an anthology of oral interviews with the elderly of Kleberg County, Diaz DeLeon vividly recalls his association with Pancho Villa.

In 1917, Mr. Diaz DeLeon was approached by a Texan who had gone to Mexico in search of mechanics to replace those who were striking. He was one of five men who volunteered to go. After 1 year as a mechanic on the Southern Pacific Railroad, Diaz DeLeon was sent to Kingsville, TX, to work on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was there that he married and became the proud father of six sons, one of which valiantly fought and was killed in Pearl Harbor during World War II.

The Kingsville, TX, of 1918 was quite different than the Kingsville of 1992. Mr. Diaz DeLeon eloquently recounts having to wear boots in order to walk through the mud-filled streets. He remembers the Kingsville of many years ago to have been a community where life was simple. Commodities were not easy to come by, but the cost of groceries was extraordinarily cheap. People passed their time working, growing gardens and raising chickens. Fiestas were one of the many ways in which the community of Kingsville came together to celebrate the richness of their diverse cultures.

Please join me in congratulating Pedro Diaz DeLeon on his 100th birthday. May he continue to live a joyous life in good health and happiness.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

mittee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

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

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, June 30, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 1

9:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-430

9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
To hold hearings on the nominations of David S. Addington, of Virginia, to be General Counsel of the Department of Defense, and Robert S. Silberman, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, and to consider certain other pending military nominations. SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on mobile communications. SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

Governmental Affairs
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nominations of Francis A. Keating II, of Oklahoma, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Tenth Circuit, Lourdes G. Baird, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California, Irma E. Gonzalez, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California, and Rudolph T. Randa, to be United States Judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. SD-226

1:00 p.m.
Select on Intelligence
Closed business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1993 for intelligence activities of the United States. SH-219

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings on H.R. 1096, to authorize funds for fiscal years 1992 through 1995 for programs, functions, and activities of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior. SD-366

JULY 2

9:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To resume hearings to examine fraud and abuse in the insurance industry, focus-

