

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TROUBLING SAUDI PURCHASE OF
UPI

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will UPI report only the news the Saudis see fit to print?

A senior editor at a Saudi-owned newspaper recently told Youssef M. Ibrahim of the New York Times, "Every Saudi newspaper gets its orders from Riyadh." This is just one of the reasons why I'm concerned about the sale of United Press International [UPI] to a company owned by King Fahd's brother-in-law.

UPI has been a reliable source of news for decades. But as Mr. Ibrahim writes in the June 29, 1992, New York Times, the wire service may become a mouthpiece for the Saudi monarchy:

Over the last decade, Saudi Arabia has invested tens of millions of dollars to acquire news organizations in the Middle East and Western Europe. Now the Saudis have moved farther afield . . . Saudi Arabians, mostly princes from the Saudi royal family and others close to the king, now exert a dominant influence over the news and political opinions presented to millions of Arabs.

Will Saudi princes try to exert the same influence in the United States? Mr. Speaker, Saudi Arabia has no free press. Every newspaper is censored by the Government. Every news item serves the needs of the monarchy. Criticism of the royal family is a crime; there are no articles on elections or parliamentary reform.

One of my constituents, Scott Nelson, was jailed and tortured in Saudi Arabia. The U.S. Supreme Court recently agreed to consider whether he can sue for damages. I wonder: How would a Saudi-owned UPI report this story—if it reported it at all?

Saudi attitudes toward the news are not simply self-protective; they are intolerant—of Western culture, of democratic ideas. United Press always appealed to the widest audience. But under Saudi ownership, would UPI give fair coverage to Israeli elections, or modern art, or Islamic fundamentalism, or any topic distasteful to Saudi royalty?

The sale of UPI sets a dangerous precedent, and demands further discussion. I hope my colleagues will consider Mr. Ibrahim's report as they consider the future of the news as Americans have known it.

I insert the article by Mr. Ibrahim in the RECORD.

[From the New York Times, June 29, 1992]

SAUDIS PURSUE MEDIA ACQUISITIONS, GAINING
INFLUENCE IN THE ARAB WORLD

(By Youssef M. Ibrahim)

LONDON, June 24—Over the last decade, Saudi Arabia has invested tens of millions of

dollars to acquire news organizations in the Middle East and Western Europe.

Now, the Saudis have moved further afield. On Tuesday, Middle East Broadcasting Center Ltd., a British company owned by Walid al-abrahim, the brother-in-law of King Fahd, bought United Press International for \$3.95 million. The company said it acquired the bankrupt U.P.I. to bolster the news-gathering scope of its satellite television channel, which is broadcast in Arabic throughout Europe and the Middle East.

As a result of the decade-long spending spree, Saudi Arabians, mostly princes from the Saudi royal family and others close to the King, now exert a dominant influence over the news and social opinions presented to millions of Arabs.

At least two dozen Saudi-owned Arab newspapers and magazines are now based in London, including the two most influential Arab dailies—Al Hayat and Asharq al Awsat—as well as several newsweeklies like Al Mijalla and Al Watan. They are also printed in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Cairo and Casablanca, as well as in Marseilles, New York, Frankfurt and London.

In Paris, Rafik al-Hariri, a Saudi billionaire and friend of the King, owns Radio Orient, which broadcasts 24 hours of Arabic news and entertainment to at least five million North African Arabs in France and Western Europe, as well as millions more in Lebanon, Syria and parts of the Israeli occupied West Bank.

The acquisitions have raised concerns among many Arab journalists and intellectuals, who feel the conservative Saudi outlook is crowding out other Arab perspectives.

"There is nothing now which may be called a dialogue in the Arab world," said Mohammed H. Heikal, an Egyptian political commentator and former editor in chief of Al Ahrania in Cairo, the largest Arab daily.

In a recently published interview, Mr. Heikal, a critic of the conservative Persian Gulf states, complained that the rise of Saudi "oil money" had undermined Arab journalism.

And Ghassan Tweini, a Lebanese journalist and publisher, said the primary function of the Saudi-owned organizations was to defend Saudi Arabia. "They do this by occupying the widest space in the overall Arab media, so that little place is left for anyone else," he said.

CONSIDERABLE INFLUENCE

While most Saudi dailies based in London have circulations of 200,000 to 300,000 their distribution in Asia, Africa and Western Europe gives them widespread influence.

Al Hayat which is widely viewed as the best Arab newspaper, with its Western-style news coverage, has become the newspaper most closely read by Arab intellectuals, government leaders and educated Arabs.

Still in subtle ways, Al Hayat, started about four years ago by Prince Khalid ibn Sultan, former deputy chief of staff of the Saudi Army, closely tracks the objectives of Saudi foreign policy, highlighting correct but damaging information on Saudi Arabia's Arab enemies, like Sudan, Yemen and Libya. More importantly, Al Hayat's editors play

down or omit negative news from Saudi Arabia or its gulf allies.

A less-subtle newspaper, Asharq al Awsat, is owned by Prince Ahmad, the son of Prince Salman, who is the King's brother. Prince Salman is widely viewed as the Saudi royal family's press overlord.

Noted Arab writers, including Islamic fundamentalists and leftist critics, as well as Mutafa Amin, the Arab world's best-read columnist, are paid highly to write for Saudi publications. But they follow a certain amount of self-censorship when it comes to Saudi causes.

For instance, Fahmy Howaidi, an Islamic fundamentalist intellectual who was once a vehement supporter of the Iranian revolution has toned down his enthusiasm for the Teheran Government since he began to write a column in the London-based Saudi new magazine, Al Mijallah.

Similarly, Lutfi al-Khouly, once a militant leftist, now writes middle-of-the-road articles for Al Hayat.

Still some Arab journalists argue that the Saudi-supported news organizations are bringing back the kind of aggressive Arab journalism that thrived from the 1950's to the 1970's.

Urfan Nizam-Eddin, the executive editor of Middle East Broadcasting said the London-based Arab news media had more freedom than any Arab news organization elsewhere.

"If I can't write or say it in London, I wouldn't be able to write it elsewhere anyway," he said.

But this is not a widely shared view. "Every Saudi newspaper gets its orders from Riyadh," said a senior editor at a Saudi-owned newspaper, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

AMBASSADOR ROBERT WHITE:
OUR MAN IN HAITI

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Honorable Robert E. White, the distinguished former United States Ambassador to El Salvador, who has dedicated himself to the support of efforts to restore democratic government to Haiti.

It is not an easy task he has taken on, nor one that has attracted the attention it deserves. But as president of the Center for International Policy, Bob White has brought all his considerable diplomatic skills to help resolve the most important foreign policy issue in our hemisphere. If the fragile attempt at democracy in Haiti were to fail, democracies throughout the Americas would be endangered.

I have worked with Ambassador White on the Haiti issue and recently visited Port-au-Prince with him and former United States Representatives Michael Barnes of Maryland and Claudine Schneider of Rhode Island. The Am-

• 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.

bassador has continued his efforts and only this week hosted a visit to Washington by the Honorable Evans Paul, the heroic mayor of Port-au-Prince, who met with Members of Congress, the United States State Department, and the Organization of American States.

It is with a great sense of pride that I congratulate Ambassador White, one of our Nation's great citizen statesmen, for his efforts. And I am pleased to call to the attention of my colleagues a recent statement by him on the Haiti issue.

[From the Los Angeles Times, June 1, 1992]

OUR HOCUS-POCUS DOES GREAT HARM

(By Robert E. White)

Haitians have always been poor. Yet during the brief tenure of Haiti's first freely elected government last year, the number of refugees dwindled to the vanishing point. With the expectation that President Jean-Bertrand Aristide would bring in more than \$500 million in aid, Haitians had good reason to stay and work for a less wretched future.

The flow of boat people resumed eight months ago, a direct consequence of the bloody coup that ousted Aristide and brought back to power the same anti-democratic elites that for decades had turned Haiti into a human and ecological disaster. That flow has since turned into a flood because the Haitians are convinced that the Bush Administration has reneged on its commitment to restore Aristide.

No competent observer can fail to grasp the fear that pervades Haiti. Our capable ambassador and embassy team admit that Haiti today suffers under an arbitrary and lawless regime. Yet at the same time they insist that those leaving in record numbers are not fleeing persecution.

This official position might carry more weight had not a recent congressional delegation learned that no embassy official had communicated with Jean-Claude Bajeux and other leading human-rights monitors over the last six months. Once the White House has pronounced its version of the truth, there is little incentive for a shorthanded embassy to report facts that contradict the official story.

In the immediate aftermath of the Haiti coup, the Bush foreign-policy team moved with confident professionalism. It got the Organization of American States to vote an embargo. President Bush received President Aristide in the White House and pledged that the coup would not stand. Assistant Secretary of State Bernard W. Aronson testified that there must be "a clear message from the OAS that there is a terrible price for overthrowing a democratically elected government."

This bold, sound and sharply drawn policy had the potential to quickly restore Aristide. But then the Administration was challenged at its most vulnerable point. Thousands of poor, black Haitians began to descend on Florida. White House aides with elections on their minds panicked. They ordered the Coast Guard to smash the boats of the refugees and forcibly return them to Haiti, thereby telling the regime that the United States would not pay even a small price for its principles.

Next, the Administration unilaterally weakened the OAS embargo by caving in to pressures from business interests represented by former Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams. With his major policy options shot out from under him, Aronson was reduced to trying to effect Aristide's return by

pressuring him to do the unacceptable: to confirm as commander of the army the same general who had overseen the coup.

Politicians may abolish the guts of a policy but never the policy itself. Presidents and secretaries leave to the career State Department the thankless job of trying to achieve policy objectives without adequate means. In the case of Haiti, the formulas devised do the profession of diplomacy little credit.

The diplomatic shell game that expected Aristide to reward the coupmaker soon took another, equally zany turn. In order to persuade the military and economic elites that it would be almost painless to put a democratic facade in place, the Administration put forward the theory that restoration of constitutional governance does not demand Aristide's physical return but merely his "political" return, to be accomplished by his designating a prime minister satisfactory to the regime. No firm date would be set for his actual return.

As Rep. Charles B. Rangel has observed, the chief effect of this political hocus-pocus has been to induce the Haitian generals to tighten their hold on power and flaunt their contempt for the United States and its diplomatic representatives.

At a meeting last month of OAS foreign ministers, Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger gave some signs that the Administration may finally have grasped that the full return of Aristide and population stability in Haiti are inextricably linked. Eagleburger promised tougher measures against the military mafia, including a tightening of the embargo that will forbid access to U.S. ports for any ship caught trading with Haiti.

It is impossible, however, to revive a moribund policy with one strong speech from a deputy secretary. The President and secretary of state themselves must visibly focus on Haiti—not on the refugees, but on what caused them to flee: a repressive regime.

The quickest way to accomplish the return of democratic government is to send a high-level commission to Haiti that includes a military officer with the prestige of a Gen. Colin Powell. The commission would tell the generals that it is their misrule that propels everincreasing numbers of refugees toward Florida. It would insist that they yield command to officers willing to work with Aristide. It would state that the United States will not only stringently enforce the embargo, but that stronger measures are not excluded.

The Bush Administration must stop dithering and move to restore Aristide. If it cannot summon up the courage to act, then the only alternative is to abolish the embargo, abandon Aristide and seek an accommodation with the gangster forces now in power.

It is morally indefensible to starve the people of Haiti in the name of a policy that seeks to restore democracy but cravenly refuses to adopt the measures necessary to achieve that goal.

TRIBUTE TO EDNA HANSEN

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Edna Hansen

of Port Clinton, OH, who recently retired after 26 years of distinguished service to Port Clinton city schools.

Since 1966, Edna Hansen has been a wonderful resource for students who love music and want to learn all of its wonders. As orchestra director at Port Clinton High School, she has made the music program a great success, and she should be proud of her ability to touch the lives of so many young people.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent Edna Hansen as a Member of Congress. I thank her for her exemplary commitment to education and the arts for more than a quarter century. I wish her the very best in the years ahead.

PHOENIX HOME LIFE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. WELCOMED TO RENSSELAER COUNTY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, there has been some good news in my district, and I would like to share it with you and the rest of this House.

Home Life Insurance Co. of New York and Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Connecticut, two companies with long, proud histories in the mutual life insurance industry, have chosen to merge. The new company will be even better equipped to meet the competitive challenges of the 1990's and into the 21st century.

The good news for our district is that the Rensselaer County community of East Greenbush will be the site of the company's insurance service center, bringing 200 jobs to the region.

William B. Wallace, former chairman of Home Life Insurance, will serve as vice chairman and chief operating officer of the new Phoenix Home Life Mutual Insurance Co.

Wallace has a four-decade history of distinguished achievement in the industry. He is a member of the board of directors of the Life Insurance Council of New York. Chairman and life trustee of the American College, Wallace is the 1990 recipient of the Huebner Gold Medal for his dedication to insurance industry professionalism and support of excellence as provided by the American College.

He is past chairman of the board of trustees of the Life Underwriter Training Council and a past president of the General Agents and Managers Conference.

Mr. Speaker, Bill Wallace is also a dedicated community leader, serving on the board of directors of the Riggs National Bank of Maryland, and as a life trustee of the Kingsbury Center here in Washington.

I am proud to say that when company officials looked for a location for their insurance service center, they found a good work force and other amenities in the Metropolitan Albany area.

Speaking for the entire area, I welcome Bill Wallace and Phoenix Home Life Mutual Insurance Co., and I look forward to a long relationship between our area and the company.

THE FUTURE OF VETERANS
HEALTH CARE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 1, 1992, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE FUTURE OF VETERANS HEALTH CARE

All Americans agree that we owe our veterans, who have given so much to this country, high-quality medical care. Yet many Hoosier veterans and their families complain to me about inadequate equipment, understaffing, substandard care and long lines at the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) health care facilities.

The President and the Congress are wrestling to solve these problems while seeking to care for a shrinking, aging veteran population and examining VA's role in national health care reform.

CURRENT SYSTEM

The VA health care system is the federal government's largest. It includes 172 hospitals, 340 outpatient clinics, 128 nursing homes, and over 100,000 beds for all types of care. VA treats 2.6 million patients a year—about 10 percent of all veterans—and employs 200,000 workers. Health care outlays for veterans have more than doubled since 1980, from \$6 billion to \$13.6 billion. Yet it is still not enough.

While no veteran is ineligible for care in the system, VA is required to provide free hospital care only to poor veterans and those with service-connected ailments. Other veterans are served depending on the availability of the service they need. Indiana's 621,500 veterans are served by VA hospitals in Indianapolis, Marion, and Ft. Wayne and outpatient clinics in Evansville and Crown Point. Many Ninth District veterans also receive care at the Louisville and Cincinnati VA hospitals. VA subsidizes nursing home care in the state veterans home in Lafayette.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES

The VA system must adapt to the changing veteran population. In the future, veterans will be fewer in number and older and more of them will be living in the Sunbelt. The declining number of veterans makes expensive additions to existing VA facilities unwise since they would soon be idle. By the year 2010, the number of veterans aged 75 and older—mostly WWII veterans—will increase by 200 percent. VA will have to place much more emphasis on long-term and geriatric care.

CHALLENGES

In order to assure high-quality care for our nation's veterans, several challenges have to be met.

Access

Many medical services are scarce or unavailable, even for veterans who are entitled to them, because of the long distances they must travel and equipment and personnel shortages. In addition, eligibility guidelines for VA services are complex and confusing. Care must be extended to certain veterans, while others receive care on the basis of a complex system of priorities and space availability. For example, though VA may be required to provide free hospital care to a veteran, it is not required to provide nursing

home care. Certainly, those with service-connected disabilities and poor veterans should receive the full range of needed health care services. Moreover, there is a mismatch between the location of VA facilities and where veterans now live. VA hospitals are concentrated in the Midwest and Northeast even as more veterans move to the Sunbelt. VA must improve access by distributing its resources according to where veterans reside. The provision of services to veterans in sparsely populated rural areas will become more difficult as the number of veterans declines. It requires balancing convenience to a VA facility with the need to have enough patients to make the facility viable. Last year, VA announced a program to allow two underutilized, rural VA hospitals treat non-veterans and be reimbursed by Medicare. VA argued that these hospitals must receive other patients in order to remain open for veterans. The plan evoked vehement protests from veterans, who argued that scarce resources should be used only to care for veterans, and was eventually dropped. This year, however, a plan to allow a handful of VA hospitals to accept Defense Department retirees has received the support of some major veterans' groups. Veterans who are not close to a VA facility should receive care through sharing arrangements with non-VA health care providers.

Financing

Adequate and stable funding must be found for the VA health care system. While VA health care funding has increased each year in the last decade, it has fallen 20 percent behind the inflation rate for medical services. As medical costs have soared, additional funding in a deficit-ridden federal budget has become more difficult to obtain. The federal government's budget problems rule out a massive infusion of new funds, but ways must be found to increase the efficiency and productivity of the system. VA must find innovative ways to deliver care and do a better job of collecting and analyzing information and coordinating services. One suggestion that merits careful consideration is to allow VA to be reimbursed by Medicare, Medicaid, and the Defense Department for care provided to veterans also covered under these programs. Over one-third of VA patients are eligible for Medicare, and services provided to them cost VA an estimated \$3 billion annually.

Quality of care

There is a growing concern about quality in VA health care facilities. VA must hold its employees accountable to clear standards and maintain consistently high quality care across the system. Improving the quality of VA health care system is a complex matter involving improvements in resource management, leadership, and accountability. Perhaps most importantly, VA must strengthen the recruiting and retention of well-trained health professionals. This is extremely difficult to do given that the average VA doctor makes about half the average salary of a doctor in private practice.

Health care reform

VA's role in any future health care system this nation may devise is in question. Veterans are worried that as the nation considers major health care reform the VA system could be reduced or eliminated. They criticize VA for not actively engaging in the health care debate.

OUTLOOK

The Congress should address these challenges soon. For the past 50 years, VA has

made a significant contribution to the quality and length of life for veterans. Most veterans who use the system have no other health care system to provide for their needs. VA health care is a national asset and we must do all we can to ensure that it serves veterans well.

MINIVAN RULING UNFAIR,
ILLOGICAL

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, this editorial from my hometown newspaper, the Flint Journal, clearly shows the misguided trade policy that is being promoted by the Bush administration. I urge my colleagues to read this editorial and support legislation to put common sense and direction into U.S. trade policy.

MINIVAN RULING UNFAIR, ILLOGICAL

Imagine discovering a lump and going to the doctor only to have him compound the horror by telling you not to bother him until the cancer has inflicted massive damage.

That, incredibly, is precisely what the U.S. International Trade Commission did Wednesday when it ruled against General Motors, Chrysler and Ford and in favor of Japanese automakers.

In a 4-2 ruling that is as surprising as it is irresponsible, the ITC said that even if minivans imported by Toyota and Mazda are unfairly priced and are being dumped in this country at below-market stickers—which the U.S. Department of Commerce has already confirmed—there is no proof that America's Big Three have been injured "materially."

So the council refused to go along with the Commerce Department's recommendations that Mazda and Toyota be slapped with special tariffs.

Unfortunately, unless both Commerce and the ITC agree, penalties cannot be levied.

It's ironic that the decision came down the same day the U.S. House Ways and Means Committee voted to reclassify imported minivans and Jeep-style vehicles from cars to trucks, making them subject—as they should be—to the prevailing 25-percent truck tariff instead of the 2.5-percent car tariff.

But that victory was somewhat diminished by the ITC's flawed reasoning that: Because Chrysler, GM and Ford still command 88 percent of the minivan market in this country, it doesn't matter that Toyota and Mazda don't want to play fair.

Even if you believe the ITC's finding that the Big Three haven't been injured, which we don't, the council's twisted logic is akin to saying it's OK to rob those who are relatively well-off and that the police shouldn't do anything about it until the victims have been plunged into poverty.

It is our hope the Big Three will appeal the ruling, not just for themselves and their workers, but also out of a sense of justice and to make clear to Japanese automakers our resolve regarding fair play.

PHYSICIANS, ORGANIZED
MEDICINE, AND HEALTH CARE

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, Edward J. Feller, was recently named president of the Dade County Medical Association. I commend him on this great honor and am certain that he will be a great asset to the association, as he has been to the medical community in Dade County over the years. His inaugural speech in accepting the presidency shows great political insight and practicality on the future of the medical system of south Florida, as well as the entire United States.

His call for involvement and initiative in dealing with the health care crisis in this country is perceptive and timely. I hope it is heeded.

The speech follows:

SPEECH BY EDWARD J. FELLER, M.D.

It is certainly a great honor and responsibility to accept the position as President of the DCMA.

It is a new time and a new era of medical practice we have come to be familiar with over the past years will change, and change faster than we realize. The complacency and security of the traditional pattern of private practice and the classical doctor-patient relationship may well become a thing of the past.

Those of us working within the system see much of it as being, by far the best medical system in the world, and it clearly is. To many outside the system, though, the faults are obvious. Too many people, either due to financial or social reasons, cannot join adequate access to it. The cost of the system is rapidly becoming more than our political and industrial leaders are willing to spend. The massive technological advances are beginning to clash with their cost and with the ethical and political implications these developments have stirred up.

Society is not willing to accept the status quo any longer and is rapidly looking for ways to affect change. This I believe is the key role physicians and organized medicine must play in the next few years. The entire pattern of medical care in this country for the next few decades will be determined in this time.

We can either individually continue with "business as usual" or work in concert together through organized medicine so that the system is changed to one what we and our patients can accept and live with.

This is the key point, a system that we and our patients can accept and live with. We cannot go back to the past, nor can we "circle the wagons"—society will not allow it.

Many of you, just as I have, have had other physicians come to us and say "what has organized medicine done for me? Things are getting progressively worse!" Yes, we must look out for ourselves, for surely if we don't no one else will, but we must never forget that those who will suffer most from many of the proposals for changes in the medical system are our patients! We all see changes in which the patient is truly becoming the victim. We see changes in which, yes, we are becoming immersed in endless bureaucracy, but the same system is seriously impairing our patients' health and our ability to care

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

for them. We must function as our patients' advocate because surely if we don't, no one else will.

What we can and must do is work together. Look to the future and try, through the DCMA, the FMA, and the AMA, to work within the political and legal system to affect change that is positive, not destructive. The only guarantee you can have is that if we do not work together, and leave solely to politicians and non-physicians the future development of the health care system, the system will be a disaster for us, our patients, and our country.

I know this is not the audience who needs to hear this. It is useless preaching to the committed. But, hopefully, some of you might become more committed and give of yourselves that precious commodity-time that these organizations so desperately need.

I cannot promise that any of us will truly like the change as it occurs but we all agree that if the broad picture is looked at, some change is necessary. If we all get together and work together, we just might have a chance to help chart the course of the new health system that will come to this country in the near future.

TRIBUTE TO JUDY REITER

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Judy Reiter of Tiffin, OH.

Judy Reiter recently received the Volunteer Ohio Program Administrator of the Year Award. Based on her accomplishments, she is most deserving of this high honor.

Judy Reiter is executive director of the Court Appointed Special Advocates organization in Seneca County, OH. In that capacity, she has shown admirable leadership in a program that assists children who find themselves involved in a court case. She has demonstrated great talent in organizing and cultivating one of Ohio's greatest resources, its volunteers.

I am proud to represent Judy Reiter as a Member of Congress. I thank her for her outstanding public service, and I am sure my colleagues here in the House of Representatives join me in commending her for her important contribution to her community.

IRISH-JEWISH SEDER

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, during the Passover and Easter holiday period an event of deep significance celebrating the cooperation that has to a great extent underscored relations between the Irish and Jewish communities in the Boston areas was held at St. Theresa's Church in West Roxbury. But equally important to that event was the reflection on the similarities between the two communities in overcoming oppression in their homelands

July 1, 1992

along with barriers in this country. The Irish and Jewish communities have given much to the life of the United States. I am including the articles commemorating the first ever Irish-Jewish Seder celebration that appeared in the Jewish Advocate of April 16, 1992. They were written by two of the principal organizers of the event, Leonard Zakim, the executive director of the New England regional office of the Anti-Defamation League and Francis Costello, who is also my chief of staff in Boston.

THE IRISH AND JEWS IN BOSTON: CREATING A DIALOGUE

THE IRISH/JEWISH SEDER

(By Leonard Zakim)

Establishing an Irish/Jewish seder is an Anti-Defamation League community relations initiative rooted in our recent positive experience with Irish leaders in Boston, specifically on the issue of Israel.

In 1985, pro-Palestinian forces in Massachusetts sought to introduce into the state Democratic party platform language unfriendly to Israel. Coordinating our community's effort to rebut such a charge, many of our allies within the party turned out to have names like Murphy, Shannon, Kennedy, Markey, Kerry, Crane and Donnelly.

For the Jewish community, unprepared to debate and virtually invisible at the conventions, not having to stand alone in the midst of 5,000 delegates ready for early adjournment in order to catch the Celtic's playoff game, made an important difference. In Massachusetts politics, having the Irish community on your side is nearly required—that is if you want to win. And, we did.

In 1989, the effort to introduce pro-Palestinian language into the platform was more sophisticated and better organized. This time, the Massachusetts' effort was mimicking successful models in eight states and this time the lead-off speaker for their side was Jewish. The speech started, "As a Jew I am appalled at Israel's conduct. . . ."

The Jewish community, stung by those losses in eight states, had been shaken and awakened and this time we were ready.

Hard work, education and pro-Israel advocacy at the grassroots level for Jews and non-Jews was no longer an issue of choice for us. That is, if we wanted to win and stop the corrosion of pro-Israel support. The proportion of Jewish delegates was still almost too low to measure, as cocktail party contributions and PACS had too often become the sum total of Massachusetts' Jewish political activism.

A coalition of Jewish organizations came together with lay leaders like Steve Grossman working hand in hand with organizational professions. With the loss of the 1988 referendum question in Cambridge criticizing Israel, we were all the more determined to rebuff the effort.

Many of our most reliable and effective allies at this convention were the Irish. It was not a coincidence. We reach out. They reached back. It hasn't always been this way. Novelist Jim Carroll documented the tensions and conflict between Boston's Irish and Jews during the 1940s and 1950s. Anti-Semitism played a very significant role in that history.

In this nation at this time, allies in the fight for Israel and against anti-Semitism are critical and few as they are, we can't afford to take them for granted. They deserve to be cultivated and educated.

At Wellsley College, a course is taught on Irish Nationalism and Zionism. The close connection between Herzl and Parnell, the

correspondence between Daniel O'Connell, the Irish nationalist, and Issac Lyons Goldsmid, the political leader of British Jews, sheds further light on that relationship. O'Connell wrote in 1829: "I think every day a day of injustice until civil equality is attained by the Jews."

Noting two centuries of British "Barbarous and unrelenting cruelty toward Catholics," O'Connell wrote, "The Jews too suffered in the same way."

This Sunday, Irish and Jews celebrate a model Seder. Chaired by Boston Mayor Ray Flynn and Newton Mayor Ted Mann, initiated by the ADL and cosponsored with the Archdiocese and the Irish Studies Department of Boston College, this collaboration is the second organized component of our new Irish/Jewish effort.

Underlying this effort, like others aimed at broadening our network of friends and allies, is the confrontation we as Jews face with increasing anti-Semitism and Israel bashing. It's too big a problem to face alone. Jews need black allies, Irish allies, American allies all. It won't happen on its own—or through programs like this.

This Sunday, we will celebrate this alliance amidst matzah, wine and the excitement of new friendships.

(Leonard Zakim is executive director of the New England regional office of the Anti-Defamation League.)

THE IRISH & JEWS IN BOSTON: CREATING A DIALOGUE

ON ROADS THAT STILL OVERLAP
(By Francis Costello)

Analogies are often misleading. When they are made to compare the experience in the United States and in the Boston area itself between groups with such rich and diverse experiences as the Irish and the Jews, the result can be especially strained. In the attempt to find broad generalities linking the two groups, the struggles and accomplishments of both could become trivialized.

But to event the most casual observer of the history that has transpired between the Irish and Jews in this nation and city since the middle of the nineteenth century, the similarities and the obstacles overcome aren't striking. Perhaps often overlooked is the fact that few other groups who came to the U.S. as part of a mass exodus seeking to avoid oppression and tyranny in their respective homelands, made the transition as rapidly from a largely rural environment to an urban one. Indeed, when the scale and speed in which hundreds of thousands of East European Jews and equal numbers of Irish Catholics migrated to and settled in the larger cities of the American East Coast between the late 1840s and 1900 is comprehended, the result is staggering.

Over time, and after enduring considerable pain, the Irish and Jews managed to more than survive. They left an enduring mark on America and in virtually every walk of American life they contributed greatly. And yes, in my beloved Boston, the two groups often ran afoul of each other in the process. But, I will leave it to others to catalogue those differences. Overall, there is far more that the American Irish and the American Jews have in common than separates them.

On April 12, Palm Sunday to be exact, St. Theresa's Parish Hall in West Roxbury, will be the venue for the first ever Irish/Jewish sedes laying emphasis on what the two communities have in common. I am proud to have been associated with this project, sponsored by the ADL and the Archdiocese of Boston, since its inception. And, while a

great part of the focus of the afternoon from 3-5 p.m. will center on the need to perpetuate the link between the Irish and the Jews in Boston and the U.S., there will also be the opportunity for children and adults to learn about the history and traditions of the other group. There will be music, poetry, a limit on speechifying and a chance to reflect on how we have gotten to where we are.

The notion behind what will be the first of an annual Irish-Jewish seder is that we should not take each other for granted. In large measure, Americans of Irish and Jewish heritage work together and lived side by side in this area every day. We are not strangers, but that is all the more reason why we would set aside some time to talk to each other. From such a dialogue we can learn that our respective existences are shaped by more than certain dates on the calendar.

The worst of the trials and tribulations undergone by our forbears in this country are for the most part behind us. More is needed from any contact between us on a collective basis than mutual admiration. For we who have undergone oppression and been driven to these shores on more than one occasion, have a special obligation to help uplift those from other groups who have come after us.

I hope and pray that we will show greater courage when others from groups that are far weaker politically than ourselves are stepped on. What could be a better way to celebrate our experience in America and for honoring those who have gone before us?

(Francis Costello is a founder of Northern Ireland Justice Waich and the Irish/Jewish Relations project of the Anti-Defamation League.)

A TRIBUTE TO GEN. JOHN R. GALVIN

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, a great American soldier retired from active duty. Gen. John R. Galvin, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, ended his 44 years in our country's uniform.

A native of Wakefield, MA, John Galvin began his military career as a member of the Massachusetts National Guard in 1948, later graduating from West Point in the class of 1954. As a young officer, he saw combat in Vietnam, being awarded the coveted Silver Star for valor, later filling increasingly important positions in the Army. Subsequently, he was named Commander in Chief of the Southern Command in Panama, and for the last 5 years was SACEUR, NATO's supreme commander.

During his tour as SACEUR, he oversaw the end of the cold war with the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc, causing him to use not only his military abilities, but diplomacy as well.

Along the way, General Galvin made scores of friends, and in his retirement remarks directed much of his comments to those with whom he worked and his comrades-in-arms through the years. Most important, he paid tribute to his charming wife Ginny and his daughters, May Jo, Beth, Kathleen, and Erin.

When the history of this era of change and transition is written, the leadership and work of

Gen. John R. Galvin will be a polestar of America's effort and success.

At the retirement ceremony the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Gordon Sullivan, honored General Galvin in his remarks, which are set forth herein:

REMARKS BY GEN. GORDON SULLIVAN

Secretary Cheney, Secretary Stone, Jack, and Ginny Galvin, Distinguished Guests, family and friends, it is a great honor for me to be here today as a grateful Army and nation pays tribute to a great soldier, statesman, scholar, and patriot.

But today is also a bittersweet moment, for not only do I bid Jack and Ginny Galvin farewell from the ranks, I am saying farewell to a friend and to a man we respect for his many talents.

There are many things I could say about Jack Galvin and his sweet wife. But what I want to do in a few moments is focus on their example of selfless service to nation.

Not far from here, in a cemetery on a hill overlooking the Antietam battlefield, is a soaring statue of soldier. At the time it was erected it was dedicated to "Union" soldiers. Today it is a symbol of the sacrifice of all American fighting men and women. Standing in silent vigil over fallen comrades. The inscription on the base reads, "Not for self, but for country." Not for self, but for country.

That simple phrase sums up eloquently the career of Jack Galvin. A man of great abilities, yet he devoted himself to the one that came almost unbidden—service to nation. Like so many before him, he was willing to answer the call, to say, hey look at me! I am an American, and I am willing to stand up for what is right.

At his side, Ginny was no less a servant and a leader. Her great service to the Army and to America stand as an example in a day when so many ask what's in it for me. She epitomized the values of the Army family. Ginny. I thank you.

Jack saw us though the end of the Cold War. Kept a steady hand at the wheel. Foresaw the impact of the changes that were occurring and has been at the forefront of developing new strategies for NATO in the post-cold-war world. He had clear vision of the importance of NATO for the future. A true soldier-statesman; he has served well and makes us proud.

The one bright spot in all this for me and for the Army is that we aren't losing him completely. His service isn't over—he is going to West Point to help future generations of soldiers and leaders.

When I think of Jack's leadership, loyalty, and example, I am reminded of a letter Sherman wrote to Grant after the Civil War. He said, through it all, I knew if you were alive and I needed you, that you would come. Jack Galvin is that kind of man; loyalty; you know he will be there.

Jack, on behalf of myself and the 15 other Chiefs of Staff of the Army under whom you have served since you first look the oath to the Constitution back in 1948, I thank you for your service to your country.

Good fortune and God's Blessings to you both.

CONGRESSIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
ART COMPETITION

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, of all the chorus of praise which the Congressional High School Art Competition receives for encouraging and recognizing young artists, perhaps the most gratifying praise is from the students themselves.

I am pleased to share with my colleagues a letter from one of the student winners, Carrie Armstrong, a young artist from Congressman LARRY HOPKINS' district. Carrie attended the opening ceremony for "An Artistic Discovery" and was gracious enough to send a lovely note of thanks, which follows in the RECORD:

JUNE 25, 1992.

Mr. TED WEISS,
Ford House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. WEISS: I would like to extend my gratitude to the Congressional Arts Caucus Staff and yourself for the tremendous amount of dedication that was spent in order to make this year's eleventh annual Artistic Discovery exhibition a success.

This program allows the nation's finest high school artists to come together for a unique demonstration of their individual talents and personalities. I am glad to have taken part in this year's Congressional Art Competition and am grateful to the entire Arts Caucus Staff and sponsors.

Sincerely,

CARRIE ARMSTRONG,
Kentucky's 6th District
Congressional Competition winner.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BIRTH
DEFECTS PREVENTION ACT OF 1992

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus in introducing a bill whose objective is to reduce the rate of birth defects in this country. The bill will address an important health care issue facing the Hispanic community and our entire Nation.

This legislation, in many ways, is a product of a tragedy in part of my district, Cameron County, TX. It is the result of great anguish and misery experienced by mothers, fathers, and all who sympathize with the loss of a child, or the sadness of a baby born with a deformity.

The discovery of this tragedy began to unfold in March 1991, when a nurse helped deliver two babies in a 36-hour period. Both babies had anencephaly, a lethal birth defect in which the baby either has only a partial brain or no brain at all. This pattern triggered this competent nurse to review recent hospital birth records where she found a pattern of six babies born with anencephaly in the previous month.

The Texas Department of Health and the Centers for Disease Control were notified of

the extremely high rate, and a case study of the cluster was initiated. Further research by the Centers for Disease Control and the Texas Department of Health revealed even more anencephaly cases, the largest cluster of such cases ever recorded in such a short period of time in the United States.

The revelation of this cluster has created an atmosphere of anxiety and fear in this close-knit community along the United States-Mexico border. Families expecting or planning to one day have a child are fearful of the possibility of anencephaly. Many have put family plans on hold—waiting until the cause or causes of this sinister epidemic are found.

In an effort to unearth the causes of the cluster, the Centers for Disease Control and the Texas Department of Health began a full blown investigation.

Much has been revealed with the unfolding of this intense investigation, which has included an examination of environmental, nutritional, and genetic factors.

First, we have learned that folic acid has proven to be effective in reducing the recurrence of neural tube defects and may possibly reduce the chance of an initial occurrence. We have also learned that the Hispanic community, on a nationwide level as well as in some Latin American countries, seems to experience higher rates of anencephaly and other neural tube defects, than other ethnic groups.

The tragedy in Cameron County has also led many to realize that no reliable regional or nationwide system exists for collecting information on babies born with birth defects, and that the majority of States have no surveillance or monitoring systems capable of tracking the occurrences of these incidents.

The lack of health care data is even more acute when discussing Hispanics and other minorities. The Hispanic community has grown so quickly that it has outpaced the development of traditional health research. Although nearly 10 percent of all Americans are Hispanic, only 2 percent of research funding is spent on Hispanic health research issues.

Without basic data on birth defects, and without data on the Hispanic and other minority communities, scientists cannot begin to fully explore the causes of birth defects.

Today, birth defects are the leading cause of infant mortality and disability, and amazingly, the causes of two thirds of all birth defects are unknown. If we sincerely wish to diminish the rate of birth defects in this country we are compelled to gather and analyze data which can guide us to causes and ultimately to prevention.

This bill specifically provides surveillance, research, and preventive services all aimed at reducing the rate of birth defects. It will enable States to begin or enhance their own birth defects registries. This will ensure that basic information on birth defects can be gathered and analyzed so clusters like that in Cameron County would not have to be discovered accidentally.

It will establish regional birth defects centers of excellence to study surveillance information to monitor the changes in the incidence of birth defects. This will create a mechanism so that we can act quickly when a cluster is identified, alerting and directing all pertinent Federal, State, and local agencies so that all pos-

sible causes, whether environmental, nutritional, or genetic will be explored. These centers will develop and evaluate preventive services so that we can help families avoid the misfortune of a birth defect.

Language in the bill mandates that statistical data must be separated by racial and ethnic factors so we may have a better understanding of how birth defects manifest themselves in different groups. The bill also designates that at least one of the centers of excellence have a focus on birth defects in the minority community. By ensuring that research is conducted on Hispanics and other minorities, this bill can serve as a model of how to carry out a Federal program which meets the needs of Hispanics, other minorities, and all Americans.

The centers will also be responsible for training and educating health professionals and for informing those professionals of the latest birth defects prevention strategies so that important preventive information, like the need of folic acid intake, will be distributed to every prospective mother.

The bill also established a clearinghouse at the Centers for Disease Control so that information is centralized. We must have the capability of collection, storage, and interpretation of data generated from State birth defects surveillance programs and regional birth defects center, as well as the ability to disseminate that information in a timely and useful manner.

As part of its prevention strategies, the bill will also setup demonstration projects throughout the country. We believe that this language, specifically, will empower and encourage the Centers for Disease Control, in conjunction with the Texas Department of Health and other local health and environmental experts to continue and ultimately find the cause or causes of the Cameron County cluster.

And finally, the bill sets up an advisory committee for birth defects prevention to gather the views and recommendations of health and environmental experts.

The Centers for Disease Control is the Federal agency charged with protecting the public health of the Nation by providing leadership and direction in the prevention and control of disease and other preventable conditions. As the Agency responsible for responding to public health emergencies, the Centers for Disease Control was obviously the best choice as the lead agency to coordinate the Federal, State, and local efforts for this national birth defects program.

In these times of economic hardship some may have concerns about the cost of this bill. However, a close examination will show that this bill will actually serve to reduce expenditures. It will help save money by reducing the incidence of birth defects, which cost the States and the Federal Government millions of dollars each year in treatment, special education, insurance, and loss of income.

This legislation has already gained bipartisan support, and I am thankful that it has the blessing of so many distinguished Members and Senators.

I would especially like to thank Senator BOND for his leadership in the Senate and members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus for working with me to address a serious problem facing the Hispanic community and all Americans. I would also like to thank the

March of Dimes, the Texas Department of Health, and other individuals and organizations with expertise in the health and environmental fields for their support and assistance in formulating this bill.

I believe that this bill will produce the needed results for south Texas, and at the same time set up a national health program which will benefit minority groups as well as the Nation as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Birth Defects Prevention Act of 1992 by cosponsoring this legislation.

FRANKENSTEIN AND SON

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, heads are shaking in disbelief at the Independent Counsel Lawrence Walsh and his assistant Craig Gillen's latest indictment.

Nobody has suggested that Caspar Weinberger was implicated in the Iran-Contra crimes Walsh was charged with investigating. He is a dedicated public servant, and an outspoken critic of the arms-for-hostages deal.

His crime seems to be refusing to enter a false guilty plea to avoid Walsh's persecution, and not having a perfect memory of events after 5½ years.

This latest farce makes it clear that Congress didn't create a check on Government officials run amok when it established the Independent Counsel Act—it created a monster.

Like the creature in Mary Shelly's nightmarish tale, our modern day Frankenstein has taken on a life of his own, leaving a trail of destruction in his wake.

In this case, it's ruined careers and wasted millions of taxpayer dollars.

And like the monster of lore, his creators are powerless to stop him.

The word is out that the Judiciary Committee does not intend to bring the Independent Counsel Act up for renewal this year. It seems they fear that this time Congress might not get away with exempting themselves from the statute if they reauthorize it.

But even if we let the Independent Counsel Act expire at the end of the year, the Walsh investigation lives on. That's the way the law was written.

Only the Independent Counsel himself can decide its time to quit, even after there is no law on the books anymore authorizing his activities.

The Wall Street Journal has suggested that there may be a silver lining in Prosecutor Walsh's excesses: It has revealed the glaring deficiencies in the Independent Counsel Act.

At the very least, we should make Independent Counsels subject to review after 2 years by the court that appointed them. And no Prosecutor should be appointing a successor to carry on after his own energy for the project ebbs.

I commend the following editorial "Walsh's Silver Lining" to my colleagues and urge them to cosponsor H.R. 444, the Independent Counsel Sunset Act. Let's begin to control this Frankenstein we have created.

WALSH'S SILVER LINING

For all of his hapless zealotry, Iran-Contra prosecutor Lawrence Walsh may yet serve one useful political purpose: He may help destroy the independent counsel law that was born during Watergate 20 years ago.

Mr. Walsh hardly intends this, but his endless probe is daily making the case that the special prosecutor statute is an affront to civil liberties and the separation of powers. Though the statute expires this year, neither Congress nor President Bush seems eager to renew it now. Perhaps even the Washington political class is learning the dangers of handing unlimited time and money to a prosecutor with only a single case.

Mr. Walsh has been serving so long that he's become the first independent counsel in effect to bequeath his job to a handpicked successor. The 80-year-old admits that his deputy, 40-year-old Craig Gillen, is now "running the office." Mr. Walsh told the *Legal Times* this week that, "I rarely make a suggestion." He spends most of his time now in Oklahoma, not in Washington, and he didn't even bother to show up in court for last week's indictment of Caspar Weinberger. "For months now," wrote *Legal Times*, Mr. Gillen, "has been in charge of all facets of the independent counsel's office making key decisions on legal strategy, hiring new prosecutors, and managing the day-to-day affairs of the 43-member staff."

This isn't how the law was supposed to work. A three-judge panel is given the job of choosing a special counsel precisely because the cases are so politically sensitive. In Iran-Contra, Mr. Walsh was the choice in large part because as a former judge at the end of his career he was unlikely to let personal ambition interfere with legal judgment.

Mr. Gillen, by contrast, is a highly ambitious career prosecutor eager to make a name for himself. He wasn't around for Mr. Walsh's early Iran-Contra prosecutions, and it's unlikely he'd want to devote two years of his life to come up empty-handed. "These are the kind of trials I like because it's like a war," Mr. Gillen once told the *Fulton County Daily Report*, referring to politically charged cases.

Such ambition may help explain the remarkable tendentiousness of Mr. Gillen's indictment of Mr. Weinberger. It's clear to anyone who reads the document that his goal is less to convict Mr. Weinberger of lying than to imply conspiracy to protect Ronald Reagan.

For example, paragraph 29 of the indictment declares that on November 23, 1986, "Prince Bandar bin Sultan, the Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States," met with Mr. Weinberger. Prince Bandar went on to tell Mr. Weinberger that Nancy Reagan had suggested that then Secretary of State George Shultz "had been disloyal to the president during the crisis" of Iran-Contra and "should be replaced" by Mr. Weinberger. This fascinating anecdote might be suitable for a book by Bob Woodward, but what does Nancy Reagan have to do with perjury?

Paragraph 30 recounts a November 24, 1986, meeting among senior Reagan officials, including Mr. Weinberger. Then Attorney General Ed Meese told the group that President Reagan hadn't known about a certain arms shipment to Iran. "No one contradicted Mr. Meese's incorrect statement concerning President Reagan's lack of knowledge," declares the indictment, as if this is relevant to anything but Mr. Gillen's imagination. If Mr. Gillen thinks there was a conspiracy, why didn't he charge someone with it?

All of this has cooler heads wondering if the entire exercise has been worth it. Judge

Walsh "has accomplished virtually nothing," declared ABC's David Brinkley this past Sunday. "I have thought for some time he should pack his bags and leave town."

Congress, too, seems to be figuring out that no one will be exempt from the new Walsh-Gillen standards for prosecutors. Malcolm Wilkey has been giving Congress a taste of what it's like with his thorough investigation of the House bank. Judge Wilkey is in fact less independent than Judge Walsh because he serves at the sufferance of the attorney general. Yet the Members have still been screaming, and Rep. Henry Gonzalez this week took the House floor to denounce Judge Wilkey. We'd have more sympathy, and the Members would have more credibility, if they'd spoken up earlier against Judge Walsh's depredations.

Mr. Wilkey's efforts have already made Congress less inclined to renew the independent counsel statute when it expires later this year. Some will try again in the next Congress, but any future president can kill the law by insisting it apply equally to both the executive and legislature. If that isn't enough, we trust Judge Walsh and his heirs will still be offering themselves as living examples of a special prosecutor run amok.

CONTINUED DELAY OF SCHEDULING RUSSIAN AID PACKAGE TOYS WITH AMERICAN NATIONAL SECURITY

HON. JIM LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, 15 months ago the Bush administration formally requested Congress to expand the U.S. commitment to the International Monetary Fund [IMF]. On April 1 of this year the President proposed the Freedom Support Act, a comprehensive aid package designed to bolster the success of democracy and market economics within the former Soviet Union, the centerpiece of which is support provided through the IMF. The President pledged to work with Congress on a bipartisan, bi-institutional basis, and asked that a bill be passed for his signature before the June summit with Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

Where are we now? Two weeks ago President Yeltsin addressed a joint session of Congress and promised to work to ensure that the "idol of Communism" never be allowed "to rise again." Eschewing cold war brinksmanship, he pledged the hand of democratic Russia in partnership, and asked only that we recognize our own interest in supporting free peoples, free ideas and free markets on the Eurasian land mass.

To date, however, a rudderless Congress has left American foreign policy dangerously adrift by failing to respond to a Presidential request, failing to support a leadership and a process in the former Soviet Union which favors pro-Western reform.

Mr. Speaker, by delaying consideration of the Freedom Support Act, the leadership of this Congress is toying with the national security interests of the United States.

At issue is not only the provision of U.S. bilateral aid, but the aid of our G-7 allies and,

most importantly, the ability of the IMF and other international financial institutions to provide critical development and financial assistance. Our allies simply won't agree to support the IMF until we do, although they are prepared to match on a 4 to 1 basis every dollar we obligate immediately after our commitment is made.

If Congress acts on a timely basis to pass the President's initiative we can leverage principles as well as dollars. While individual donor states have little leverage in influencing the internal policies of other states, the IMF has a proven track record of conditioning aid on free market reforms.

Should we fail to support the IMF, we risk an unraveling not only of the G-7 aid package but a disastrous rending of the reform movement and hence the social fabric in the Soviet successor states.

One of the awkward aspects of decisions relating to the IMF is that we are one of the few countries that requires legislative approval for the IMF replenishments. Because most other governments look at the IMF in part as a profitable institution—indeed the U.S. earned an average \$600 million a year in the last decade from participation in IMF loans, decisions on replenishment in other countries are generally made on a timely and supportive basis. The dilatoriness of the U.S. Congress is therefore today holding up not only our executive branch but all other executive branches. We are, in effect, blocking timely German, Japanese, French, Dutch assistance in advancing America's national interests through the IMF.

Mr. Speaker, while the greatest unfought war in history may be won, peace remains elusive. If the nascent experiments in democracy and free enterprise collapse in the former Soviet Union and former Soviet Bloc, the potential ramifications for the national interests of the United States—in terms of threats to U.S. security, escalating defense budgets, and lost markets for trade and investment—could be staggering.

The challenge of our time is to grasp the opportunity created by the end of the cold war. If America fails to secure the peace so many citizens have sacrificed so much to achieve, the mantle of 21st century leadership will pass to other less charitable societies and less liberal philosophies.

The weight of historical judgment is on our shoulders. It is time to lead.

THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION AMENDMENTS OF 1992

HON. PHILIP R. SHARP

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, by law, the House of Representatives appoints a Member to represent it on the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. I have the honor to be that Member. In that capacity, I introduce today the National Historical Publications and Records Commission Amendments of 1992.

The NHPRC is one of the smallest agencies of the Federal Government. But in the longrun,

it plays one of the largest roles. Its job is to promote the documentation of America's history.

The NHPRC gives grants to help preserve and publish records—records that document American history at the national, State, and local levels. The National Archives protects Federal historical records. The NHPRC helps to protect other historical records of value and to publish the most important of both.

For example, NHPRC grants currently help historians publish the papers of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and other Founding Fathers. NHPRC grants also support projects to publish the papers of later figures in our history, such as Jane Addams, Thomas Edison, and Martin Luther King. NHPRC grants additionally support projects to publish documentary histories of major historical developments—the ratification of the Constitution, the Spanish settlement of the Southwest, the emancipation of the slaves, and the work of the First Federal Congress.

The NHPRC also has provided more than 600 grants for records preservation. These have gone to State and local governments, to historical societies, and to archives across the country. The NHPRC works with a national network of State historical records advisory boards to help localities preserve records in all of our States.

History scholarship and education depend on such work. Many records that document American history are deteriorating for want of adequate care. Others go unsurveyed and disappear. Some of the most important records are minimally accessible. The writings of many historically prominent Americans remain unpublished. Without accessible records, scholars cannot write history and teachers cannot teach it. NHPRC grants help meet these needs.

The needs are nationwide. Starting in the 1980's, the NHPRC has been making grants to help the States assess records conditions. A summary of State records assessment reports concludes that "State records agencies are in an impoverished condition," that "few local governments have adequate records programs," and that "the condition of their records is worsening." Small wonder that already just in the 1990's grant applications to the NHPRC have increased by 21 percent.

Appropriations, however, have not kept pace. We have never appropriated more than the current year's \$5.4 million for NHPRC grants, nor authorized more than the current \$10 million. NHPRC appropriations have risen only \$1.4 million over the past 15 years, which means the Commission has fewer real dollars now, adjusted for inflation, than it did in the late 1970's.

The current NHPRC authorization runs out in fiscal year 1993. In preparation for reauthorization, the NHPRC has done what few government agencies do. It has reassessed its activities, re-examined needs in the field, and developed a detailed plan with priorities for future accomplishment. The plan sets forth 5 broad goals and 17 specific objectives.

The plan calls for acceleration of the Commission's Documents for Democracy Program. This program supports projects to publish papers that document the foundations of American democracy—papers of the Founding Fa-

thers and papers on the adoption of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the beginnings of our Government. These publications are of educational value not only to Americans but potentially to people in former iron curtain countries abroad who are trying to develop democracies.

The Commission's plan calls for strengthened assistance to our States. NHPRC planning grants will help State archivists meet records problems identified in the recent state-wide records assessments. NHPRC matching grants will help states encourage hard-pressed local governments to preserve historical records and make them accessible.

The Commission's plan calls for research on electronic records problems. NHPRC grants will help archivists learn to cope with the special problems of preserving computer-generated records, which are mushrooming. Such needs are identified in a recent report entitled, "Taking a Byte Out of History," by the House Government Operations Committee. The Commission is responding to it.

The Commission's plan lays out additional priorities for records preservation and publication through the 1990's. And it shows how we can make substantial documentary progress with only modest increases in program levels. The bill I am introducing for the Commission would authorize \$12 million in 1994 and 1995, \$15 million in 1996 and 1997, and \$18 million in 1998 and 1999.

We already invest much more in other kinds of historic preservation. Current appropriations for the Historic Preservation Fund's grants to preserve historic sites are five times greater than appropriations for the NHPRC's grants to preserve historic documents. We in the Congress are considering an administration bill to reauthorize the Historic Preservation Fund at \$150 million. Surely we can authorize a tenth of that for the complementary work of the NHPRC. The President has proposed a special appropriation of \$1 million for preservation of Montpelier, the home of James Madison, "Father of the Constitution." Surely we can authorize funds to complete the publication of Madison's papers, a project of the NHPRC. It is because we value the thoughts in those papers that we want to preserve his home.

Obviously, Mr. Speaker, this is not a partisan issue. Democrats and Republicans alike have always united to support the work of the NHPRC to document our country's history. I urge all of my colleagues on both sides to support reauthorization of the NHPRC at the requested levels. That will make carrying out the NHPRC's plan possible—and assure the American people that valuable records of our history will be safe and accessible.

THE BERKSHIRE EAGLE

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize the outstanding contribution of the Berkshire Eagle in Pittsfield, MA, on its centennial anniversary.

For the past 100 years, the Berkshire Eagle has been a model corporate citizen serving all

of the people of the Berkshires. The Miller family and the Eagle have long been intertwined in Berkshire life and deeply involved in city and county government.

The Eagle evolved from an early federalist weekly publication known as *The Western Star* in 1789 to a daily paper in 1892. Since then, the Berkshire Eagle has matured into one of Massachusetts' finest daily newspapers. The Berkshire Eagle has faithfully and responsibly reported news to western Massachusetts through joyous and grim times.

The paper has grown in size from 2,000 daily copies, when the first daily edition came off the presses in 1892, to over 30,000 copies today.

The contributions of the Berkshire Eagle are more than just local. In 1900, the paper was instrumental in establishing the Associated Press news-gathering cooperative which has delivered news to millions of Americans.

I am particularly pleased that this family-owned newspaper has resisted a 1980's trend of being sold to newspaper groups and has kept its local control and flavor.

Although this small city paper is located in the heart of rural Berkshire County, the Eagle gives national and world news plenty of play.

The Eagle's staff efforts have also received national recognition. In 1973, Associate Editor Roger B. Linscott won a Pulitzer Prize for editorials. This year, reporter Holly A. Taylor won the George K. Polk Award for local reporting for her stories on Berkshire Health Systems.

I hope all my colleagues will join me in applauding the Berkshire Eagle's dedication and commitment to providing top quality journalism for all of Berkshire County. I extend my best wishes for their continued success for the next 100 years.

HONORING DR. CLAUDE LENFANT
ON HIS 10TH ANNIVERSARY AS
DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL
HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD IN-
STITUTE

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Claude Lenfant on this day which marks the 10th anniversary of his appointment as Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

Since assuming this very prestigious position on July 1, 1982, Dr. Lenfant has led the Institute in making tremendous strides in our quest to reduce the incidence of cardiovascular, lung, and blood diseases, and ensuring the safety and adequacy of our Nation's blood resources. This decade of research has brought us thrombolytic agents to improve the survival of heart attack victims, balloon angioplasty to open clogged coronary arteries, surfactant therapy to ease the respiratory distress of premature newborns, and highly effective techniques to screen donated blood for infectious viruses. Advances such as these improve the quality of life for all Americans.

As a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Serv-

ices, I have the opportunity to work with Dr. Lenfant on a regular basis and to oversee the Institute's many exciting programs and state-of-the-art research. In particular, it has been a great pleasure to work with Dr. Lenfant in his role as Director of the Institute which oversees the National Marrow Donor Program.

Since the Appropriations Subcommittee on which I serve transferred oversight of this miraculous life-saving program to Dr. Lenfant in 1989, he has used his outstanding leadership, diplomacy, and administrative skill to help us build a national registry of 640,000 Americans who are willing to donate their marrow to an unrelated individual diagnosed with leukemia or one of 60 other fatal blood disorders. More than 1,300 Americans have already received a second chance at life by finding a matched, unrelated marrow donor through this relatively new national registry.

Dr. Lenfant has been especially active in helping the National Marrow Donor Program expand its operations worldwide. Already the program has working relationships with similar programs in 10 other nations and negotiations are underway with at least 10 more. The result of these efforts has been the establishment of an international resource that has enabled life saving marrow to enter and leave our Nation 60 times.

In addition, Dr. Lenfant has devoted great time and attention to the need for the national registry to diversify its ethnic composition by intensifying donor recruitment efforts in minority communities. This greatly increases the likelihood that a matched donor may be found for any patient who needs a marrow transplant.

Among the Institute's greatest achievements under Dr. Lenfant's tenure as Director is the tremendously effective research program it has established for cystic fibrosis. Capitalizing upon the 1989 discovery of the gene that causes this devastating disease, NHLBI-supported researchers have quickly moved ahead to explore a variety of new treatment approaches that promise to extend and improve quality of life. Cutting-edge research offers the possibility that cystic fibrosis may some day be curable through gene therapy.

Until recently, the entire notion of gene therapy smacked of science fiction. It now has become a reality. Under Dr. Lenfant's visionary leadership, NHLBI intramural researchers became the first in the world to conduct experiments in human gene therapy. Their success has captured the imagination of scientists throughout the world and has ushered in an era in which we can realistically expect to cure such ailments as hemophilia sickle cell disease, Cooley's anemia, and inherited high cholesterol by use of this new approach.

Dr. Lenfant's multifaceted assault on asthma, which plagues more than 10 million Americans, has led to remarkable advances in controlling this disease. For the first time, there is a clear understanding of the processes that go awry in asthma and a national consensus on how the disease should be treated. A major new study is under way to determine optimal management strategies for the growing child who suffers from asthma.

Under his direction, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute also has launched and successfully completed clinical trials in a

number of areas involving cardiovascular medicine to determine if doctor should prescribe medications for high blood pressure in the elderly, if newer types of drugs slow the course of heart failure, and if there is any benefit to treating arrhythmias in heart attack survivors. In each case, the findings have guided physicians to prescribe treatments and medications for their patients on the basis of scientific knowledge, rather than anecdote. These major undertakings have resulted in longer life, better quality of life, and reduced costs for the many Americans who suffer from cardiovascular diseases.

It should be noted that coincident with Dr. Lenfant's appointment in 1982 was the 10th anniversary of the Institute's National High Blood Pressure Education Program, a widely acclaimed model for rapidly moving research results from the laboratory to the public arena. Over the subsequent decade, Dr. Lenfant led the Institute to develop six new educational programs on cholesterol, smoking, blood resources, asthma, rapid treatment for heart attack symptoms, and, most recently, obesity and physical activity. He has aggressively and creatively ensured that all these activities focus considerable attention upon the health needs of minorities.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Lenfant recently received national and international recognition for his work in the form of the Presidential Distinguished Rank Award and his selection as a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He has served the past decade with honor and distinction in his role as Director of one of the world's foremost research institutions.

The National Institutes of Health bring together the talents and knowledge of the best and brightest scientists researchers, and doctors and it requires the special skill and leadership of each of its Institute's Directors to chart our Nation's course for medical research. Dr. Lenfant is one of the preeminent Directors heading one of these great Institutes and I look forward to working with him for many years to come in our quest to save lives by furthering the science and solving the many medical mysteries.

THE ALIEN SPECIES PREVENTION
AND ENFORCEMENT ACT

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Alien Species Prevention and Enforcement Act, which will help combat the rising number of alien animals, plants, and other species that are threatening the delicate ecosystem of the Hawaiian Islands.

Hawaii is known for its unique environment and natural heritage. There is no other place on Earth that has a higher percentage of unique plant and animal species. Almost 100 percent of Hawaii's invertebrate species, and nearly 90 percent of its birds and flowering plants, are endemic to the islands. This means that there are over 10,000 life forms in Hawaii that are found nowhere else on the globe.

However, the very survival of our unique ecosystem is being threatened by the influx of

a number of new plant and animal species that are alien to the Hawaiian Islands. Every day these foreign species take hold in our environment, the native plants and animals are threatened with extinction.

Hawaii represents just two-tenths of 1 percent of the country's land mass, but accounts for more than 70 percent of the Nation's extinctions and more than one-quarter of its rare and endangered birds and plants.

For many years our islands have been subject to the introduction of new species, but with the advancement of civilization, the increase in population, travel, and trade, the introduction of new species to our State has risen to alarming levels.

Prior to the arrival of man, only a single new species established itself every 50,000 to 100,000 years. Today Hawaii experiences an average of 19 new species annually—an influx more than a million times the natural rate. In some years the number of species introduced are as high as 35.

This endless immigration of alien species not only threatens to exterminate Hawaii's remaining native animal and plant world, but also causes irreparable damage to agriculture, tourism, and human health.

In recent years, the number of dangerous animals such as snakes, piranha, and even cayman—a relative to the alligator—found in the wilderness have increased dramatically. These animals are not indigenous to the islands and it is illegal to bring them into the State. Just last week a 6-foot boa constrictor was discovered by hikers in the wilderness on the island of Hawaii.

Most of the alien species that arrive in Hawaii come by mail, luggage, or cargo. According to the State of Hawaii Department of Agriculture, first class mail has been used to carry such agricultural and environmental pests as snakes, venomous spiders, live insects, snails, diseased plants and animals, and a host of other species prohibited under Hawaii's agriculture regulations.

For many years, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has inspected all passengers and cargo in Hawaii en route to other States in order to protect the continental United States from pests from Hawaii. In 1990, the USDA, in cooperation with the Postal Service, began a similar inspection program for mail sent from Hawaii to the continental United States. However, there is no reciprocal program to protect Hawaii from pests entering our State from the U.S. mainland.

The bill I am introducing today, the Alien Species Prevention and Enforcement Act, will help to improve interdiction of alien pests, increase penalties for illegal import of alien species into Hawaii, and enhance enforcement of Federal law.

It directs the Secretary of Agriculture to screen all mail that is destined for, or received in, Hawaii in order to identify mail likely to contain any plant pest or injurious animal. In order to actually inspect mail believed to contain plants, pests, or injurious animals, the USDA must first obtain a search warrant. If the mail is found to contain prohibited agricultural materials, the Secretary is required to destroy the prohibited material, report the results of the inspection to a court magistrate, and determine whether the facts and circumstances warrant criminal prosecution.

The legislation also establishes a coordinated and comprehensive statutory framework of civil and criminal penalties for violating Federal laws which prohibit the movement of plant or animal pests that represent a threat to wildlife resources or plant ecosystems. Currently at least five different Federal agencies have enforcement and prosecution authority over the introduction of alien pests. Under this bill the penalties for a misdemeanor is up to 1 year in jail or a fine of up to \$100,000, or both, and for felonies, up to 5 years in jail or a fine up to \$250,000, or both.

Finally, the bill would require the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Postmaster General to enter into cooperative agreements with the State of Hawaii to permit the State to enforce Federal alien species statutes. Under such cooperative agreements, Hawaii law enforcement personnel would be deputized Federal law enforcement personnel and could investigate and enforce Federal statutes which prohibit the introduction of alien species.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. The future of the natural heritage, environment, and agricultural industry of the State of Hawaii depend upon the passage of this bill.

MEMORIAL FOR ADAM CONDO

HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a fine journalist, gentleman, and friend who passed away on Sunday and for whom a funeral mass was held today. Adam Condo, the Washington correspondent for the Cincinnati Post and the Kentucky Post, died at his home in Alexandria, VA, as a result of a heart attack at the age of 50.

Condo, as we all called him, had long battled a series of heart ailments, but those ailments never diminished his spirit, his love of life, and his dedication to his craft as a journalist. I share with him a love of gardening. He was an inveterate teller of jokes. He loved to laugh. While he understood the seriousness of the challenges facing the country, the importance of our democratic institutions, and the responsibilities of the press, he also had a deep understanding of the very human nature of politicians, advocates, and his own colleagues. No one was beyond kidding—including himself.

He began his lifelong devotion to the newspaper business at the age of 7. The family legend goes that Condo would run down to the cornerstore and examine the headlines for that day. He would then return home and have his own newspaper ready for his father when he came home from work. A native of Indiana, Condo graduated from the University of Missouri in 1965 with a degree in journalism and immediately embarked upon a career in newspapers.

It has been said by his editors that Condo had a devotion to detail in his work. I can attest to that. In an age when many journalists are comfortable with the facile and the glib,

Condo sought out the detail behind a story. He took it upon himself to ensure that he understood thoroughly the issues about which he wrote and he prided himself on his preparation.

He demonstrated that the first time he came to our office to interview me. Condo was writing an article on health policy. When he arrived at my office, he had three tape recorders in tow. It seemed he was having problems with his primary recorder and he wanted to be certain that, in the event of a malfunction, he had a backup—and a backup for the backup. To me, that said it all about Condo as a journalist. He was prepared and he got the story right.

Condo, of course, was more than a journalist. He recently retired as a master sergeant in the National Guard. He was also very active in his parish and his community. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus Council at St. Lawrence Catholic Church in Alexandria and gave a considerable amount of time to Bishop Ireton High School which his children attend. He was a role model in his community and to younger journalists with whom he worked.

Mr. speaker, I wish to extend my condolences to his wife, Antoinette, and his children, Jordan and Mary Martha. Adam Condo was a friend to me and to the members of my staff. We shall miss him very much. We will never forget him.

TRIBUTE TO HERBERT W. KAATZ

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Herbert W. Kaatz of Grafton, OH.

On July 9, Herbert Kaatz will receive the Distinguished Citizen Award from the Firelands Area Council of Boy Scouts of America. He is most deserving of this kind of high honor.

Mr. Kaatz has been community leader in a variety of ways. As a manufacturer, his products have met the highest standard of quality. As a businessman, we should be grateful for his ability to provide steady employment for others. As an education leader, he has made a positive difference for the students of Oberlin College by serving in a number of key positions. And whether he was serving as president of the board of directors at the United Way or as a trustee at Elyria Memorial Hospital, Herbert Kaatz has always committed himself to helping a fellow citizen in need.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent Herbert W. Kaatz. I thank him for his years of hard work and service. I am sure my colleagues here in the House wish to join me in commending him as he receives the Distinguished Citizen Award.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
DR. PAMELA BROSKA CATALANO

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, July 3, 1992, the family and friends of Dr. Pamela Broska Catalano will gather together to celebrate her fifth and final graduation and to wish her well in her new dermatology practice. It is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to this accomplished young woman, who is also a very good friend.

Born November 11, 1957 in Bridgeport, CT, Pamela graduated from Trumbull High School. While still in high school, Pamela displayed the drive and determination that she would need to be successful in her chosen career. She was an exceptional student, excelling in the sciences but, still found time to enjoy her other interests of dancing, photography, piano, and art. Additionally, Pam was very involved with summer theater projects, working with the advancement for the arts in the city of Bridgeport. After her high school graduation, Pam attended the University of Rochester. Transferring in 1977, Pamela entered Boston College graduating with a B.S. in Biology in 1979. While a student at Boston College, Pam was a member of the marching band and was a dance instructor. In 1982, she received her M.S. in genetics from George Washington University and National Institutes of Health/National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute. She returned to Connecticut to receive her M.D. from the University of Connecticut Medical School, graduating in the top 10 of her class. In 1985 while attending Connecticut Medical School, Pam was responsible for implementing a free-skin cancer screening clinic in association with the Veterans' Administration, the first of its kind in this country. Pam's extensive research in the area of skin cancer led to her published results being presented to the World Congress of Dermatology in Berlin, Germany.

In 1986, Pam moved to California and began her residence at St. Mary's Medical Center in Long Beach. Pam chose to relocate to California as it had been her father's dream to retire to the Golden State but, unfortunately he did not live long enough to fulfill his dream. This year Pam completes her dermatology residency with the University of California, Irvine and will set up a private practice in dermatology in the south bay area of Los Angeles. Pam has, through her tireless work and innate intelligence, become a well respected member of the medical community. Earlier this year, Pam published and presented a report on laser surgery and dermatology to the American Society of Optical Engineers. Pam's time spent in California has not been all work and studying. On June 29, 1991, she married Giuseppe Catalano. In the small amount of spare time she has, Pam is a very active member of the California Italian-American Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, on this very special occasion, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending this congressional salute to Pamela Broska Catalano. We wish Pam and her husband, Giuseppe all the best in the years to come.

U.S. MINT AUTHORIZATION

HON. ROBERT E. WISE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, today we are considering a bill, H.R. 3654, which authorizes funding for the U.S. Mint for fiscal year 1993. I do not take issue with the major thrust of the legislation, but do wish to express my concern about one provision included in the bill. This provision would waive Government procurement regulations for all aspects of the production and marketing of gold and silver bullion coins.

Under any circumstances, the waiving of Governmentwide procurement regulations should be approached with caution. The Federal acquisition regulations, which implement congressional policy, have been carefully written to protect the public's interest in contracting matters, while providing Government agencies with as much flexibility as possible. These regulations apply throughout the Government and constitute the basic policy for hundreds of thousands of procurement actions each year. We should be asking ourselves, "Why should we exempt the mint from these Governmentwide regulations? What is so special about this program that it is entitled to special treatment? What protections will the public lose by this action and why is this justified?"

These are the questions we should be asking ourselves under any circumstances. This is not just any case, however. There are compelling facts in this case which suggest strongly that this exemption, in particular, should not be granted.

The mint has a history of lax contract management. Within the past month, the Committee on Government Operations issued a report to the House which revealed that the mint has been contracting with a company closely affiliated with an international fugitive, for the purchase of metal to be used in the minting of coins. House Report 102-538, "Coins, Contracting, and Chicanery: Treasury and Justice Debarment Fail To Coordinate."

This report resulted from an investigation by the Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture, which I chair. It revealed that in 1989, the mint was unaware that it was contracting with a firm with close ties to international fugitive Marc Rich, who the Justice Department has been trying to apprehend since 1983. The mint was unaware of this until it was brought to their attention by the Congress and the press in October 1989. Since that time, a period of about 2½ years, the mint and the Treasury Department inspector general have been investigating this allegation. Since 1988, over \$45 million in contracts have been awarded to the firm in question, Clarendon Ltd. In February this year, Clarendon voluntarily withdrew from contracting for the foreseeable future. Frankly Mr. Speaker, I read that to mean until the subcommittee's attention is diverted on other matters and the heat is off.

Meanwhile, the Treasury investigation continues. The performance of the mint, and its parent the Treasury Department, in this entire episode concerning contractor integrity has

been less than satisfactory. The mint has not demonstrated that it has a strong interest in dealing only with reputable, responsible contractors.

That is why I oppose this portion of H.R. 3654. The mint has not demonstrated that it is entitled to such an exemption. Under general circumstances, exemptions to Governmentwide procurement laws should be granted only with caution. My subcommittee's experience with the mint's contracting practices leads me to conclude that an exemption in this case would be a serious mistake. I don't wish, however, to delay the entire authorization for the mint over this one issue. Instead, I have chosen to work with the Senate committees and the conferees to resolve these concerns.

My subcommittee has contracted the House and Senate Banking Committees as well as the full Government Operations Committee. I will continue to work with these panels through the reauthorization process in an effort to resolve this issue.

ENTERPRISE ZONES

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to my colleagues attention the following news release from Secretary Jack Kemp on enterprise zones.

KEMP BLASTS DEMOCRATIC ENTERPRISE ZONE BILL AS CRUEL HOAX TO THE POOR AND A "METAPHORICAL MESSAGE TO L.A.: DROP DEAD"

HUD Secretary Jack Kemp yesterday blasted what he called a "weak and ineffective" Enterprise Zone bill approved on Wednesday by the House Ways and Means Committee and supported by the Democratic leadership.

Speaking in the South Bronx to a conference on urban revitalization yesterday, Kemp said the bill is a "metaphorical message to Los Angeles and low-income people everywhere to drop dead."

Declaring the bill "a cruel hoax which does little to address the high rates of unemployment, poverty, and despair gripping our Nation's inner cities," Kemp called on Congress to defeat the measure in favor of the Bush Administration's more ambitious Enterprise Zone proposal.

The Democrats' bill would limit the number of Enterprise Zones to 50, with only 25 in urban areas. The Administration proposal would allow any city suffering from severe poverty, high unemployment, and heavy welfare dependency to qualify, with no arbitrary cap.

HUD estimates that under the Administration's criteria, some 200 cities would qualify for Enterprise Zones. In addition, over 100 impoverished rural areas would qualify.

Kemp criticized the Democratic Enterprise Zone proposal for failing to provide "incentives which President Bush believes are necessary to revive economic growth, job creation, and entrepreneurship" in inner city neighborhoods.

Citing studies which indicate that lack of access to capital is the No. 1 obstacle to poor and minority entrepreneurs, Kemp said any "worthwhile Enterprise Zone bill must

eliminate the capital gains tax for those who live, work, or invest in poverty-stricken communities, making opportunity and economic empowerment an entitlement for all Americans."

The Democratic leadership's bill merely "defers" capital gains taxes for inner-city investment, which Kemp charged creates the illusion of actually cutting the tax.

The Democratic and Administration Enterprise Zone proposals also differ on the following points:

Administration would provide an expanded refundable earned income tax credit directly to Enterprise Zone workers; the Democratic bill merely provides a tax credit to employers which is not targeted to low-income workers.

Administration would provide for "expensing" of up to \$50,000 on purchases of equipment by small businesses; the Democratic bill permits expensing of only \$20,000.

A list of nearly 200 cities which typically would qualify under the Bush Administration plan is attached. No more than 25 of these cities would have Enterprise Zones under the Democratic bill.

SEIZE THE CONGRESSIONAL MOMENT FOR SWEEPING ETHICS AND MANAGERIAL REFORM

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of the House Bank fiasco and other embarrassing disclosures, it is clear that Congress must not only clean up its own internal problems, but also seize this historic opportunity to make fundamental, lasting reforms to bolster integrity in the Federal Government.

To this end, I am sponsoring and cosponsoring an array of measures which I believe will restore integrity to the Congress and make the Federal Government more efficient in both the legislative and the executive branches.

The first binding resolution which I am sponsoring will revamp the internal administration of the House according to the following stipulations:

That top-notch executives be hired on a competitive basis to fill the positions of House Administrator and Inspector General;

That the House Administrator be able to hire and fire his subordinates—the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Doorkeeper and the Clerk;

That the subordinates pay be reduced to reflect their changing duties and;

That the salaries of the House Administrator and the Inspector General be paid from the existing budget, and not add any new costs to that budget.

My plan goes well beyond what the Speaker proposed back in April, and I believe it will more effectively eliminate the system of patronage and sloppy bureaucracy that resulted in the House Bank scandal and other embarrassing managerial breakdowns.

My second binding resolution would establish a bipartisan Special Committee on House Video Conferencing. The House Science, Space and Technology Committee, which I chair, has pioneered the use of video teleconferencing [VTC], an American-made state-

of-the-art technology that allows persons meeting in several different locations across the country and around the world to see, talk and fully interact with one another live over large television screens.

VTC technology would not eliminate altogether the need for congressional overseas travel, but it would cut down on a lot of unnecessary travel costs at taxpayers expense, while making face-to-face meetings far more productive through advance discussions and preparations.

Making VTC facilities available for use by all House committees can be done this year at roughly the cost of two overseas trips by congressional delegations.

The other legislation, which I am cosponsoring calls for changes in House administrative procedures, foreign travel, congressional pay and perks, congressional exemption from private sector laws, election law and campaign financing, lobbying practices and conflicts of interest, and management and budgetary practices in the executive branch.

These bills will produce the basic internal reforms which would bolster congressional integrity, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness, thereby increasing public confidence in the House.

In my 28 years in Congress, I have consistently advocated and supported more open government, full financial disclosure—in both personal and congressional matters—campaign reform, congressional accountability, and tighter ethics laws.

The bills I am sponsoring and cosponsoring will bring about some essential and fundamental changes in how our Federal officials are elected and kept accountable to the American people.

TRIBUTE TO LUELLE CARTER

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Luella Carter, who stands as a shining example of what can be accomplished if you believe in yourself.

Clearly, Mrs. Carter believes in herself. At the age of 70, Mrs. Carter has raised and educated 10 children—four sons and six daughters—on an 80-acre farm rural Lauderdale County. Three daughters are school administrators. Three of her sons became physicians. The fourth became a dentist. A daughter became a dental hygienist. Another daughter earned her degree and is working as an executive secretary, while the sixth of Mrs. Carter's daughters studied 2 years at Tennessee State University and now works in Ripley.

Finally, after all that, Mrs. Carter, who dropped out of high school after the eighth grade, went back to school in March 1991. By April 1992 she had in her possession a general equivalency diploma.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Carter should be commended for her determination to achieve all that she can in life. Her children are productive citizens who are making strong contributions to the well-being of our society as educators, doctors, business people.

We would respectfully request that the following news article from the Memphis Commercial Appeal's June 29, 1992 edition be included following these remarks.

MOM'S TURN AFTER 10 KIDS GRADUATE

(By Larry Taylor)

HALLS, TN.—If you've run out of tough challenges lately, try raising 10 kids on an 80-acre West Tennessee farm.

Then, with just an eighth-grade education yourself, send them all to college and make doctors and educators out of seven of them.

Finally, when you're almost 70, go to night school and earn your high school diploma in less than a year.

Sound impossible? Not to Luella Carter of Halls who, with the help of her husband, Rev. William Carter, did all of the above.

Mrs. Carter donned cap and gown Thursday night, 53 years and 10 children after leaving school, and marched down the aisle of the First Assembly of God Church in Ripley to receive her general equivalency diploma. All 10 children gathered to cheer the occasion.

"I always told my children, 'If you believe you can, you will, but if you believe you can't do a thing, you won't, because you must have faith in yourself to do anything.'"

"Many, many times we worked in the fields all summer, on weekends and holidays, 12 or 14 hours a day in the 100-degree sun, to help the kids through school. When the older girls got out of school, they would reach back and help the younger ones. They all helped the others in turn."

Three Carter daughters became school administrators. Three sons became physicians, one is a dentist and one daughter a dental hygienist. One daughter earned her college degree and worked as an executive secretary, and another daughter studied two years at Tennessee State and works in Ripley.

Mrs. Carter joined the adult education program at Ripley State Area Vocational Technical School March 1, 1991, and completed the course in April of this year.

"I wasn't really expecting to get my GED before 1993," she said, "but I just kept studying hard and just stayed with it. You know, you have to make a sacrifice one way or the other. My children sacrificed, too."

Her first-born, Lucille C. Seibert, 52, an assistant principal in Nashville, said, "I think the reason for my mother's accomplishment is her determination to fulfill a dream. I remember very well when I marched for the first time, graduating from high school, my mother had tears in her eyes."

"She said she was seeing her dream of graduation from high school fulfilled through me."

Dr. Cleo Carter, 34, of Nashville, said, "We all grew up in the church and we went by the rules of the house . . . They were strict but they showed a lot of love in the parental role."

"It's very possible with 10 people that without this guidance someone could have gotten off onto the wrong track. Fortunately, that didn't happen."

He said that at one point he and two brothers were attending Meharry Medical College at the same time. "You had weekends that you had to study 14 hours a day. That takes discipline and that was instilled within us early by our parents. . . ."

"Our parents taught us that if you had a goal or a target, it takes a lot of hard work. It takes a sacrifice. Our parents genuinely believed this so we all worked hard, we all sacrificed, and we all helped one another."

Mrs. Carter was born near Halls and has lived in the area all her life. She left school

and married William Carter in 1939, and they farmed until 1988, when they retired. Now, they just raise a vegetable garden.

Rev. Carter, 76, has been pastor of New Bethel Missionary Baptist Church in Dyersburg for eight years. Earlier, he was a deacon for 26 years, a Sunday school teacher for more than 20 years and church treasurer. He has a seventh-grade education.

Mrs. Carter said she wasn't nervous at the graduation ceremonies. After all, she has attended 38 others in her lifetime.

She said when her youngest son, Kenneth, graduated from Meharry in 1986, Bill Cosby, who delivered the commencement address, invited her and her husband to the podium and commended them on motivation of their children, five of whom graduated from Meharry.

"A high school diploma is what I wanted in my younger life," Mrs. Carter said, "but I wanted some children too, like everybody else.

"My husband's too busy with the church to go back to school. He says now, if he needs to know anything, he'll just ask me."

EQUALIZE COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today, I offer a joint resolution that proposes a constitutional amendment to make committee and subcommittee ratios equal or in the same proportion that each party is represented in the House of Representatives.

As a freshman representative, and a Member who is concerned about this institution, I have argued for reform of the House. I am upset by the abuses of power that I see in Congress. And, I am upset by the unfairness of the process. I acted to force full disclosure of House Members in the bank scandal. Now, again, I feel a duty to speak out. Mr. Speaker, the people and their representatives deserve fairer representation on committees and subcommittees.

Neither the House rules nor the Constitution list membership in the majority as a requirement for the full rights of a representative. But the way the majority under-represents the minority, the effect is just as real. It is time to reform the system.

Even though Republicans constitute 38 percent of the House and Democrats 62 percent, some committees and subcommittees give only 30 percent of their seats to the Republicans. As the majority dilutes the political power of minority representatives, they disfranchise the electorate the minority represents. I want to stop the majority political party from denying the rights of the minority and the electoral rights of their constituents.

On the Rules Committee, the majority shapes the debate of legislation. The majority gave the minority only 31 percent of the Rules Committee seats. The Rules Committee uses this unfair ratio to great effect. To get the balanced budget amendment to the floor recently, the Rules Committee forces its proponents to use a discharge petition. In this instance, the Rules Committee was encumbering legislation favored by a majority of House Members.

The committee on Ways and Means also slights minority interests. While the minority constitutes 38 percent of the House, they were given only 36 percent of the seats on the Ways and Means Committee. Majority lust for political power is the vice that motivates the disproportion. This greed for political dominance, like a contagious disease, spreads from committees to infect subcommittee ratios.

Some majority assigned subcommittee ratios are even more unfairly weighted to their advantage. On the Appropriations Committee, 11 of the 13 subcommittees miscast seats, giving the minority only 30 to 31 percent of the seats. The committee stacking on this money committee can not be justified.

Historically, the Energy and Commerce Subcommittees have been a source of contention. These subcommittee ratios continue to violate fairness standards. On the Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness Subcommittee, only 34 percent of the seats were given to the minority. And on the Energy and Power Subcommittee, only 35 percent of the seats were given to the minority. Overall, the minority constitutes 38 percent of the House. The minority should have a voice equal to what the electorate gave them at the polls.

I recognize that the majority needs prerogatives in our political system. However, some committee and subcommittee ratios go beyond any requirement of a working majority. These overwhelming ratios show that the majority does not have confidence in its own ability to marshal party members. The majority purposefully cancels the effect of swing voters by undercounting the minority. This power to defeat minority initiatives doesn't derive from the people, but from stacking the committees.

Unfair committee and subcommittee ratios prevent the effective opposition of interests. Factions flourish where rival and competing ideas are canceled out to favor just one point of view. I want to reform committees and subcommittees to encourage a productive competition between parties.

Committee and subcommittee proliferation makes fairness at this level of Government important. This constitutional amendment requires equal or proportional representation on committees and subcommittees in the House. The majority can too easily amend House rules or statutes to suit their own purposes. A constitutional amendment provides real protection against the majority voting changes to rules. This amendment's language allows for equal ratios on the special and select committees that ought to be represented in equal proportions.

H.R. 5514, HEALTH CHOICE

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, Mr. WAXMAN and I introduced H.R. 5514, Health Choice, an innovative proposal for comprehensive reform of the health care system. The main features of the bill and a summary which answers many of the most frequently asked questions follow:

MAIN FEATURES OF HEALTH CHOICE

Health Choice has the advantages of a single payor approach but maintains maximum choice for the individual, keeps a major role for the private sector, and relies on managed competition. It allows States to serve as laboratories and develop innovative plans. Health Choice would dramatically reduce future health care spending.

All Americans would be covered for basic health benefits—Individuals would have a choice of multiple plans, including a fee-for-service plan and a variety of private managed care plans;

Health costs would be contained by extensive reliance on managed care plan and an independent board empowered to limit annual increases in spending for covered services and negotiate payments;

Additional savings from reduced administrative costs, strengthened fraud and abuse controls, and malpractice reform;

Employers would not be responsible for purchasing health benefits for their employees—Large employer and union plans could, at their option, receive payments from the Federal government to provide the covered services to their employees/members;

States could choose to receive payment for providing basic health services in their own plan for all their residents from funds collected by the Federal government;

Medicare would be improved by eliminating the Part B premium and by including coverage for all the basic benefits;

Basic benefits would include preventive, physician, hospital, outpatient, home health, mental health, prescription drugs, and limits on out-of-pocket expenses;

Significant role for private insurance would be provided for operating managed care plans and providing administrative services;

The Federal government would collect all revenues needed to pay for covered services and make payments to the plans chosen by individuals; and

Revenues would come from a narrow-based value added tax (VAT) (excluding food, housing, and medical care as well as rebating payments to lower income individuals), a modest employer contribution, and a fixed state contribution equal to a portion of current Medicaid costs—these funds would replace virtually all current employer and individual health care payments.

SUMMARY

What's the basic structure?

The bill would establish a single-payor health insurance program which allows consumer choice of providers and plans. At full implementation, Health Choice would assure basic health coverage for all Americans. Health care costs would be controlled by reliance on managed competition and by overall limits on expenditure growth. Health Choice would be financed primarily through a value added tax (VAT) and by a relatively modest employer contribution. Health Choice would be overseen by a quasi-public (Federal Reserve-type) Board with representation from consumers and providers. The program would be administered by private insurers and other qualified entities, selected on a competitive bid basis, under contract to the Board. States could, at their option, operate an alternative program that provides at least the same basic health benefits for all their citizens. The Medicare program would remain intact through a transition period, after which beneficiaries would be included in Health Choice if the Secretary certifies that benefits are equivalent. Medicare beneficiaries would be entitled to any new benefits offered under Health Choice.

What choices would people have?

Any individual could elect coverage in a basic fee-for-service program which will offer unrestricted choice of health care providers. This basic option would pay physicians and hospitals for covered services on the basis of claims submitted to private administrators. In the alternative, individuals could select annually from a range of competing managed care options, including a variety of managed care plans (such as HMOs or other less restrictive plans) or large employer plans. These plans would be paid on a capitated basis.

Who would be eligible?

All American citizens (and permanent resident aliens) who are not eligible for Medicare would be enrolled in Health Choice.

To what basic coverage would people be entitled?

Health Choice would pay for preventive and all medically necessary physician, hospital, diagnostic, mental health, post-acute nursing and home health services, as well as medical supplies and prescription drugs. The preventive benefits would include prenatal, well-child, and screening services. Mental health services would be subject to the same cost-sharing as other covered services, but inpatient stays and outpatient visits would be limited to 45 days and 25 visits, respectively, although the Board would be given authority to improve this benefit within certain limits. Health Choice would not pay for long-term nursing home or home health care.

The Health Board would be directed to review and revise the basic benefit package and coverage rules to reflect the results of patient outcomes research and associated clinical practice guidelines.

What out-of-pocket costs would people have to pay?

Individuals choosing the basic health care plan would be responsible for the first \$250 in covered outpatient services annually (\$500 for a family) and 20 percent of the cost of additional outpatient services, and a \$500 deductible for the initial hospitalization each year. A separate deductible of \$500 per year (\$750 per family) would apply to covered outpatient prescription drugs, with annual drug costs limited to \$1000 per person (\$1500 per family). Preventive benefits would not be subject to any deductible or co-insurance. Annual out-of-pocket expenses for all other cost-sharing would be capped at \$2000 for an individual (\$3000 for a family).

Individuals and families with incomes below 100 percent of the Federal poverty level would have their cost-sharing fully subsidized. Those between 100 and 200 percent of the poverty level would be eligible for partial subsidies.

Charges in excess of allowed amounts would not be allowed.

Could the States run their own programs?

Any State could, by enacting legislation, opt to operate an alternative program that assures basic health coverage to all of its citizens who would otherwise be enrolled in Health Choice. (Individuals covered under approved multi-state employer plans would not be required to enroll in the State program.) States would have the flexibility to delegate administration of the program to multi-State regions or to regions or localities within States, to determine the delivery alternatives available to their citizens, to use different payment methodologies than those used by Health Choice, and to use alternate cost control approaches. States electing this option would be paid a risk-adjusted per capita amount for all of their resi-

dents by the Board, and would be allowed to keep any savings. However, States would be required to assure the coverage of at least the basic Health Choice benefits package to all of their residents. Any state with a comprehensive health reform proposal in place by 1994 would be permitted even further flexibility in the design of its benefit package, so long as actuarial equivalence to the basic health services benefit package is maintained.

How would providers be paid?

In the basic fee-for-service plan, payments to provider would be determined through negotiations. If the negotiations failed, they would be paid according to the methodologies employed in the Medicare program (including RBRVS and DRGs). The payments would have to be consistent with overall limits established by the Board based on limits in overall health care spending.

Under any of the managed care options, or in the case of a State electing to operate its own plan, payments from the Board would be made on the basis of a risk-adjusted capitation rate. Payment to providers would be determined by negotiations between the plan (or State) and the providers, subject to minimum guidelines relating to provider risk and plan financial solvency. States electing to operate their own plans could not alter Medicare provider payments unless a waiver is approved as provided under current law.

Under either the basic plan or the managed care options, providers would be prohibited from billing beneficiaries for amounts in excess of allowed charges.

How would costs be controlled?

The bill would set a national annual limit on increases in expenditures for services covered under Health Choice and Medicare. For any year, the limit would equal (1) the per capita spending on such services in the previous year, times (2) the projected population for that year, increased by (3) the estimated rate of nominal growth in the gross national product (GNP) plus 3.7 percent in 1993 and 1994, 2.7 percent in 1995, 1.7 percent in 1997 and 0 percent thereafter. These limits would be adjusted to take into account population growth, innovation, and unforeseen circumstances. The Board could recommend future adjustments to the limit to reflect other advancements in technology.

The Health Board would be required to assure that spending for Health Choice stays within these limits. If the limit is exceeded in any year, the Board would be required to recover the excess amount by adjusting the amounts allocated to providers in the fee-for-service plan. Actual provider payment amounts would be negotiated annually subject to those allocations. Payments to managed care plans and States for covered services would be allowed to increase automatically under the rates of growth described above.

Administrative costs would be reduced by adoption of uniform claims forms and standardized coverage rules determined by the Health Board. The costs associated with the underwriting and marketing of private plans would be significantly reduced.

How would the bill help rural and urban underserved areas?

To assure sufficient primary care practitioners and facilities, the bill would expand existing programs for the delivery of primary care services in underserved areas, including the National Health Service Corps and Community and Migrant Health Center programs. In addition, the Health Choice payment methods for physicians (teaching hospitals and sites in underserved areas)

would contain incentives to encourage the training of primary care physicians and their practice in underserved urban and rural areas.

How would the current malpractice system be reformed?

The bill would bring about long-term as well as immediate structural reform of the malpractice system. The bill would direct the Health Board to test, through managed care plans or State research and demonstration projects, alternatives to the current tort system, including the use of no-fault systems, institutional or plan liability, and mandatory arbitration. Certain tort reforms would be applied to all individuals not participating in these demonstrations, including required structured settlements, limits on contingency fees, and integration of practice guidelines into standards of care. The Health Board would be directed to establish procedures for identifying substandard practitioners and protecting beneficiaries from them.

How would the plan be phased-in?

Health Choice would begin covering basic services on January 1, 1994. In that year, all pregnant women and children under age 6 would be enrolled in Health Choice. Beginning on January 1, 1996, all children between 6 and 21, and all adults aged 60 to 65, would be enrolled. On January 1, 1998, all other individuals would be enrolled. Enrollment in Health Choice would take place whether or not an individual has other coverage as of the enrollment date.

What would the plan cost?

CBO estimates are not yet available, but the cost containment measures would result in expenditures substantially below currently projected costs.

How would Health Choice be financed?

Primary financing would derive from a narrow-based value added tax (VAT) on goods and services, excluding food, medical, and housing expenses. A separate trust fund would be established for all revenues collected for Health Choice. Rebates would be available to low-income individuals. Other sources of funding would include a variable payroll tax applied to employers—phased-in (gradually rising) for those not currently providing health benefits and ultimately declining for those who do provide benefits, and a contribution from each State. The State contribution would be fixed at the amount a State spent on medical services under its Medicaid program for the population newly covered in each phase.

What happens to Medicare and other Federal Programs?

Medicare would remain intact through the transition period. The benefits would be enhanced to be consistent with those offered under Health Choice, including prohibitions against balance billing. In addition, provider reimbursement would be subject to the national spending limits administered by the Health Board. Finally, the Medicare Part B premium would be abolished.

Individuals now eligible for Medicaid would be covered under Health Choice for basic health benefits. States would continue to cover long-term care services for the elderly and the developmentally disabled as under current law. State Medicaid contributions for the population covered under Health Choice would be fixed with savings available for other uses including improvements in coverage for long-term care services for low income persons.

State mandated benefit laws and so-called "anti-managed care" laws would be preempted to the extent they conflict with the

requirements of Health Choice. Provisions extending group health coverage under COBRA would also be repealed.

The health programs and facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Defense, the FEHBP, and the Indian Health Service would be left undisturbed. Veterans would be covered by Health Choice (or, if eligible, Medicare) but could continue to receive services through the DVA. Native Americans would also be covered by Health Choice (or Medicare) but could continue to receive services through the IHS. Active duty military personnel would not be eligible for Health Choice.

Federal employees and dependents and retirees of the military services would be covered under Health Choice. The CHAMPUS and FEHBP programs would be left undisturbed.

What would be the role of private insurance?

Insurers would likely administer the basic fee-for-service plan. Insurers could also operate qualified managed care plans that would be offered as options to the basic fee-for-service plan. States that elected to operate their own programs would be free to contract with insurers on a competitive bid basis to manage or underwrite these programs. Insurers could offer coverage for benefits that are not covered under the Health Choice basic benefit package, including co-insurance obligations.

ROGER S. HAGUE RETIRES AFTER YEARS OF SERVICE TO FINCH, PRUYN AND TO GLENS FALLS AREA

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it may be a measure of the respect the Glens Falls, NY, community holds for Roger S. Hague, that upon the announcement of his retirement as vice president of administration at Finch, Pruyn, the local daily newspaper thanked him in an editorial.

The same issue of the Post-Star devoted many column inches to Roger Hague's involvement in community life, as well as his long tenure with a leading company in the paper industry. Indeed, books could be written about Mr. Hague's contributions. I am enormously proud to call him a friend, in fact, one of my oldest friends. It was always a privilege to work with him in many of those community activities.

It would have been more than enough if Mr. Hague had limited his efforts to serving Finch, Pruyn for 29 years. In 1992 alone, the Finch Pruyn Foundation, which Mr. Hague served as former director, contributed to more than 150 civic and charitable organizations.

I'll give a specific example of how the foundation has benefited the community under the leadership of Mr. Hague. In the fall of 1989, a savage windstorm ripped down hundreds of trees in the area. Mr. Hague had company employees clean up debris in the city without charge, and then sent the city a check from the proceeds of the sale of wood.

It was Roger Hague's suggestion that Finch, Pruyn donate its Hovey Pond property to the Town of Queensbury for a recreation area.

Finch, Pruyn also makes the largest annual corporate gift to the Hyde Collection, the art museum that is Glens Falls' proudest boast. Of course, it was Mr. Hague who led the campaign to raise \$6.5 million to build a new education wing for the museum.

But there is more, Mr. Speaker. All I can do is list the many organizations Roger Hague has served so tirelessly. He has served on the board of directors of Glens Falls Hospital. He has been on the Queensbury Board of Education. He is a former treasurer of the Queensbury PTA, former president of the Queensbury School Booster Club, former chairman of the Queensbury Recreation Commission, former president of the old Glens Falls Chamber of Commerce, and former director of the Glens Falls Development Corp.

Roger Hague earned a degree from Tusculum College in Greeneville, TN, and worked for Scott Paper Company in Fort Edward and South Glens Falls, NY, as well as in Pennsylvania and Alabama. He joined Finch, Pruyn in 1963 as a systems and procedures manager and rose quickly in the ranks. He became assistant secretary in 1970 and vice president in 1984. Among his corporate duties he supervised the company's administrative, woodlands, and personnel divisions.

It's an impressive resume, Mr. Speaker, but you really have to know Roger Hague to appreciate him. He's a low-key man, who tries to stay in the background as much as his busy life allows it. It's almost as if he tries to hide behind a gruff exterior his boundless generosity. His wife Joyce, his three children, Bradford, Jonathan, and Melanie are justifiably proud of him.

The community he has served so faithfully is still in the process of thanking him in a variety of ways. I would ask this House to join in the chorus of tributes. Let us rise to salute Roger S. Hague, a great American and a valued friend.

THE LONG TERM CARE PROGRAM ACT OF 1992

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, today, our Nation's health care system is on the critical list. Health care costs continue to escalate at twice the rate of inflation, and 37 million Americans cannot afford even basic health insurance.

At the heart of this health care crisis is the rising cost of long term care. Most Americans—250 million people—cannot afford even basic insurance coverage for chronic long term illnesses. Long term care costs impoverish thousands of Americans each year—particularly elderly Americans. In fact, 90 percent of people will qualify for medicaid assistance after spending only one year in a nursing home.

Both public and private insurance systems in this country have failed to provide the American people with adequate, comprehensive long term care insurance. This country desperately needs a long term health care program which will provide all Americans with

the comprehensive, efficient long term care they need.

Last week, I introduced a bill amending title XVIII of the Social Security Act. This bill provides a long term health care program for all Americans. It supplies home and community based care, respite care, and nursing facility services for each and every American regardless of income, age, or employment.

The Long Term Care Program Act of 1992 is the social security of health care. It provides people with health security much the same way social security provides income security. Everyone contributes toward the health plan during their years of employment in exchange for health care protection when they become chronically ill or injured. Furthermore, this bill controls costs and monitors quality of care—two essential keys for any effective health care reform.

This program will be financed in two ways. First, the bill removes the caps on wages subject to Social Security and health insurance taxes \$55,500 and \$130,200 respectively. Currently 95 percent of Americans whose yearly income is less than or equal to \$55,500 pay Social Security taxes on their entire income while 5 percent of Americans whose yearly income exceeds \$55,500 do not have to pay Social Security taxes on any income over this amount. This discrepancy can no longer be ignored. Lifting the cap on wages subject to Social Security and health insurance taxes will ensure that all Americans will proportionately contribute towards financing our country's long term care program.

The program will also be funded by increasing the hospital insurance portion of the Social Security tax from 1.45 percent to 1.50 percent, an increase of about \$20 per year for individuals making \$40,000 annually. This method is the fairest way to provide economic protection against the high costs of long term care.

The problems with the health care system in this country can no longer be ignored. Too many people in need of long term health care are being neglected and forgotten. Impoverishment can no longer be the criteria for Federal assistance. The Long Term Health Care Program which I have introduced provides people with affordable, accessible and effective protection against the disabilities and the chronic illnesses that plague the lives of 80 percent of the people of this country. I therefore urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting the Long Term Health Care Act of 1992.

TRIBUTE TO SAM BATTISTONE

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Sam Battistone Sr., a noted Santa Barbara businessman and community leader. Mr. Battistone died in his Santa Barbara home recently at the age of 78.

Mr. Battistone, the son of an Italian coal miner, was born on November 25, 1913 in Italy. At the age of 6 he arrived at his new home in the United States.

In 1948, he moved to Santa Barbara, CA and continued his business interests. In 1957,

on Santa Barbara beachfront, Mr. Battistone and F. Newell Bohnett opened the first Sambo's pancake house-coffee shop. Their diligent and dedicated work soon led to a nationwide chain with renowned recognition.

With it's instant success in Santa Barbara, Sambo's stretched across the country in amazing proportions. Shortly afterwards in 1967, Mr. Battistone retired from the unyielding daily operations of the Sambo's chain; Battistone's sons, Roger and Sam took charge.

At it's peak in early 1979, Sambo's comprised 1,100 restaurants, employing 55,000 people in 47 States; including 7 restaurants in Santa Barbara County.

Since 1968, Mr. Battistone had served as a trustee for the Battistone Foundation. The foundation contributes funding to non-profit organizations and has been instrumental in the building of 700 apartments for senior citizens in Santa Barbara and Las Vegas.

Mr. Battistone will be greatly missed. I, along with his family and friends, will continue to recognize his outstanding achievements in business and the community—with the hopes that these accomplishments will continue to benefit and outlast us all.

Mr. Battistone is survived by his wife, Ione J. Battistone of Santa Barbara; two sons, Sam D. Battistone and Roger Battistone; one daughter, Dona B. Kirby; one sister, Julia Battistone; and 13 grandchildren.

CORPORATE WELFARE PROGRAM

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, we all heard about so-called welfare queens and assorted other ne'er-do-wells feeding at the public trough. Well, there are a number of large U.S. corporations that take a back seat to nobody when it come to reaching their hands in the public's pockets.

While small businesses across this Nation are struggling through a credit crunch, these huge companies—pharmaceuticals, agribusiness, hotel developers, and others—are borrowing money more cheaply than the U.S. Government.

How do they do this?

First, these corporations set up shop in Puerto Rico, where they can take advantage of cheap labor. Any profits they earn and invest there are completely exempt from Federal taxes.

This generous corporate tax loophole, created by section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code, is designed to encourage investment in Puerto Rico.

It is completely outrageous that the U.S. Government is subsidizing the relocation of good manufacturing jobs out of Wisconsin and other industrialized States to Puerto Rico. To put an end to this, I am cosponsoring legislation that forces companies to prove that they are not moving jobs from the United States before they may take advantage of the 936 tax shelter.

But this is not even the worst of it.

These companies deposit these earnings in Puerto Rican banks, including Puerto Rican branches of Citibank, Chase Manhattan Bank, and other big New York banks. The interest paid out on these deposits is also tax free.

Then, these banks lend these funds to U.S. companies to build factories and fund other ventures in other Caribbean nations. These loans are guaranteed by the U.S. Government.

In other words, American taxpayers are paying twice to export American jobs.

This is another example of how middle class, working people in this Nation are being abandoned by Washington.

To its credit, the Bush administration is opposed to this corporate welfare program. However, the administration was pressured by a member of the other body into reversing its policy.

Well, this time, the President was right. I am offering legislation that will force corporations that get any Government guarantees on investments made with tax free money to pay taxes on their Puerto Rican earnings. It is time these corporations live up to their responsibilities to the working people of this Nation and Wisconsin by investing in the U.S. work and keeping good jobs at home.

And it is time for the Government to make sure these corporations face up to this responsibility. My legislation is one modest step along that path.

LAPORTE HIGH SCHOOL SLICERS

HON. TIMOTHY J. ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize one of Indiana's most celebrated sporting teams, the LaPorte High School Slicer baseball team. In his 33d season, Coach Ken Schreiber led the 1992 Slicers to their seventh State high school championship—a feat unparalleled in Indiana history. Because of their hard work, persistence, and commitment to excellence, Coach Schreiber and the LaPorte Slicers continue to exemplify Hoosier standards of achievement and a diligent work ethic.

The LaPorte Slicers stand by the belief that baseball is a disciplined game. Their success comes through unwavering dedication, focused spirit, and a love for competition. While Coach Schreiber has established a long tradition of winning baseball, he has done so without ever sacrificing the integrity of himself or his players. A Slicer understands the importance of exemplary conduct both on and off the field, for he knows the road to victory is the same for all of life's endeavors. The entire student body is part of this victory. Peggy Ondrovich, the superintendent, Greg Handel, the principal, and David Parsell, the athletic director, also deserve praise and recognition.

This approach to the game is well represented by LaPorte senior Rory Satkoski, this year's winner of the L.V. Phillips Mental Attitude Award. During the State championship game against Franklin Central, Rory pitched with such skill and effectiveness that the op-

posing team could manage only three hits. But Rory's athletic achievements are only part of a meritorious record that includes outstanding leadership, scholarship, and mental attitude. These qualities make Rory the fourth Slicer to receive the L.V. Phillips Award—an accomplishment of which Coach Schreiber, LaPorte High School, and the State of Indiana can be extremely proud.

Mr. Speaker, the triumph of Slicer baseball is merely a reflection of continued leadership by the LaPorte community. The city recently has shown foresight and compassion for youngsters who have not always had a chance to experience success. In April, the community dedicated the LaPorte County Children's Advocacy Center, one of the first affiliates with the Indiana Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse. Two months later, the people of LaPorte opened the Dorothy S. Crowley Juvenile Services Center, an innovative facility that seeks to effectively address the problem of juvenile delinquency. LaPorte schools such as Handley Elementary and Boston Middle School have also received national recognition for exemplary achievements. Pride in being number one clearly resonates within the community, and LaPorte's citizens seek to ensure that every child grows up a winner.

Mr. Speaker, it is a joy for me to share the accomplishments of Coach Schreiber, the LaPorte Slicers, and the entire LaPorte community with my colleagues. Their achievements are truly a testament to the power of hard work, commitment, and determination. To these fine people, I extend the highest commendation on behalf of our great Hoosier State and the Third District of Indiana.

IN RECOGNITION OF DEDICATION AND HARD WORK HONORING FRAN JEFFERSON

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor those individuals who oftentimes receive little or no recognition for their vital work and assistance in dealing with the AIDS crisis. These people have demonstrated a personal commitment to HIV/AIDS education, prevention and research.

Over a decade ago, the world was struck with a new epidemic. From this beginning, one individual, through her strength and conviction, began a crusade to battle this disease and help those afflicted.

I am deeply honored to recognize Ms. Fran Jefferson of Oakland, CA and her "AIDS Response Program." Ms. Jefferson, a field representative for the Service Employees International Union [SEIU], local 616, began training health care workers in AIDS education and prevention. Through disseminating information and building coalitions, she battled through the hysteria and stereotypes of AIDS to get to the root of the issues and make a difference.

Today, Ms. Jefferson is the co-chair of the Alameda County AIDS Advisory Board which recommends and negotiates policies with the Alameda County Board of Supervisors. Her

work has moved from focusing on one union to programs affecting the entire county. Her work truly impacts all communities within the county.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Ms. Jefferson on her unique and innovative approach in the battle against AIDS. Her work through the union systems now allows for HIV/AIDS workers to become organized within their own networks. Her recognition as a nominee for the Pathfinders Award demonstrates her commitment to helping communities battle HIV/AIDS.

In a time where funding for AIDS research has been dramatically cut, we must reassert our own commitment to fighting this disease. It is only through the perseverance of people like Fran Jefferson that we can make a difference in this battle.

DAVID P. EASTWOOD SHARED HIS JOY WITH OTHERS

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, David P. Eastwood was one of those rare souls who lived life to the fullest and infected everyone around him with his own special joy. A long illness has cut short the life of someone who enjoyed life so much and shared that love with an entire community.

His legacy will include the Lake George Dinner Theatre, which grew from the summer stock theater Mr. Eastwood produced at Towers Hall Playhouse in Lake George for 8 years.

Along with his wife, Vicky, and several friends, Eastwood opened "Shear Madness" in Boston in 1980. The show is still playing, making it the longest-running nonmusical in American history. In 1986, he also produced "Little Shop of Horrors" in Boston.

He also worked with the Lake George Opera Festival and the Glens Falls Community Theatre, whose 50th year gala he produced in 1986.

Somehow, he also found time to be an active businessman, with a number of real estate ventures and interest in several area restaurants. He was an investor and president of W08CJ—TV 8 in Glens Falls.

Eastwood opened the only branch of the Museum of American Folk Art in Warrensburg. He was active in many community organizations, including the Hyde collection, the American Heart Association, the American Cancer Society, and the board of directors of the Adirondack Regional Chambers of Commerce.

His enthusiasms included sports, especially golf. He was a member of the Glens Falls Country Club, the Glens Falls YMCA, and the Queensbury Racquet Club.

But even a list of his activities and accomplishments does not do credit to the man. David Eastwood was enormous fun to be around, with a rare gift of humor that was, more often than not, directed at himself. He kept that gift to the end, even during the last painful days of the battle he was to lose.

The headline of the June 30 Glens Falls Post-Star editorial read "David Eastwood, we shall miss you."

So we shall. Please join me in offering our condolences to Vicky Eastwood and their son, D.J., and in letting them know how much others share their loss.

TRIBUTE TO RAYMON TAYLOR

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Raymon Taylor, who recently retired after 17 years of distinguished service as village administrator in Bloomdale, OH.

In all of his duties, Raymon Taylor demonstrated a commitment to hard work and honest public service. As village administrator, Mr. Taylor made important contributions to the health and well-being of his community, as exemplified by his remarkable effort during a 1978 blizzard, when he worked for 36 hours nonstop to clear a blanket of snow.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent Raymon Taylor as a Member of Congress. I thank him for his years of tireless work on behalf of the people of Bloomdale. I wish him a happy, healthy retirement.

TRIBUTE TO REV. STEPHEN J. JOZWICKI

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, it is only on a rare occasion that I rise to pay tribute to any one individual. In regard to Rev. Stephen J. Jozwicki, I do so without any hesitation. I am proud to take this opportunity to extol Reverend Jozwicki and his 25 years of service to Our Lady of Czestochowa St. Casimir's Parish in Sunset Park.

Stephen J. Jozwicki was born on November 3, 1926 in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. He received his early education at Our Lady of Consolidation and Bishop Loughlin High School. In 1939, his family moved to Greenpoint. After attending St. Francis College in Brooklyn, he completed 4 years of priestly vocational studies at the Immaculate Conception Seminary in Huntington, Long Island. On June 6, 1953, he was proudly ordained by the late Bishop Thomas E. Molloy.

Although he has dedicated his life to spiritual service, between his high school and seminary years, he served his country in the U.S. Air Force with honors.

In 1967, he came to Our Lady of Parish Czestochowa in Sunset Park. Although not far from his birth place, the problems of Sunset Park are varied; but Reverend Jozwicki has chosen to tackle the problems of those who are downtrodden and ill. In his own words, "Services, especially to the sick and confined, is my road to salvation and eternal reward." His friends and parishioners have benefited from his prayers, wisdom, and kindness.

Reverend Jozwicki has not hesitated to spread the warm, religious atmosphere within

Our Lady of Czestochowa throughout the entire community. Whether delivering the opening remarks at a community event or offering words of faith to a family in distress, he is truly a voice of inspiration for the residents of Sunset Park.

I am proud to honor Rev. Stephen J. Jozwicki on this milestone occasion commemorating 25 years of service.

Sto Lat to Father Steve.

TRIBUTE TO BRIDGEPORT COMMUNITY CHURCH

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the 125th anniversary of the Bridgeport Community Church. Ever since it was founded in 1867 on the basis of ecumenical cooperation and fellowship of public service, the church has prospered steadily. Bridgeport is located in my congressional district, and it is a fine town, full of bright, energetic, and marvelous people, many of whom attend Bridgeport Community Church. It has been a significant and beneficial influence for the good of the Bridgeport community.

Just 20 men and women organized the church in 1867 in what was then an extremely isolated rural community, and ran it without a full-time pastor. Although the church often operated without the presence of a permanent pastor, it continues to be a rallying point for the spiritual and civic lives of its community. Members of the church have served in such diverse positions as public school principal and superintendent, public school board member and chairperson, township supervisor, member of the Michigan State Legislature, and other positions of public trust.

The doors of the Bridgeport Community Church are always open to persons, no matter what their ethnic background or gender. Its founders included several women who had the right to vote on issues of concern to the congregation. Much later, in 1950, the congregation voted to be one of the founding members of the International Council of Community Churches, an association of community-based congregations around the world.

In its infinite wisdom, the church has lent its support to new ideas and reminded its community to watch over people in need. It sponsored the first Boy Scout troop in Bridgeport. During both World Wars, the ladies' groups of the church rolled bandages and volunteered countless hours to other wartime urgencies. Today, Bridgeport Community Church hosts the Bridgeport Area Food Pantry, an ecumenical consortium formed to combat hunger and meet human need. Again, taking its spiritual leadership in the community, the church has organized worship groups in times of special need, most recently during the days of Operation Desert Storm in the Middle East.

Please join me in wishing the Bridgeport Community Church a special 125th anniversary celebration with a renewed spirit of faith and fellowship.

IN HONOR OF IGNACY JAN PADE-
REWSKI, STATESMAN, PATRIOT,
MUSICIAN, HERO

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, Last Saturday, June 27, 1992, the remains of Polish citizen Ignacy Jan Paderewski were at long last returned to his native soil. His return to Poland signifies the end of the insufferable postwar repression that had stifled the Polish Nation for over 40 years. Indeed, the United States pledged that Paderewski would only return to a Poland free from the tyranny of Communism.

Ignacy Paderewski was one of Poland's most famous citizens and one of the greatest pianists of his time. Known for his personal charm and charisma, he toured Poland and the world, attracting the respect of millions of fans. He was known for much more than his musical talents. Paderewski was active in efforts to restore Poland's identity after World War I when Poland was cut up and annexed by the European empires. His involvement in Polish affairs of state led him to become Poland's premier in 1919.

During World War II, Paderewski never lost his love for Poland or her people, despite Nazi occupation and his exile in the United States. Paderewski respected the American democracy and professed to his family and friends that he wished to be buried in the United States. Since his death in 1941, Paderewski has been buried in Arlington National Cemetery in Washington, DC, where he has been the only foreigner honored with internment in Arlington. Despite several requests by the Polish Government to have him returned to Poland, the United States, until now, refused to do so.

At the request of Lech Walesa, the first democratically elected leader of Poland since World War II, the United States agreed that it was now fit to return Paderewski to his native soil.

Mr. Speaker, this is indeed a great event for Poland and for world freedom, as it signifies the end of Communist suppression in Poland. I rise today to honor this great musician and symbol of freedom. It is wonderful to finally be able to see Ignacy Paderewski returned to the free land that he admired so greatly.

TRIBUTE TO AARON MARSH

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute today to Aaron Marsh, retiring city manager of Oak Park, MI.

Mr. Marsh has spent over 40 years in city management, the last 11½ in Oak Park. Oak Park is a highly diversified suburban community of 35,000.

His tenure there corresponds with my own tenure in the House of Representatives. Mr.

Marsh and I have had numerous opportunities to work together on various projects. One of the most notable was the I-696 freeway, which cuts through the city of Oak Park, a potentially divisive roadway. However, with careful planning and cooperative Federal/State/local spirit, this joint effort has proved far from divisive. Rather, it has been a unifying and enabling force in the community, resulting in new business opportunities and beautiful new parks. As city manager, Mr. Marsh's vital role in that project was irreplaceable.

Aaron Marsh grew up in Taylor, PA. He received his undergraduate degree in political science and economics from Swarthmore College, and a masters degree in government administration from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.

He has been intimately involved in the life of the city of Oak Park through a period of rapid cultural, social, and economic change. During his tenure he has tackled extremely difficult problems and came up with creative solutions.

In their retirement, Mr. Marsh and his wife will continue to live in Oak Park. I wish them both many years of good health and happiness, and join with the many citizens of Oak Park to express my personal gratitude for his dedicated service to the city.

REVEREND WALTERS LEAVES
POST OF PRESIDENT AT ST.
JOHNS HIGH SCHOOL

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 1, 1992

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, the Reverend Theodore Walters, one of the most respected and talented academic and community leaders in Northwest Ohio, will be leaving us shortly to share his wealth of knowledge and wisdom with the people in the faraway land of Tanzania.

Over the past decade, Reverend Walters has played a prominent and vital role in our community in his position as President of St. Johns High School and through his involvement in a multitude of charitable activities.

As the ministerial and spiritual leader of thousands of former and current students, alumni and faculty, Reverend Walters has earned the undying respect of all those who have benefited from his counsel and wisdom at St. John's High School. It is one of the premiere high schools in our area, and Reverend Walters' leadership at the school has only increased its prestige.

Many of the residents of Northwest Ohio are also familiar with Reverend Walters' tireless efforts to improve our community for all those who reside there. The varied activities he has always brought his unbounded enthusiasm to include: the Rotary Club of Toledo; St. Vincent Medical Center Foundation; Central City Ministries of Toledo; McAuley High School; Toledo Jobs Advisory Board; and Toledo-area committees to improve the Toledo Public Schools. In all those activities he has shown the same dedication to his tasks that he brought to making St. Johns High School such a vital institution in Northwest Ohio.

Reverend Walters is also a noted linguist who is well-respected by his colleagues all over the world. He taught linguistics in Korea in 1966 and has lectured in Taiwan, Philippines, Nepal, India and Germany. He has opened the minds and hearts of those he has taught to the plight of those in other nations and inspired them to make the world a better place for us all. As he moves to his next adventure in Tanzania, his tireless devotion will fashion our world into a better and more educated place to live. We wish him the best of luck.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 2, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 21

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine instances of auto repair fraud. SR-253

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to establish a National Indian Policy Research Institute. SR-485

2:30 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2746, to extend the purposes of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to include American Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives. SR-485

JULY 22

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. 2748, to authorize the Library of Congress to provide certain information products and services. SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To hold hearings to examine the state of U.S. trade policy, focusing on proposed legislation to open foreign markets to U.S. exporters and to modernize the operations of the U.S. Customs Service. SD-215

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to veterans housing and the Court of Veterans Appeals.

SR-418

2:00 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

Government Information and Regulation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1258, to establish minimum standards for the hiring by the Federal Government of security officers, and to establish a grant program to assist States in establishing standards for the hiring of security officers by public and private employers.

SD-342

2:30 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on the proposed Yavapai-Prescott Water Rights Settlement Act, and the Ft. Mojave Water Use Act.

SR-485

JULY 23

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on House Administration on S. 2813 and H.R. 2772, bills to establish in the Government Printing Office a single point of online public access to a wide range of Federal databases containing public information stored electronically.

SR-301

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2833, to resolve the 107th Meridian boundary dispute between the Crow Indian Tribe, the Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribe and the United States and various other is-

sues pertaining to the Crow Indian Reservation.

SR-485

2:30 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

General Services, Federalism, and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2080, to clarify the application of Federal preemption of State and local laws.

SD-342

JULY 24

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1491, to provide for the establishment of a fish and wildlife conservation partnership program between the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the States, and private organizations and individuals.

SD-406

JULY 29

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To resume hearings to examine the state of U.S. trade policy, focusing on proposed legislation to open foreign markets to U.S. exporters and to modernize the operations of the U.S. Customs Service.

SD-215

JULY 30

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings to examine cosmetic standards and pesticide use on fruits and vegetables.

SR-332

AUGUST 4

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2617, to provide for the maintenance of dams located on Indian lands in New Mexico by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or through contracts with Indian tribes.

SR-485

AUGUST 5

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To resume hearings to examine the state of U.S. trade policy, focusing on proposed legislation to open foreign markets to U.S. exporters and to modernize the operations of the U.S. Customs Service.

SD-215

Governmental Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-342

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-418

AUGUST 12

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on Indian trust fund management.

SR-485

