

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF THE HEALTH CHOICES FREEDOM ACT OF 1992

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today, the House companion bill to S. 2835, the Health Choices Freedom Act of 1992 introduced on June 11, 1992, by Senator ORRIN HATCH of Utah. I have heard from many of my constituents and from citizens around our country who have expressed great enthusiasm and support for this legislation. This legislation will protect consumers' rights to obtain nutritional supplements and accurate information on their use and the roles they may play in matters of health care, and at the same time strengthen consumer protections on the manufacture of these products.

The exploding costs and inadequacies of our current health care system have caused many citizens and health professionals to explore and investigate the use and efficacy of complementary and alternative forms of health care. Santa Fe, NM, the heart of my congressional district, has grown into national prominence as a center for complementary and alternative health care including acupuncture, Chinese herbal medicine, homeopathic medicine, and nutritional medicine. Additionally, herbal and other alternative treatments are an important part of traditional ethnic minority cultures both in New Mexico and the United States.

There is a growing body of science which indicates important roles for nutrients and herbs in the prevention of disease and the maintenance of health and well-being. We should be exploring this research, Mr. Speaker, as the costs of health care continue to rise seemingly beyond our control. Now more than ever, Americans want to know how they can achieve optimal health and well-being through diet, lifestyle, and nutritional changes. Regardless of whether or not one personally agrees with the use and effectiveness of nutritional supplements and herbs, many across our Nation do and ongoing scientific and research efforts in this area have given new credence and currency to this issue.

I cite as a few examples, the following:

The cover story of the April edition of Time magazine highlights "the real power of vitamins" and says "new research shows they may help fight cancer, heart disease, and the ravages of aging." The New York Times and U.S. News & World Report have had similar articles.

At the February 1992 New York Academy of Sciences conference on "New Views on the Function and Health Effects of Vitamins," scientists detailed the links between vitamin consumption and disease prevention.

A pharmaceutical company has purchased the rights to parts of the Costa Rican rain forest in order to protect from destruction potential medical and herbal cures that may yet be discovered in rare flora and fauna.

The Centers for Disease Control issued an advisory on Monday, July 27, 1992, that all women of childbearing age insure they obtain adequate levels of folic acid in their diet through food or supplementation to prevent neural tube birth defects. This important B-vitamin can help prevent congenital deformities in children such as spina bifida and anencephalopathy. It is interesting to note Mr. Speaker, that the FDA had ruled under the proposed regulations of the Nutrition Labeling Act of 1990 Public Law 101-535, that there was not "significant scientific agreement" to support a claim that folic acid prevents neural tube birth defects. This legislation would create a framework to provide accurate information to consumers and allow them to decide for themselves or in conjunction with the opinions of their health professionals.

A July 1992 article in the Journal of Nutrition Science & Policy which explains how antioxidant vitamins like beta carotene, vitamins A, C, and E, can actually reduce certain cancer risks. The National Cancer Institute has long advocated that Americans eat a diet rich in antioxidant vitamins to reduce the risk of developing cancer. Ironically Mr. Speaker, the FDA has yet to acknowledge significant scientific agreement to support a health claim for antioxidant nutrients and the prevention of cancer. This legislation would allow consumers to obtain all the information about this claim and decide for themselves whether to use such dietary supplements.

Mr. Speaker, in view of all of this positive health information, the Food and Drug Administration has lacked a coherent regulatory policy on nutritional supplements and herbs. Aside from the requirements of the Proxmire amendment, the current system of regulating these substances as drugs and/or food additives has led to a policy that ultimately denies consumers their freedom to obtain these substances and relevant health information about their uses. This legislation seeks to both protect consumers' rights to obtain dietary supplements and herbs; and assures them that they will be safe, of high quality, and that the information about them will be truthful and not misleading. Americans want greater freedom, participation, and expanded options for themselves in health care, not less.

From discussions with my colleagues it is my understanding that virtually every Member of this body has received constituent mail or communications with regards to the issue of access to dietary supplements and current FDA policy toward them. It is critical that we gain a greater scientific understanding of vitamins, minerals, and herbs and the role they play in preventing disease and promoting health. In this way, we will firmly recognize the

role that dietary supplements have been playing and will continue to play into the future in offering us real options for health, well-being, and prevention of disease. I urge my colleagues to recognize the importance of this legislation and give their support to it.

Mr. Speaker, I am attaching a section-by-section analysis of my legislation explaining important features of the legislation, as well as the New York Times article referenced in my statement:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE HEALTH FREEDOM ACT OF 1992

Section 1 contains the name of the Act.

Section 2 contains definitions. "Dietary supplement" is defined to include all of the terms that were discussed in the floor statements made by Senator Symms and Senator Hatch at the time that Section 403(r)(5)(D) was introduced into the Senate as part of the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act. This definition adds only one element—the specific mention of a concentrate or extract. The appropriate forms of dietary supplements are mentioned in Section 2(a)(1)(b)(i).

Section 2(b) defines drug to preclude a drug classification based solely on the fact that a dietary supplement contains a certain potency or because it was sold in conjunction with a valid health claim. The reason for this clarification is that FDA has indicated in its proposed NLEA regulations that potency will be considered in determining whether a dietary supplement is sold for "therapeutic" as opposed to "nutritional" purposes. There is no provision in the law that permits such interpretation. Section 411 was passed to prevent potency-based drug classifications, but FDA has not incorporated this interpretation into its dietary supplement enforcement policy.

Section 2(c) defines food additives to exclude any dietary supplement which is labeled as such. This section is particularly critical since the Food and Drug Administration has pursued many safe, otherwise lawful dietary supplements on the tortured theory that they are unsafe food additives. The rationale for their theory is that a substance that is otherwise a nutrient or food, when placed in a gelatin capsule or in a tablet, suddenly becomes an added ingredient and thus a food additive.

Section 3 is the health claims and labeling section for dietary supplements. Under Section 403(r)(5)(D) of the NLEA, Congress stated that FDA could establish a separate procedure and standard for dietary supplement health claims as opposed to those for foods. The reason for the enactment of Section 403(r)(5)(D) was a recognition by Congress that dietary supplements as a category had been treated as a stepchild; major scientific institutions, perhaps influenced by traditional medical concerns, never performed research on the role of dietary supplements. Rather, any nutritional/disease prevention research was done solely on foods as such. Given the health care crisis in this country, the need for the population to have access to improved means of maintaining and preventing health became very clear to Congress in 1990. This section thus allows for responsible claims concerning safe substances and also

• 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.

provides that FDA will be notified 30 days before any new claims are issued, allowing for regulatory or enforcement action in the event the Agency believes there to be a danger. In addition, this section spells out a very thorough basis in science for any claim that must be made. If the claim does not appear to be based on a full consensus of scientific opinion or "significant scientific agreement" as that term is used in the NLEA, then the labelling will disclose that fact. Consumer protection thus enters both in terms of the necessary science required, as well as in the fact that there will be disclosure as to the level of scientific agreement.

As an added measure of disclosure to the consumer, Section 3(d) also requires that labelling for dietary supplements bear the quantity of such nutrients on a per day basis rather than on a per unit basis. There has been confusion in the past when nutrition information has been provided as to a single pill or capsule, yet the recommended dosage was for ingestion of two to three capsules per day.

Section 3(e) mandates that FDA take a strong look at whether the U.S. RDA must be retained. The FDA proposed as an alternative the Recommended Daily Intake, quantity measures which were below the U.S. RDA and which would severely impact on the nutrition of the population. This is another health and safety measure that the bill provides.

Section 3(f) adds a strong mandate that FDA issue new Good Manufacturing Practice regulations to ensure that raw material manufacturers in the dietary supplement industry notify FDA of any safety problems or significant manufacturing changes. It is felt that this type of control can help to avoid unintended contamination. Section 3(f) also permits FDA to establish safety studies on dietary supplements. Subsection (3) requires FDA to establish by regulation the safe dietary supplement use of all the essential nutrients that have been identified to date (and will be identified in the future).

The final provision of the Act, Section (g), deals with the problem that many industry members face in introducing a safe supplement that FDA may question. A common practice for FDA has been to issue a Warning Letter or to take other regulatory action against a company, threatening criminal sanctions, civil remedies, or further enforcement measures if the company does not cease selling the supplement or making certain claims for that supplement. When challenged in court, FDA has stated that it has not yet engaged in "final Agency action," thereby precluding any legal challenge. Industry companies are thus left in the paradoxical situation of being told that FDA has not yet made up its mind, but that FDA will sue the company if it continues its challenged conduct. Courts have gone both ways in supporting or rejecting FDA's ripeness argument, and a legislative solution is particularly appropriate here where the industry has taken the lead in providing newer nutritional products.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 10, 1992]
VITAMINS WIN SUPPORT AS POTENT AGENTS OF HEALTH

(By Natalie Angier)

Long consigned to the fringes of medicine and accorded scarcely more credibility than crystal-rubbing or homeopathy, the study of how vitamins affect the body and help prevent chronic diseases is now winning broad attention and respect among mainstream medical researchers.

Scientists, who thought that the basic questions in vitamin research had been solved and that the major benefits of the nutrients were to prevent diseases of deficiency like rickets and beri-beri, are learning that most of the vitamins—from A through K and all the subvariants in between—play far more fundamental and long-term roles in the body than anybody had suspected.

They are gathering provocative evidence that vitamins influence the health and vibrancy of nearly every organ, and that these enigmatic chemicals may help forestall or even reverse many diseases of aging, including cancer, heart disease, osteoporosis, a flagging immune system, neurodegeneration and other chronic disorders.

But scientists emphasized that the results were extremely preliminary and should not be viewed as reason to start popping vitamin tablets by the fistful. They warned that a few compounds, like the fat-soluble vitamins A and D, can be quite toxic if taken in doses significantly exceeding the Government's recommended daily intake.

Nevertheless, scientists are buoyed by their new observations, which reveal molecular mechanisms that go beyond standard assumptions about why vitamins are so vital, and why the body goes to such lengths to absorb these essential chemicals from food. For example, some researchers have suspected for years that certain vitamins, particularly vitamins E, C and beta carotene, may help prevent cancer by scavenging free radical molecules that might harm the cell's fragile genetic material. But more recently researchers have discovered that those vitamins, called as a group antioxidant compounds, may also battle cardiovascular disease. They have shown that antioxidant vitamins prevent the body from turning otherwise innocuous cholesterol into a sticky and reactive form that can clog the arteries and set the stage for heart attacks.

Other vitamins, particularly folic acid, seem to counteract cancer by strengthening the chromosomes and perhaps preventing dangerous viruses from infiltrating deep into cells and touching off a tumor. For reasons that remain unknown, folic acid also sharply cuts the rate of neural-tube birth defects. In a study reported last July, researchers showed that pregnant women who took folic acid supplements had a much lower risk than women who did not take the supplement that their babies would have neural-tube deformities like spina bifida, or open spine, and anencephaly, a deadly defect in which much of the brain is missing.

"We used to think about vitamins strictly in terms of what you needed to prevent short-term deficiencies," said Dr. Simin N. Meydani of the Human Nutrition Research Center on Aging at Tufts University in Boston. "Now we're starting to think about what is the optimal level of vitamins for life-long health and to prevent age-associated diseases."

ALLOW SENIOR CITIZENS TO CHOOSE THEIR FAMILIES, FIRST

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, imagine losing your family's financial security because you wanted to provide long-term home care instead of nursing home care for

your infirmed spouse. That's the tough choice facing many elderly Americans and that's why Congresswoman HELEN DELICH BENTLEY and I are introducing the Senior Home Care Choice Fairness and Improvement Act of 1992 today. This is the companion bill to S. 2686, introduced by Senators BOND and COATS. This legislation would assure financial equity in a Medicaid benefit intended to protect senior citizens needing long-term care, regardless of setting. No longer could the Federal Government—albeit unintentionally—punish those elderly persons who want to care for spouses within their family setting.

Currently, most States force an elderly person, whose spouse needs long-term care, to choose between losing the couple's financial security or placing the spouse in a nursing home, even though the infirmed spouse could be cared for at home. Only a limited number of States—and I am pleased that Connecticut is one of them—have elected to include the optional spousal impoverishment provisions of the Medicaid Program in their community and home-based waiver programs.

The ability of one spouse to save a portion of the couple's assets is referred to as "spousal impoverishment" protection. This protection was first extended to Medicaid nursing home patients in 1989. At the same time, it was made an optional benefit under the Home and Community-Based Waiver Program. Spousal impoverishment protection permits the at-home spouse to retain assets, in addition to the home, of \$13,000 to \$69,000 and an income of approximately \$13,000 to \$21,000. But since protection does not automatically apply to home care, elderly persons who decide to be cared for at-home must spend down to \$2,000 in assets—savings accounts, certificates of deposits, and the like—before they can qualify for Medicaid assistance.

Elderly couples who want to stay together and want to care for their needs at-home should be protected. They should not be forced to choose between poverty and institutionalization. Representative BENTLEY's and my bill is both about saving money—long-term care for Medicaid patients in nursing homes is generally far more expensive than care in a home setting—and preserving family values and individual dignity.

It is the Government's responsibility to ensure that families are given every option to stay together and that seniors who choose home care are as well protected from spousal impoverishment as seniors receiving out-of-home care. The purpose of our legislation is to clarify the current law and ensure that there is no question that spousal protection should apply in all settings.

Our legislation requires that those States which have a community and home-based Medicaid waiver must provide spousal impoverishment protection to spouses of individuals eligible for home care under the Medicaid State Waiver Program. Everyone who is eligible for nursing home coverage will now have an equal and fair option to stay in their homes with their spouses while they receive Medicaid coverage for medical and personal services just as they would have if they had elected nursing home care.

In addition, this bill requires hospitals to notify patients needing long-term care that they

are qualified for either nursing home or home care under Medicaid. These patients deserve to have the opportunity to make a fair choice and to know of their options.

The Senior Home Care Choice Fairness and Improvement Act of 1992 will give to Medicaid eligible individuals the choice of staying at home with their infirmed spouses and, thereby, keep their family together during a time of need. It is truly a family protection measure.

LET'S HELP KEEP OUR SENIOR
CITIZENS TOGETHER

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation along with my colleague from Connecticut [Mrs. JOHNSON] that I believe offers a realistic way to keep families with ill or disabled loved ones together. For too long, the system has been weighted in favor of separating as opposed to unifying the family. The problem with our current system is that in most States, elderly individuals who want to keep their spouses in the home are unable to do so because of dire financial consequences. While the State of Maryland does not participate in the 1915(c) program—better known as the Home and Community-Based Waiver Program—and is therefore a unique exception to the rule, the legislation that we are introducing today will reverse what amounts to an unacceptable policy throughout much of the country.

Under current law in most States, a spouse who lives in the community must have a yearly income below \$21,000 and assets below \$69,000 to qualify for the spousal impoverishment assistance for nursing home care. Requirements for home-based care however, are dramatically different and unfortunately for untold numbers of Americans, terribly unfair. To receive home-based care, this same individual must spend down to \$2,000 in assets to qualify for medical assistance.

Mr. Speaker, the fact that a family would have to exhaust nearly all of its assets in order to enable a loved one to receive long-term care in the home is outrageous when you consider that the same assets would be fully protected, provided of course, that the family member were institutionalized. I know of several families throughout the country who have been faced with the difficult choice of selling off their investments in order to keep a loved one in the home, and therefore qualify for assistance. At great financial peril, many families nonetheless opt to care for the family member without the benefit of financial assistance that they should rightly be entitled to. Faced with two unpleasant alternatives, this particular option is often viewed as the correct choice for elderly couples who want to stay together.

Nevertheless, the policy that I have just mentioned is blatantly unfair, and this unfairness warrants the type of remedy that Mrs. JOHNSON and I are prepared to initiate today. We need policies that provide for more compassionate care in the last years in life—and

policies that encourage families to stay together, not break apart.

Constructive changes to the current law makes good sense, not only because of the fairness issue but also because home care is compassionate and costs effective. The National Association for Home Care estimates that it costs over \$20,000 per month to keep a patient in the hospital for intravenous nutritional therapy. Similar therapy, administered in the home environment, costs under \$10,000. The same holds true for numerous other in-home therapies.

Mr. Speaker, as the ongoing health care debate is elevated in intensity it is clear that we need to make health care more family friendly. The legislation that we are introducing today does just that.

LIONS HOME FOR THE BLIND
(HOGAR DEL CIEGO) SEARCHES
FOR LIGHT

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the Lions Home for the Blind (Hogar del Ciego) for their admirable devotion to bettering the quality of life for Miami's blind community.

The Lions Home for the Blind has served as a haven for blind and visually handicapped individuals for some time now. This nonprofit organization depends on the generosity of community support for its survival. To raise the funds necessary to operate the Home for the Blind, the Lions Club held a radio marathon on Saturday, July 11, 1992. Aleida Leal, radio marathon chairman, and Felipe Vilaomat, executive director, devoted many hours of hard work to organizing this event, and their efforts were a great success. Listeners called in all day, raising over \$17,000 in revenue for the home. I was honored to have been asked to participate and I called in to encourage all to donate to this worthy cause.

The many donations received by the home allow them to brighten the lives of many individuals who find themselves in perpetual darkness. Transported to and from the center 5 days a week, these individuals find companionship, social and educational activities, and, most importantly, people who care about them and are eager to be of service in any way they can.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the many individuals associated with the Lions Home for the Blind. The citizens of south Florida realize the importance of the Home's survival, and provide support. I ask my colleagues to join me in offering all involved a hearty congratulations for the success of the radio marathon and in wishing the Lions Home for the Blind good fortune in all future endeavors.

THIRD GRADERS MAKE AIDS
PANELS

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to insert in the RECORD the story of third graders from the Bret Harte Elementary School in Deptford, NJ who, after much time and effort, made a mini AIDS quilt. I commend these young people for their concern and dedication.

BRET HARTE THIRD GRADERS MAKE AIDS
PANELS

December 1, 1991 was World AIDS Day. In order to promote an awareness of the disease and concern for people suffering with HIV and AIDS, Ms. Moore's third grade made paper panels that were put together to form a mini AIDS quilt. After the project, Erin Mullen decided to make a real AIDS panel for Ms. Moore's brother, Bobby Moore, because he died of AIDS. That night, Erin used her baby blanket to begin the panel. The next day, she asked Alissa Snyder to help. Later, Rachael Cohen thought of making another panel for Eddie Pompper, a 28 year old man who died of AIDS. Soon Rachael asked Lauren Xenakis and Lauren Schlanger to help develop Eddie's panel. All of us gave up many lunchtime recesses because we care about people who have died of AIDS and about people living with the disease.

We have shared the panels with other Bret Harte students and with a K-8 school in Deptford, NJ. In October of 1992, they will be shown with 20,000 others as part of the Names Project AIDS Memorial Quilt. The display will be in Washington, DC.

LAUREN SCHLANGER.
LAUREN KENAHIS.
ERIN MULLEN.
ALISSA SNYDER.
RACHAEL COHEN.

THE QUAGMIRE RIGHTS OF
ABORTION

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, for too long the national debate on abortion has been the captive of inflamed rhetoric, distorted claims, and extreme tactics. Rational discourse has been the exception rather than the rule and even the suggestion of compromise has been anathema to both sides. Yet, amid the escalating rhetoric of the abortion debate there remain a few voices seeking to advance constructive debate on this divisive issue.

I would like to insert into the RECORD the following article written by one of these voices, John Leo, entitled "The Quagmire of Abortion Rights." Mr. Leo makes two important points in his article. First, he asserts the need for a political solution to a dilemma which moral philosophy, logic, reason, or other materials of law have been unable to resolve. Second, he underscores the importance of genuine compromise—a compromise which will likely displease both extremes but appeal to the vast

majority of Americans who are troubled with the status quo of abortion on demand.

To provide much-needed perspective on the situation in the United States, Mr. Leo cites the democratic compromise forged in France, embodying the idea that abortions should be kept to a minimum but leaving neither side fully satisfied. I commend the following article as a constructive contribution to the dialogue so fundamental to solving this dilemma.

[From U.S. News and World Report, July 13, 1992]

THE QUAGMIRE OF ABORTION RIGHTS
(By John Leo)

In 1973, Yale Law Prof. Alexander Bickel, one of the eminent constitutional scholars of his day, had an immediate objection to *Roe v. Wade*. Since "moral philosophy, logic reason or other materials of law" can give no answer to the dilemma of what to do about abortion, he wrote, "Should not the question then have been left to the political process, which in state after state can achieve not only but many accommodations, adjusting them from time to time as attitudes change?"

Obvious answer. Yes, if politics had been allowed to operate, we wouldn't be in such a fix today. Lacking an imperial judiciary, other democracies have reached tolerable accommodations and moved on. The court has prevented that here. By foreclosing normal democratic outlets, *Roe v. Wade* distorted abortion policies, setting the stage for extreme street politics and frank attempts to pack the courts. If judges are going to impose social policy, then politicians will try to impose judges.

In the 1989 *Webster* decision, four justices seemed poised to overturn *Roe*. The decision suggested that the right to decide about abortion belongs to the people, through their legislatures, and not to the courts. But last week in *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*, the court veered away from the expected next step—junking *Roe* altogether—and produced a patched-up, head-scratching decision that accomplishes nothing. *Casey* maintains the status quo. *Roe* is reaffirmed. The plurality's argument that the court can't back down because it has staked its authority and reputation on *Roe* is truly pathetic. It sounds like late 1960s White House rhetoric on why America couldn't afford to leave Vietnam. The adventure has been a giant mistake. It has torn the country apart, but we can't do anything about it or we'll lose face.

OUT OF THE COURTS.

A comment in the *Wall Street Journal* by Harvard Law Prof. Mary Ann Glendon echoes Bickel: The *Casey* decision "disappoints those who hoped that the court would adhere to the principle that, in the absence of clear guidelines from constitutional text or tradition, controversial social issues are to be worked out through the ordinary processes or bargaining, education and persuasion, rather than resolved by judicial fiat."

Glendon's book "Abortion and Divorce in Western Law" shows how this process has worked in other Western democracies. France, bitterly divided on the issue in the early 1970s, worked out a compromise, and turmoil has ended. Up to the 10th week, abortion is offered to any woman in a state of "distress" over her pregnancy. "Distress" is self-defined, no questions asked. Later abortions are somewhat harder to get.

But ease of access is balanced by emphasis, mostly rhetorical, on the duty to protect developing human life. The French statute names the underlying problem as one involv-

ing developing life, not as a conflict between a woman's freedom and a nonperson. Regulations call for a one-week waiting period, which can sometimes be waived, and counseling, preferably with the male partner present, on alternatives to abortion and the benefits guaranteed to all mothers. The law states that abortion is not a form of birth control and backs that up with government promotion of birth-control information. To avoid bringing abortion mills into existence, and thus making abortion look routine, the operations are government-funded and must be performed by doctors in approved facilities. ("Only in America has a vast profit-making industry grown up around abortion," Glendon writes.)

Could such a compromise take hold in the United States? Not in that form, surely. France has a long tradition of paternalistic government. America has its fierce individualism, exacerbated by *Roe*. But if the Supreme Court can get hold of itself and return abortion to the political process, Glendon thinks legislators would do well to study foreign models.

The French solution can be viewed cynically: easy abortion in exchange for accepting a few platitudes on the value of human life. But Glendon considers it "humane, democratic compromise" built around compassion and concern for pregnant women, married and unmarried, as well as concern for fetal life.

The key to the compromise is that abortion is socially positioned as a regrettable exception to the principle that developing life is to be protected. French law embodies the idea that abortions should be kept to a minimum. The idea is backed by social programs, including grants and day care, that help women avoid abortion. The mandatory counseling, a simple discussion of options, does not have the punitive or anxiety-producing tone that arouses such resentment here. Glendon reports that it is "clearly meant to be helpful to the woman while trying to preserve the life of the fetus."

This sort of compromise will not appeal to those who think early abortion is murder or to those devoted to the hysterical argument that a one-day waiting period is an intolerable act of oppression. But it would appeal to the vast majority of Americans who want the turmoil to end. Polls consistently show that a decisive majority opposes abortion; wants it discouraged and regulated but is unwilling to use law to forbid abortions. So an Americanized version of the French accommodations may be the future of the issue here. But not until the Supreme Court extricates itself from its 19-year Vietnam.

SERGEANT HENDERSON RECOGNIZED FOR HIS 20 YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of his retirement from the U.S. Air Force, I want to take this occasion to recognize the outstanding service of T. Sgt. Lester D. Henderson for his 20 years of dedicated service to the United States.

During a 20-year career of exemplary service, Sergeant Henderson established a pattern of achievements and outstanding service, cul-

minating in his most recent assignment as noncommissioned officer in charge of the suspense control section in the Air Force Office of Legislative Liaison. He personally managed the overall operation of the suspense control desk which processes all Presidential, Vice Presidential, and congressional correspondence for the Secretary of the Air Force and the Air Force Chief of Staff. After a survey of the tasks performed and needed skills, he developed an extensive training program to qualify new personnel for the performance of all facets of correspondence control. His program resulted in major improvements in the management of office correspondence. As a military escort for numerous congressional delegations he elicited an unending series of favorable comments on the part of his delegation chairmen and members.

I would like to especially note that Sergeant Henderson has been awarded the Air Force Meritorious Service Medal with an oak leaf cluster, the Air Force Commendation Medal with an oak leaf cluster, and the Air Force Achievement Medal with an oak leaf cluster. This, Mr. Speaker, is an extraordinary achievement.

Sergeant Henderson's service is a model for every young man seeking to serve his country.

RULE ON HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 246, EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO THE RELATION OF TRADE AGREEMENTS TO HEALTH, SAFETY, LABOR, AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rules of the Democratic Caucus, I wish to serve notice to my colleagues that I have been instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to seek less than an open rule for the consideration by the House of Representatives of House Concurrent Resolution 246, expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the relation of trade agreements to health, safety, labor, and environmental laws of the United States.

CITY OF MIAMI HONORS ITS OUTSTANDING CITIZENS OF THE YEAR

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize five distinguished Miami citizens who were honored by the city of Miami with its fourth annual Citizens of the Year award. These outstanding citizens were nominated by the mayor and the city's commissioners for their work in civic and cultural affairs, as well as their significant efforts to improve our community.

The five recipients of this award were recognized with a presentation ceremony, as part of the state of the city address, at the Omni International Hotel. These dedicated citizens included Alan Weisberg and Bernard Poitier.

Alan Weisberg was nominated by Mayor Xavier Suarez as the "kind of person who solves problems rather than creating them." He has served Miami in many roles as a founder of a civic association, a promoter of historic districts, and advocate for renovation of Biscayne Boulevard. His most significant achievement has been as the chairman of the Bayfront Park Management Trust, which he helped turn into an attraction which has brought millions of visitors to the downtown area.

Bernard Poitier, the director of the Poitier Funeral Home, was nominated by Commissioner Miller Dawkins as one of the unsung heroes in our community. He has gone beyond the call of duty to assist the needy and less fortunate. A compassionate and principled man, he has lived by the principle, "love thy neighbor as thyself."

Also nominated for this prestigious award were Dr. Olga Perez-Nodal, Josefina Carbonell, and Orlando Urrea who were mentioned in a previous extension.

Each of the award winners have gone beyond the call of duty to assist the needy, and less fortunate members of our community. These distinguished citizens were not only successful in their careers, but have also found personal reward from day to day through helping others. They have helped others not only financially but with their hard work and dedication to various causes. They are truly a significant part of Miami's contribution to the "thousand points of light" who throughout our Nation work to help people in their local communities.

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA VIRGIN ISLANDS' DAY

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, today is Take Pride in America Virgin Islands' Day, marking the kickoff of a cleanup and environmental awareness project that is to serve as a model for the other U.S. offshore areas.

The residents of our insular areas are stewards of some of the most beautiful and environmentally sensitive areas under the U.S. flag. It is so important that we work diligently to preserve and enhance this inheritance.

I am proud that Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan has selected the Virgin Islands for this event, and I am proud of the many individuals and organizations in the Virgin Islands taking part in today's efforts.

I read into the RECORD a release from Secretary Lujan's office summarizing Take Pride in America Virgin Islands' Day.

JULY 31 IS TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA VIRGIN ISLANDS' DAY

Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan today announced the kickoff of a project for the U.S. Virgin Islands aimed at stewardship

of natural resources and protecting the environment.

The project, part of the Interior Department's Take Pride in America program, in cooperation with the government of the U.S. Virgin Islands will launch a Take Pride in America Virgin Islands' Day, July 31, 1992. The project will document and outline a successful day of islandwide cleanup and stewardship activities for use as a model for other U.S. insular areas in the Pacific.

"We selected the U.S. Virgin Islands for this model project because of the interest and commitment," Lujan said. "We are encouraged and excited about this project."

Take Pride in America is a broad based partnership of millions of volunteers to preserve and enhance our Nation's natural, cultural and historic public resources. The organization sponsors an annual awards program to recognize those who have made outstanding contributions to the preservation and enhancement of America.

The Virgin Islands project represents the first in a series of planned activities culminating in 1994 when the Take Pride in America program will hold its first National Take Pride in America Day, bringing Americans from all over the United States to participate in an assortment of stewardship efforts.

The Take Pride in America Virgin Islands' Day will be followed by two days of awards ceremonies to recognize organizers of these events on each island. Cleanup activities will be coordinated with the St. Thomas-St. John Chamber of Commerce and the St. Croix Chamber of Commerce.

Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs Stella Guerra will be joined by U.S. Virgin Islands Lieutenant Governor Derek Hodge. Hodge is the Honorary Chairman of the Take Pride in America Virgin Islands' Day activities.

NATIONAL PARKS AND LANDMARKS CONSERVATION ACT

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, our Nation's identity is steeped in images from our national parks: The power of Old Faithful in Yellowstone, the majesty of Halfdome in Yosemite, the vision of Independence Hall, the endurance of Chaco Canyon's prehistoric ruins. These are places of national and international significance. We have been shaped by these special places. We all care deeply about our national parks and landmarks and take great pride in them; they embody the best this Nation has. The Statue of Liberty, the Everglades, Gettysburg, the Grand Canyon—these places help define us as an American people. In addition to the national parks, there are 2,000 national historic landmarks and 580 national natural landmarks, which although not owned or administered by the National Government have been found to be nationally significant.

Having inherited such wonders, we can do no less than pass them on to our descendants in the best condition possible. But today these special places are at risk, threatened by human-caused and natural forces. Numerous articles and studies report the stress and

strains our national parks and landmarks are under.

Threats to these resources originate both inside and outside parks and landmarks. Some dramatic threats are easily recognized. But other threats, whose impacts are often even more serious, are subtle and insidious. Our responsibility extends to all these special resources, and against all such threats.

Over 75 years ago when the National Park Service was established, park managers sincerely believed that they could ensure that national park resources would remain unimpaired by carefully managing actions within park boundaries. Today we know that national parks and landmarks are embedded in their larger ecosystems, and in their larger societal contexts. They are affected by forces from near and far. Today we realize that the forces endangering our national parks and landmarks are both more powerful and complicated than had been suspected. There is every reason to believe that such threats to our heritage will only become more complex as we learn more about them. Some threats are completely beyond our human control. But many other threats are very much within our power to counter. Public policy should strongly encourage communities and individuals around parks and landmarks to cooperate in their protection from careless, uncontrolled, and adverse development. The law should direct other Federal agencies to coordinate with national parks and landmarks so that Federal dollars aren't simultaneously spent to save parks and landmarks, while other spending adversely impacts such special resources. National policy can provide mechanisms to deal with emergency situations so that we can avoid the crises we encountered 3 years ago when the Manassas National Battlefield Park was under threat of becoming a suburban shopping mall.

For this reason, I ask Members to join me in providing a thoughtful and sensible framework for national park and landmark protection. The legislation is premised on cooperation rather than confrontation. This approach to national park and landmark protection combines a thorough knowledge of these special places and their needs, with careful management and cooperative efforts to prevent crises, and to provide emergency tools for those times crises cannot be prevented.

We need the political will to act on our deep concerns for our natural and cultural heritage as embodied within our national parks and landmarks.

Today I am introducing comprehensive legislation that furthers the protection of these resources so that the fundamental goals and objectives of their designation, their use, and their enjoyment might be optimized in perpetuity. The bill is similar to a measure introduced by my colleague, Senator DALE BUMPERS, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests.

My legislation has five simple principles.

First, we must ensure that the National Park Service can manage the resources in its care in the most professional way possible, avoiding political interference. My legislation includes the Presidential appointment of a professional Director of the National Park Service with Senate confirmation and with clear authority over the organization. The National

Park Service should no longer be a political pincushion. The recent incident affecting regional National Park Service Director Lorraine Mintzmyer is only the latest in a series of political manipulations of the National Park Service and its personnel.

Second, we need to understand the conditions and needs of national parks and landmarks as accurately and fully as possible so that wise protection decisions can be made. The measure directs the National Park Service to research the condition of national parks and landmarks and to use this research in making appropriate management decisions.

Third, we need to establish cooperative mechanisms among national parks and landmarks and those organizations, individuals, and governmental entities that can be partners in their protection and public enjoyment.

Fourth, we must craft tools to handle emergencies when they arise. Once a bulldozer has scraped away archaeological resources or a species is extinct it is too late. The Congress cannot create natural or cultural resources. These are irreplaceable nationally significant resources and there are rare times when action to save them must be quick and effective.

Fifth, there should be consistency in Federal actions: Another Federal agency or its programs should not be able to damage the national parks and landmarks that the National Park Service is entrusted by law to protect.

This legislation includes all 361 units of the National Park System. It also includes the national historic landmarks and the national natural landmarks, places that have been designated for their national significance and physical integrity. These resources are irreplaceable. They contain some of the most precious treasures of America. They deserve our full care and attention. They are a natural and cultural legacy given to us by those who came before us; we must pass on that heritage to those who follow. Seventy-five years ago people with great vision established the National Park Service. Over 100 years ago we began to set aside these special places. The preservation and conservation of our natural and cultural resources—America's crown jewels—is recognized as one of the best ideas our Nation ever had. Let's build upon that heritage and not allow it to be destroyed. We all benefit from the vision that preserved this heritage for us today. This legislation is intended to help pass such vision on to future generations so that they too will be able to benefit from our national parks and landmarks—their American heritage.

TRIBUTE TO C.R. GIBBS

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, in the past decade, a new and exciting emphasis has been placed on the history of African-Americans and the often pivotal role they have played in the great events that comprise our national legacy. Today I would like to pay tribute to a man, Carroll R. Gibbs, who has played no small part in this historic renaissance.

An author and lecturer, he has devoted the past 20 years to illuminating the rich contributions of African-Americans to our society and its culture through his lectures, exhibits, and films. Author of several books, including "The Friends of Frederick Douglass, Black Inventors, Black Explorers," and coauthor of "Black Georgetown Remembered," he is also an expert on black Civil War units. He has served as a consultant to the D.C. Public School System, Georgetown University, and the Smithsonian Institution, and has written many articles for both scholarly and popular publications.

On July 15, the friends of C.R. Gibbs and the Howard University Alumni Association wisely chose to honor not only his love of African-American history, culture, and literature, but his choice to share that devotion with the world at large. I know that my colleagues will join me in saluting the commitment and accomplishments of C.R. Gibbs.

EARLY TRADE BETWEEN INDIANS AND NON-INDIANS

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 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 King Haglar, a member of the Catawba Tribe as published in a book entitled "Native American Testimony." The editorial comment which precedes the article is provided also:

YOU ROT THE GUTS OF OUR YOUNG MEN

Distilled liquor was the bane of Indian existence everywhere, wrecking family life, causing humiliating sprees of self-destruction, and insidiously used by corrupt whites to confuse Indians before trade or land negotiations. Here a mid seventeenth-century chieftain of the Catawbias—a large tribe inhabiting the Carolinas—scolds North Carolina authorities with a complaint frequently expressed by Indian leaders. Known as King Haglar by English colonists, the chief spoke these words on August 29, 1754. Although he continued to petition for years for an embargo on firewater, by the close of the eighteenth century liquor, along with successive epidemics of smallpox and attacks by the Irquois, had decimated his people.

Brothers, here is one thing you yourselves are to blame very much in; that is you rot your grain in tubs, out of which you take and make strong spirits.

You sell it to our young men and give it [to] them, many times; they get very drunk with it [and] this is the very cause that they oftentimes commit those crimes that is offensive to you and us and all through the ef-

fect of that drink. It is also very bad for our people, for it rots their guts and causes our men to get very sick and many of our people has lately died by the effects of that strong drink, and I heartily wish you would do something to prevent your people from daring to sell or give them any of that strong drink, upon any consideration whatever, for that will be a great means of our being free from being accused of those crimes that is committed by our young men and will prevent many of the abuses that is done by them through the effects of that strong drink.

KING HAGLAR,
Catawba.

MARIA ANA ALVAREZ-REYES, A
MIAMI DAILY POINT OF LIGHT

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am please to call my colleagues' attention to the outstanding service rendered to the State of Florida and the United States by Dr. Maria Ana Alvarez-Reyes. Dr. Alvarez-Reyes has received the honor of being the 847th daily Point of Light for the Nation.

Dr. Alvarez-Reyes has served the United States for 11 years as an originator of the Ingles Practico—practical English—program. This program is intended to teach English to Spanish speakers as well as to promote cultural understanding. Dr. Alvarez-Reyes left a rewarding career as a psychologist to devote her energies to promote cultural understanding between ethnically diverse groups, as well as create opportunities for economic progress in the Hispanic community. Her efforts have included delivering lesson materials to homes and organizations and offering job referrals to her students. More than 23,000 courses have been distributed over the past 11 years.

Dr. Alvarez-Reyes volunteers 30 hours, 6 days a week, every week to teach three or four English classes a month. Additionally, Dr. Alvarez-Reyes trains the other teachers and oversees the Ingles Practico program out of her own home. However, Dr. Alvarez-Reyes' efforts to supporting lifelong learning for those individuals who only speak Spanish do not stop there. She also holds radio and television interviews and tapes public service announcements for her students.

President Bush has saluted Dr. Alvarez-Reyes for symbolizing success in serving and helping others. It is an honor for me to bring to the attention of the House of Representatives Dr. Alvarez-Reyes for her selfless dedication to promoting bilingual skills in the Hispanic community. She stands as a shining signal to the Hispanic community that doors need not be closed because of a language barrier.

**MORATORIUM ON GRADUATION
FROM THE MINORITY BUSINESS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill providing for a moratorium of up to 1 year on graduation from the Minority Business Development Program under section 8(a) of the Small Business Act. I am pleased to have Representative ANDY IRELAND, ranking minority member of the Small Business Committee, join as a cosponsor.

In 1988, when Congress reformed the Minority Business Development Program, Congress established the U.S. Commission on Minority Business Development. The Commission was chartered with the responsibility to review and assess the overall effectiveness of the Small Business and Capital Ownership Development Program, commonly referred to as the Section 8(a) Program.

The Commission's final report is anticipated to be delivered to the President and Congress during the month of August 1992. It proposes changes which, if enacted by Congress, could affect a small business' tenure in the program, and the type of technical and financial assistance offered by the Small Business Administration.

Our bill provides Congress with sufficient time to receive the Commission's final report, hold hearings and, if appropriate, offer legislation which would make the Section 8(a) Program a more effective tool for bringing our Nation's minority-owned firms into the mainstream of the Federal procurement process. Our bill has the support of the Hispanic Caucus, the Black Caucus, and of interested groups representing the minority business community.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) in 1988, Congress established the Commission on Minority Business Development;

(2) one of the duties of the Commission on Minority Business Development is to review and assess the overall effectiveness of the Small Business and Capital Ownership Development Program established pursuant to section 7(j)(10) of the Small Business Act; and

(3) the final report of the Commission on Minority Business Development, which is anticipated to be transmitted to the President and Congress in August 1992, will propose changes to the Small Business and Capital Ownership Development Program which if adopted could affect the tenure of small business concerns participating in the program and the type of technical and financial assistance offered to small business concerns by the Small Business Administration under the program.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act to extend the participation of certain disadvantaged business concerns in the Small Business and Capital Ownership Development Program during a period in which Congress may consider changes to the program.

SEC. 2. EXTENDED PARTICIPATION BY DISADVANTAGED SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS IN BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.

Section 7(j)(10)(C) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(j)(10)(C)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(iii) Notwithstanding clause (i), a small business concern participating in any program or activity conducted under the authority of this paragraph or eligible for the award of contracts pursuant to section 8(a) of this Act on the date of the enactment of this clause shall be permitted continued participation and eligibility in such program or activity until the latter of—

"(I) the 365th day following such date of enactment; or

"(II) the date on which such participation and eligibility expires under clause (i)."

**VOTER FRUSTRATIONS—LETTER
FROM THE ROWLEY'S**

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, each of us receive communications from our constituents reflecting the degree of voter frustrations and concern about the Congress and the domestic economy.

What follows is one such letter from Mr. and Mrs. Arden A. Rowley, constituents of mine from Mesa, AZ. The Rowley's believe a limit on congressional service is one way to get at the problems about which they speak. Although I do not support an artificial term limit, because I believe it would detract from our most cherished American freedoms, rights and responsibilities, the Rowley's asked that I share their views with the Members of the House of Representatives.

MESA, AZ.
July 11, 1992.

All U.S. Representatives,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC

REPRESENTATIVES: Congress is supposed to work for us, the taxpayers. It's time to clean house! It's time to pass term limitation for all members of Congress.

The average reelection rate for incumbents over the last decade has been 95%, not because of the wonderful job you are doing but because you are able to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars of tax payers money to finance your reelection campaigns and gain financial support from special interest groups.

Jamie Whitten from Mississippi has been in Congress for 50 years. Over a dozen members have been there for 30 years and more. Our founding fathers did not intend for anyone to make a career out of public office. Citizen statesmen not professional politicians.

Since most of you were elected to Congress for life, and this is essentially what happens today, you do anything you want collectively. You take pay hikes without a vote, bounce hundreds of thousands of dollars in bad checks with no worry, and live it up at taxpayers' expense!

Most of you can't even balance your own checkbooks. Is it any wonder that you can't balance the National budget?

You have written \$25 million in personal checks against insufficient funds, and nearly

\$4 trillion against insufficient funds for the Nation. You call it deficit spending. No, you will never balance the National budget unless you pass Term Limitation nothing will really change, because it is almost impossible to come anywhere near matching an incumbent's war chest.

In 1991 and 1992, you will spend more than \$75,000,000 of taxpayer money on mailings to help get yourselves elected.

You will get more than 100 million dollars from Special Interest political action committees. Challengers will get less than \$20 million. This sheer weight of dollars almost guarantees your reelection.

This is why Term Limitation is essential, if America is to be saved from bankruptcy and absolute disaster!

Perks for you are paid for by us taxpayers. This included the House of Representatives private bank and a hundred others that you know about. I don't need to reenumerate them here.

If I were to deliberately write checks against insufficient funds I'd probably be in jail. My bank would certainly not continue to cash my checks. These bounced checks amount to interest free loans—loans with no real requirement to be paid back. Some of you used these loans to help finance your election campaigns.

There is a free lunch (and a free dinner and a free breakfast, too) for you. You have set up 14 restaurants to serve 435 Representatives and 100 Senators, plus your staffs. Your eateries range from simple cafeterias to palatial dining rooms, with crystal chandeliers. The cost for a filet mignon served to you by black-tie waiters: \$7.50. I pay twice that much at a restaurant here in Mesa, Arizona.

When it is all added up you spend more than \$2,500,000,000 each year on yourselves. Almost anything you can imagine—from silk neckties to Polaroid cameras can be supplied to you, courtesy of the American taxpayer. In the basement of the House and Senate office buildings are located stores where you can buy for your offices, "Office Supplies" like Polaroid Spectra cameras, crystal candlestick holders, leather wallets, china vases, silk neckties—and much, much more.

Only you and your staffs are allowed to shop in these stores. The items are sold at big discounts, and can be bought with cash, or charged to your office expense account. Guess what? No one checks to make sure that item is being used for "legitimate official" purposes.

But leather wallets or even crystal candlestick holders are small subsidies compared to the millions of dollars paid to reelection campaigns of Senator Alan Cranston and other members in exchange for special favors for Washington's Special Interests. Charles Keating, President of the now defunct Lincoln Savings and Loan funnelled Cranston about \$1 million in campaign contributions.

Cranston and others of you senators intervened on Keating's behalf with Federal regulators who were seeking to close Lincoln S&L. Later on the government did shut down this S&L, with this delay costing us taxpayers \$2.6 billion. Your pandering to the Special Interests is on the verge of driving America into bankruptcy.

Your S&L bailout will cost taxpayers more than \$400 billion.

The Senate Ethics Committee reprimanded Sen. Cranston for "Improper and Repugnant" conduct. Big deal! Cranston is still in the Senate. The Senator said he did nothing worse than many of you, his colleagues in Congress, have done. Here's what he told some of you, his fellow Senators:

"Here, but for the grace of God, stand you. I could cite example after example of comparable conduct to demonstrate that I violated no norms of conduct . . . the only difference between me and other senators was that they covered their tracks."

Tragically, the Senator is right on that one. You are riddled with corruption, and contempt for the average American.

These few examples of the abuse of power (and there are many more) illustrate a system which simply must be changed. It's a system that isolates you elected politicians from the everyday problems of working folks in this country. This system of "election for life" must be replaced.

I'm talking about Term Limitation: Limiting the number of terms that members of Congress can serve, then returning them back to their community to live under the laws which they have passed; not being exempt from them as they are from many while they serve in Congress. Term Limitation would make members of Congress live by the same rules that the President and most of our Nation's governors must live with.

The President is now limited to serving two terms (of 4 years each). Most governors are limited to two terms. I would propose that members of the U.S. House of Representatives be limited to 8 years (four terms of 2 years each). Senators would be limited to 12 years (two 6-year terms).

Term Limitation will clean house and the only way to save our country is to clean house and send you members of Congress back into the real world, where budgets must be balanced and checks can't be bounced legally.

This will give the citizens a chance to put Americans from the real world into office for a limited amount of time committed to doing the people's business and a lot less influenced by Special Interests and Political Action Committees.

In addition to Term Limitation there are three other reforms which must follow:

1. Give the President the line item veto so he may cut out senseless, expensive pork from your spending.
2. Reform of political campaign laws to eliminate contributions to candidates from outside of his/her area of representation thus giving all who wish to run for public office equal opportunity.
3. Pass a balanced budget amendment without any additional taxes to balance it but by cutting spending to balance it.

Until these four reforms are made Congress will continue to diminish in the eyes of the citizens of this nation and our nation will continue its march to bankruptcy. There is not one of you that does not believe this deep within your heart.

Sincerely,

ARDEN A. ROWLEY.
RUTH M. ROWLEY.

P.S. I do not deny that there are many of you who individually are trying to honestly do what is right for America but collectively, as Congress, you are a disaster for America and must make the changes which I, as well as millions of other Americans, have proposed.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO BRENDA WELCH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF HITCHCOCK CENTER

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Ms. Brenda Welch, an extraordinary person from my congressional district, who has made a difference in our community. Ms. Welch serves as Executive Director of Hitchcock House, the largest residential facility for female drug and alcohol abusers in the Cleveland area.

Brenda Welch is a hard working and talented individual who recognized the need for additional drug counseling centers and drug treatment programs in the community. In particular, she noted the lack of resources available to serve the female population.

Brenda Welch came to Hitchcock House in 1987. Since that time the center has grown not only in size but importance. Hitchcock House was once a halfway house with an annual budget of approximately \$250,000. Under the leadership of Brenda Welch, Hitchcock House has a permanent home at a spacious former seminary, and a budget which now exceeds \$1 million. The facility operates two satellite programs; a 30-day outpatient component, and a program which allows women to keep their children with them during treatment.

Mr. Speaker, Brenda Welch is committed to improving the lives of the women at Hitchcock Center. She is a compassionate and devoted individual who remains steadfast in her willingness to create a nurturing and positive environment for those in need. I want to share with my colleagues a recent article from the Plain Dealer concerning Brenda Welch and her many achievements. I am proud to bring her efforts to the attention of the Nation, and I wish her much continued success.

LEVELING THE FIELD FOR FEMALE ADDICTS

(By Nick Charles)

The deck was stacked against her before her first breath.

Brenda Welch's family came from the most abject of situations: Southern black poverty. Her plight was compounded later in her life, when as a teen she had a child. Another came three years later when she was 20.

A single parent with minimal options, Welch went on welfare for 10 years.

But any resemblance between the Nashville, Ark., native and Ronald Reagan's fictional "welfare queen," is just that: fiction. Welch, 43, executive director of Hitchcock Center, the city's largest residential drug rehabilitation facility for women, spent those 10 years on the dole in Cleveland earning three degrees.

"People tend to write off single women," said Welch. "I was the first welfare recipient in my family, but I thank God for welfare. It allowed me to establish my career."

Establish is an understatement. Welch has a master's degree in social science from Case Western Reserve University, a bachelor's from Cleveland State University and an associate's degree from Cuyahoga Community College. In 1980, she began counseling drug and alcohol abusers and administering programs for them.

She spent the early part of her career working in co-educational drug counseling

programs at Laurelwood Hospital and the West Side Community Mental Health Center. The last five years she has worked at Hitchcock Center.

Under her leadership the facility has grown in size and importance. It was once basically a halfway house, with a budget of about \$250,000 per year.

Now its budget exceeds \$1 million and the center has a permanent home at a spacious former seminary on Cleveland's East Side.

Fifty-four beds are filled; 70 are empty for lack of funds for staffing and supplies.

"I get very upset when people say there aren't any beds in the city. What we lack is funding," said Welch.

The center has two satellite programs: a 30-day outpatient component and one that allows women to keep their children with them during treatment.

The center treats only women, explained Welch, because more and more women need help with recovery from addiction.

"We've always had female alcoholism, but the family was able to hide that away. Now crack-cocaine is the first drug that women have embraced, and it's very hard to hide that addiction."

Hitchcock gives them an environment to talk about "shame-based issues," she said. "They tend to be abused sexually, and they tend to use sex to get their drugs."

It's important, Welch said, that women have female counselors and therapists who can be positive role models.

Most of the 45-person staff is female; half recovering addicts.

But that doesn't guarantee success, she said. "We are not the all-in-all for women."

Welch is relentless in her search to find ways to keep her operation afloat and expand it. The center has an alumni association that organizes fund-raisers.

Now that her youngest child is 14 and is pretty self-sufficient, Welch devotes most of her energies to her career, family—and garden. "I'm a florist and I do floral arrangements. It's good therapy," said Welch.

Most of the women she deals with aren't fortunate enough to have supportive families or leisure distractions, she knows.

Constant family and social pressures are among the reasons women will continue to use drugs and may seek help.

"Women have been put on a pedestal. We have been defined by men as to what we should be and those are difficult roles to live up to," she said.

"FAIR BRIBES" TO MOTIVATE KIDS

HON. RICK SANTORUM

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, recently I received some thoughtful correspondence from a young resident of my district, Ms. Lisa Zambri. She expressed great conviction about the needs of young people today, and offered some suggestions about how to help kids avoid destructive behaviors and their related consequences. Her request of me was that I would help her "get the word out" to Congress. To help her do this I am providing the RECORD with the following excerpt from her letter, certainly worthy of consideration:

If you know kids (especially teens), you know that the more one preaches to them,

the less they listen. Boredom sets in and the word never gets across to them. I think I know how to get across to them.

Being an older teen myself, I know how my generation thinks. I know that to do something, we all need MOTIVATION. If somehow, organizations against AIDS and drugs would give kids something to motivate them to quit or not start, I believe kids would do it.

Nothing expensive, with the deficit that'll never happen. Maybe extra college help (financially or with grades and credits). Maybe free passes to events for those who really get involved, free passes are given away all the time anyway. Do you see? The more they get involved, the more they receive in help. I hate the word "bribe," but in a way it is a "fair bribe."

I know I would love to lead an organization or give speeches on this topic, and I am definitely going to try in my school district, my town, and possibly my city. But I can't go very far without governmental help. That is why I need you to please let Congress hear my word, my idea. I ask on behalf of me, my sister, and a large group of kids who are willing to start this idea off. I know there are a lot of people paid to keep Congress from doing things about this, but Congress must finally realize that its voters are dying off from drunk driving accidents or AIDS, or are too busy getting high or drinking to want to vote. I ask you to think about it. Thank you kindly.

THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY: OUR SHINING JEWEL

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the National Endowment of Democracy [NED]. NED has been criticized by some but, since its implementation in 1983, we have witnessed the evolution of the democratic process in places we would not have imagined at the time of its inception. While NED is not primarily responsible for these events, it has played an important role in promoting the democratic process when the opportunity arose. I wish to commend our colleagues' attention to Tom Tiede's article which recently appeared in the Key West Citizen. It correctly recognizes NED as a sound and sensible investment.

GOVERNMENT'S SHINING JEWEL A BARGAIN

WASHINGTON.—As these things go in the capital, the National Endowment for Democracy is a decidedly piddly project. The privately run group—which is partially funded by Congress—employs a scant 30 people and operates on an annual budget (\$27 million) that works out at less than two one-thousandths of a percent of all federal spending.

But the organization boasts accomplishments as grand as its name. It is sowing the seeds of self-determination from one end of the Earth to the other. Building democracy has become a growth business internationally, and the tiny, largely unknown endowment has without argument become one of the industry leaders.

Democrats and Republicans alike tend to pay it tribute. Big Business and organized labor have collected comfortably in its camp. Journalists claim it is a bright jewel

on the otherwise tarnished governmental coronet. Not incidentally, it may very well be the best if not the only taxpayer bargain in Washington.

Margaret Ferry is the spokeswoman for NED. She says any U.S. money spent on liberty is a wise investment: "We wouldn't say we're changing the world alone. But we are making a significant contribution, and it's gratifying. Look at what's happening. The Cold War has ended. These are very good times for the planet."

COINCIDED WITH EFFORT

The good times, as it happens, have more or less coincided with the NED effort. The endowment was initiated a decade ago. Ferry says Ronald Reagan made a speech to the British Parliament at the time, regarding the promotion of civil pluralism; and, in 1983, the U.S. Congress responded by giving the mandate to NED.

The mandate had its skeptics, to be sure. Ferry says some observers worried that the endowment would finance a politically ideologic crusade. The critics claimed America did not have either a right or responsibility to take private steps to establish conservative and capitalistic revolutions in foreign states.

Yet the majority held. And NED became a small bipartisan piece of the nation's foreign policy. The group now gives grants to free political parties, to cultural and educational associations, and to labor and trade enterprises; they in turn use the money to encourage democratic ruminations wherever necessary.

So far, the grants have totaled \$160 million. Ferry says the money has been channeled to 300 groups advocating freedom in 75 countries. The cash has helped pay for independent newspapers in Central America, for the release of political prisoners in Africa, and indirectly for opposition to a totalitarian coup attempt in the old U.S.S.R.

THERE HAVE BEEN DEFEATS

Ferry adds that there have been defeats as well. Or at least delays in the grant-making work. The promotions have not yet worked in Cuba, for example; and many targeted states in Arabia also remain totalitarian. In this region, Panama demagoguery remains fast, and individual guarantees in Haiti have actually eroded.

Still, the good news predominates. During the 1990 elections in Nicaragua, NED contributed \$7 million to Violeta Chamorro's campaign against the ruling and repressive Sandinista regime. She won, and it was the first time in a century that a national vote brought down a dictator and ended a civil war at the same time.

The endowment also funneled cash to the Solidarity labor movement, when the democratic elements in Poland were trying to bust loose from communist control and the Warsaw Pact. The freedom fighters eventually brokered a power-sharing agreement that led to a multi-party transition, and the Warsaw Pact is bad history.

NED funds have also aided the shift toward pluralism in a score of African entities. They include Benin and Botswana. The money was used for monitoring teams that contributed to Benin's democratic elections of 1991, and it has helped to assure that Botswana's emerging private sector has representation in the government.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE SALUTES ST. JOHN STREET COMMUNITY

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before the U.S. House of Representatives to urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to an important area of my hometown of Flint, MI, the St. John Street community.

A reunion of residents of the St. John Street community will be held on August 1, 1992 to celebrate the rich ethnic heritage of that neighborhood. This thriving community was the focal point in Flint for immigrants from throughout the world. People migrated to this area from Europe, Asia, Africa, and the deep southern region of the United States. The St. John Street community was a microcosm of the extensive ethnic growth in the United States at the turn of the century.

It was common on any given day to see various ethnic and racial groups including, Greek, Macedonian, Yugoslav, Bulgarian, African, Jewish, and Russian-Americans mingling at the various shops, restaurants, and businesses thriving in the St. John Street community. This area had its own energy that was created by all these ethnic groups. A hallmark of this area was the fact that all these diverse cultures lived together, side by side, in harmony and peace.

In many respects, the St. John Street community was the archetypal example of the bountiful opportunities available in this great Nation. Immigrants came from all walks of life to find their dream in America, and those who came to Flint found it to be a place where families could be raised, children could obtain a fine education, and breadwinners could provide for their families.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure for me to rise today before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to this wonderful enclave of America. Our great Nation was founded on the principle of freedom and democracy. The many people who came to America and who were fortunate enough to come to Flint and live in the St. John Street community were blessed to make this neighborhood their home. The St. John Street community will forever live in the hearts and minds of all those who began their lives there. It was a community whose residents will never forget the role it played in their lives.

JOHN BEMIS VEACH

HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, one of western North Carolina's most distinguished citizens, John Bemis Veach, recently broke ground for the Forest Discovery Center at the Cradle of Forestry.

The Transylvania Times recently ran a profile of Jack Veach which I commend to my colleagues.

(By L. Dorreene Anderson)

"If I live to the year 2000 I will have lived in three centuries," says John Veach, Born Dec. 12, 1899, come Dec. 2000, just eight years hence, he will achieve that goal. John's experiences during his 92 years have seen Western North Carolina evolve from beautiful forest land to a thriving area of multiple industries and tourist attractions.

Though born in Oil City, Pa., he graduated from Hill School in Pottsville, Pa. in 1919, and Yale University with the class of 1923 with an A.B. in business administration. He worked in the lumber industry in northwest Pennsylvania then moved to Robbinsville, Graham County. He was president of the Bemis Lumber company from August 1935 to 1972.

His grandfather Bemis ran the first steam operated sawmill in 1855 west of Albany, N.Y. Floated down the Chemung River to Campbell then by the first Erie railroad to Almira, N.Y., to Rochester and Buffalo, this lumber was used for bridge ties and switch ties.

On June 23, John and his wife will celebrate their 69th wedding anniversary. Their one son John Bemis Veach, Jr. is retired and lives in Asheville. Grandson John Bemis Veach III is a lawyer in Washington, D.C.

During ground-breaking activities recently at the Cradle of Forestry, John Veach wielded the gold shovel, an honor afforded him because of his long and distinguished years of participation with the United States Forestry Service.

In 1962 Jim Vessey, regional forester in the Southern United States, based in Atlanta, GA., and Vernon Rhoades, first supervisor of Pisgah National Forest, met and decided to do something to perpetuate forestry in the United States.

They were instrumental in getting Congress to designate the Pink Beds, so called because of the beautiful pink rhododendrons there, as the location of a permanent Cradle of Forestry. Two thousand acres were set aside and an appropriation from the United States Congress made possible the building that was dedicated in 1970. The original building burned and a new one was built.

The Interpretative Association of the Cradle of Forestry was established to promote and support the Cradle of Forestry, a national historic site.

The Cradle of Forestry property already had several old buildings on it that Dr. Carl Schenck used for his Forestry School.

Dr. Schenck was hired by Cornelius Vanderbilt and brought to the United States from Germany to maintain his vast land holdings surrounding his Biltmore Estate. This was the location of the Biltmore School of Forestry started by Dr. Schenck in 1897. This was the first school of forestry in the United States and trained men to correctly operate the neglected forest.

Vanderbilt, who spent a great deal of his time in Europe, became familiar with European estates and forests. When he built his now famous Biltmore House he decided he wanted a forest that rivaled the big forests of Europe—Germany, Austria, Hungary, etc.

John Veach was one of the first people in the 1960s to want to create the Cradle of Forestry. He has been a member of the Cradle of Forestry Interpretive Board from 1970 on and off to the present.

John Veach has resided in Asheville for 42 years and is a member of the All Saints Episcopal Church in Biltmore.

"I am involved in the Cradle of Forestry in the United States to help our citizens realize the fact that trees grow," says John. "Like a corn field if they are not nurtured, no corn

appears. So if trees are not properly harvested and replaced, we will one day be out of wood.

"I want everybody to know the importance of trees in our country. In North Carolina there is no oil, no coal, no minerals but we can surely grow trees which are the greatest natural resource that North Carolina has.

Expansion, including two wings to be added to the existing building at the Cradle of Forestry will create a 15,000-square-foot Forest Discovery Center. John Bemis Veach helped turn the first soil with the gold shovel. An honor indeed, but his devotion and continued interest earned this signal honor.

An Environmental Education wing, the Dr. Carl Schenck Education Center, will have classrooms and a meeting room where school groups and other organizations can discuss and learn about forestry. The Forest Discovery Center will be a monument to the vision and dedication of men like John Bemis Veach.

What a heritage to leave for future generations to enjoy and build upon.

THE SPINAL CORD LIVING ASSISTANCE DEVELOPMENT GROUP AND PEDRO RODRIGUEZ WORK TO ENABLE THE DISABLED

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Ms. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the Spinal Cord Living Assistance Development Group [SCLAD] and its President Pedro Rodriguez. Formed in 1985, SCLAD seeks to integrate persons with disabilities into the community. SCLAD stresses rehabilitation and independent living supported by a reliable network of support services.

This October 2d, 3d, and 4th SCLAD will be sponsoring its second freedom fair and expo at the Miami Beach Convention Center. The freedom fair provides a forum for people with disabilities to display their abilities and meet with other disabled, service providers, and manufacturers of rehabilitation products. Among the important issues that will be discussed are: independent living and full participation in community life, career options, the workplace and the enforcement of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

The fair will also showcase the artistic and physical abilities of the disabled. The freedom fair will display paintings, sculpture, and crafts by artists with disabilities. The exhibits will include both local artists from south Florida and artists from around Latin America. Participants will be able to display their athletic abilities in the freedom 5K race and walk. Other activities include an official wheelchair slalom competition with athletes from south Florida and around the country.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Spinal Cord Living Assistance Development Group and its President Pedro Rodriguez. Their story is a heartening example of the power of enthusiasm and ingenuity to overcome difficulties. I wish them much success in their upcoming freedom fair.

HELSINKI HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 508, legislation designating August 1, 1992, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day." The Helsinki accords, signed by 35 nations in 1975, set forth to promote human rights and peaceful relations among the sovereign States of Europe as well as the United States. Since 1975, 17 more nations have signed the Helsinki accords, and the world has experienced tremendous changes.

The Soviet Union is now a memory, and in the wake of its breakup into the Commonwealth of Independent States, there has been a great deal of turmoil and violence. In these turbulent times it behooves us, now more than ever, to abide by the spirit of the Helsinki accords.

Mr. Speaker, we must put aside our ethnic, cultural, and geographical differences which have polarized us for so long and begin working together as a world community. As has been clearly evinced by the recent fighting in the former State of Yugoslavia, we have a very long and arduous road to travel. Nevertheless, with cooperation and peaceful relations, fostered in part by the Helsinki accords, we can engender a better understanding of each other and create a more peaceful world community where the rights of all peoples and nations are respected.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and in so doing, reaffirm our commitment, as well as this great Nation's commitment, to the protection of human rights for all peoples and the promotion of peace and understanding among nations.

CAMDEN, NJ

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to enter into the RECORD two letters which were recently written by two of my constituents. Both letters were written by residents of Camden, NJ because of an article about that city which recently appeared in Time magazine. That article portrayed only the negative side of Camden, and while Camden is ridden with many problems, these letters show the side of Camden which Time failed to see. The first letter was written to the mayor of Camden, Hon. Aaron A. Thompson, by a young lady named Maria Luna. The second was written to the editors of Time by a Camden High School student named Deshawn Bennett. I believe that because of young people like Maria and Deshawn, Camden has a bright future.

DEAR MR. MAYOR: Hello, my name is Maria Luna I attend Rafael Cordera Molina School. I am in the 5th grade.

I am sorry if I am disturbing you. I know you are very busy. The reason I am writing

to you is because I am very upset about what was written in the article in Time magazine about Camden. I've lived in Camden for five years and I do not think it is as bad as they say.

There are bad people every where you go. North Camden is one of those places. Not every one who lives in Camden is bad. My parents work hard and try to give me the best they can.

My mother is a nurse, she takes care of people who need help. I have two aunts who grew up on welfare they both went to school and worked hard to get off of welfare, and now, one of them works for the city of Camden and the other one works for a lawyer. I am very proud of my family and I want to be just like them. This article does not talk about the good people who live here.

For example, what they put in the article "It is the story of girls who dream of becoming hair dressers but wind up as whores" this is not true of all girls I want to be a hair-dresser too, but because my parents are working hard to raise me the right way. I believe my dream will come true. With all due respect I think that they should not be talking about people unless they can do something to change things.

We are not rich but we live in the best way, we do not have a lot but we have something I think that what they say about teenagers being involved in drugs and crime, may be true but if they had more activities, schools, park. It might resolve some of the problems. I think if you can help Camden City. It would be a better place to live in and look much much better, and have a better future.

Sincerely,

MARIA LUNA.

JANUARY 24, 1992.

DEAR EDITOR: When I recently read an article that was written about Camden, New Jersey in your January 20th edition, I became a bit confused. I couldn't distinguish whether its purpose was to hurt or help the city. You portrayed Camden in such a negative way. I read your article twice, analyzing each paragraph closely in search of just one positive statement, however there were none. I just don't understand your objective of taking a city that's limping and kicking its crutch out from under it. The feelings of the residents of Camden are probably irrelevant to you. You get paid to do a job whether people's emotions are hurt or not. Well I hope you got a pat on the back for a job that was half done. There are two sides to every story, however you only told one side. You listened to all the negatives but, didn't list the positives, which I don't think was fair. Unfortunately some of the things you stressed in such an exaggerated nature were true.

Camden is a city struggling to rebuild itself and articles such as yours do not help. Articles like this shatter people's confidence and hope, in making Camden an improved environment. In your article you didn't mention that 55% of Camden City graduates go on to post-secondary schools, and that the percentage of college graduates is increasing rapidly. You said Camden is a city of broken wings. Who broke those wings? You said yourself that Camden's suburbs used to treat their own sewage, but now they pump all of their waste to Camden. Why Camden? The county treats Camden like a garbage can and you expect some of the people to not feel like trash. How could you write articles like this and expect the youth to have self-esteem?

How would you feel if you were a juvenile resident of Camden and read an article such

as yours? Would you feel like you had a chance in life? However, I'm thankful that we do have some strong youth that have their goal set, and will not let poor journalism stray them off their course to success. You interviewed a prostitute named Nikkeya, and a drug dealer named Minute Mouse. Why didn't you come to high schools and interview honor students? I'll tell you why, because you didn't come to Camden looking for anything positive. You came looking for something negative and you found it.

All that I ask for, is that when Time Magazine is ready to write a positive article on the youth in urban high schools, that you come back to Camden High School.

Yours truly, highly upset.

DESHAWN BENNETT.

CAMDEN HIGH SCHOOL.

A SALUTE TO PARTICIPANTS IN THE JOBS FOR OHIO'S GRADUATES PROGRAM

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the Jobs for Ohio's Graduates [JOG] Program, a most exciting and innovative program which has proven successful in my congressional district and throughout Ohio.

A statewide, school-to-work program operating in 15 Ohio cities, JOG assists high school seniors in developing such necessary job-related skills as employment interviews, decision making, public speaking, and telephone techniques. More importantly, the JOG Program instills in our youth the confidence, determination and incentive essential to enter today's competitive job market.

I am pleased to salute such an outstanding program and would like to recognize those students and career specialists who took part in the 1992 Career Development Conference sponsored by the Jobs for Ohio Graduates Program.

Aviation High School—students: Renaldo Cedeno, Dallah Dervic, Chris DeMarco, Anita Horvath, Tanisha Redding, Jim Kearns, Harley Wright, Steven Pace, Frank Vazquez, and Edwin Cedeno. Career specialist: George Skalsky.

Cleveland Heights High School—students: Monique Sims, Erica Evans, Darrell Johnson, Michael Wren, Leah Bland, and Larwou Korvah. Career specialist: Theresa Gantous.

Garfield Heights High School—students: David Pell, Charlotte Kolesar, Joe Chmielewski, Tammy Pauly, Sharon Motley, Joe Royer, and Leslie Smith. Career specialist: Greg Benedetto.

Health Careers Center—students: Aniquette Hardman, Albert Saxton, Lashawn Pate, Keisha Garner, Enver Vajuci, Dwight Taylor, Nina Clegatt, Laticia Thomas, Walisa Brown, Yalsha Dozier, Angela Cardaman, Melinda Jackson, Tasha Daugherty, and Toshima Mathis. Career specialists: Elanine ladeluca and Stephanie Phelps.

Jane Addams Business Careers Center—students: Monique Tinsley, Nerandai

Seokaran, Robbie Ivory, James Patton, Tiffany Jones, Jimmy Prince, and Angelique Holden. Career specialist: Joann Levy.

Parma High School—students: Dave Fuglein, Dave Chovanik and Thomas O' Connor. Career specialist: Steve Farkas.

Shaw High School—students: Michael Oatman, Lisa Marie Wiggins, LeRashaun Spencer, Larzell Cowan, Kip Saunders, and Ingrid Pipher. Career specialists: Jacqueline Williams.

INTRODUCTION OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1992

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act of 1992. This bill seeks to end what has been a long dispute involving the city of Tucson, the U.S. Government, the Tohono O'odham Nation, and the allottees of the San Xavier District. In 1982, Congress recognized the need to settle this dispute and passed the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act [SAWRSA].

It is now 10 years later, Mr. Speaker, and the controversy has yet to be resolved. Countless hours of debate and discussion, as well as tens of thousands of dollars have been spent in attempts to forge a compromise that is suitable to the parties involved. What I and my colleagues are seeking is a just resolution to what has become a very bitter and polarizing feud. Too much time has passed, too many harsh words have been spoken, and too little has been accomplished.

The collection of amendments to the 1982 SAWRSA that I am introducing as a bill would preserve, in its basic form, the original agreement with the following exceptions:

The cooperative fund would be continued.

All provisions tied to dismissal of the lawsuit against the city of Tucson would become effective obligations without regard to a dismissal.

The Secretary of the Interior would be required to rehabilitate and extend the allottees' farm as well as the other farms, or pay penalties. The amount of settlement water that the allottees would be allowed to use on these farms would be determined by the Secretary's decision on farm extension.

The amendments would clarify the extinguishment of the water rights of the nation and the allottees. Both parties would have the opportunity to settle disputes in the claims court only.

Limited in lieu storage of ground water not pumped within a given year would be allowed, with specific guidelines set for withdrawals of stored ground water in San Xavier.

The nation would be allowed to use a given amount of water within its territorial jurisdiction outside of the Tucson Active Management Area [AMA]. In addition, the nation would be allowed to make short-term leases of its water outside of the AMA subject to certain requirements.

With this said, I would like to mention, Mr. Speaker, that a great deal of apprehension on the part of the allottees surrounds the introduction of the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act of 1992. I consider this bill a first step in an attempt to forge a fair compromise that will enable this major water claim to be settled without having to resort to lengthy and costly litigation in Federal court. This latter course would only serve in impeding the economic development of the San Xavier District and the Tohono O'odham Nation, as well as complicating the city of Tucson's future.

In short, Mr. Speaker, I expect this bill to undergo numerous changes and revisions as it is discussed and its provisions debated and negotiated. Yes, I would like to see a resolution of the claims. I also want to ensure that the allottees are guaranteed the water that they are entitled to and that is necessary to their continued economic development.

I particularly want to acknowledge the cooperation and contributions of Congressman JIM KOLBE and other members of the Arizona congressional delegation. Their support is an indicator of the importance of this issue to the State of Arizona.

I look forward to working with the San Xavier District and the Tohono O'odham Nation in forging an agreement, and with my colleagues in framing a legislative solution that is fair to all parties. Let us end this dispute and move on to the more important tasks of building better communities and stronger economies.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO RENEW THE CHARTER OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to renew the charter of the Export-Import Bank, which is scheduled to expire on September 30, 1992. The bill embodies the work of the Subcommittee on International Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy, which held a markup on July 30, 1992, and approved a committee print on this subject, as amended.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The administration communicated with the House and Senate on April 27, 1992, proposing that the Export-Import Bank charter be renewed for a period of 6 years and other provisions.

The subcommittee held a public hearing on May 6, 1992 on the subject of charter renewal. We also conducted hearings on April 11, 1991 and May 2, 1991, which developed valuable information on various aspects of the Bank's programs. In the course of the 1991 hearings, we asked the General Accounting Office to study the issues relevant to charter renewal, and received the GAO report at this year's hearings. The subcommittee also consulted widely with associations concerned with international finance and trade from the standpoint

of large and small exporters, industry, labor, banking, insurance, State government and nonprofit organizations.

IMPORTANCE OF EXPORTS AND THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

The subcommittee found that exports are increasing rapidly. U.S. exports expanded from \$227 billion in 1986 to \$422 billion in 1991, an increase of 85.6 percent. According to the Bank's 1991 annual report, these exports support at least 7 million jobs and a considerable proportion of U.S. economic growth. We also found that requests for funding assistance from the Export-Import Bank have risen rapidly. In 1991, the Bank used up all of its authorized resources and still could not satisfy the demand.

Very heartening, also, is the judgment of the export community, as expressed in our hearings by Thomas Mullany of Rockwell, International Corp., representing the coalition on employment through exports, that: "Under the superb leadership of current Eximbank Chairman John Macomber, the Bank has become more responsive and innovative in its efforts to promote U.S. exports."

As a result, I believe that charter renewal is "consensus legislation" that all Members can support. When the bill reaches the floor, I would hope for a strong endorsement by this House, as a signal of congressional support for the Bank's efforts to help American firms pursue the historic new trade opportunities of this post-cold war era.

The alternative is that the Bank will run out of authority to make commitments on October 1, 1992, placing U.S. exporters at a severe competitive disadvantage.

CONTENTS OF LEGISLATION

For these purposes, the subcommittee drafted a streamlined bill, containing two titles. A third title was then added in the markup by amendment.

Title I, on the charter renewal, would extend both the general authority and the war chest authority of the Bank for 5 years, increase the Bank's aggregate ceiling for total financing, support the continued use of the Commercial Bank Guarantee Program, encourage the use of U.S. insurance companies in providing maritime insurance on Eximbank-financed exports, provide for "one-stop" centers to assist small- and medium-sized exporters with financing assistance, and seek to tie the Bank's programs into overall export strategy.

Title II of the print repeats title VI of H.R. 3428, with a couple of minor technical and clarifying amendments, one of which represents agreement between the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Banking with respect to a provision of common concern. These provisions are carried over from our international financial institutions bill, H.R. 3428, which has already been approved by our subcommittee, on September 25, 1991, and by the full Banking Committee last month, on June 18, 1992; House Report 102-657.

Title III also transfers excerpts from H.R. 3428 on the enterprise for the Americas initiative, especially as it relates to the role of the Export-Import Bank.

GEORGE BUSH'S "THREAT-AND-FORGET" APPROACH IS NO ANSWER TO SADDAM HUSSEIN'S "CHEAT-AND-RETREAT TACTICS"

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise again to discuss the ongoing problem of Iraq's non-compliance with U.N. resolutions and the continued erosion of the United Nation's authority in Iraq. Saddam Hussein's methods are well known. Even the Bush Administration has identified his "cheat and retreat" tactic. In response, however, the Administration has countered only with "threat and forget."

But when Saddam Hussein cheats and retreats, he doesn't retreat all the way. And when George Bush makes a threat and then forgets it, Saddam gets a little bolder. It's a new war of nerves and inches, and we're losing it.

It has been going on since the Gulf War ceasefire. Four times in the last year Saddam Hussein's pattern of non-compliance has escalated into a major showdown with the United Nations and the gulf war coalition partners. Each time President Bush has threatened military action to bring Saddam to heel. In some cases the threats produced some concessions from Saddam. In others, the threats achieved nothing at all. But in no instances have these threats produced full Iraqi compliance with all U.N. resolutions.

Let's look at the record:

SHOWDOWN NO. 1—JULY 1991

U.N. Resolution 687 explicitly demands that Iraq provide a full and complete accounting of its unconventional weapons programs, and authorizes anywhere, anytime inspections of Iraqi facilities. Iraq's initial reports, however, grossly underestimated its chemical, biological, and missile programs and flatly denied the nuclear program.

This underreporting was known because Iraqi defectors had conformed what Saddam Hussein would not report—not only did Iraq have a nuclear weapons program, but it was much larger than anyone previously suspected and Saddam actively sought to block discovery of the evidence of its existence. The showdown of the summer of 1991 over this obstructionism began to take shape in late June.

On June 23, a group of inspectors demanded entry to facilities at Abu Ghurayb—a site identified by defectors as part of the covert nuclear program. The Iraqis refused.

On June 28, again acting on an intelligence tip, the UNSCOM inspectors demanded access at the military transport compound al-Fallujah. The Iraqis again refused, but by climbing a water tower U.N. inspectors spotted and photographed a convoy of over 100 trucks leaving the facility. When the inspectors began photographing the departing convoy, Iraqi guards fired shots to try and make them stop and then tried to seize the film—fortunately they failed. The record of this great getaway was preserved.

After these actions, Secretary of State Baker accused the Iraqis of "extraordinarily serious" efforts to deceive the United Nations.

When asked what the United States might do in response, he said "stay tuned." President Bush the same day said that the United States had "incontrovertible evidence" of violations of the U.N. resolution by Saddam, whom he called a "brutal bully," and declared that the United States "certainly won't" tolerate his obstructionism.

On July 8, the Iraqis formally disclosed some details of their nuclear enrichment programs, but this declaration was far from complete. The Iraqis still refused to acknowledge they had a nuclear weapons program. Exasperated by Iraq's piecemeal disclosure of its nuclear program and its obstruction of inspections, the U.N. Security Council issued an ultimatum on July 12: full disclosure on the weapons of mass destruction by July 25 or potentially face military action.

Between July 14 and 19, U.S. officials clearly brandished the possibility of military action. When asked what would happen of Saddam did not comply, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations said, "He has not seen everything that is going to happen yet."

As the deadline approached, however, Bush administration officials soft-pedaled the notion that Iraq's failure to comply would prompt United States action. White House Press Secretary Fitzwater said on July 23 that the July 25 deadline did not imply a "deadline for action."

On July 25 the deadline passed, Iraq made no additional declarations and the United States did nothing. On the same day the Security Council began informal discussions—not of how to enforce Resolution 687, but on a plan to allow Iraq to sell some oil for food and medical supplies.

In the first, crucial showdown the United States backed down, not Saddam Hussein. The United States simply dropped the subject when Saddam refused to be cowed by our threats. To this day Iraq has not submitted a complete accounting of its unconventional weapons programs as required under the U.N. resolutions.

SHOWDOWN NO. 2—SEPTEMBER 1991

Saddam began his major September challenge to the United Nations with a preliminary skirmish over helicopters. He took issue with the use of helicopters by U.N. inspectors. On September 18, President Bush said that he was "fed up" with Saddam's resistance and suggested that he would send warplanes to protect the helicopters as well as an additional Patriot battery to Saudi Arabia. On September 19, President Bush said, "We are prepared to use military action to see that he does comply."

It was cheat and retreat in the familiar pattern. On this occasion, the Iraqis backed down and, on September 23, told the U.N. that its helicopter flights would be permitted. But even as Saddam retreated on one front, he cheated on another when he tried to prevent U.N. inspectors from taking evidence of prohibited—by the U.N. resolutions—activity. This led to the notorious Baghdad parking lot incident.

On September 23, a large contingent of nuclear inspectors followed another intelligence lead and found conclusive proof of Iraq's nuclear weapons program in a downtown government building. The Iraqis held the inspectors for 13 hours and then forcibly retrieved

the documents they had discovered in one of the buildings.

On the following day, inspectors, still acting on intelligence leads, entered another building and found another trove of incriminating evidence. This time, however, the inspectors refused to hand over any documents or microfiche from the second building. The Iraqis tried many means of intimidating the inspectors, including drummed-up demonstrations, but the inspectors held their ground. What resulted was a 5-day siege of the inspectors in a Baghdad parking lot. The siege was lifted by a compromise that allowed mutual copying of the material from the second building. But Saddam never delivered a complete set of the documents found in the first building. Cheat and retreat had paid off again for Saddam.

The Bush administration had blustered during the helicopter crisis, but had relatively little to say during the parking lot standoff. Moreover, during the parking lot episode, the United States position was undermined by its ally in the Gulf, Saudi Arabia. On September 26, United States Air Force transport planes carrying additional military materiel to Saudi Arabia had to turn around in midair after the United States received a message from the Saudi Defense Minister that there was no need for it. It was a signal that Saddam could only welcome.

SHOWDOWN NO. 3—MARCH 1992

This third showdown erupted when Saddam Hussein again refused to allow the U.N. inspectors to do their job in Iraq, and blatantly challenged the right of the United Nations to dismantle his mass destruction weapons.

On February 18, 1992, U.N. Special Commission [UNSCOM] Chairman Rolf Ekeus reported to the Security Council that "Iraq has no intention of meeting its obligations . . . in resolution 715" and that Iraq is not fully complying with resolution 707. United Nations Security Council Resolution 707 had found Iraq to be in material breach of its responsibilities regarding full disclosure of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction. Resolution 715 had offered detailed plans for the dismantlement and long-term monitoring of these weapons.

On February 28, UNSCOM recalled its inspection team from Iraq after waiting in vain for Iraqi permission to destroy parts of Iraq's missile production facilities. On the same day the Security Council issued an ultimatum demanding that Iraq explain itself and comply with all resolutions within 2 weeks or face "serious consequences."

In response to this demand Saddam Hussein sent Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz to New York on March 11 to 14 for meetings with the Security Council. The meetings, however, produced little progress. By March 16, President Bush was again stressing that "all options are open"—this now familiar precursor for making military threats.

In the usual pattern, Saddam eventually relented and by the end of March inspectors were permitted to destroy the targeted missile facilities. But also as usual, Saddam had made partial, grudging compliance seem like a concession on his part. He has still not fully agreed to the provisions of Resolution 715 and he has still failed to produce a comprehensive report on weapons of mass destruction.

SHOWDOWN NO. 4—JULY 1992

This summer's high-profile showdown with Iraq over inspection came over access to the Ministry of Agriculture, but it was only a small part of what is probably Saddam's broadcast challenge to the U.N.'s authority in Iraq, a challenge that is largely succeeding. Since June, Iraq has:

Rejected the border demarcation recommended by the U.N. Boundary Commission and stopped attending meetings of the Commission.

Blocked U.N. relief efforts by blocking visas and transportation and refused to sign an extension of the memorandum of understanding [MOU], which expired June 30, for U.N. and relief personnel in Iraq.

Engaged in a growing terrorist campaign against U.N. personnel in the Kurdish enclave.

Launched a new military offensive against the Shi'a in the south, including attacks with fixed-wing aircraft.

None of these major infractions of U.N. resolutions, however, prompted serious response from the United Nations or the United States. It took a new parking lot incident outside the Ministry of Agriculture to get the attention of the President. Even so, the standoff was 18 days old before a U.S. official began rattling the usual saber, saying that "we are not ruling out any option, including the use of military force."

My colleagues in the House will recall this most recent parking lot confrontation. Again acting on tip, inspectors sought access to the Ministry. That access was denied and the standoff began. This time, however, Saddam drummed up increasing violent demonstrations against the inspectors that eventually drove them off.

The Bush administration again resorted to the "all options are open" rhetoric, but only after the inspectors had been driven off, giving Saddam's henchmen time to sanitize the Ministry. But Saddam scored a bigger victory than merely securing a chance to get rid of incriminating evidence. He succeeded in negotiating the conditions of an inspection, something he has no right to do under the provisions of the cease-fire that ended the gulf shooting war. And he succeeded in negotiating the membership of the inspection team, which now excludes inspectors from the United States and the United Kingdom. The Ministry has now been inspected, but at an enormous price and to no avail. Not surprisingly, no incriminating evidence was found.

The Bush administration at first appeared relieved at this compromise. On July 27, administration officials had announced the dispatch of another carrier, the U.S.S. *Kennedy*, to the region. By the next afternoon, the carrier had turned around and Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said the crisis had been "diffused". Defense Secretary Cheney was stressing that the use of force was not imminent.

Now, in retrospect, the Bush administration seems unhappy with the resolution of this showdown. The United States reportedly is pressing the United Nations to step up its inspection activity. The apparent reason for this is to precipitate another showdown with Iraq, presumably one that we'll be better prepared for.

With every showdown the United States and the United Nations loses ground to Saddam Hussein. Why does this worry us?

First, these showdowns and their outcomes reinforce Saddam rather than undermining him. This goes directly against George Bush's stated goal of getting rid of Saddam Hussein.

Second, each showdown has eroded more of the United Nations' authority and encouraged Saddam Hussein to do it again.

Finally, by dragging his feet and chipping away at the U.N. resolution Saddam Hussein may well outlast the international support for sanctions and inspections. In that case Saddam will again rebuild the weapons of mass destruction that we have struggled so vigorously to eliminate.

It is abundantly clear that making threats of what we will do if Iraq does not comply fully with the U.N. resolutions, and then forgetting about them when Saddam Hussein cheat is not working. It is better to make no threats at all, than to make empty threats, with a thug like Saddam Hussein. We need to think through now—before the next showdown—precisely what we want Saddam Hussein to do, how long we will give him to do it, and what we will do if he doesn't comply. If we don't have good answers to these questions, we shouldn't be talking about trying to precipitate another showdown.

TRIBUTE TO DR. D. EDWARD
FRANK

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. D. Edward Frank, a fine physician, humanitarian, and long-time family friend.

Dr. Edward Frank was born in Bath Beach, NY, the son of Celia and Meyer Frank. Edward was the youngest of six boys and his childhood was spent in the Bronx, and later moved to Riverside Drive in New York City, where he graduated from De Witt Clinton High School.

At the age of 16, he entered the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. Even at that young age Edward had decided that he wanted to study medicine, being determined to go into a profession where the dream to help his fellow man could be accomplished.

Edward Frank did his undergraduate and graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania. When he graduated and received his M.D. degree in 1934, he became licensed to practice in New York. He opened his first office in New York City and had a general practice there for a few years. He was associated with the New York Poly Clinic Hospital. Early in his career Dr. Frank decided to specialize in the field of allergy. His research in the field was widely respected.

Edward met his wife of 50 years, Esther, a native Angeleno. Their courtship was mainly carried on by long distance correspondence. They were married in New York on March 30, 1941 and went on a wedding trip to Washington, DC and Florida.

Having met all the requirements for a California medical license, Edward and Esther moved to California in May, 1943. Dr. Frank has served as president of the Los Angeles Society of Allergy and as president of the U.S.C. Faculty Association.

In 1945, Dr. Frank was asked to become a clinical professor at the U.S.C. School of Medicine in the department of allergy. He served in the allergy clinic for more than 30 years. Before his retirement, he did a great deal of research in the field of allergy, as well as volunteering to treat patients of little means. His mate, Esther, assisted him and the other doctors at the clinic.

Aside from being a fine physician and human being, Edward was an accomplished artist and there proudly hangs a portrait of Eleanor Roosevelt in her collection at Hyde Park; as well as a portrait of President Carter in his library in Atlanta.

Throughout all his endeavors, Dr. Frank enjoyed the warmth and support of his loving wife, Esther and their children. Michael Frank, the eldest son, has been happily married for 18 years to Laura Osher Frank. Michael is a marriage and family counselor, currently studying for his Ph.D. in clinical psychology. Laura is an artist and an elementary school teacher. They are the proud parents of Sara Michelle, age 11, and Linnea Rebecca, age 14. Linnea has been invited to attend the Hamilton High School for the Performing Arts in Los Angeles. She is an accomplished vocalist and also sings in the choir at Temple Adat Ari El. According to her grandmother, Sara is a very enthusiastic participant in life, enjoying athletics, dance, and animals. Mark Frank, their second son, is a contractor and self-taught wood carver and inventor, who has a patent on a kit he devised to build a canoe. Karen Frank, Edward and Esthers' youngest adult child, has a masters degree from U.S.C. in special education. A few years ago Karen wrote and produced her own musical show, "A Perfect Day Dream" which was enjoyed by many.

It is a pleasure to share the memory of Dr. Edward Frank with my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives. I ask that they join me in recognizing Edward Frank's gifts to his family and society.

TRIBUTE TO TELE-TECH PROJECT
PARTICIPANTS

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations to the East Baton Rouge Parish School System for hosting the Project TELE-TECH conference in Baton Rouge, LA, and to pay tribute to the teachers from around the State who will take part in this unique program.

Teachers from the State of Louisiana who participate will be introduced to state-of-the-art information in the use of instructional television technology and English as a second language methodology to meet the educational needs of limited English proficient stu-

dents and their parents. This instruction will be helpful because an examination of the Louisiana Education Assessment Program in 1991 showed that over 75 percent of the LEP students fail the math, science and social studies components of standardized tests.

Training activities will involve 560 math and science classroom teachers each year for a total of 1,680 trained by the end of the project. Those teachers trained the first year will have a positive impact on 14,000 limited English proficiency students. Over a 3-year period, 42,000 Louisiana students will benefit from effective instruction in these content areas.

I wish all TELE-TECH participants the best of luck, and I sincerely admire their dedication to the teaching profession.

TRIBUTE TO MS. CARY DE LEON

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Ms. Cary de Leon on her recent appointment as head of the Dade County Commission on the Status of Women. As a community activist and business woman, Ms. de Leon has given a voice to the battered women of south Florida who have repeatedly been silenced by abusive mates.

Some 33 years ago, Cary de Leon learned that her maid in Cuba was a battered wife. This revelation incensed Ms. de Leon, moving her to take action against this cruel abuse. In the years that have transpired, Cary de Leon has devoted much time and energy toward getting women's issues noticed. Ms. de Leon recognized that battered women, for the most part, remained quiet; she, however, was determined to give them a voice.

Aside from heading the Dade County Commission on the Status of Women, Ms. de Leon also chaired Miami's Commission on the Status of Women from 1990 to 1991, the first Hispanic to lead both groups. These honors are well deserved, as Ms. de Leon's devotion to this cause is unmatched. She keeps herself well occupied around the clock. It is because of such dedication that women's issues have begun to receive the attention they deserve.

The 27-member commission studies issues that affect Dade County women. They present their findings to the county commissioners, and lobby for legislation to meet women's needs. Some of the issues Ms. de Leon plans to deal with during her 2-year term as chairwoman of the commission include housing for older women, bringing more women into politics, and her long-time concern: battered women.

Upon moving to Miami 12 years ago, Ms. de Leon was encouraged to head the public relations department for Coconut Grove's Mayfair Shops. At this time, she also helped to establish the Latin Business and Professional Women's Club. Ms. de Leon now works as a victim-witness coordinator at the Dade State attorney's office.

Mr. Speaker, I now ask you to join me in commending Cary de Leon for generous serv-

ice to her south Florida community. Women everywhere depend on people like Ms. de Leon to represent them in society. Ms. de Leon's devotion has brought these issues to the forefront of our society. It is women like herself that make society realize that these are more than simply women's concerns—they are everyone's concerns. I congratulate her on her recent appointment as chairwoman of Dade County Commission on the Status of Women, and wish her success with this and all future endeavors.

**MART GIBSON GUGGENHEIM'S
REPORT**

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, my coworkers and I are most fortunate. We have a friend named Mart Gibson Guggenheim to whom God gave a brilliant mind. She is a writer of lean and precise language.

The following is her report on David McCullough's "Truman."

McCullough heads PBS 26 The American Experience.

Ms. Gibson Guggenheim's report covers interviews on Richard Heffner's Open Mind, PBS 26, July 15 and July 22, 1992.

The report is a consequence of one viewing of each program and as can be seen by the following words, it is concise and delicious.

TRUMAN'S CAMPAIGN FOR THE PRESIDENCY

He traveled 22,000 miles by train, made up to 13 speeches a day, most extemporaneous from the train's rear platform. Big city speeches were prepared in advance—Truman telling his adviser: Let's just say what we mean! Not eloquent as FDR had been, but was always understood and "left people feeling better." (Sam Rayburn said Truman talked with the Congress, not at it.)

His message sounded like Perot's. "You are the government, not the politicians, journalists and experts. (TV had just arrived in 1948.) Vote your self interest, that of your children and grandchildren. Build the country you hope for."

TRUMAN'S PROGRAM

He sent the first-ever Civil Rights message to Congress. His grandparents had owned slaves and, from old habit, he could use the word 'nigger,' but he was the first presidential candidate to campaign in Harlem and the first to address an NAACP meeting. He said, "It's right. If it costs me the election, let it." He desegregated the Armed Forces.

The Medicare Bill, passed during the Johnson Administration, originated with Truman.

He made repeated hard decisions: With 80,000 to 100,000 lives at stake, Truman said yes to dropping the A Bomb, and no to MacArthur's wish to use atomic weapons in Korea. When MacArthur disregarded other orders, Truman fired him.

HARRY TRUMAN, THE MAN

He "loved to read," had a sense of history—not only regard for the past but for how his present, perhaps unpopular decisions, would be judged in the future. He believed in the system and in continuity—wanted the aura of the Presidency main-

tained. No reverse snob, he made Dean Acheson, ("Groton, Harvard, elegant eastern gentleman") his Secretary of State, a major voice in the White House, and vital to Truman's second term. Their correspondence continued for twenty years after Truman's retirement. At night, in the old White House, Truman had heard footsteps of earlier Presidents—asked himself, was it Adams? Lincoln?

He was a man of courage and optimism—and understood the value of these traits in a leader. He saw the President's job as setting the tone—dealt in reality—asked: What is needed? How much does it cost? How to get there?

Like Kennedy, he would today control press conferences. He would say, "You're not asking the right questions. The point is not the opposition—but what about the homeless? Medical programs? Haitian policy? McCullough believes Truman would today "sweep the country". He would say, "Forget the hokum. Get the job done!"

"God was watching over us—a great and good man with plenty of flaws but responsible, principled, capable of moral leadership, who knew where he wanted to take the country. He was a wit. He believed in common sense and common decency, in working hard and doing your best. Always he more than rose to the occasion. He believed in keeping your word, not being too big for your britches, casting your vote, crossing when the light was green, and he had wonderful vitality. He was physically very strong and emotionally very tough, had inner balance and knew who he was."

Truman was "exactly the President the Founding Fathers had in mind. His own life reflected the experience of the American people and made him an affirmative symbol of American participatory democracy. This is us, then and now."

THE EVENTS

Truman's Senate Committee had been rooting out corruption in war contracts. He had no desire to be the Vice President for Franklin Roosevelt's fourth term. FDR's illness was recognized, discussed. Both James Burns and Henry Wallace, then Vice President, wanted the job. But "the bosses," headed by Ed Flynn of the Bronx, favored Truman—a man with no education beyond high school, who came up through the Pendergast "organization" to become a second-term Senator from Missouri. Roosevelt simply went along, saw Truman seven or eight times, "told him nothing about anything including the atomic bomb."

Then, on April 12, 1945, some eighty days after coming to office, the country still at war, Truman became President. He had no advisers—took the people already there—George Marshall, Eisenhower, Dean Acheson, Averell Harriman and others, and promised to continue Roosevelt's policies.

In July he was at the Potsdam Conference. The British, reassured, were then convinced here was "a man who could take it."

MART.

**IN HONOR OF TED J. BALESTRERI
AND BERT P. CUTINO**

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Ted J. Balestreri and Bert P. Cutino

as they are inducted into the California Restaurant Association Education Foundation Hall of Fame. Ted and Bert have been instrumental in the success of the foundation, a non-profit public benefit corporation, which has awarded more than \$125,000 in scholarships and grants to hospitality students, educators, and trade schools.

In 1968, Ted and Bert created the Sardine Factory Restaurant in the Cannery Row area of Monterey. The restaurant has since been the recipient of many prestigious awards including the "Nation's Restaurant News Hall of Fame Award," "California Top 10 Restaurants," and the "Knights of the Vine Gold Vine Award." In 1981 and again in 1984 the Sardine Factory had the honor of being 1 of the 50 restaurants in the United States to serve at President Reagan's inauguration.

In September 1986, Ted and Bert established the "Balestreri and Cutino Scholarship Fund" which is administered through the California Restaurant Association Education Foundation. The interest from this fund has been used to award scholarships to deserving students whose career objectives are in food service. They have also been leaders and have given countless hours to the community of Monterey.

Mr. Speaker, the story of these two men is the story of this Nation. They were both raised in the Monterey area. They were willing to invest in a business that is special to them and to the people of Monterey. In their success, they have given back a part of themselves and their abilities to the community. They both have wonderful wives and families. They truly are the American success story.

Mr. Speaker, I now ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing my friends, Ted Balestreri and Bert Cutino in their outstanding support to the community and to the food service industry.

**OPERATION SAFE
NEIGHBORHOOD—GARY, IN**

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with special honor that I rise today to recognize the latest crime prevention efforts within the city of Gary, IN. The coordinator of Operation Safe Neighborhood, Ms. Louise Ivey, has announced the committee's event of the year, America's ninth annual National Night Out, August 4, 1992.

Operation Safe Neighborhood's participation in this year's National Night Out marks yet another effort to eliminate crime from the streets of Gary. The mission of this organization is to send criminal offenders in northwest Indiana the message that the citizens of Gary, in a concerted effort with the Gary police department, are working diligently against crime. The organization presents a unified front against criminal activity and works to increase public awareness as to methods to identify and respond to suspicious behavior in their respective neighborhoods. Such projects are particularly instrumental in rejuvenating pride in Gary,

and creating a safe and fearless environment for our neighbors and children.

The city of Gary is the only city in the State of Indiana to receive a national award for crime prevention participation. Operation Safe Neighborhood, in conjunction with the National Association of Town Watch, will continue to effectively heighten crime and drug awareness, generate support and participation in local anti-crime efforts, strengthen neighborhood spirit and police community relations, and send the message to criminals that our neighborhoods are organized and fighting back. My hope is that the message will be received by communities nationwide.

It is my privilege to recognize the distinguished efforts of the International Association of Police Community Relations Officers, Inc.; the Honorable Thomas V. Barnes, mayor of the city of Gary; Marvin Exum, director of public safety; David Wade, chief of police and the Men and Women in Blue; and Louise Ivey, director of police community relations. Their endeavors are certainly admirable and I commend the determination and genuine concern displayed by city of Gary officials and community members for their fine display of citizenship.

As Representative for the First Congressional District of Indiana, I am proud and honored to acknowledge August 4, 1992 as National Night Out and the month of August as Operation Safe Neighborhood Month. I am confident their endeavors will be as rewarding this year, as they have proven to be in the past.

**HELEN MEHR, PIONEER AND
HUMANITARIAN**

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, for over 40 years, the residents of Santa Clara County lived a little better, were better informed and were persuaded to be more compassionate thanks to the contributions of Helen Margulies Mehr. It saddens me today to bring news of her passing.

Helen Mehr established the first clinical psychology practice in Northern California, no small feat for any medical professional at that time, let alone for a woman. She co-founded the California Psychological Association, helping to enact the first licensing laws for the profession in the state.

In concert with her work with her optometrist husband, Edwin, Helen Mehr wrote several tracts on care for the partially blind and helped to establish the Vision Rehabilitation Center of Santa Clara County.

As founder and first Secretary-Treasurer of the Peace Psychology Division of the American Psychological Association and as a member of Psychologists for Social Responsibility, the social action committee at Temple Emanuel, the Fellowship for Reconciliation and the Interfaith Peace Coalition, Helen's deep compassion extended beyond her patients. It is this commitment to the advancement of all humankind that made her work important.

Helen was a model activist, always willing to lead by example, always reasoned, never contemptuous. Whether organizing an assembly or a letter writing campaign, her influence and authority was distinct.

Her opinions were frequently published throughout the bay area and were both expected and welcomed in my office. During the Persian Gulf war, Helen spoke to me of her dream that dialogue and sensibility would prevail over bloodshed.

We still have a long night ahead before her dream of peace and fellowship will be realized. But I pledge to you and to all those who are fortunate enough to have known Helen Mehr, that I will continue to work for that dream. Her spirit will not be forgotten.

**DELUCAS TAKES GIANT LEAP FOR
ALABAMA AND AMERICA**

HON. BEN ERDREICH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one man who has truly made a giant leap for Alabama and America. Dr. Larry DeLucas, the associated director of the Center for Macromolecular Crystallography at the University of Alabama in Birmingham, is Alabama's newest astronaut.

During his 14-day journey in space, Dr. LeLucas experimented with and grew several sets of protein crystals. These crystals are being used to help develop treatments for diseases that affect our immune system such as AIDS and diabetes. Doctors will one day use these protein crystal experiments to help ensure a healthier America.

The University of Alabama in Birmingham has been experimenting with these protein crystals for the past 6 years. Their contributions to the science field have been invaluable. NASA and Dr. DeLucas will add greatly to these contributions as a result of this flight.

Mr. Speaker, I, along with all Alabamians congratulate Dr. DeLucas on this historic flight. We are all proud of him, and he is the only Alabamian that can say he has orbited the Earth 221 times.

**INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON
COMMUTER TAXES**

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, commuter taxes have been a source of recurring friction between States. This has been particularly true for the tristate area of New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut.

This is an issue of fairness. When commuter taxes are proposed passions run high with threat of retaliation. This friction can be very detrimental to relations between States, threatening to disrupt interstate commerce, start border wars, and create an uneven playing field. What is needed is a neutral forum to address and try to resolve these issues.

My legislation would establish an interstate taxation commission to address commuter taxes in the tristate area of New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut. This Commission will be composed of representatives from New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut. It will provide a neutral forum to work to bring all parties together, to make recommendations on any proposed commuter tax, and to help avert any potential border war which would serve no one's interest.

**FEDERAL HOUSING
ADMINISTRATION REFORM**

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support efforts to reinvigorate the Federal Housing Administration [FHA] by raising FHA loan limits and eliminating the 57 percent limit on the financing of closing costs include in this year's VA/HUD/Independent Agencies appropriations bill.

The 1990 Housing Act went too far by dramatically limiting the FHA's role in assisting young families purchasing a home. The FHA loan limits imposed by the 1990 act have driven away potential home buyers in droves. And the limit on financing closing costs has raised down payments to the point where most potential borrowers are priced completely out of the housing market. During these tough economic times, young families simply can't afford these out-of-pocket expenses.

In just 2 years, FHA activity has dropped off considerably as a result of these restrictions. FHA statistics show that lending to first-time home buyers in the section 203b program fell 24 percent between 1990 and 1991. During that same period, FHA activity in Oregon dropped by nearly the same amount.

Raising the FHA loan limit to keep pace with nationwide housing markets will not put the FHA on shaky ground. In my district, the average loan size is just \$65,000 compared to the FHA's maximum loan amount of \$89,000. Clearly, it will take a lot more than raising the loan limit to endanger the solvency of the FHA in Oregon.

In order to be effective, FHA must be accessible to low- and moderate-income families. Families throughout southwest Oregon have enough trouble gathering necessary cash to make a downpayment on their first home without the Congress reaching into their pockets for a little bit more. I urge my colleagues to support the FHA reforms included in this bill.

I'm submitting an article for the RECORD from the February 29, 1992 Washington Post describing this situation. I encourage Members to read it.

**FHA HIGHER COSTS LINKED TO SALES DROP
CRITICS BLAME BUYER LOCKOUT ON CLOSING
FEES**

(By Ann Mariano)

The number of moderate-income Americans buying homes dropped by nearly a third in the first six months after the Bush administration imposed higher fees for Federal Housing Administration-insured mortgages, according to a new study.

Housing industry officials said the decline is alarming because these are buyers with income levels that will make it difficult for them to get home loans elsewhere.

Until last July, the FHA allowed buyers of homes valued at less than \$50,000 to make only a 3 percent down payment. Now buyers also must pay 43 percent of their closing costs in cash, an increase of several hundred dollars in most instances, where previously they could finance all of their closing costs over the life of the loan.

The Mortgage Bankers Association of America said its study showed that 32,566 people buying homes costing \$50,000 or less used the FHA loan program in the last half of 1991, a 31 percent drop from the same period in 1990. The association said that represents 14,522 buyers who could not buy homes as a result of the FHA fee increase.

But other groups of potential buyers with higher incomes also have been hurt, putting the overall decline in use of FHA mortgages at 12 percent when compared with loans insured by the agency during the last half of 1990.

Among more affluent purchasers, the number of loans dropped by 16 percent. On a \$70,000 home in a state with typical closing costs of 2 percent of the mortgage amount, a buyer's down payment increased by \$572, according to the bankers' association.

Both Republican and Democratic members of Congress have worried publicly that Americans are being locked out of homeownership because of the new FHA rules.

The Bush administration "is taking what is a well-performing program and literally running it into the ground," said Rep. Bruce F. Vento (D-Minn.), member of the House housing and community development subcommittee. "These policies have brought us to the point where the program is absolutely crippled."

Vento said Congress "is going to have to act" to rescue the FHA before "it becomes a liability on the federal government." Because of the increased fees, Vento and others said, the FHA is no longer getting a cross-section of buyers, but is attracting only purchasers "who can't get credit any place else," exposing the fund to a much higher default rate.

A community development bill introduced by Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee, includes provisions reversing some of HUD's changes. The measure would prohibit the HUD secretary from limiting the amount of closing costs that can be financed in an FHA-insured loan and reverse the current HUD policy of charging higher premiums for refinancing mortgages than those required of new purchasers.

Sen. Pete V. Domenici (R-N.M.), head of a Senate Republican task force on real estate, introduced legislation this week to raise the \$125,000 limit on homes the FHA can insure in high cost areas such as California and several locations on the East Coast including the Washington region.

Domenici said 33 percent of first-time buyers in California cannot get FHA insurance because the state's high housing costs push many homes above the FHA limit. His legislation also would require the FHA to "develop new programs to better serve low-income minorities and first-time home buyers," the senator said.

The FHA's goal would be to increase the share of low-income and minority housing it insures from 15 percent of all its loans to 30 percent and must report to Congress within one year on how it plans to reach this goal. Domenici said.

HUD's changes in the FHA add several hundred dollars to the amount of cash home buyers must have to cover settlement costs. Buyers must pay a new one-half percent annual premium and come up with cash to cover 43 percent of their closing costs when a sale is completed.

A buyer with a \$100,000 mortgage and \$2,500 in closing costs now must pay about \$1,000 more in cash, according to the mortgage bankers' calculations. Closing costs include fees for inspections, appraisals, attorneys, real estate brokers and title insurance premiums.

GROUPS CRITICIZE HIGHER FHA COSTS

While the FHA's costs increased and many borrowers went elsewhere for insurance, the Department of Veterans Affairs registered a 7 percent increase in the number of mortgages it guaranteed and loans covered by private mortgage insurance companies jumped by 45 percent, according to the mortgage bankers' study.

"I don't like the idea that you're kicking out" a group of prospective home buyers by "attaching extra cost to those who can least afford it," said Michael A. Stegman, professor of city and regional planning at the University of North Carolina. He said this may be actuarially sound but "I'm not so sure it's sociologically sound."

Stegman, who has studied and reported on a variety of HUD programs, said the department's stance on the FHA is in contrast to the initiative for helping public housing residents buy their units and aiding other low-income people with home purchases.

HUD is "giving away buildings without worrying about" the financial resources of the buyers, Stegman said. "There is a total inconsistency between this and what is happening to FHA borrowers."

HUD requires public housing tenants who buy their units to pay part of the purchase price. They pay what they can afford and HUD subsidizes the remainder, said John C. Weicher, HUD's assistant secretary for policy development and research. HUD also pays a portion of tenants' utility costs for the first five years, he said.

In a letter sent to mortgage bankers last month, HUD Deputy Secretary Alfred A. DeilBovi said the department's changes have strengthened the FHA and "hopefully directed it toward stability" while opening the door "for other mortgage entities to serve traditional FHA markets." He added that the FHA continues to have some benefits not available from private mortgage insurance.

In an interview this week, Weicher said that the decline in FHA business is "about in line" with the overall housing market.

"We think, fundamentally, that it is too early to draw conclusions" about the effects of the administration's extra fees, Weicher said.

FHA loan applications increased by 60 percent in January over the previous month and rose 30 percent in January over the same month in 1991, when the United States was embarking on the Persian Gulf War, Weicher said. He also said the department "tried to design reform to bear as lightly on [middle-income buyers] as we could."

C. Austin Fitts, the first chief of the FHA in the Bush administration, said HUD changed the program's pricing formulas "in a way that doesn't make sense."

The bulk of any premium increases should be charged at the time the loan is paid off, she said. "Instead, they decided to balance the budget yet again on the back of the FHA," she said.

Angelo R. Mozilo, a Pasadena, Calif., banker and president of the mortgage bankers group, believes the administration wants the FHA to play a far smaller role in helping Americans buy homes, and may even hope to abolish the agency.

The National Affordable Housing Act passed in late 1990 made the changes in the FHA that Mozilo said "brought serious consequences the American people don't deserve, particularly low-income people" by weakening the agency.

SOUTHERN ARIZONA WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1992

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, today, along with the other members of the Arizona delegation, I am pleased to introduce the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Amendments Act of 1992. I understand that a companion measure is also being introduced today in the Senate by Senators DECONCINI and MCCAIN.

This bill seeks to extend and adjust deadlines, alter certain terms and conditions, and provide clarification to the original Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act [SAWARSA]. Today, as when it was originally enacted in 1982, SAWARSA represents a critical component in the comprehensive resolution of water rights claims in Arizona. Its history began in 1975 when the Papago Tribe—now the Tohono O'odham Nation—the United States, and two Indian allottees filed a lawsuit against the city of Tucson and other upper Santa Cruz Basin water users. That lawsuit sought to enjoin future ground water use as well as damages for prior misuse.

To avoid the expense, delay, and uncertainty of litigation that would cloud future water rights in southern Arizona for years, the parties entered into extensive settlement negotiations. A legislative settlement agreement was reached and ratified by Congress in 1982 as the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act [SAWARSA]. The SAWARSA calls for the tribe to receive farm improvements, 66,000 annual acre-feet of water, and a \$15 million trust fund.

Since 1982, new circumstances have arisen that threaten the viability of the original SAWARSA agreement, including pending deadlines related to dismissal of the lawsuit against the city of Tucson and other parties. Because of objections by the San Xavier District and the allottees, efforts have been ongoing to try to resolve these objections and reach agreement. To date, no agreement has been reached and dismissal has not occurred.

In addition, the SAWARSA requires that, after dismissal, the United States is obligated to pay penalties if water is not delivered by October 1992. Although the United States is capable of providing water, the facilities necessary to accept the water have not been constructed.

As a result, these amendments are necessary to allow SAWARSA to fulfill its promise. The SAWARSA is too important to fail. It

will provide certainty for allocation and use of water resources and allow for accurate resource management and economic planning. Residents of the Tribe, the city of Tucson, and the State of Arizona will realize these benefits. All those entities support this proposal.

I must acknowledge that some individual allottees in the San Xavier District oppose this bill on the grounds that the settlement and amendments thereto do not fairly and adequately compensate the San Xavier allottees for water losses. I understand their calls for fairness and I encourage them to join the legislative settlement process that we begin today with the introduction of this bill. I respect the allottees' claims and would hope to see those claims satisfactorily resolved. Few people, if any, in Arizona will benefit from protracted and uncertain litigation. Failure to reach a legislative settlement not only puts in jeopardy the considerable benefits of SAWARSA but has serious long-term negative implications for all water users in southern Arizona.

FULL RECOGNITION FOR ALL
AMERICAN FIELD SERVICES
PERSONNEL

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to provide relief for a much deserving group of Americans, the members of an organization known during World War I and II as the American Field Services.

This organization originated as a group of American volunteer combat ambulance drivers. The U.S. Government sponsored this group as a wartime service to American and allied troops in the Africa, Europe, and India-Burma campaigns. At its peak, the American Field Services consisted of 3½ companies with 437 ambulances and 891 men. Deployed on army orders of battle, AFS units conducted an estimated 714,000 ambulance evacuations of wounded soldiers.

During the period 1942-45, AFS ambulance drivers were registered by the State Department under Article 10 of the Geneva Red Cross Convention as a responsibility of the American Government and as members of the American Army medical service. They were then attached to allied army units where they served under U.S. War Department control or U.S. Army command.

On the surface, it appears that the service of these courageous men was straightforward, and that subsequent recognition of that service would be forthcoming as it was for all of those brave men and women who served in the world wars. Unfortunately, that has not proven to be the case.

At the conclusion of the war, these men did not receive U.S. military discharges.

Consequently they were not eligible for recognition by the Veterans' Administration. Over the years, efforts have been undertaken to obtain that recognition to no avail.

In 1977, however, the Congress enacted Public Law 95-202 creating a process through which any civilian group could apply to have

its deployment in wartime considered active military service. The Secretary of the Air Force has been designated by the Secretary of Defense as the executive agent in the administering of this process.

To make a long story short, the AFS applied under this process for recognition. In an August 30, 1990 decision, the Secretary of the Air Force recognized only a portion of those who served in the AFS of World War II which meant that about 1,100 AFS members received credit for their service and about 1,000 did not. The Secretary decided, based upon a DOD directive, that recognition was to be based on the extent to which the group was under the control of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Given the great sacrifice these men made during a time when U.S. military forces were committed to a worldwide, allied effort to overcome the forces of tyranny, it is unfair to suggest that only a portion of those who served in the AFS were deserving of full recognition as military service. To illustrate how inequitable this decision is, at least one AFS member was awarded two Purple Hearts for wounds received on the battlefield. Yet he is among the 1,000 AFS members whose service is not considered equivalent to military service.

There are other examples like that. The point is we can, and should, take the opportunity—even this belated one—to extend recognition to all AFS personnel who provided a vital and, in many cases, a life saving service to the soldiers of America and her allies.

We are, this year, beginning what is sure to be a lengthy commemoration of the 50th anniversary of many momentous battles of World War II. As we undertake those observances, much will be said about our national steadfastness in a monumental time of world crisis and our determination to defend freedom.

Let us also take the time to make sure we have properly recognized all of those who stepped forward in that time of darkness to pledge their very lives to the cause of freedom. All members of the American Field Services rightly deserve such recognition.

Since the Secretary of the Air Force has refused, thus far, to alter his earlier decision, this legislation specifically providing for recognition of the service of the AFS as military service is necessary. It deserves the consideration of this body and the full support of all our colleagues.

TRIBUTE TO SMSGT. DONNA
RENEE HAMMILL

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize SMSgt. Donna Renee Hammill, who will be retiring from the U.S. Air Force on August 21, 1992.

Renee entered active duty with the Air Force in 1971, shortly after graduating from high school in Mt. Holly, NC. She was an 18 year-old trailblazer, entering military service when women comprised only 2 percent of the Air Force. Renee met each new challenge she

faced with energy and enthusiasm, and excelled in her duties to achieve the next to the highest rank possible for an enlisted member. During her 21 years of active duty, she served at Air Force bases in Texas, New Hampshire, California, Colorado, Delaware, and Maryland and completed overseas assignments in Turkey and the Philippines.

In addition to performing her military duties, Renee aggressively pursued her education, obtaining an associate's degree, a bachelor's degree, and a master's degree; a feat accomplished by less than one-half of 1 percent of Air Force enlisted personnel. Renee's determination and dedication is an example for all young servicemen and women to follow. She has served with great distinction and has earned our respect and gratitude for her many contributions to our Nation's defense. My colleagues and I wish SMSgt. Donna Renee Hammill great success in her transition to civilian life.

IN RECOGNITION OF EMS VICTIMS

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, in 1989 a drug that had been banned for nearly two decades killed more than 30 unsuspecting Americans and injured thousands more. The drug was L-tryptophan, and the disease it caused was eosinophilia myalgia syndrome.

EMS victims suffer from severe muscle and nerve pain, paralysis, pulmonary and respiratory problems, severe skin diseases, and brain dysfunction. The several million Americans who used L-tryptophan trusted the FDA to safeguard their lives; unfortunately, the agency did not fulfill its mandate of protecting the public from tainted products like L-tryptophan.

In 1973, the FDA ruled the sale of L-tryptophan as a dietary supplement illegal. Since then it has done little to restrict the sale of this and other over-the-counter amino acids. Two lawsuits in the late 1970's both failed; the FDA then simply abandoned all hope of regulation during the 1980's. Canada, which shared the FDA's concerns about L-tryptophan, aggressively restricted its sale and only 11 cases of EMS were reported there, 10 of which were imported from the United States. Had the FDA acted with equal vigor, this painful episode that has ruined so many lives could have been averted.

Showa Denko, the Japanese petrochemical firm that produced and marketed L-tryptophan since 1982, billed its product as a genuine, all natural elixir. Its marketing promised, among other things, that the product would relieve stress, reduce depression, relieve premenstrual syndrome, increase mental acuity, and promote weight loss. Nowhere were there any warnings concerning L-tryptophan's known dangers.

The victims of this neglect have nowhere to turn. Medicine has no cure. Showa Denko KK is working hard to postpone settlements at the expense of American citizens, and the FDA had already washed its hands of any responsibility.

In order that such a painful catastrophe never happen again, the FDA must end its policy of neglect. We must strive to find the proper balance between the sale of safe and effective drugs and the protection of American consumers. Finally, our Government should take appropriate actions to ensure that Showa Denko KK meet its responsibility to the victims of this tragic affair.

TRIBUTE TO THE DESCENDENTS OF JACOB GEIGER

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1992

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the descendants of Jacob Geiger as they celebrate their 75th annual family reunion. The descendants of Jacob Geiger take great pride in their heritage, which has lasted for over 200 years here in the Lehigh Valley.

The origin of Jacob Geiger is somewhat of a mystery since there is no evidence documenting his arrival in America. According to John J. Geiger, author of "Geiger Family and History of Heidelberg Church," it is believed that Jacob Geiger was a native of Wurtenburg, Germany, who arrived in Philadelphia, PA, on September 14, 1751, on board the ship *Duke of Bedford*. However, there is not one shred of evidence that proves any of these facts.

According to "Over Two Centuries of Geigers in America," compiled by the Rev. Elwood Semmel, there were Geigers on 19 different ships that arrived in the port of Philadelphia between 1732 and 1751. To make it even more difficult, there were Jacob Geigers on at least five ships up to 1751, and if he arrived before he was 16 years old he most likely would not have been listed.

However, there is another theory that Jacob Geiger actually arrived in the port of Philadelphia in September 1743, aboard the ship *Rob-*

ert and Alice. The rationalization behind this theory is that on this same ship arrived the Baer family, who later settled near Neffs, PA, and were neighbors of Jacob Geiger, their ancestor. In addition, it is also known that Jacob Geiger II married a Baer.

Needless to say, the descendents of Jacob Geiger do know that, on March 1, 1755, their ancestor along with his wife Catharina took possession of a vacant tract of land in, what was then, Heidelberg Township in Northampton County and is now, Washington Township in Lehigh County, PA. After 30 years of developing and improving the land, he received title to it from the receiver general's office in Philadelphia, PA, on June 11, 1785.

The Geigers were similar to the other new settlers in America in that they had to adjust to the hardships of the New World. The Heidelberg area in which they resided was a relatively calm area during the 1750's, despite the conflicts between the settlers and the Indians that arose in the surrounding settlements of Gnattenhutten, which is now Lehigh and Lynn Township. The Geigers were fortunate enough to avoid conflicts with the Indians. They simply worked hard to develop their land and in more trying times came to the aid of others who were victimized by Indian attacks.

The Geigers were not simply just Pennsylvania Germans, they were the craftsmen, the farmers, and the merchants who contributed to the foundation of our great Nation. As a matter of fact, living one mile from the Geiger homestead was one of Heidelberg Township's most celebrated citizens, Heinrich Geiger. He served as a second lieutenant in the French and Indian War, in 1757, and later became the justice of the peace in the newly formed Heidelberg Township in 1764. He also served as a colonel in the 3d Battalion of the Northampton County Militia in 1778. In addition, Jacob Geiger was listed in the 1st Census of the United States, which was completed in 1791. The Geigers were true Americans who worked hard to make our great Nation into what it is today.

Over the years the Geiger family has grown and migrated across the country. In order to keep the family bond strong over the years, Joel P. Geiger decided to bring the family together for an annual event. So on August 1, 1914, the descendants of Jacob Geiger held their first family reunion and it soon blossomed into a yearly tradition. You could almost say that it is the 79th annual family reunion, except they did not hold a reunion during the years 1942 to 1945 because of World War II.

The site of the family reunions has changed over the years from its origin at Neffs Grove to today's site at Egypt Memorial Park, but the traditional festive atmosphere has not. According to Ernest Neimeyer, chairman of the Jacob Geiger Family Historical Committee, the entertainment has consisted of various bands, magicians, clowns, novelty speakers, dancers, and family members. There have been dances, games, and skits with family participation. Such skits as "The Astronauts," "The Carpenter's Helper," and "Groggy Geiger's Hill Billy Band" by the Neimeyer brothers have been hits with the family in the past.

For the evening meal each family brought their own food. This was done until the 50th reunion when it was decided by the president at that time, Herman Geiger, that it would be better if they had a smorgasbord where each family contributed their own traditional dish. It was so well organized that you could tell who was missing by what food was missing.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the descendants of Jacob Geiger and the area in which his proud legacy and family tradition originated and continues to blossom. In a time when family values have been put to the test, the descendants of Jacob Geiger have continued to gather together and rejoice in their strong family lineage. I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ernest Neimeyer, Mrs. Russel Rupp, Paul W. Moyer, George Schmeltzle, David Neimeyer, Raymond C. Geiger, and Calvin Geiger, and the rest of the Geiger family for preserving such a fine tradition. I wish them many more years of happiness and joy together.