

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRADE WAR THAT NEEDN'T BE

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I've long been an advocate of free trade. I certainly couldn't improve on the arguments developed by economists on this issue over the last 200 years or so, but I would note that the economists have been virtually unanimous in their endorsement of free trade and in their opposition to those nations that would try to shield their own industries from fair competition.

The key word here is "fair." It does no good to compete when the system is rigged, and that's why I have also been an advocate of a tough U.S. trade policy. We shouldn't unfairly throw around our weight in international markets, but we shouldn't be so afraid of misusing our economic power that we go to the opposite extreme and become the world's patsy.

That's why I fully support the decision of our Government to impose a 50-percent import tax on beer being imported to the United States from Ontario. The attached editorial from the Detroit News spells out clearly and convincingly why the United States was forced into taking this position.

After Canada has signed the North American Free-Trade Agreement, the Province of Ontario seems to be playing us for the fool by imposing two nontariff barriers that clearly have no other real purpose than keeping American beer out of the homes and saloons of thirsty Canadians.

Ontario, and by extension Canada, has far more to lose in this trade war than America. More than 70 percent of Canada's exports are sold in United States markets; only a little more than 20 percent of America's exports are sold in Canada. That is also why Canadian officials have far more to gain by playing fair and square with us.

The Government of Ontario should consider backing down before this issue begins to undermine popular support for the Free-Trade Agreement.

The sooner the better. On this year of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of the Americas, I would hope that Canadians and Americans would be able to reach across the border, beer mugs in hand, and celebrate all those things that bring us together rather than those things that pull us apart.

I insert the Detroit News editorial, "Ontario Brews a Tariff War," in the RECORD:

[From the Detroit News, July 28, 1992]

ONTARIO BREWS A TARIFF WAR

The U.S. and Canadian governments last week imposed 50 percent import taxes on beer going in and out of Ontario. The retaliatory moves came after Ontario's provincial government ignored the spirit of an international agreement reached in April and im-

posed a tax that effectively serves as a tariff on U.S. beer within its borders. The move by Ontario serves as a bad example as Canadian, U.S. and Mexican negotiators are struggling to come to agreement on a wider North American Free Trade Agreement that ultimately should produce benefits for all three countries.

Certainly the United States does not have clean hands in trade disputes with Canada. There have been wrangles over cross-border tariff in lumber, autos, steel and agricultural commodities since Washington and Canada's national government in Ottawa began a free-trade pact on Jan. 1, 1989. But the tax action by Ontario's provincial government in Toronto is blatant. On May 25, Ontario imposed a 10-cent "environmental" tax on every aluminum can containing an alcoholic beverage and a \$2.13 per case warehousing fee for imports. The tax moves in the opposite direction from the spirit of a Canadian-U.S. agreement to open Canadian markets to U.S. beer companies by September 1993. Toronto's taxes made U.S. beer more expensive than most Canadian brands because nearly 80 percent of Canadian beer comes in glass bottles while most U.S. beer is shipped to Canada in lighter, non-breakable aluminum cans.

Ontario makes a recycling argument in favor of the can tax. But that is hard to believe since Ontario already recycles 80 percent of its cans. Ontario officials argue that since the bottle return rate is 99 percent, why not try to get the can rate just as high. If that was the real reason, however, it seems likely the provincial government would have put the 10-cent tax on soft drink cans as well.

When efforts failed to get Ontario to rescind its tariffs, the United States imposed the 50 percent duty tax on beer imported from Ontario—primarily to Michigan and New York. Canada responded with a 50 percent duty on two U.S. brands, Stroh and Heileman, imported to Ontario. Both moves, fortunately, appear to be efforts to localize the problem to Ontario without hurting the rest of the beer trade between the two countries.

Nevertheless, this provincial show of power weakens the credibility of Canadian trade officials currently meeting with U.S. and Mexican trade ministers to negotiate a North American Free Trade Agreement.

It is not the place of Americans to tell the Toronto government what to do, but it is fair for American negotiators to ask if Canada's national government in Ottawa has sufficient authority to conduct a trade policy.

MEDICAL RESEARCH: THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 29, 1992, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

MEDICAL RESEARCH: THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

The United States conducts more advanced medical research than any other country in the world today. A large part of this research is undertaken by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), which is part of the federal government's Department of Health and Human Services. Even in a day when governments spending is attacked vehemently and confidence in the efficiency of government programs is low, I do not recall any Hoosier advising me of his or her opposition to NIH funding.

WHAT IS NIH?

Since NIH's beginning as a one-room laboratory over 100 years ago in 1887, its mission has been to improve the health of the American people. NIH investigates diseases ranging from the common cold, to heart disease, to the rarest genetic disorder. NIH also supports training for scientists and their staffs.

The modern NIH is a vast complex with more than 40 buildings located on over 300 acres in Bethesda, Maryland—several miles outside Washington, D.C. This year's budget for NIH exceeds \$8.9 billion, which supports direct research on the NIH campus, as well as nearly 22,000 independent projects at over 1,000 universities and institutions. NIH is less than 1% of federal spending.

The federal government supports over 40% of all national health care research; by itself, NIH conducts roughly 30% of the medical research. Private business finances almost half of all research. Private education, non-profit groups, and state and local government efforts make up the rest.

ONGOING NIH RESEARCH

NIH consists of a host of separate institutes and centers, each with a different medical mission. Here is a brief outline of several areas of NIH research.

Heart Disease: Heart disease is the number one cause of death in the United States, claiming over 730,000 Americans each year. Roughly 19 million Americans today suffer from heart disease, despite the fact that lifestyle changes and medical research have helped to lower the death rate from heart disease by roughly 45% since the early 1970s. NIH will spend more than \$660 million this year for research into treatment and prevention of heart disease.

Cancer Research: Cancer is the second leading cause of death among Americans. Each year there are over 1.1 million new cases, and over five million Americans have cancer. NIH will spend almost \$2 billion this year in efforts to improve our medical knowledge of how to detect, prevent, and treat cancer.

Head Trauma: Head injuries or disorders (such as strokes and hemorrhages) are the third leading cause of death in the U.S. NIH will spend roughly \$580 million this year researching diseases related to head trauma and the nervous system such as Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, spinal cord injuries, and stroke.

Child Health and Human Development: NIH scientists are looking at the causes of birth defects and mental retardation during

* 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.

pregnancy or early childhood. Recent efforts have focused on ways to reduce infant mortality by improving prenatal and postnatal care of low birthweight, premature, and drug affected babies.

Aging: Scientists are exploring ways to prevent, delay, and deal with long-term illnesses and disabilities. Over 6.5 million Americans require long-term care because of one or more disabilities. The number of Americans who need supervised care is expected to increase to over 19 million within 35 years. Alzheimer's disease, which affects roughly four million Americans, is a major focus of current research.

Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases: Diabetes remains one of the leading causes of death in America. NIH works on a variety of treatments including human insulin, liver transplants, and dialysis.

Genetic Research: NIH researchers are attempting to map and detail the human genetic code, which is the blueprint of each human being's characteristics. Disorders within the genetic code affect over 15 million Americans. Examples include spina bifida, hemophilia, cystic fibrosis, and Downs syndrome. Once scientists have mapped and understood the genetic code, they could seek possible cures for genetic disorders by replacing defective genes with their healthy counterparts. Although there have been great advances, only a small portion of the genetic code is well understood today.

AIDS: Together with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), NIH conducts almost all of the AIDS research done by the federal government. Federal research on AIDS is over \$2 billion. Scientists know how to prevent AIDS, but have not discovered a cure. More than one million Americans are believed to be infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) which causes AIDS, and the disease is expected to cause over 340,000 deaths by the end of the next year.

Other fields of NIH research include lung disease, allergies, eye care, dental health, environmental and occupation health sciences, musculoskeletal and skin diseases, deafness, nursing, and improvement of laboratory equipment and techniques. In addition, NIH maintains the National Library of Medicine, the finest medical science library in the world, and supports medical libraries, universities, and institutions across the country.

PRIORITIES FOR NIH RESEARCH

While NIH research is one of the most strongly and widely supported federal programs, there is always some contention about which diseases should receive priority. Each disease, whether it be cancer, lung disease, or AIDS, has its own constituency which supports research in that field before all others. Recent debate within NIH and Congress has focused on the cost of AIDS research and whether this will impair other NIH research efforts. In addition, there has been a recent effort to increase women's health research, which has been neglected by NIH in the past.

No matter what the outcome of this debate, NIH will continue to lead the world in medical research. This research has enabled us to lead longer and healthier lives, and NIH is a sound immediate and long-term investment in the health and productivity of the American people.

A TRIBUTE TO SOUTH FLORIDA CAR DEALERS RENE ARGUELLO AND JOEL HAMILTON

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to pay tribute to two of my constituents, Mr. Rene Arguello and Mr. Joel Hamilton. These gentlemen have recently joined their years of car dealing experience and opened their own car dealership, Lakes Lincoln-Mercury. Though car sales had slipped in the past, these businessmen saw that this was the best time to invest, as auto franchises could be purchased for much less than they would be worth in a surging market.

Mr. Arguello and Mr. Hamilton's combined experience in the auto business is probably their greatest asset. Mr. Hamilton has been in the car dealing business for 25 years, and Mr. Arguello for 12. They both have extensive contacts in the south Florida area, and are confident that this, combined with their promise of good service, will bring them success.

They intend to build a strong service base, making it the core of their dealership. They understand that due to the state of the economy, people are keeping their cars longer and need to have more repairs. Providing a dependable service center proves to be profitable for both the auto dealers and the consumers.

On this day I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the work of these south Florida businessmen. I commend Mr. Arguello and Mr. Hamilton on their initiative, and wish them much success with their new venture.

HONORING GLORIA VARGAS

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a special individual and dedicated public servant, Ms. Gloria Vargas, a retired educator from Bassett Unified School District.

In 1944, Gloria graduated from Lincoln High School in Los Angeles and in 1974, she earned her bachelor of arts degree in sociology from California State University, Los Angeles.

In 1966, Gloria began her career in education as a social worker of the Head Start Program for Bassett Unified School District. From 1973 to 1977, she served as a career development consultant for the Los Angeles County School District. In 1977, Gloria was promoted to community relations specialist of the Title VII Bilingual Program for Bassett Unified School District. She served in this capacity for 11 years, until she retired in 1988.

In addition to her professional accomplishments, Gloria is active in countless community organizations including, the Adult Day Care Planning Council of Los Angeles County; the West Covina Women's Club; the La Puente Community Mental Health Center, and the

American Heart Association. She also serves as the producer and host of "Senior Scene," a cable television program for seniors and she is a commissioner on the West Covina Senior Citizens Commission. Recently she was selected to serve as a member of the Los Angeles County Grand Jury for 1992-1993.

Gloria also has been the recipient of numerous awards including the Golden Apple Award; La Puente Valley "Woman of the Year"; Los Angeles County Women's Commission Award, and this year she was honored as West Covina's Older American of the Year.

Since 1991, Gloria has served as a member of my U.S. Service Academy Review Board. The board meets annually to interview and screen applicants who are seeking admission to a U.S. Service Academy. The dedicated work performed by Gloria and the other members of the board is an indispensable contribution to me in selecting my nominees. Their work ensures that high standards are maintained for our Nation's future officer corps.

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

EARLY TRADE BETWEEN INDIANS AND NON-INDIANS

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 [S.J. Res. 217, H.J. Res. 342], Congress and the President designated 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the Year of the American Indian, and as part of my on-going series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues a recollection of a member of the Menominee Tribe, as published in a book entitled *Native American Testimony*. The editorial comment which precedes the articles is provided also.

THUNDER, DIZZYING LIQUID, AND CUPS THAT DO NOT GROW

The white man's magical offerings—guns and metal utensils and liquor—all play a part in this Menominee folktale. The time is around the 1660s; the "sea" in the story is probably Lake Michigan; the Frenchmen are very likely traders who followed in the wake of the French missionary-explorer Jean Nicolet; the speaker is named *Waioskasit*.

(As their trade with the French blossomed, the Menominee exchanged their sedentary life, contentedly cultivating wild rice, for a seminomadic existence as fur trappers. This bound them more tightly to the French, who encouraged them to buy goods on credit

against future payment in furs. Yet the partnership strengthened by extensive intermarriage, also made the Menominee a dominant power in the Great Lakes area.)

When the Menominee lives on the shore of the sea, they one day were looking out across the water and observed some large vessels, which were near to them and wonderful to behold. Suddenly there was a terrific explosion, as of thunder, which startled the people greatly.

When the vessels approached the shore, men with light-colored skin landed. Most of them had hair on their faces, and they carried on their shoulders heavy sticks ornamented with shining metal. As the strangers came toward the Indians, the latter believed the leader to be a great manido [spirit], with his companions.

It is customary, when offering tobacco to a manido, to throw it into the fire, that the fumes may ascend to him and that he may be inclined to grant their request; but as this light-skin manido came in person, the chief took some tobacco and rubbed it on his forehead. The strangers appeared desirous of making friends with the Indians, and all sat on the ground and smoked. Then some of the strangers brought from the vessel some parcels which contained a liquid, of which they drank, finally offering some to the Menominee. The Indians, however, were afraid to drink such a pungent liquor indiscriminately, fearing it would kill them; therefore four useless old men were selected to drink the liquor, and thus to be experimented on, that it might be found whether the liquid would kill them or not.

The men drank the liquid, and although they had previously been very silent and gloomy, they now began to talk and to grow amused. Their speech flowed more and more freely, while the remainder of the Indians said, "See, now it is beginning to take effect!" Presently the four old men arose, and while walking about seemed very dizzy, when the Indians said, "See, now they are surely dying!" Presently the men dropped down and became unconscious; then the Indians said to one another, "Now they are dead; see what we escaped by not drinking the liquid!" There were sullen looks directed toward the strangers, and murmurings of destroying them for the supposed treachery were heard.

Before things came to a dangerous pass, however, the four old men got up, rubbed their eyes, and approached their kindred, saying, "The liquor is good, and we have felt very happy; you must try it, too." Notwithstanding the rest of the tribe were afraid to drink it then, they recalled the strangers, who were about to return to their boats.

The chief of the strangers next gave the Indians some flour, but they did not know what to do with it. The white chief then showed the Indians some biscuits, and told them how they were baked. When that was over, one of the white men presented to an Indian a gun, after firing it to show how far away anything could be killed. The Indian was afraid to shoot it, fearing the gun would knock him over, but the stranger showed the Indian how to hold it and to point it at a mark; then pulling the trigger, it made a terrific noise, but did not harm the Indian at all, as he had expected. Some of the Indians then accepted guns from the white strangers.

Next the white chief brought out some kettles and showed the Indians how to boil water in them. But the kettles were too large and too heavy to carry about, so the Indians asked that they be given small ones—cups as large as a clenched fist, for they believed they would grow to be large ones by and by.

The Indians received some small cups, as they desired, when the strangers took their departure. But the cups never grew to be kettles.

WAIOSKASIT, Menominee.

PROSECUTE THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATH AND DESTRUCTION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLICS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, we watch daily—with frustration, anger and horror—as shells and bullets rain down on the people of Sarajevo and elsewhere in Bosnia-Herzegovina, flooding their beleaguered communities with blood and rubble. Bosnia-Herzegovina once encapsulated perhaps the grandest blend of Europe's diverse cultural heritage; today, it is the most recent setting for the extreme hatred and intolerance that has all too frequently exploded with violence on the European stage over the centuries.

We now contemplate, with an utmost seriousness in the face of this tragic situation, what we can do to bring this to a halt. This is a question to which the international community has thus far not found any easy answers but, increasingly, two difficult possibilities: to intervene directly and forcefully with some multilateral and limited peacemaking effort, or to stand by and watch as the combatants annihilate each other and the innocent people in their way, as they most certainly will. There are certain risks with any direct involvement, but they must be weighed against our country's strong national interest in peace in the Balkans, as well as our moral obligation as a world power to take effective action when masses of people are being so senselessly slaughtered.

One thing we can do, must do, and should all be able to agree to do, regardless of any other action we may or may not take, is to seek to hold those responsible for what we have seen in the past year personally accountable, through an international tribunal, for their actions which constitute violations of international humanitarian law.

Less than 1 month ago, President Bush and the leaders of the 50 other countries belonging to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe—the CSCE—convened a summit in Helsinki which adopted a lengthy document seeking to provide answers to the many problems plaguing today's Europe and the Central Asian republics of the former Soviet Union. Most critical of these problems has been the political crisis and civil conflict in the former Yugoslavia. In the document that they adopted, the CSCE States committed themselves, among other things, to ensure respect for international humanitarian law, including the protection of civilian populations. In particular, they also reiterated their commitment that those who violate international law will be held personally accountable.

This view was evident in statements adopted specifically in regard to the Yugoslav conflict. In January of this year, for example, the

foreign ministers of the CSCE, meeting in Prague, collectively warned "all those responsible for acts of violence and for violations of ceasefire agreements that under international law they are personally accountable for their actions that are in contravention of the relevant norms of international humanitarian law." As far back as October of last year, CSCE senior officials expressed their "conviction that those responsible for the unprecedented violence against people in Yugoslavia, with its ever-increasing loss of life, should be held personally accountable under international law for their actions."

As chairman of the Helsinki Commission, mandated to monitor and encourage compliance with the principles and provisions of the CSCE, I strongly believe that an international effort should therefore be taken—immediately—to investigate violations of international legal standards in the former Yugoslav Republics, to seek to take into custody those responsible and to establish an international tribunal where they could be tried and, if found guilty, given commensurate punishment. Such a tribunal could be established under United Nations auspices, perhaps with the assistance of the European Community, the Council of Europe, and the CSCE as regional bodies that could be vested with authority in this matter.

It is, Mr. Speaker, an understatement to say that World War II represented a turning point in the history of relations between states, and between states and individual citizens. Until that war, aggression was often viewed as an acceptable means to pursue national policies, with few if any rules governing the way in which a state might engage in combat. A state's treatment of its own citizens, moreover, was considered strictly an internal matter. The one thing which most marks the advance of human civilization in the past half-century is the effort to change this situation, and to develop an international legal system that allows us to consider as criminals those who revert to the inhumane activity of the past.

Following World War II, the Nuremberg Charter, which set guidelines for the punishment by international tribunal of those responsible for the mind-boggling annihilation that was the Holocaust, established three crimes that would fall into its reach. First, there were crimes against peace, including the planning, preparation, and initiation of a war of aggression. Second, there were actual war crimes, including the murder of prisoners of war and innocent hostages, plunder of property, and the wanton destruction of cities, towns, and villages. Finally, there were crimes against humanity, including the murder or other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war, or persecutions on political, racial, or religious grounds in execution of or in connection with crimes against peace or war crimes.

Unfortunately, these crimes, as I have just described them, bring instant images of exactly what has been taking place in several of the former Yugoslav Republics during the past year, from the invasion of Slovenia, to the conflicts in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, to the repression in Kosovo. Fortunately, these crimes have also been codified in several international treaties which allow us to do

something about them, namely to seek punishment of their perpetrators.

For example, the so-called fourth Geneva Convention, which provides for the protection of civilians in times of conflict or occupation. This convention prohibits wilful killing, torture, and the taking of hostages and extensive destruction and appropriation of property not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly. It also bars individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory, regardless of the motive. In addition, the Genocide Convention provides for the punishment of those who commit acts intended "to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such," regardless of whether these perpetrators are "constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals."

I cannot list here, Mr. Speaker, all the suspects for whom investigation and arrest would be warranted, but no one side would necessarily be immune from prosecution, and taking orders would be no excuse. First among those of whom I would suggest strong consideration and investigation for action in this regard is Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian leader who seems most responsible for the violence and repression that goes on daily in the region. Other members of the Serbian Government deserve priority investigation for their activities in this war as well.

Others who could be brought to trial include individuals known or believed to have participated in international crimes as leaders or members of paramilitary groups, the Yugoslav military, the Serbian police, the Croatian police and army, and even Moslem military units, especially those responsible for the injuring, torturing, or killing of innocent civilians, including a number of journalists. Close examination should be given to those who are taking part in the reprehensible ethnic-cleansing which is being carried out in Bosnia-Herzegovina and to a certain extent, according to reports, in parts of Croatia and Vojvodina as well. Members or former members of the respective Republic and Federal Governments who have allowed or perhaps ordered these acts might also be brought before an international tribunal.

Groups such as Helsinki Watch and Amnesty International have been seeking to document these abuses, and the results of their efforts could be of invaluable assistance. Also put to use should be evidence the United Nations peacekeeping forces claims to have regarding militants who, in breaking agreed ceasefires, committed the hideous act of attacking civilians of their own ethnic group to make the opposing side appear as the culprit. The United Nations, the European Community, and the International Committee of the Red Cross may have evidence of who attacked their clearly identified personnel, vehicles, and convoys in violation of specific provisions of international obligations. There are also many witnesses to these crimes among the more than 2 million refugees and displaced persons this war has created.

A first task of an international tribunal could be to offer an alternative to the sham justice currently being meted out. In Belgrade, for example, military courts are sentencing Croatian

National Guard members to long prison sentences and even to death. Why is a military court trying these people? Did the defendants receive genuine due process? Were confessions obtained under duress and perhaps, by torture? If the new prime minister of the new and self-proclaimed Yugoslavia, Milan Panic, is sincere in his pronouncements of peace, he should immediately act to secure the release of these individuals, even if they indeed have committed crimes, and hand them over to an internationally authorized body to determine their guilt or innocence. Mr. Panic should also arrest and turn over those who may be responsible for horrible crimes that find safe harbor in Serbia and Montenegro, such as Vojislav Seselj, Ratko Mladic, Mirko Jovic, Radovan Karadzic, and Zeljko Raznjatovic, more popularly known as "Arkan."

An international tribunal would also provide a more viable alternative to the questionable justice carried out in Croatia, where political motivations and ethnic discrimination may guide law enforcement, with the result that some remain free despite the illegal acts they commit while others are sentenced without equal protection of the law as administered by an impartial court.

It is obvious, Mr. Speaker, that the international effort I am describing here would be difficult. However, even if we cannot actually bring to justice all those who are guilty of crimes specified under international law, we must at least try and, in so doing, forever shackle them with the fear of getting caught.

Why should we do this? First and foremost, we have an obligation to those countless, often unknown and now silent victims of heinous crimes to see that justice is done. Second, and related to the first, if we can remove from the scene some of those responsible for crimes related to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, we very well could be saving a few precious lives, and perhaps, deter even those we cannot catch from continuing their villainous acts.

Third, we need to send a clear message to those elsewhere in the world, and particularly in some of the new states emerging from the former Soviet Union, that in this new political era waging war against civilians will have serious consequences. As Walter C. Clemens, Jr., of Boston University asked in material he recently sent to the Helsinki Commission, "why not warn the warring tribes in the Balkans, the Caucasus, and other cauldrons that their leaders will be sought out and tried for crimes against humanity?"

Finally, Mr. Speaker, we need to undertake this effort because where there is not justice, vengeance will most certainly reside. A thirst for vengeance from past wrongs has given strong impetus to the violence we have seen emerge from what once seemed to be the warm and spirited Yugoslav peoples. This violence, I am sad to say, is now passing on a desire for vengeance to new generations that otherwise might have proceeded to build free and prosperous societies. Thus, without giving them both the satisfaction—and the deterring example—of justice now, we can be virtually assured that there will be more violence in the future. We cannot, Mr. Speaker, allow this to happen.

MEDIA PERSON CREATES INCIDENT WITH PRESIDENT BUSH

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, in light of the controversy and apparent misinformation conveyed by the major American electronic news media sources about a recent occurrence when President George Bush addressed the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, this Member calls his colleagues' attention to the following paid message which appeared in the July 29, 1992, issue of the Washington Post;

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF FAMILIES OF AMERICAN PRISONERS AND MISSING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA,

Washington, DC.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: At the direction of the elected board of directors and on behalf of the vast majority of family members who comprise the League, I am writing to express our deepest apologies. The rude and disrespectful behavior of a small but organized minority was both undeserved and outrageous.

The strong support, commitment and dedication to principle you have demonstrated are well known. Most of the families find it incomprehensible that these few could attempt to destroy answers for the many. Your response was justified and understood.

We are also very disturbed by the media's reporting that you are being criticized for telling a family member to "shut up" and want you to know that we know it was a member of the press corps, interested in other issues, who was responsible for that episode, as witnessed by several family members.

Knowing that you recognize the nature of this public outburst, we are confident that you and your administration will continue to stand firm on the policies you have established to ensure that our missing loved ones, and those of the few misinformed participants in this outrage, are accounted for as fully as possible.

Although the League is a non-profit, humanitarian organization and takes no positions on political questions, we recognize fully that your policy of highest national priority to resolve the POW/MIA issue was established in a Republican administration in 1982, one in which you played an active role. We also recognize that you have continued the priority and policy since you assumed the Presidency. In the spirit of bipartisanship, you should also know that we have requested the position of the Democratic Party since early this year, thus far without success. We also invited Governor Clinton and received no response.

We are in your debt, and we are grateful. We are also deeply sorry that the League's 23rd Annual Meeting was manipulated in an effort to embarrass you, as President of the United States, the Presidency itself, and the National League of Families. Please accept our sincere apologies.

Respectfully,

ANN MILLS GRIFFITHS,
Executive Director.

LEADVILLE: MATCHLESS
COLORADO COMMUNITY

HON. BEN NIGHORSE CAMPBELL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise to insert in the RECORD a copy of a story that recently appeared in one of the hill's most read newsletters—Western Resources Wrap-Up.

The story discusses what I always knew to be true. That is, people who choose to live in Colorado's small mountain communities, in towns that haven't yet become tourist meccas, appreciate what most of us take for granted. These people have a common bond that comes from a shared hardship that isn't the result of war or natural catastrophe, but a hardship based on geographical surroundings. While some joke about trudging through the knee-deep snow to school, these folks have all done it!

I am concerned about the fate of all small towns and about their ability to attract and retain people who are dedicated not only to their own survival and economic gain, but to the endurance of a way of life.

These folks are also dedicated to protecting what keeps them in place—their environment. Sure, in a mining town like Leadville most are concerned about their access and ability to mine the mountains for ore, but they're also quick to commend the scenery to any visitor.

I am fortunate because I represent many towns like Leadville. But, while I am only able to visit each of them for a short time, several times a year, their residents' always make me feel right at home.

THERE WILL ALWAYS BE A LEADVILLE,
PROCLAIMS MAYOR ZAITZ

WASHINGTON.—“There will always be a Leadville,” proclaims Leadville Mayor Robert J. (Bob) Zaitz, whose last name is synonymous with Leadville's longevity, on being told the town looks great.

“You haven't seen Colorado if you haven't seen Leadville,” proclaims a playbill of Leadville's famous Tabor Opera House.

But finding, holding and keeping a full-time job in Leadville is tough these days, as this historic old mining town, famed for mining gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and molybdenum, tries to become a prime tourist town, because few hardrock metal mines are still operating in the area. Zaitz told this Western Resources Wrap-up (WRW) editor on July 10 the last census in 1990 found only 2,026 people were living in Leadville and only about 3,000 were living in Lake County, of which Leadville is the county seat. That is less than half the number living in Leadville in 1980. “Leadville has become the bedroom community for many people who work at Vail, Breckenridge and Copper Mountain,” Zaitz said. Many Leadville residents work at tourist jobs during the summer and at ski operations in the winter at those famous resorts, but they live in Leadville where housing is cheaper, several told WRW. Zaitz said many elderly long-time residents continue to live in Leadville, despite Leadville's long cold winters and its high altitude, because it's home. At more than 10,000 feet above sea level, Leadville is the highest incorporated town in the country.

With jobs so hard to come by in Leadville, why do residents stay? “It's the quality of life here,” proudly notes Mickey Hackett, fire chief for Leadville and Lake County. William (Bill) Nelson, maintenance staffer for the newly renovated Delaware Hotel, agrees. Nelson told WRW on June 8 he had grown up in Colorado Springs under Pikes Peak. But when he came to Leadville and saw Mt. Elbert, highest peak in the Continental Divide, and Mt. Massive, second highest peak, to the west, he was hooked on Leadville. “Where else can you match the scenery?” asked Nelson. He and his wife Connie have put down roots. They are buying a nine-room house in Leadville. Leadvillites have a particular affinity for Mt. Massive, that great father mountain and sentinel to the West that has figuratively put under its protection thousands of Leadville kids over time. Pictures of Mt. Massive are on the walls of ex-Leadvillites around the world.

The scenery is superb, especially in the fall, after the first fall snow and the aspens have turned to gold. Mrs. Mary M. Chicca of Waldorf, MD., who was in Leadville on July 7-10, suggested the Leadville Chamber of Commerce and local merchants should organize tours of the Leadville area for senior citizens in the fall. Leadville can also capitalize on its dozen museums, and unique books and toys. This WRW editor bought several gifts for kids at the gift shop of the National Mining Hall of Fame in Leadville. The response was terrific. Brian Walsh, 11, wrote, “Thanks for the books . . . My favorite story was ‘Baby Doe holds on to the Matchless (mine)’ . . . When my Dad's father was a kid he used to go hunting. He would take rabbits and other animals to Baby Doe.” Julia Ann Carpineti, 8, wrote, “Thanks for the books,” and she and her mother delivered homemade cookies to me! Kris Turner, 3, told me by phone, “Thanks for my donkey. I like it a lot.”

STICKING UP FOR FAMILY
FARMERS

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to report to farmers in my own State of North Dakota, as well as to farm families everywhere, about work some of us here in Congress have been doing, on matters of trade, health care, tax fairness, rural development, alternative fuels, and other issues that are critical to the economic future of rural America.

CANADIAN DURUM IMPORTS—WORKING TOWARD FAIR
TRADE

Ever since the Congress approved the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement in 1988 over strong objections by me and a few others, I have been trying to stem the tide of subsidized Canadian durum wheat exports that have been flooding across our border, depressing market prices for our durum growers.

After 3 years of repeated demands that the U.S. Trade Representative take action to try to stop these unfair trade practices, and after I arranged a congressional hearing chaired by Congressman SAM GIBBONS, we were finally able to convince our Government to take formal action. The U.S. Trade Representative

has now called upon Canada to arbitrate the way Canada is subsidizing durum exports to the United States at prices below the cost of production. A formal dispute settlement panel has been set up, and is to make its determination before the end of the year. I hope this will finally settle this matter.

PROTECTING THE INTEGRITY OF THE EXPORT
ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

The flood of Canadian durum and, more recently, spring wheat, into this country has created another problem that the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement did not foresee; and I and Congressman COLLIN PETERSON recently were successful in getting legislation passed to correct it.

The presence of foreign grain in our domestic market pipeline makes it difficult to ensure that we are not spending part of our Export Enhancement Program dollars to reexport foreign grain with bonuses provided by U.S. taxpayers. To prevent this, we worked to get provisions into the U.S. House's major trade bill to require an end-use certificate on imported grain, designating the destination of foreign grain marketed in the United States. With the huge influx of Canadian wheat and durum coming into this country, it is likely that foreign grain would be blended with United States grain in our export programs unless we take steps, such as the end-use certificates, to clearly identify foreign grain.

HEALTH INSURANCE DEDUCTION FOR FARMERS AND
OTHER SELF-EMPLOYED

The House Ways and Means Committee accepted my amendment in June to extend the 25 percent income tax deductibility for farmers and other self-employed business people's health insurance premiums. That health insurance deduction was then passed by Congress as part of a tax and economic growth plan that was vetoed by the President. Now, we have put the extension again into another piece of legislation, which I am optimistic will again pass Congress and this time be signed by the President.

I am continuing the fight to make these same health insurance premiums 100 percent deductible for farmers and small business. Corporations are able to deduct 100 percent of their health care premium costs, and there is no justification for not allowing an identical deduction for self-employed business people and farmers.

CAPITAL GAINS TAX FAIRNESS FOR FARMERS

An economic growth package that was vetoed earlier this year, included my provision to treat farmers more fairly in the way capital gains applies to the sale of their houses. Current law allows a \$125,000 one-time exclusion on the capital gain when a homeowner sells his or her personal residence after age 55. I was able to persuade the House to expand that provision so that, in the case of an active farmer, the exclusion applies to all real property on the farmstead home, including up to 160 acres of land. The current practice by the IRS is unfair to farmers. The value of the farm home is related to the value of the home quarter section of land on which the house sits. I will try again to include that provision in future legislation.

ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH RURAL INVESTMENT
ZONES

When the Ways and Means Committee took up the President's proposal for urban enter-

prise zones, I was joined by Congressman FRED GRANDY in insisting that rural communities be included in any national policy to spur economic growth. The so-called urban enterprise zone proposal used high unemployment as the key criteria for helping cities. In rural America, towns are hurting, but unemployment figures are low. That is because in rural States like North Dakota, when people can't find work, they leave the State to find a job. The proposal I wrote with Congressman GRANDY, called rural development investment zones, provides tax incentives for investment in rural areas whose economies have been hard hit.

Our efforts resulted in half the 50 zones targeted for economic development to be located in rural areas. The legislation has passed the House and now awaits action in the Senate.

BUILDING DEMAND FOR ETHANOL FUELS

Last fall I and others were able to secure an amendment requiring all Federal agencies to buy ethanol-blended gasoline for their vehicles whenever the price is competitive with gasoline. The Federal Government is now implementing these provisions, which means that in the future 400,000 Federal vehicles will burn gasohol much of the time.

Just recently the U.S. House also adopted, as part of its far-ranging energy bill, related provisions offered by Minnesota Congressman COLLIN PETERSON and me, from my original bill, requiring Federal employees to buy ethanol. These provisions will require Federal employees who use Government fuel credit cards to buy gasohol when the price is the same or lower than gasoline prices.

Our legislation to boost ethanol use not only makes sense in extending our energy supply, but it also is a clean-burning fuel that will help the environment and it creates new markets for agricultural products. It makes good sense to me.

FREED UP CANADIAN RAILROAD CARS FOR UNITED STATES SERVICE

One benefit of the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement is supposed to be a freer flow of railroad grain cars across the United States-Canada border so that cars can be delivered to where they are most needed. We found that Canadian railroads could rent available United States cars with little difficulty, but a special kind of customs fee, called a merchandize processing fee, has been keeping United States railroad companies from bringing Canadian cars into the United States for temporary use. With support from farm groups, country elevators and railroad companies, I was successful in including the termination of that fee in the trade bill recently passed by the House.

SOMETHING AMISS WITH GRAIN PRICES

These are some of the areas I have been working on affecting family farmers. I am also beginning to investigate what has happened to grain prices. Carryover stocks in wheat and other grains have been down substantially, but grain prices have not risen as would have been expected. Something is wrong with current pricing and I am asking the GAO to do a study to find out what is happening to depress grain prices. When carryover stocks are high, prices always collapse. So why then, when stocks are low, do we not see stronger prices. Something is wrong with the current move-

ment of grain prices, and farmers are paying a heavy price for it. I want to get to the bottom of it.

HUMAN CAPITAL: AMERICA'S GREATEST ASSET

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, whenever the President is asked about his plans for economic reform, he chants his magical phrase: "Cut the taxes on capital gains." This is all he has to say; cutting the tax on capital gains is not a policy—it is a mantra.

Well, magical incantations may be the stuff of voodoo economics, but the American people are desperate for hard answers. After 12 years of economic legerdemain from Presidents Reagan and Bush, working Americans have grown tired of waiting for a miracle to trickle down.

The worst failure of Reaganomics is its obsession with money. Not simply the making of money—our children will be paying the price of the go-go 1980's until they're nearing retirement—but the centrality of money. The President and his advisers would do well to remember that the term "economics" is a modern formulation; throughout the 19th century, the proper term was "human economics."

It was understood then that money cannot be separated from the people who create it. It was understood that every economic decision affects human lives. The Bush administration's obsession with capital gains, and its unconcern with the people who create the wealth, betrays an intellectual and moral weakness that is disturbing indeed.

In the July 27, 1992 issue of *Business Week*, Alan S. Blinder, the Gordon S. Rentschler Memorial professor of economics at Princeton University, asserts that we "should focus on human capital, not capital." He argues convincingly that investments in better education, on-the-job training, and greater access to college pay stunningly high rates of return. These dividends stay at home. They facilitate the rapid improvement of the quality of life. Far more members of society benefit from investments in human capital than from additional breaks for capital gains.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Professor Blinder's article be included in the *RECORD*, and I commend it to my colleagues.

WE SHOULD FOCUS ON HUMAN CAPITAL, NOT CAPITAL

(By Alan S. Blinder)

Lest anyone has forgotten, Presidential elections are supposed to be national referendums on policy. This time the central economic issue should be how to raise the nation's anemic long-term growth rate. Reducing the much ballyhooed budget deficit is but a means toward the end.

There are three ways to boost output per hour—what economists call productivity. The sweetest way is to improve our technology. As the songwriter said: Nice work if you can get it—and we should certainly try. But economists probably know more about pursuing the other two routes: accumulating

more private capital and improving the quality of our work force. Public-infrastructure capital can and should be a useful adjunct to either, but it cannot play the leading role.

Let's be clear. This is not an either-or choice. We must work on both our capital and labor resources. But since no nation can do everything at once, the emphasis matters. Shall we concentrate on augmenting our private capital or on enhancing our human resources? Which will be the engine of growth and which the caboose?

TIRED CLICHE?

President Bush has a straightforward answer: Emphasize capital formation by cutting the taxes that investors pay on their capital gains. This, he argues, will lead to more capital formation and thence to faster productivity growth. This "trickle down" argument should by now be familiar enough to give Americans the willies. It is, after all, the tried-and-untrue policy of the 1980s. That it failed so miserably either to accelerate capital formation or improve productivity growth should give us pause.

Governor Clinton's economic plan offers a clear alternative. While neither denigrating nor forgetting the role of capital, this challenger is placing most of his bets on human investments—with a little badly needed public infrastructure thrown in. He wants more and better education, more on-the-job training, greater access to college, and so on.

The advantages of the Clinton approach are many. Let's start with arithmetic. Since labor inputs account for roughly 70 percent of gross domestic product and capital inputs for just 30 percent, a 10 percent increase in the amount of capital per worker would boost productivity 3 percent. But a 10 percent increase in labor quality would gain us 7 percent. Each of these is a tall order, to be sure. But look at the difference in what we gain if we succeed.

The mere fact that 70 percent is more than 30 percent would be a debator's point if we knew how to make the capital medicine work but were in the dark about how to apply the human-resource medicine. The truth, however, is closer to the reverse. Tax incentives for saving and investment proliferated in the 1980s, and almost all failed. While the details are in dispute, two salient facts are not: There was no substantial rise in the share of gross domestic product saved or invested, and there was no burst of productivity growth.

In stark contrast, there is mounting evidence that rates of return on human investments are high. One obvious example is that wage gaps between more- and less-educated workers are now near historic highs. But we continue to underinvest shamefully in early education programs, such as Head Start, despite stunningly high rates of return.

SPECTATOR SPORT

As against this, where is the evidence that we can spur productivity growth by reopening the same old tax loopholes that gave us, among other things, all those empty office buildings and shopping malls? To my knowledge, none has been offered. Instead, we are to take it on faith that reducing the capital-gains tax will get America's entrepreneurial juices flowing again.

The case for a human-resource-based strategy doesn't end there. Americans may recall that the policies of the 1980s were not very kind to the lower 80 percent—or was it the lower 95 percent—of the population. Some additional income inequality is more or less inherent in the approach. Tax breaks for saving and investment directly benefit only

those who hold substantial capital—a small minority even in our great capitalist democracy. Others gain only from what trickles down. Thus the Reagan-Bush growth strategy was bound to exacerbate income inequalities, as it did, and make economic growth a spectator sport for most Americans.

A growth strategy built around human resources has precisely the opposite effects. Almost all of us sell our labor, and the middle class gets the most of its income that way. When human investments are the engine of growth, almost everyone gets to play in the economic game. These policies are also more likely to narrow income gaps than to widen them.

Finally, much has been made of the increasingly global economy around which information, goods, and capital freely fly. But labor is far less mobile than capital. American labor, in particular, rarely leaves the country. So, if the U.S. government showers tax breaks on capital, some of the benefits will inevitably flow abroad. But if we spend public funds on improving our human resources, virtually all the benefits will stay at home.

There is a choice in this Presidential election between two very different growth strategies. Let the voters decide.

HOFFMAN ESTATES' CHILDREN'S
ADVOCACY CENTER

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to congratulate Mayor O'Malley and the residents of Hoffman Estates on the completion of the Children's Advocacy Center. The center is a shining example of unselfish dedication toward improving the lives of our children. The community of Hoffman Estates has worked very hard to create a safe place for sexually molested children so that their special needs can be met.

The completion of this project is credited to the many different groups who rallied together for its success. Under the direction of Mayor O'Malley, government, unions, and local businesses worked together. Hoffman Estates officials have agreed to rent the facility to the Advocacy Center for \$1 a year which will allow the social service agency to hire an additional full-time social worker. Laborers from the various Cook County building trades have volunteered their time to work on the center free of charge while local businesses have donated the necessary materials.

The center provides services for children and other family members when sexual and physical abuse has been suspected. In addition, the center also helps obtain evidence for the police and court officials through interviews coordinated between the child and a social worker that can be viewed through two-way mirrors. This allows for the child to tell their story only once and thus avoid the stress of interviewing with multiple strangers.

I commend Hoffman Estates for their accomplishment and applaud their generosity and dedication to this worthy cause.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRATULATIONS TO WILLIAM
"BILL" GOODE

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address you all here today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to William "Bill" Goode, just recently elected to the high office of State junior vice commander of the VFW.

Bill Goode began serving his country with the 40th Infantry in Korea from 1952-53. For 30 years, Bill has been a dedicated member of the Petersilge-Velock Post 809 VFW in Little Ferry. As post commander in 1987, he attained the title of all State post commander. In addition to receiving the high title of all American district commander, Bill was named the co-captain of the all American district commanders team in 1990. He was also elected to the office of judge advocate of the Department of New Jersey VFW in June 1991. Just 2 months ago, Bill was chosen by acclamation at the State convention in Wildwood to the prestigious position of State junior vice commander.

Bill Goode's tireless efforts toward helping his fellow veterans have been admirable and inspirational. He has exhibited tremendous leadership qualities and great dedication throughout all of his endeavors. Not only has Bill shown a strong commitment to his fellow veterans, but he has also displayed an everlasting commitment to his country.

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

LOUISVILLE, KY, OPERATION
BRIGHTSIDE PROGRAM WINS
TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA AWARD

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of our distinguished colleagues the Operation Brightside Program in my district in Louisville, KY, which was recently honored with a national Take Pride in America Award.

Operation Brightside, initiated in the city of Louisville by Mayor Jerry E. Abramson in 1986, has lived up to its name from the very start. This public/private venture is an outstanding example of how Government can work together with the private sector to achieve several mutually beneficial goals.

Operation Brightside is divided into several distinct project areas which come together to form a successful whole. Project Paperchase is an environmental education program for elementary and secondary schoolchildren. Project Blitz coordinates spring and fall neighborhood cleanups, and Project Brightside plants trees,

upgrades landscaping, and recycles Christmas trees. The Summer Youth Program involves disadvantaged youths in these activities as a form of summer employment. This combination of education, action, and involvement of people throughout the community is what makes Operation Brightside the success it is.

At the request of Ms. Brenda N. Bush, Operation Brightside School Program Manager, I was pleased and honored to accept the Take Pride in America award on behalf of Operation Brightside.

Ms. Anne House Quinn, director of Take Pride in America, noted that the three Kentucky winners of the national award, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers/Carr Fork Cleanup Committee, Logan Aluminum, and Operation Brightside, are the kind of projects in which the people of Kentucky can take pride.

In fact, the people of Kentucky are what really make these awards possible in the first place, largely through the untiring volunteering of their time and talents. These awards show that environmental projects can be beneficial not only to the planet, but to the people who participate in them, and to the community where they take place.

Operation Brightside is a marvelous example of the kind of community effort that is needed to improve America.

INTRODUCTION OF THE POSTAL
PRIVACY PROTECTION ACT OF 1992

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that would compel all mailers using mailing lists to place disclaimers on their mailings that explain how and where they got the addressee's name and address. The Postal Privacy Protection Act of 1992 would clear up the confusion that exists with so many Americans over how their name gets into the hands of so many junk mailers. This knowledge would give Americans greater control over who has information about their person.

Everyday, millions of Americans come home and are forced to ask an angry question. After unlocking their door, after maybe exchanging a word or two with their cat, after maybe kissing their loved ones, and, finally, after sorting through their mail, many Americans are left with an unanswered question that is probably muttered softly, but with real anger: "How did they get my name?!" I have a hope that Congress can offer an answer to the question of why catalogs, fliers, and sweepstakes announcements co-exist in America's mailboxes along with letters, birthday cards, and bills.

Right now, I can begin to give Americans a general idea of how the direct mailing houses get their name, address, likes, dislikes, and spending patterns. Many have moved fairly recently. In addition to packing all their dishes and clothes, most movers file a change of address form with the U.S. Postal Service. The USPS sells this fact to 23 companies that have licenses for this kind of purchase. A few of these companies then create a new movers

list that include the names of people who have recently moved. The mailing houses target these people as potential customers for curtains, gardening equipment, kitchen appliances, and other products most often bought by people who have changed residence.

Many have also recently made a purchase with their credit card. Their credit card company then went to the trouble of looking at what they bought, how much they spent, and where they made the purchase. The credit card company plugged these facts into a computer, crunched a few numbers, and, soon, these credit card customers may be in store for other fliers about items that fit into the same formula that their last purchase matched.

Some have recently decided to subscribe to an auto magazine to keep up-to-date on the latest cars. Many magazines sell their subscription list to other related companies. Soon, these subscribers will probably receive coupons for mufflers, announcements for car shows, and advertisements for old Buicks.

To sum this all up, Mr. Speaker, there are many, many ways to get junk mail. Americans are certain of this fact—their names and formulaic approximations to their tastes, likes, and dislikes, are being bought, sold, and bartered like no more than a side of beef. Unfortunately, Americans are still very vague on how their names travel from one organization to the next. Which businesses sell their names without asking permission, which businesses offer a negative check-off box to opt out of these sales, and which businesses abstain from this practice entirely is left a mystery.

Studies have shown that the American public is growing more and more concerned about the explosion in cataloging and distribution of personal information. A recent Time Magazine poll on privacy reports that 76 percent of its respondents were concerned about the amount of information that businesses and government collect and store with computers. People were more alarmed by the sale of this information. Ninety percent responded that the sale of data based on household income should be prohibited; 86 percent on bill-paying history; 83 percent on medical history; and, 68 percent on product purchases.

Proposals exist that try to answer these fears. Some, of course, are more sensible than others. One might have us force companies that use direct mail marketing to seek permission of every person they add to their mailing list. Others might suggest that businesses be forced to pay each person on the mailing list a small renters fee for using their private, personal information.

The legislation that I am introducing today will begin to clear up this hazy maze of an information network in a more straightforward way. If each mailing came with a clear, short description of how the mailer got the name and address, then confusion could become understanding, bewilderment could become enlightenment, and a mailbox filled with unexpected and unwanted mail could become clean. All it would take would be a full disclosure printed in plain written english about the source of an individual's private information.

The Postal Privacy Protection Act of 1992 will create a new afterwork ritual. After the banter with the cat and the hello from the fam-

ily, our householder will now open the mail with an enriched understanding. "Oh, my environmental organization sold my name to other groups trying to save the planet—just like I told 'em to." "Oh, my credit card company has just sold my name to a luggage company—I didn't know they could sell my name and buying habits without my permission. I'll cancel that membership!" The possibilities are endless.

TO CELEBRATE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF BIG ROCK POINT NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IN CHARLEVOIX, MI

HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, on August 5, 1992, Consumers Power Co. will celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Big Rock Point Nuclear Powerplant in Charlevoix, MI, now the Nation's oldest operating commercial reactor. I am pleased to congratulate Big Rock's record over three decades of producing safe, economical, and reliable power to the citizens of northern Michigan. This safety record includes 15 years without any lost-time accident.

I regret that I am unable to personally join in the festivities marking this milestone, but I send my best wishes to the employees of the Big Rock Point plant.

RICK RODRIGUEZ: EMPLOYEE OF THE MONTH HONOR AWARD FOR REGION 2

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of the House to the achievements of Ricardo "Rick" Rodriguez of the Toms River, NJ Social Security Office.

The Social Security Administration has recognized Rick Rodriguez with its "Employee of the Month Honor Award for Region 2."

According to the Department of Health and Human Services announcement:

The award was presented by Raymond P. Purrelli, Area Director, on behalf of H.H.S. Secretary Louis Sullivan. "This award is in recognition of your efforts to promote awareness of the Social Security program by all Ocean County residents, young and old", stated Purrelli. Toms River manager Ken Jones noted the appropriateness of the award being presented during national Public Service Recognition Week.

The award honored Rodriguez for his work as a field representative and for his community service work. He is chairman of the Garden State Hospital Council of Advisors, president of the Jackson Township High School Scholarship Fund Inc., and is a member of the Ocean County Human Services Advisory Council, Ocean County Tourism Advisory Council, Board of Directors, Jackson Township Chamber of Commerce, Jackson Township Adult School Advisory Board,

Board of Directors, Jackson Cities and Schools, Inc., and Jackson Township Historical and Cultural Commission. Rick is also recipient of the Ocean County Council of Agencies JoAnn Beths Humanitarian Award for his voluntary activity in Human Services here in Ocean County.

Finally, I would also like to thank E. Larry St. Laurent, director of the Ocean County Veterans Service Bureau, for helping to bring the fine work of Rick Rodriguez to our attention.

A TRIBUTE TO A COURAGEOUS AMERICAN

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an act of heroism that claimed the life of a courageous American, Barry S. Castiglione, a constituent of mine from Montgomery County, MD.

While on assignment to the American Embassy in El Salvador, Mr. Castiglione found himself in a most harrowing situation. A fellow Embassy officer was at risk of drowning. In an instant, Mr. Castiglione surveyed the situation and quickly plunged into the Pacific Ocean to save his coworker. Mr. Castiglione fully understood what he faced. While stationed at Subic Bay in the Philippines, he had earned a scuba diving certificate and taken a course in advanced lifeguarding.

In the midst of fighting the strong current, Mr. Castiglione and a fellow worker managed to reach their colleague. However, in returning from this daring rescue, he faced an increasingly difficult ocean current and drowned. This act of bravery serves as a shining example of a man's willingness to sacrifice his life for that of a fellow American.

Mr. Castiglione served his Government and country for approximately 13 years. From 1977 to 1980, he was an active member of the Marine Corps. He performed various duties for his marine detachment and attained the rank of corporal. In addition, Mr. Castiglione served in the Marine Corps Reserves until 1983. Shortly thereafter, he became an administrative officer and worked in Cairo, Manila, and finally El Salvador.

I extend my deepest sympathies to his wife, Diane, and his 5-month-old son, Michael. Mr. Speaker, Barry Castiglione and his act of selfless bravery should be saluted and remembered by all.

LEA LOVELESS OF CRESTWOOD, NY, CAPTURES OLYMPIC MEDAL

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is a special privilege to congratulate my constituent Lea Loveless, on her Olympic bronze-medal performance in the 100-meter backstroke yesterday. I join her family and friends in Crestwood, her teammates on Rye's Badg-

er Swim Club, and the citizens of Westchester and the entire country in extending congratulations to Ms. Loveless.

Ms. Loveless has been swimming competitively since the age of 6, and last night's performance was certainly the culmination, to date, of her 15-year career. Her perseverance over the years has paid off with glory that most can only dream of. In winning her bronze medal, she was among the leaders throughout the race, and she finished less than 1 second behind the world-record holder in this event.

I am especially glad that her parents, Gene and Mary Ellen, and many members of her family were able to be in Barcelona to watch her swim, to encourage her and to share in this tremendous accomplishment. I am sure that the support of her family members and the banner they displayed, signed by her Badger Swim Club teammates, helped inspire Lea to her winning performance.

The Olympics is an opportunity for athletes from all over the globe to compete in the spirit of sportsmanship. It is exciting to watch this competition, and particularly thrilling to see the success which American athletes are achieving. In swimming especially, our athletes have shown excellence.

Our athletes deserve our respect for the hard work and dedication which have gone into training for competitive sports. We all can take pride in the accomplishments of our Olympic athletes. U.S. fans at the Olympics showed this pride by giving Ms. Loveless an American flag as she walked away from the pool after receiving her medal.

Mr. Speaker, the performances of our Olympians make all Americans proud and serve as a source of inspiration. We should all strive to mirror their dedication as we take on the challenges we face individually and as a nation. I know that my colleagues join me and the people of Westchester in wishing the best to Lea Loveless and her Olympic teammates.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL TETI

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commend Michael Teti of Upper Darby, PA. Mike is an accomplished member of the United States rowing team and will soon represent the United States at the Olympic games in Barcelona, Spain.

Mike started rowing in 1973 at Monsignor Bonner High School in Upper Darby, PA. He continued competitive rowing during his 4 years at St. Joseph's University in Philadelphia where he earned a sociology degree in 1978.

Some of his more recent accomplishments include first place in the World Championships for the Men's Eight in 1987, first in the National Championships for the Men's Eight in 1988, third in the Olympic games for Men's Eight in 1988, eighth in the World Championships for Men's Eight and first in the U.S. National Championships for Men's Eight in 1991. Among numerous other awards Mike was named Male Athlete of the Year in 1987 by

U.S. Rowing, the single governing body for all recreational and competitive rowing in the United States.

I congratulate Mike, whose tireless dedication in pursuit of the Olympic dream is well-deserving of our support. I wish him and the entire Olympic team good luck in Barcelona.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. JEANNE MARIE HYDE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, it is with sincere sadness that we note the passing of Mrs. Jeanne Marie Hyde, wife of our good colleague and fellow Illinois Representative, HENRY HYDE. Our friendship with Jeanne and HENRY goes back decades, to those days before HENRY and I joined forces here in the House of Representatives.

Jeanne Hyde was a lovely lady, a loving wife and loving mother of three sons and a daughter.

She was a vivacious member of the Republican National Women's Federation of Illinois, the Republican Congressional Wives Club, the Park Ridge, IL Women's Republican Club, and the International Neighbors Club, No. 2, here in Washington.

Jeanne Hyde was a friend who will be missed. We extend our sincerest sympathies on his great loss to our good friend and colleague, HENRY, and to his children.

AGRICULTURAL DISASTER FUNDS

HON. BILL SARPALIUS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I sent a letter to President Bush urging that he release \$755 million in previously appropriated agricultural disaster funds.

At the end of last year, Congress appropriated \$1.75 billion for crop disaster assistance. Unfortunately, the President would only release \$995 million of those funds.

I'd like to think that the President simply doesn't recognize the extent of the weather-related losses suffered by the American farmer—both in yield and in quality.

Anyone who thinks that the \$995 million adequately compensates producers for their weather-related losses is seriously out-of-touch with the American farmer. In the 13th District alone, 80 percent of the cotton crop has been lost to weather-related disasters.

Current estimates of the cotton crop are that only about 1 million bales of cotton will be harvested, compared to 2.3 million bales that were harvested last year following an early freeze.

Producers of other crops—both program and nonprogram crops—would also qualify for additional disaster assistance. This would help fruit and vegetable growers as well as wheat, peanut, and sugar beet producers.

In Chicago, an unthinking city bureaucrat flooded the city, and President Bush released all of the appropriated disaster funds. In Los Angeles, riots created millions of dollars worth of damage, and President Bush released all of the disaster funds there too.

In the high plains of Texas, weather—not riots or human error—damaged millions of dollars of crops, but President Bush thought that a little over half the money appropriated was plenty. I hope the President doesn't award disaster funds based on the number of registered voters in a given area.

My letter urges the President to recognize the plight of many farmers and ranchers and release these previously approved funds.

I sincerely hope the President recognizes the urgent need for the release of these additional funds—the American farmer is depending on it.

THE CUBAN-AMERICAN ARTISTS FOUNDATION RAISES FUNDS FOR "THE ARTIST HOME"

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the Cuban-American Artist Foundation for their efforts to establish "La Casa del Artista"—The Artists' Home. The Foundation's president, Mr. Homero Gutierrez, organized a telethon to raise funds for the establishment of this home.

The Artists' Home is intended to serve as a haven for retired Hispanic artists. It would go beyond providing the medical services of most senior citizens' homes, by allowing these individuals to remain in the company of their peers once they are out of the limelight. These individuals have devoted their lives to entertainment, and their contributions have not gone by unnoticed. By establishing the Artists' Home, the younger generation of artists is thanking their predecessors for inspiration, guidance and support, in hopes that the favor will be returned by generations to come.

The artistic community as a whole takes this project very seriously. Their loyalty to one another is apparent in the great number of individuals that devoted their time and talent to make the telethon a success. Among the many stars present were: Libertad Lamarque, María Marta Serra Lima, Flor de Loto La Rúa, Olga Guillot, Xiomara Alfaro, and Tomás de San Julián. Also present were Concha Valdes Miranda, Oskel Ramirez, Elsa Valladares, Néstor Cabell and Idania Villegas, Marta Flóres, Carlos Alvarez del Castillo, Rolando Ochoa and Tito Hernández. The combined efforts of these and many other talented individuals made the telethon the success that it was. The artists' eagerness to participate in this fundraiser illustrates the unity of South Florida's artistic community.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Homero Gutierrez and Elsa Valladares, as well as the rest of the Cuban-American Artistic Foundation's executive board and all artists involved. It is essential that all communities look out for each other as this one has, providing for their to-

morrow by sharing their talents today. I ask all of my colleagues to join me in giving them hearty congratulations and wishing the Cuban American Artist Foundation continued success with the establishment of The Artists' Home.

SPACE STATION: BUILD IT FOR AMERICA

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I am submitting Administrator Daniel Goldin's editorial featured in yesterday's Washington Post to be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, July 28, 1992]

SPACE STATION: BUILD IT FOR AMERICA

(By Daniel S. Goldin)

The Post argued recently that "if new large projects have to be deferred at a time of weak economic growth, the space station must be a candidate" [editorial, June 24].

But in fact over the past 30 years NASA and the space program have paid huge dividends, and Space Station Freedom will be no exception. Despite The Post's suggestion, this program, whose future is being debated in Congress, is not expendable.

The space station is an integral element of a balanced space program and a vital link in the fabric of the agency. America needs Space Station Freedom so scientists can learn how to protect the health of human beings living and working in space in order to permit human exploration of the solar system and to use this understanding and technology to improve the quality of life for everyone on Earth.

The recent space shuttle mission provides a taste of the kind of research we can expect in space. Scientists need to determine the molecular structure of proteins that perform key functions in our bodies so they can design specific drugs to treat diseases and viruses. This is a complex process, but space offers the unique advantage of microgravity research.

According to preliminary information, a pharmaceutical company that had an experiment aboard the shuttle flight achieved results in two weeks that would probably have taken two years to produce on Earth. Just imagine the possibilities for research with a full-time, state-of-the-art laboratory aboard Space Station Freedom.

To enhance space-based research, NASA just signed a historic agreement with the National Institutes of Health. In future months, scientists on Earth will be able to take greater advantage of the unique opportunities for experimentation on shuttle flights and the space station. And NASA will be able to draw on the world-class resources at NIH to meet its mission goals.

TAKING EXCEPTION

"Many Americans make the mistake of assuming that space research has no value here on Earth," John F. Kennedy said. "Nothing could be further from the truth. Our effort in space is not . . . a competitor for the natural resources that we spend to develop the Earth. It is a working partner and coproducer of these resources."

Kennedy realized, despite the hard economic times of the early '60s, that the coun-

try needed investment to keep moving forward.

President Bush also sees the importance of investing in the future while balancing the obligations of today. Yes, we need affordable housing, good health care and excellent schools. But Americans also need hope and opportunity. The investment in NASA research and technology today creates the jobs and industries of tomorrow.

Today there is hardly a sector of the economy that has not been touched by spinoffs from the space program of the past 30 years. Ever time someone operates a computer, makes a long-distance call, watches television or uses an automatic teller machine, the benefits of space technology are being felt. Every time someone undergoes a CAT scan, has arthroscopic or laser surgery or enters intensive care at a hospital, he or she benefits from NASA work.

The space station program is not new. It began in 1964 and employs tens of thousands of people. And it will create even more jobs in the future, when the results of research on Space Station Freedom work their way into our economy. Space-based research in life sciences, biotechnology and materials processing on the space station will revolutionize our way of life in the 21st century, much as Apollo made possible our way of life today.

Moreover, the United States is not the only country that has made a commitment to the project. In addition to the more than \$7 billion spent by this country, more than \$2 billion has been expended by Canada and Japan, as part of their \$8 billion commitment. Turning back on this international partnership would risk our status as the world's leader in space at a time when our competitiveness is being challenged as never before.

Today the United States invests a little more than \$14 billion a year in NASA—or one percent of the federal budget. Approximately \$2 billion per year of that is for the space station. That sounds like a lot, and it is. Yet Americans spend \$4.3 billion per year on potato chips and \$1.4 billion on popcorn. In concrete terms, the space station costs each of us about two cents a day. The evidence is clear that we will get much more than our two cents' worth out of it.

Space Station Freedom should not be categorized as large science, but rather as an engineering feat. It will be a laboratory in space where small science will be performed like the last space shuttle mission, which included more than a hundred experiments from researchers nationwide.

The day before he died, President Kennedy said: "In 1990, the age of space will be entering its second phase. . . . When some meet here in 1990, they will look back on what we did and say we made the right and wise decisions." Let us hope that a future generation will be able to look back to the 1990s and say the same.

KOSOVO: A TARGET OF SERBIAN OPPRESSION

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the world continues to watch with great anguish the ongoing tragedy in the former Yugoslavian Republic of Bosnia. In that besieged republic, over 8,000 innocent human beings have been

killed, 1.2 million people displaced, and the infrastructure ravaged to levels exceeding \$100 billion. Slavic Muslims and others are being killed, tortured, and starved to death as part of President Slobodan Milosevic's shameful policy of ethnic cleansing. In his efforts to build a greater Serbia, the Serbian madman has ruined the lives of millions of men, women, and children and has produced chaos in that society that has not been seen since World War II.

Before most of us learned about Milosevic's plans to devastate Bosnia, Croatia, and Slovenia, I watched that nationalist Serbian leader massively violate human rights in the Province of Kosovo and strip that province of its autonomy. Kosovo has become a police state occupied by thousands of Serbian troops and security personnel who continually intimidate the Kosovo community. Since Milosevic began this policy in 1989, more than 100 ethnic Albanians have been killed in the unrest there.

Dr. Ibrahim Rugova, the clandestinely elected ethnic Albanian leader of Kosovo, has wisely urged civil disobedience instead of demonstrations which could lead to police violence against demonstrators. I am concerned that Serbian oppression of the ethnic Albanian community in Kosovo will increase and that a revolt will result. Many Europeans share my concerns. In an effort to diffuse the potentially dangerous situation, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe recently decided to send a mission to Kosovo. I can only hope that Milosevic will see the folly of his ways and that the civil war in the former Yugoslavia will not spread to Kosovo.

I recommend to my colleagues in the Congress the following Financial Times article on Serbian oppression in Kosovo:

[From Financial Times, July 13, 1992]

SERBIAN AUTHORITIES STEP UP PRESSURE IN KOSOVO

(By Judy Dempsey)

Until October 26, 1990, Dr. Alush Gashi was Professor of Anatomy at Pristina University, Kosovo. He has no idea when he will be free to lecture again.

"That morning, three armed Serbian policemen came into my office. They dragged me out in front of the patients. They were angry because, as an ethnic Albanian, I had refused to leave my job," said 40-year-old Mr. Gashi.

The former visiting professor at the University at California now spends his time documenting cases of human rights abuses in the southern province of Kosovo, which was forcibly reintegrated into Serbia in 1990.

Since March 1990, when Serbia, under President Slobodan Milosevic, issued a decree called "The programme of the Republic of Serbia to colonise Kosovo", thousands of professional ethnic Albanians have been sacked.

According to Belgrade's policy of colonising Kosovo, the decree stipulated how favourable credits would be granted to those Serbs and Montenegrins willing to settle in Kosovo, and how ethnic Albanians would be excluded from holding any positions of influence.

"Last autumn, 25,000 teachers, on all levels, were sacked; 865 lecturers and professors were dismissed; over 2,000 doctors and medical staff now have no jobs. About 85,000 workers have been expelled from the factories," explains Mr. Gashi.

"Serbia wants to reverse the ethnic distribution in Kosovo," says Mr. Ibrahim Rugova, elected president of Kosovo in elections banned by Belgrade two months ago.

Ethnic Albanians make up 90 per cent of the province's 2m population. The remainder are Serbian, Montenegrin and ethnic Turkish communities.

More recently, human rights organizations in Kosovo reported that Serb authorities last month sacked 60 ethnic Albanian workers from a car parts factory in Istoq, western Kosovo, and 350 ethnic Albanians from an engineering plant in Glogovac, south-west of Pristina, capital of Kosovo.

In response to the sackings, ethnic Albanians have begun to establish their own parallel society and institutions. Since February, ethnic Albanian children have gathered in private houses to be taught by teachers sacked from the primary, secondary and university schools throughout Kosovo.

"We are determined to educate our children. It is crucial to preserve a continuity in education and in our cultural traditions," says Mr. Rugova.

In another extension of this parallel society, sacked doctors are setting up private, charitable clinics throughout the province.

Before the medical profession was ethnically cleansed, the main gynaecological centre in Pristina was delivering between 50 and 55 babies a month.

"Now the centre is delivering only five or six infants. Because the ethnic Albanians have been sacked, the women do not trust the Serb doctors. They are now giving birth at home. We try to help as much as possible," says Mr. Gashi.

The summary dismissal of so many ethnic Albanians has made life even harder in a province which last year was recording 40 percent unemployment, the highest throughout the former Yugoslavia.

Some ethnic Albanians cope by returning to the land. Some seek help from ethnic Albanians working abroad in Germany or Switzerland. Others rely on a special "Solidarity Fund" set up by the Democratic League of Kosovo, which won an overwhelming majority in the recent unofficial elections. This fund is financed by the diaspora.

Mr. Rugova says the parallel society will continue as long as Serbia continues to repress the ethnic Albanians.

"Ethnic Albanians are picked up every day by the police. They are beaten, detained, and held without warrant. Their houses are searched. Intimidation prevails," he explains.

"It is clear Belgrade is not willing to compromise with the ethnic Albanians at the moment," a US diplomat says.

"Even if Milosevic, or any other Serb leader, decides to give back autonomy to the ethnic Albanians, it will be too late. The entire province is radicalised as a result of the repression."

Despite the repression, Mr. Rugova says ethnic Albanians will not be provoked into rising up against Serbian repression. "That is exactly what Belgrade wants. It would end up being a massacre because we have no weapons. That is why we need a United Nations presence here before it is too late," he says.

Western diplomats said last week's decision at the Helsinki summit meeting of the 51-nation Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to send a mission to Kosovo may be the first, tentative step towards recognising that the war in the former Yugoslavia must be prevented from spreading.

THE MARCH FOR DISABILITY INDEPENDENCE IN MANHATTAN, NY

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1992

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

SPEECH DELIVERED BY CONGRESSMAN MAJOR R. OWENS ON THE OCCASION OF THE MARCH FOR DISABILITY INDEPENDENCE IN MANHATTAN, NY, ON JULY 26, 1992

Today we celebrate the anniversary of your Declaration of Independence—the Americans With Disabilities Act. ADA declared that all people are created equal including people with disabilities. On July 26, 1990, citizens with disabilities took their place as full citizens of this country.

ADA was the product of a new movement within the disability community—a product of that same spirit which in the 1960's inspired the civil rights movement—and which is alive as we meet today to discuss the next phase of the struggle.

ADA is a noble document which does not beg for anything. ADA makes the statement that we are the people. We are an important part of the electorate and we deserve the rights and benefits enjoyed by all Americans. We deserve equal rights and we have the power to preserve equal rights. We must not sleep—already there are two bills in Congress to gut or repeal the act, and there are still others spreading misinformation about what the bill does and will mean for the 43 million Americans it is designed to protect. Action and vigilance is necessary to hold what we have and to expand the beachhead of disability rights and benefits. There are still issues such as insurance and workman's compensation that we need to deal with if this part of the act will ever be more than words on paper.

During the time when ADA was moving through Congress, I noted many comparisons between the passage of this legislation and the historic civil rights bills of the 1960's. I termed the ADA "the next great struggle in the American civil rights movement." We who lived that struggle drew strength from that experience. Centuries of being denied your full human and civil rights teaches you some things. When they don't want to give you your rights they play the fear game. In the 1960's they told us that the country wasn't ready for equality; they told us that the country couldn't afford equality, and then they told us that the remedies we proposed would exacerbate the problem, not remedy it. Do we recognize the game? We need to understand that those who oppose the full extension of civil rights in this country basically fear freedom; they perceive our freedom as a threat to their own freedom. Each time the Nation extends civil rights to another group, it forces every American to recognize that all people are human beings with hearts and minds and souls. It is easier to view people who are different as less than human; as not whole, as not deserving of your attention, much less your respect or acceptance.

The physical barriers that the ADA is intended to remove are less important than these barriers of entrenched negative attitudes. If the ADA is to succeed it must confront myth with fact; stereotypes with knowledge and information.

At present the Government is doing a poor job getting the word out as to what ADA means. A Harris poll conducted last May and June found that only 18 percent of 1,257 adults polled knew about the law. Too many high priced consultants are exploiting the public's ignorance and frightening businesses with the notion that "reasonable accommodation" means massive investments in expensive equipment, when we know that the average costs are less than \$500. Some tremendous things have already happened as a result of this historic piece of legislation and we should do a better job of highlighting those success stories. We need to promote the considerable amount of good will toward the act that exists among the Nation at large. The New York Times reports that employers are showing significantly increased interest in employing people with disabilities. Tomorrow—July 27—"just one break"—job—which has some remarkable success in placing people with disabilities, will hold their annual rally at the New York Hilton in Manhattan—23 companies have contributed \$2,500 for the chance to interview 110 applicants with disabilities.

Many studies show that people with disabilities are at least as good employees as others. A recent survey quoted in the New York Times, notes the fact that DuPont supervisors of 811 workers with disabilities rate them well above their coworkers in attendance. Now if we can only get health insurers to recognize that people with disabilities are as healthy as their coworkers.

With these facts it is hard to fathom any opposition within New York City to including people with disabilities within the goals and timetables for other minorities. It is a phony distinction to suppose that there is some kind of categorical difference between the need to promote outreach efforts to hire African-Americans, women, and other minorities, and the need to do the same for people with disabilities. The unwillingness to include people with disabilities in such timetables is borne of fear and hysteria.

The law sets out a timetable for the Nation. It establishes when certain accommodations must be made and in an orderly sequential way. We are asking the city of New York to do no less in their own affirmative action plan than what was done for other minorities and women. We are requesting the city to demonstrate their commitment to not only the letter of the law, but the spirit of the law, by developing a plan for the hiring and promotion of people with disabilities. Let New York City take the lead. New York City must become the model for the employment of people with disabilities.

We are entering a new era. It was not a coincidence that the Americans With Disabilities Act was signed into law at the end of a decade that saw the fall of the Berlin Wall and the dismantling of totalitarian systems across the world. We have a new opportunity in this decade to ride the forces of freedom, democracy, and inclusion. For those who choose not to ride that train or even derail it, the price must be made heavier than before. We are not beggars. Forty-three million Americans can vote. We have new opportunities to participate in the global economy and so realize our economic as well as our political strength. The ADA has provided a new sense of confidence concerning our impact on the political system—a confidence no one can take back or diminish. We must go forward with the knowledge that our cause is the cause of the future and we cannot fail.

In the new world order, people with disabilities demand power. The power of people

with disabilities will help to shape the new world order.

In the new world order we demand health insurance for all, including the disabled. In the new world order we demand housing with access for all. We demand educational opportunity for all. We demand employment for all. In the new world order, we will use our power to guarantee, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for all.

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 30, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 31

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of Clarence H. Albright Jr., of Virginia, to be General Counsel of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, C. C. Hope Jr., of North Carolina, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and James D. Jameson, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

SD-538

Foreign Relations

African Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the U.S. response to the drought in southern Africa.

SD-628

10:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to conserve exotic, wild birds, including S. 1218, to provide financial assistance for projects for research, conservation, management, or protection of exotic birds, and S. 1219, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue regulations requiring the marking of exotic birds and to prohibit a person from importing exotic birds without a license.

SD-406

AUGUST 4

9:00 a.m.

Select on POW/MIA Affairs

To resume hearings to examine unanswered questions and United States ef-

orts with regard to U.S. prisoners of war and soldiers missing in action, focusing on live sightings.

SH-216

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to examine the structure and activities of Asian organized crime groups in the United States, focusing on the international aspects of organized crime and its connections to the United States.

SD-342

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

Joint Printing

To resume hearings on the proposed consolidation of the Department of Defense printing services.

2237 Rayburn Building

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the Treaty with the Russian Federation concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment (Treaty Doc. 102-33), the Treaty with the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic concerning the Reciprocal Encouragement and Protection of Investment (Treaty Doc. 102-31), the Treaty with Sri Lanka concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment (Treaty Doc. 102-25), the Treaty with Tunisia concerning the Reciprocal Encouragement and Protection of Investment (Treaty Doc. 102-6), and the Treaty with the People's Republic of the Congo concerning the Reciprocal Encouragement and Protection of Investment (Treaty Doc. 102-1).

SD-419

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2577, to provide for the exchange of certain Federal lands within the State of Utah, between the State of Utah and the Secretary of the Interior.

SD-366

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

5:00 p.m.

Joint Inaugural Ceremonies

To hold an organizational meeting.

H-204, Capitol

AUGUST 5

9:00 a.m.

Select on POW/MIA Affairs

To continue hearings to examine unanswered questions and United States efforts with regard to U.S. prisoners of war and soldiers missing in action, focusing on live sightings.

SH-216

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 modern-

ize the operations of the U.S. Customs Service.

SD-215

Governmental Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-342

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine the use of television as a means of facilitating school readiness programs for preschool and elementary children.

SD-430

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to resume markup of S. 2575, to revise certain pay authorities that apply to nurses and other health care professionals, and other pending calendar business.

SR-418

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Kent N. Brown, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Georgia, Richard Monroe Miles, of South Carolina, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mary C. Pendleton, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Moldova, David Heywood Swartz, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Byelorussia, Henry Lee Clarke, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Uzbekistan, William H. Courtney, of West Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Kazakhstan, Stanley T. Escudero, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Tajikistan, Joseph S. Hulings III, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Turkmenistan, and Edward Hurwitz, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Kyrgyzstan.

SD-419

AUGUST 6

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on high-speed ground transportation.

SR-253

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the activities and programs of the Defense Commissary Agency, Department of Defense.

SD-342

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to revise the Tohono 'Oodham Water Rights Settlement Act of 1982.

SR-485

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2890, to provide for the establishment of the Civil Rights in Education: Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site in the State of Kansas, H.R. 2109, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the feasibility of including Revere Beach, located in the city of Revere, Massachusetts, in the National Park System, S. 2244, to require the construction of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor members of the

Armed Forces who served in World War II and to commemorate U.S. participation in that conflict, H.R. 3665, to establish the Little River Canyon National Preserve in Alabama, S.J. Res. 161, to authorize the Go For Broke National Veterans Association to establish a memorial to Japanese-American War Veterans in D.C. or its environs, and S. 2549, to establish the Hudson River Artists National Historical Park in New York.

SD-366

AUGUST 7

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the health risks posed to police officers who use radar guns.

SD-342

AUGUST 11

2:00 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for activities of the Independent Counsel Law of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978.

SD-342

AUGUST 12

9:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2762, to assure the preservation of the northern spotted owl and the stability of communities dependent on the resources of the public lands in Oregon, Washington, and northern California.

SD-406

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on Indian trust fund management.

SR-485

POSTPONEMENTS

JULY 30

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine how the Middle East is cooperating with environmental concerns.

SD-419

JULY 31

10:00 a.m.

Finance

Private Retirement Plans and Oversight of the Internal Revenue Service Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the financial strength of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC), which insures retirement benefits for American workers.

SD-215