

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## IAN ROSS CALLS FOR A NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY AGENDA

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, "America's future is being foreclosed in part because we are experiencing the erosion of our high-technology industry." This is a warning offered by one of America's most thoughtful industrialists, Ian M. Ross, president emeritus of AT&T Bell Laboratories, and reflects the continuing decay in the international leadership of our high technology industries.

In his recent article "A National Technology Agenda," published in the *Bridge*, Dr. Ross carefully steps through key attributes of high technology that will increasingly challenge American firms as they struggle to remain competitive, and which point to the need for a coherent national technology policy. The nine attributes identified by Dr. Ross include the need for: First, a large knowledge base; second, large capital investment; third, a highly skilled work force; fourth, large economies of scale; fifth, accelerated time cycles; sixth, large market shares; seventh, strong inter-firm linkages; eighth, low-margin commodity products to support investment and advance skills critical to high-margin technologies; and ninth, overcoming barriers to entering or reentering high-tech businesses.

If Government and industry do not work together to meet the challenge, Dr. Ross cautions that the future of the Nation will be bleak. In the darker, but possible scenarios, he notes that the loss of high technology industries can result in our trade falling back to natural resource commodities and our work force becoming deskilled and unable to keep up with nations that have much more supportive, synergistic policies.

To reverse this negative course, Dr. Ross calls for a national technology agenda. He argues that the Nation must create an environment for high-tech industries that is at least as favorable as in other nations by facilitating investment in R&D, plant and worker training; establishing fair trade with other nations; and strengthening our national education system. He asserts that we must stimulate, and in some cases repatriate, our high-volume electronics industries which form the basis for many other high value industries. He notes that we must change our culture to support the coordination of precompetitive technology development and encourage consortia, alliances, and collaborations. And he calls for a renewed commitment to a total quality program, including high-quality manufacturing skills.

Many of the actions that Dr. Ross calls for parallel the provisions of the National Technology Competitiveness Act of 1992 (H.R.

5231), introduced by Mr. VALENTINE and recently reported out of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. This is legislation that recognizes the very attributes of high technology articulated by Dr. Ross and responds with the same policy priorities that he recommends.

As the article by Dr. Ross is both timely and insightful, I would like to submit excerpts to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[Excerpts from the *Bridge*, vol. 22, No. 2, Summer 1992]

## A NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY AGENDA

(By Ian M. Ross)

America's future is being foreclosed. The promise of prosperity is being broken. Foreboding reports are numerous: The United States has gone from the world's leading creditor to the world's leading debtor; real wages for the majority of Americans have fallen; the nation has faced a persistent trade deficit; our students have consistently shown comparatively low academic achievement; we have been frustrated by our inability to solve problems of poverty at home, or to help the economically disadvantaged abroad; we have been vexed by the deterioration of our cities, roads, and bridges, along with the transfer of our choicest assets and properties to foreign ownership; and we have endured an ominous recession, a recession from which jobs did not return, consumer confidence did not rebuild, and business did not rebound, as we would have liked. All these reports suggest a single question: Will our standard of living survive?

A country's standard of living has many dependencies. A major one, will recognized as a driver of productivity, prosperity, and economic growth in advanced nations, is such high-technology industries as electronics, aerospace, chemicals, and biotechnology. Consider the ubiquitous role of high tech: Our national security depends on state-of-the-art technology for weapons and intelligence. Our health care depends on sophisticated instruments for diagnosis and treatment, as well as on advanced pharmaceuticals. We eat well because America has been "greened" by agricultural science. We have commerce and personal mobility because of the myriad technologies embodied in cars, planes, boats, and trains. We communicate and stay informed thanks to complex telecommunications networks. Service and manufacturing jobs are everywhere dependent on computers and automation. Even the quality of our leisure time is based on consumer electronics and the technological wizardry of the entertainment industry. The things we need, need technology, and the providers of the things we need are those who possess the best technologies, the high technologies. In the world of today, and increasingly in the world of the future, the technology rich are the "haves," and the technology poor are the "have-nots."

## THE NINE ATTRIBUTES

High-technology industry has at least nine key attributes that, to different degrees in different sectors of the industry, define its requirements and dynamics. The drive of corporations and nations to cultivate these

attributes helps explain the past and predict the future; it also provides a basis for developing a national technology agenda.

The first attribute is the large knowledge base needed by high-tech industry. Basic technology generation needs research, often over long periods. The development of such new technologies as genetic engineering or nuclear power can take decades. There is a need to acquire a deep experience base; characteristically, one finds a broad buildup of intellectual property in high technology. This translates into heavy investment in R&D. To cite some examples, it can take \$1 billion to bring to market an advanced electronic switching system for a telecommunications network, or a new jet engine for commercial airliners. In the semiconductor field, it takes about \$200 million to develop a new-generation product, such as a memory chip, and the needed investment is not diminishing; by the end of the decade, we expect this number to triple. On average, it takes about 12 years and over \$200 million for a pharmaceutical firm to develop a new drug.

The second attribute of high-tech industry is the need for large capital investment. The advanced manufacturing equipment not complex process management required for production drive large capital demands across most high-tech industries. In the semiconductor industry, for example, a fabrication line can today cost about half a billion dollars; by the start of the next century, it is expected to cost about \$2 billion. In the mid-1980s, the chemical industry had to capitalize at over \$90,000 per worker, compared with an average of \$43,000 for all manufacturing.

The third attribute is the need for a highly skilled work force. It is not always possible to apply the classical tradeoffs of labor for capital; advanced equipment and automation are essential. Mechanization has always been a path to productivity, but the use of advanced manufacturing machinery is today often the only path to a high-tech product. Thus, high-tech production and service jobs will increasingly require technical literacy and strong basic skills. As a corollary, the labor market itself has split into the higher-wage, highly skilled jobs that revolve around the core intellectual content of the product, and the low-wage, "tail-end" assembly jobs.

The fourth attribute concerns the large economies of scale inherent in many high-tech areas. Capital intensive manufacture and heavy investment in R&D tend to economies of scale, since large fixed costs must be amortized. Even a "big ticket" item such as a new commercial aircraft requires production of 400 to 500 units to break even.

The fifth attribute is accelerated time cycles. In some high-tech sectors, the rapid pace of technological progress has compressed product life cycles to years and shortened the life span of factories, thus amplifying the effects of economies of scale. Semiconductors and optical communications products—the underpinning technologies of the Information Age—double their capacity per unit cost every 12 to 18 months, a spectacular pace for any human endeavor. Technical progress is not new, but such speed and

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

magnitude of progress have been experienced only in high technologies during the last few decades.

The sixth attribute follows from the prior attributes: it is the need for large market share. In an effort to maximize market size, high-tech businesses must seek global markets and become fewer in number. To the economist this latter trend is called "fewness," and it reflects the simple fact that large market share cannot be held by many. High-tech sectors are increasingly ruled by a global business oligopoly. For example, about 12 major corporations supply more than 80 percent of the world's telecommunications network products. Similarly, the world's automobiles and commercial aircraft are produced by a small number of giant corporations. Looking at the high-tech segments of the textile industry, we see that about 90 percent of all U.S. synthetic fiber is produced by 10 companies.

The seventh attribute is that there are strong linkages, both horizontal and vertical, in high-tech industries. There is a web of customer and supplier relationships that knit high-tech businesses closely together. Horizontal linkages are seen in the dependency of financial services on computers and communications, or of aircraft and automobile production on hundreds of subcontracted industries. A premier example of horizontal linkages is provided by electronic systems, which, as already pointed out, are at the core of almost every high-tech industry, from aerospace to manufacturing, from medicine to entertainment. And these linkages continue to grow: in the past decade, the cost of electronic systems in some American cars has tripled as a percentage of the total cost; at least one European car manufacturer already claims electronics accounts for 20 percent of its auto costs. By the mid-1990s, it is projected that 30 to 35 percent of auto costs will be in electronic components and systems. Electronic systems are vertically dependent on advanced semiconductors and vice versa. Both are dependent on materials and manufacturing equipment and skills, and all are dependent on basic research, which in turn relies on the education system for its talent, and on the prosperity of our society for its funding. These are important linkages; weakness in any link affects the strength of the whole.

The eighth attribute is the importance of commodity, low-margin products. There is temptation to exit low-margin, high-volume, commodity-type areas, a temptation the United States yielded to in consumer electronics. We would prefer to work in higher-margin, but usually lower-volume, areas such as computers. But this, as already noted, is a dangerous strategy because high-volume, commodity production has many values: it generates large revenues needed to support investment, it advances our skills in high-volume manufacturing, and it increasingly drives leading-edge technology. Furthermore, there is growing evidence that high-volume commodities form a base for expansion into the higher-margin areas, as demonstrated in the current challenge to the computer industry coming from high-volume electronics. Another example is found in the Japanese auto industry's progression from economy cars to luxury-class autos, or the advances made by Japan in multiple video and image areas (including film) arising from competencies in precision optics or micromechanics gained from a base position in cameras. Indeed, it may not be possible to sustain a position in the higher-margin products without a strong position in that base.

The ninth attribute is concerned with the barriers to entering or reentering high-tech businesses. If we were to talk to a classical economist, we might hear the following logic: if a country that is currently manufacturing an item finds it can be obtained cheaper elsewhere, it is in the best interest of the consumer to buy the product from the foreign supplier. Later, if the supplying country were to corner the market and raise the price, the buying country should simply go back into production. This logic encounters difficulties when the high-tech attributes are considered. In trying to reenter a high-tech field, a manufacturer would lack the knowledge base, and would have to absorb large losses while building the market volume needed to compete. In modern economics, these are recognized barriers to entry into industries with large economies of scale. In particular, where technology moves very rapidly, those who drop out of the race—or even fall behind for only a short period—find it very difficult to catch those who have continued to run. This pace affects business plans in major ways: long-term commitment and staying power are often essential to success in a high-tech enterprise.

From these nine attributes, we can make two observations relevant to a technology agenda. Regardless of a country's natural wealth, there is an opportunity for a poor or emerging country to increase productivity, create wealth, and raise its standard of living by creating comparative economic advantage through high-tech industry. This opportunity becomes an imperative in most nations that care about their people.

The second observation relates to a threat to established high-tech industry in advanced nations. In effect, industries in these nations often find themselves competing against foreign governments. Given the tactics discussed above, they can find their overseas markets foreclosed and their domestic markets eroded. In consequence, the advanced nation's industry may be less able to afford investment. Thus, the industry falls behind, further eroding its position, and the process starts feeding on itself, potentially moving at a very rapid pace. Even though only a few industry sectors may be targeted by foreign competitors, the "linkage" and "commodity base" attributes can undermine strength in nontargeted sectors. Finally, once an industry is lost, the advanced nation is then itself faced with barriers to reentry. This is how the "haves" become the "have-nots," and this is the course we are on!

#### THE BETTER WAY—A NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY AGENDA

The starting point for a national technology agenda is to declare that leadership in high-technology industries is a national objective. This must be a bipartisan objective, led by the President, supported by Congress, endorsed by business, and recognized as vital by the American people. The connection between leadership in high-tech industry and an increased standard of living must be understood and supported by all. The resultant benefits to all Americans must be proclaimed, perhaps debated, but ultimately accepted by the nation as a whole. This is not "picking winners and losers"; rather, it is choosing to be a winner instead of a loser!

#### THE ELEMENTS OF A NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY AGENDA

First, we must establish a level playing field for our high-tech industry, a field at least as favorable as that in other advanced nations:

We need to facilitate investment in R&D, plant, and worker training. For more than a decade, the real cost of capital to business—not just the interest on debt—has been higher, by a factor of two or more, for U.S. firms than for many foreign competitors. In consequence, our competitors are out-investing America in R&D and plant, and are investing for a longer-term payoff. We must employ a range of tactics aimed at making capital available at lower cost. Balancing the national budget and creating incentives for Americans to save will serve this objective. New tax and fiscal policies, such as investment tax credits, R&D tax credits, and accelerated depreciation schedules, are needed. This will, of course, require difficult trade-offs—trade-offs of short-versus long-term gain, of consumption versus savings—in order to create the proper environment for capital formation if our high-tech industry is to flourish.

We need to establish fair trade in our global markets.

We need to strengthen our national education system as a means to create a globally competitive work force. High-tech jobs are knowledge intensive, not just in the research laboratory, but also on the factory floor or at the business workstation. National technical literacy is a clear priority. However, we cannot wait for improvement in our school systems to produce results in the workplace, since this can take decades. We need to seek short-term remedies together with permanent, long-term cures.

Second, we must stimulate, and in some cases repatriate, our high-volume electronics industries. While high-volume electronics is not the only industry that we may want to bring back onshore, it is a critical one, and exemplifies strategies that can be used for high-tech repatriation. Reentering manufacture of mature products in the face of large, established foreign competitors is a tough, uphill fight. There are opportunities, however, where the technology or the marketplace is going through major changes or discontinuities.

In these cases the barriers to entry are somewhat equalized for all players, providing openings for those with ingenuity and determination. Examples of technology discontinuities that may be expected include broadband communications, intelligent vehicle and highway systems, advanced displays, speech and image processing, and high-definition television.

There is the possibility, however, that relying on technology discontinuities will not be enough in some areas. With effectively zero United States manufacturing market share, and recognizing the large size and rapid growth of our foreign competitors, the barriers in consumer electronics may be too high to be surmounted, at least in a timely way, by relying only on emerging markets. We may need our government to ensure technology transfer from Asia for consumer electronics, and we may need to arrange import and export agreements on specific products while our manufacturing capability matures. Were we to decide on this type of action, proposals must be embraced cautiously, with full understanding of the hazards, and with strict limitations on duration and scope.

Third, we must make changes to our culture to support the coordination of precompetitive technology development, and to encourage the formation of consortia, alliances, and collaborations. Other nations have benefited from the economics of cooperation in the early phases of technology development, even extending the benefits to

the development and manufacturing phases; yet they have retained the ability to compete fiercely in the marketplace. We in the United States have been late to recognize this opportunity and to learn how to cooperate and compete at the same time. We have, however, made some progress in this direction. The administration has concluded that it is proper for government to encourage and fund generic, precompetitive technology. The task of identifying strategic technologies that are candidates for such treatment has already been accomplished: the White House, the Department of Defense, the Department of Commerce, and the Council on Competitiveness have, with remarkable consensus, published lists of strategic technologies. And not only is there domestic agreement in these lists, but America's view is essentially the same as the Japanese and European Community views. So again there is no issue of picking winners and losers. What remains is to select areas that are appropriate for cooperative programs between government, industry, and academia—and to make them work. In this too we have already made some progress, although there is still much to be learned from our successes and failures. Sematech has provided a model by demonstrating that U.S. institutions can cooperate in developing generic technology for the semiconductor industry. But we lack a process for selecting specific areas for cooperation. We need at least a forum in which enthusiastic, knowledgeable, and influential members of government and business can meet and recommend suitable action. It is important to note that forums without enthusiastic membership are doomed to fail.

We must not too narrowly interpret this agenda item. It does not imply that the United States should not continue to build international partnerships. Some of the high-tech industries of the future will be the property of large, worldwide consortia. But in any worldwide consortium, the United States must have a strong and equitable position. This agenda item does say that America must maximize its domestic strength through cooperation, and thus be a strong, not a weak, player in global high-tech activities.

Fourth, we need a renewed commitment to a total quality program, including high-quality manufacturing skills. We have erred in the past by not insisting on product quality as essential to customer satisfaction, corporate profitability, and international competitiveness. In some cases, we have lost sight of customer needs in designing and delivering products. The Malcolm Baldrige Award is an example of an instrument that can build quality awareness in U.S. business. We know today what has to be done, and we have an increasing number of examples of success. What we need is total commitment.

This agenda is not foreign to the American Way. We have long benefited from encouraging such broad classes of industry as aerospace and agriculture. What is proposed here is the encouragement of the very broadest class of industry, one that leads to improved living standards for all our people. This can be achieved by providing an environment that nurtures the basic attributes of the industry. No special targeting is needed.

How practical is this technology agenda? I believe we have the resources to carry out this program. Our basic science and technology are the envy of much of the world. Our research universities are the first choice for aspiring scientists and engineers from around the globe. Our North American market is large enough to provide a powerful

competitive base. Our best factories meet world-class quality standards, and our best workers and managers can compete with anybody. Our productivity is still unmatched in many areas. Our country is rich in natural resources, and our agriculture is without equal. With these assets, what can get in the way? What must we do?

Clearly, our national priorities must be reordered, and a number of tough decisions must be made. To begin, the leaders of government, industry, and academia must embrace the concept of leadership in high-tech industry as a national goal. This concept must be discussed and understood widely so that the electorate can support the administration, the Congress, and business in the actions that must be taken. We must decide to save and to invest adequately for the future of our industry, albeit at the expense of some short-term benefits. Economic advantage must be given proper weight relative to military advantage. We must, as a people, value wealth creation over consumption, and demand industry promotion as our ultimate goal. We must build a degree of understanding and trust between government and industry so they can work effectively together in the national interest. We must take the tough decisions, country by country, to establish conditions of fair trade that serve U.S. interests. With the support of government, industries must learn to cooperate in the precompetitive phases of their activities while competing vigorously in the world marketplace. We must identify and implement short-term and long-term measures to improve our education and training. And all this must be done promptly, while we still have an asset base strong enough on which to build.

#### EULOGY FOR JEANNE HYDE

#### HON. JOHN T. MYERS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1992

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on July 28, Jeanne Hyde, the wife of our colleague HENRY HYDE, passed away after a long illness. Many of us were privileged to know Jeanne. To know her was to admire and love her. At her Mass of Christian burial, her son Robert Hyde of Irving, TX, delivered a eulogy to his mother that was so very appropriate. I would like to share it with my colleagues—especially those who knew Jeanne as did my wife Carol and I:

#### EULOGY FOR JEANNE HYDE

(Eulogy by Robert Hyde)

Thank you all for your many kindnesses and comforts that you have provided our family during these sorrowful months.

Your support and prayers have lightened our burdens in incalculable ways. We are very much in your debt, so thank you and bless you.

Prior to this year, I never contemplated delivering a eulogy.

I sincerely hope that the next occasion is many years away.

I find this to be a very bittersweet effort.

On one occasion during my mother's last remaining days, I told her that I was preparing her eulogy and asked her if she wanted me to mention anything in particular.

Her only concern was—and always seemed to be—not for herself but whether I could

manage well enough on my own under these difficult circumstances.

It is difficult, however its a very small sacrifice to perform compared to the mountains of sacrifices my mother had made during her life.

She was and remains a Godly person.

One personal insight I'd like to share with you has to do with God's Commandment to "Honor Thy Father and Mother." During our youth this commandment often posed quite a challenge—however, after these short months—honoring my parents is now quite easy.

We recognize this obvious fact, that we are supposed to feel this pain, sorrow and sense of loss. Something would be very wrong if we did not feel this way.

The ache exists because we are still bound to this Earth.

One of the most discomfiting aspects of our sense of loss involves our inability to correctly articulate the very contradictory and mixed feelings that exist within ourselves.

On one hand, we will all miss her very terribly because we all loved our mother very—very much.

It becomes a very painful effort to mention her within the past tense.

On the other hand, our Catholic faith tells us to be glad and have a joyful heart because she is now, deservedly, in heaven.

We know that she is completely free of the many pains of this world and is now enjoying everlasting life.

She deserved our love, respect, honor, and admiration.

She, in fact, made it very easy for us to love her.

I first "met" my mother on December 11, 1952. She was almost 26 years of age.

Since that date she has been a constant source of inspiration.

She taught all her children that we were part of a Catholic family.

She taught us all the worthy values through her own constant example.

She taught us the meaning and value of virtue, of honesty, of the selflessness of hard work, of humor and of joy, of being Irish and of the importance of having a sense of proportion.

She taught us that even though the world often seems to reward those individuals who choose avarice over charity, anger over justice, pride over modesty and stupidity over thought; that it was our mission to follow God's will through the gift of His Holy Grace.

Service to others is love and the absence of service to others can quickly develop into the slavery of sin.

She taught us the joy of giving and of compassion for others, for friends and for family, for neighbors and even strangers.

Best of all, she taught us to seek forgiveness from others that we have injured as well as giving forgiveness to all our trespassers gladly and with an open and kindly heart, regardless of whether it is accepted or not.

She taught us that the most important time for oneself is not within the past nor the future but in the present.

She taught us that it is most important to make a positive difference in other people's lives as often as one possibly can.

She told us to avoid taking people for granted, to use every opportunity that comes our way during our life's brief journey.

She showed us the way to live and how to face sufferings with courage and misfortune with gracious integrity.

We have learned much from both of our loving parents.

We have learned that one's spiritual comfort is far more important than the momentary material contentments of this world.

Our mother was unfettered by material possessions, her thoughts and deeds throughout her days were for others.

We've learned that in order to appreciate the gift of joy, one must endure periods of anguish and distress.

During these last few weeks our mother taught us how to die.

She died in the same manner in which she lived, at peace, in readiness and in the state of Grace.

It was very obvious that Jesus was with her and though the strength of her flesh continued to dwindle—as all flesh must decline—one could not help but observe the peace of her wonderful faith and the majestic nobility of her very precious spirit.

Like the saints, my mother accepted the challenge to run the "great race".

She has finished the course.

She had kept the faith.

Very early in her life Christ gave her His receipt for everything.

When she had returned it—seemingly early—to Him, the receipt was in full and complete payment.

Love has dignity and honor.

There is nothing love cannot face, there is no limit to its faith, its hope and endurance. Love will never come to an end, will never vanish away.

We should not be bewildered about our own personal burdens—as if it is something extraordinary.

These ordeals give us a share of Christ's sufferings and that is a cause for joy.

Salvation was the theme which the prophets pondered and explored.

Through Christ's own sacrifice, salvation is made available to us all.

We are called out of darkness into our Lord's marvelous good light.

We are healed by His Redemptive Presence, today and throughout all tomorrows.

Christ suffered on our behalf.

He set us an example and we are all called to follow in His path.

Our spiritual inheritance, for which we are born, is a legacy that can never be tarnished much less destroyed if we keep our faith strong and pure.

We are commanded by Christ to Love one another as He has loved us.

My mother understood and accepted this Holiest of laws.

To her it was accepted as a fundamental condition of her being.

To her this law wasn't something remote or profound. It was as natural as breathing.

Through her actions, strong faith and spiritual readiness she has received her heavenly reward of everlasting life.

Scholars and theologians have often speculated and debated on the experience of the moment of death.

One author, C.S. Lewis, likens the event to a final stripping away of a well worn and cherished garment.

This author thought that the now unrestrained spirit would be enjoying the complete cleansing of pure and instantaneous liberation.

At the hour of death, one moment you are of Earth—perhaps in pain/perhaps not—and the next moment the sting of death was gone, gone like a bad dream, never again to be of any account.

At this instant the mortal flesh enters a new "life."

Suddenly, all is well.

All her doubts within the twinkling of an eye become trivial.

Her spirit may now be saying to herself: "Yes, of course, it was always like this! The extraction hurt more and more and then the tooth was out. One dies and dies and then you are beyond death. How could I ever have doubted it!"

Now her soul stands upright and can converse with those heavenly spirits about her.

The awe and mystery of it all is simply another cause for joy.

These spirits seem extraordinary to mortal eyes and yet they are not unfamiliar.

Till that very hour most humans have not the faintest conception of how these spirits would look and many individuals might have even doubted their existence.

But when my mother saw these beings she understood that she had always known them, and realized what part each one of them had played in her life even when she supposed herself alone, so that she could say to him, one by one, not Who Are You?—but, So It Was You All The Time!

This meeting will wake all the memories of a dim consciousness that had once perplexed her solitudes from infancy until now.

All such questions and feelings will at last, be fully explained.

That central music in every pure experience which had always just evaded memory was now, at last, recovered.

She not only saw God's holy saints and angels but she also saw Him.

His cool light is clarity itself and wears the form of a Man.

She is caught up into an existence where pain and pleasure take on a transfinite value and where all Earth's "arithmetic" is dismayed.

There is much more I'd like to say to you all but my mother asked me to be brief and I'll remain her obedient son.

Again, thank you all for your thoughts and prayers.

God's blessing of peace to you all.

### THE BLOODSHED IN BOSNIA CONTINUES—ETHNIC CLEANSING INTENSIFIES

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the savage war in the Balkans continues as the Serbian Nationalists and their Communist leaders continue their campaign of ethnic cleansing. As mayhem reigns, as families are ripped apart, and as hundreds of thousands of refugees flee the war-torn region for their lives, the world stands by—and does nothing.

The leaders of Europe have failed in their efforts to end the bloodbath. Their impotence in this shocking matter has been tragic. It is they who bear the greatest responsibility for brokering an end to the war that rages in their backyard, within hailing distance of the autobahn and the affluent beaches of Italy's eastern coast. And yet they seem unable to muster the political and diplomatic wherewithal to end this nightmare. Where is the leadership?

The Bush administration, for its part, has been pitiful in responding to this crisis. It took thousands of deaths and tens of thousands of

casualties before the administration took the first step of imposing limited economic sanctions against the Serbian Communists. Its early misguided policy of supporting the status quo in Yugoslavia prior to the armed conflict has in large part contributed to the carnage that shocks us daily. Where is the outrage? Where is the response? Where is the action?

Warnings of an imminent crisis and demands for action, primarily sanctions, were sounded early and often by Congress. They were met with deafening silence from the administration.

I introduced two bills designed to send Serbia a strong message that its ruthless and lawless actions against its independent neighbors would not be tolerated. H.R. 3518, which would impose sanctions against Serbia, and H.R. 448, which would deny recognition to Serbia and Montenegro until they suspend their aggressive activities, enjoy a great deal of support among my colleagues.

The toll of human tragedy in Bosnia and other parts of the former Yugoslavia is immeasurable. The Serbian Communists are perpetrating intolerable human rights abuses against civilians and the reports of these heinous acts are getting worse. I was shocked and disgusted by recent accounts that Serbians were deporting thousands of Moslems and Croats in sealed freight trains. Condemnation of this despicable act must ring in every corner of the international community.

The image of civilians—young children, the old and infirm—being herded into cattle cars brings to mind another war, another unspeakable horror. It reminds us in no uncertain terms of the extent to which this conflict has spun out of control, and how much more deadly and catastrophic it has become.

The Jewish Community Relations Board of San Francisco has issued a statement that underscores the scale and severity of the human rights abuse taking place in Bosnia and in parts of the former Yugoslavia and calls for an entirely appropriate response on the part of the administration. I insert it in today's RECORD. In light of the catastrophe taking place in Europe, I ask my colleagues to give this excellent statement the serious attention it deserves.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CONDEMNS REPORTED ETHNIC CLEANSING IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA" (Statement by Sandy Svetcov, chairman, Jewish Community Relations Council, San Francisco)

The San Francisco-based Jewish Community Relations Council, representing more than 60 synagogues and Jewish organizations, strongly condemns the reported deportations of thousands of Muslim and Croat civilians in sealed freight trains allegedly carried out in the last five weeks by Serbian forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

If the accounts of thousands of civilians having been forced from their homes at gunpoint and packed into sealed cattle cars without food or water leading to the deaths of many children and elderly are accurate, then this represents not just an excess of war—which is abominable in itself—but a monstrous violation of human rights which must be stopped.

We call upon President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker to promptly investigate these reports and if they turn out to be authentic then we urge immediate

and rigorous measures be taken by the United States and the world community to put a stop to these heinous criminal actions.

The images of cattle car deportations and ethnic cleansing are forever etched in the minds of the Jewish people. Our memories prompt us to urge a most energetic response by the United States and United Nations.

#### EARLY TRADE BETWEEN INDIANS AND NONINDIANS

### HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 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 ongoing series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues a recollection of Wolf Calf, a member of the Piegan Tribe, as published in a book entitled "Native American Testimony." The editorial comment which precedes the article is provided also.

#### SOME STRANGE ANIMAL

The "sky dogs," as the people of the far western plains called horses, inspired a cultural revolution. Suddenly tribes could cut their hunting time by a significant fraction and roam great distances to trade and raid. The costume art of the Plains Indian blossomed; tipis became taller, and their furnishings very elaborate. Ceremonies increased in complexity. Personal wealth was tallied in mounts.

Whereas in 1730 the southern Blackfoot were relatively defenseless against attacks by mounted northern Shoshoni, three generations later they had become lords of the northern Plains. Around the turn of the nineteenth century, Wolf Calf, a Piegan—the southernmost of the three Blackfoot tribes—told the Plains Indian scholar George Bird Grinnell this story of the tribe's first sight of horses and of a chief whose name appropriately changed from Dog to Many Horses.

The first horses we ever saw came from west of the mountains. A band of the Piegans were camped on Belly River, at a place that we call "Smash the Heads," where we jumped buffalo. They had been driving buffalo over the cliff here, so that they had plenty meat.

They had come over the mountains to hunt buffalo a Kutenai who had some horses, and he was running buffalo; but for some reason he had no luck. He could kill nothing. He had seen from far off the Piegan camp, but he did not go near it, for the Piegans and the Kutenais were enemies.

This Kutenai could not kill anything, and he and his family had nothing to eat and were starving. At last he made up his mind that he would go into the camp of his enemies and give himself up, for he said, "I might as well be killed at once as die of hun-

ger." So with his wife and children he rode away from his camp up in the mountains, leaving his lodge standing and his horses feeding about it, all except those which his woman and his three children were riding, and started for the camp of the Piegans.

They had just made a big drive, and had run a great lot of buffalo over the cliff. There were many dead in the piskun [corral] and the men were killing those that were left alive, when suddenly the Kutenai, on his horse, followed by his wife and children on theirs, rode over a hill nearby. When they saw him, all the Piegans were astonished and wondered what this could be. None of them had ever seen anything like it, and they were afraid. They thought it was something mysterious. The chief of the Piegans called out to his people: "This is something very strange. I have heard of wonderful things that have happened from the earliest times until now, but I never heard of anything like this. This thing must have come from above (i.e., from the sun), or else it must have come out of the hill (i.e., from the earth). Do not do anything to it; be still and wait. If we try to hurt it, maybe it will ride into that hill again, or maybe something bad will happen. Let us wait."

As it drew nearer, they could see that it was a man coming, and that he was on some strange animal. The Piegans wanted their chief to go toward him and speak to him. The chief did not wish to do this; he was afraid; but at last he started to go to meet the Kutenai, who was coming. When he got near to him, the Kutenai made signs that he was friendly, and patted his horse on his neck and made signs to the chief. "I give you this animal." The chief made signs that he was friendly, and the Kutenai rode into the camp and were received as friends, and food was given them and they ate, and their hunger was satisfied.

The Kutenai stayed with these Piegans for some time, and the Kutenai man told the chief that he had more horses at his camp up in the mountains, and that beyond the mountains there were plenty of horses. The Piegan said, "I have never heard of a man riding an animal like this." He asked the Kutenai to bring in the rest of his horses; and one night he started out, and the next day came back driving all his horses before him and they came to the camp, and all the people saw them and looked at them and wondered. . . .

This young man . . . finally became head chief of the Piegans. His name at first was Dog, and afterward Sits-in-the-Middle, and at last Many Horses. He had so many horses he could not keep track of them all. After he had so many horses, he would select ten boys out of each band of the Piegans to care for his horses. Many Horses had more horses than all the rest of the tribe. Many Horses died a good many years ago. These were the first horses the Piegans saw.

When they first got horses, the people did not know what they fed on. They would offer the animals pieces of dried meat, or would take a piece of backfat and rub their noses with it, to try to get them to eat it. Then the horses would turn away and put down their heads, and begin to eat the grass of the prairie. . . .

White people had begun to come into this country, and Many Horses' young men wanted ropes and iron arrowpoints and saddle blankets, and the people were beginning to kill furs and skins to trade. Many Horses began to trade with his own people for these things. He would ask the young men of the tribe to kill skins for him, and they would

bring them to him and he would give them a horse or two in exchange. Then he would send his relations in to the Hudson's Bay post to trade, but he would never go himself. The white men wanted to see him, and sent word to him to come in, but he would never do so.

At length, one winter, these white men packed their dog sledges with goods and started to see Many Horses. They took with them guns. The Piegans heard that the whites were coming, and Many Horses sent word to all the people to come together and meet him at a certain place, where the whites were coming. When these came to the camp, they asked where Many Horses' lodge was, and the people pointed out to them the Crow painted lodge. The whites went to this lodge and began to unpack their things—guns, clothing, knives, and goods of all kinds.

Many Horses sent two men to go in different directions through the camp and ask all the principal men, young and old, to come together to his lodge. They all came. Some went in and some sat outside. Then these white men began to distribute the guns, and with each gun they gave a bundle of powder and ball. At this same time, the young men received white blankets and the old men black coats. Then we first got knives, and the white men showed us how to use knives; to split down the legs and rip up the belly—to skin for trade.

WOLF CALF,

Piegan.

#### NATO, DOWN AND (SOON) OUT

### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1992

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, for the first time in more than 50 years the United States faces a world in which there is no enemy or combination of enemies capable physically of destroying our civilization. Correctly understood, this should free up enormous resources for civilian purposes, both private and public sectors. Of course we will remain the strongest Nation in the world. The point is that we are able to do so in the current world situation at a far lower cost than it previously took us just to stay even with our major adversary.

But the Bush administration seems unhappy at the prospect of freeing up these resources. It seems convinced that we should continue to spend tens of billions of dollars unnecessarily. No where is this more mistaken view clearer than in their insistence that we continue to spend vast sums maintaining American forces on the continent of Western Europe, despite the complete absence of the physical threat which called that presence into being.

In the New York Times recently, Daniel Plesch and David Shorr of the British American Security Information Council published an insightful article on this subject. As they note, NATO has outlived its usefulness and the administration's continued insistence on maintaining it gets in the way of the kind of enlightened foreign policy we should be pursuing both in our own interest and in that of the values we seek to advance in the world. I ask that their interesting article be printed here.

## NATO, DOWN AND (SOON) OUT

WASHINGTON.—With war raging in the former Yugoslavia, the institutions that are supposed to promote security in Europe are overdue for a hard look.

NATO and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe should be judged on whether they can bring stability and avert future conflict in Central and Eastern Europe.

The organization with the least to contribute to the new political order is NATO, and its recent behavior has only weakened its case for a major role. NATO points with pride to its decision in June to offer peacekeeping services to the 52-nation conference on security. As the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina demonstrates, however, peacekeeping is applicable only when a truce has been achieved.

NATO's bind over peacekeeping symbolizes the fading relevance of the alliance, whose leaders have failed to realize that large military structures are of little use in the new Europe. Instead, they are struggling obsessively to protect NATO's military primacy.

A glimpse at the alliance's agenda shows why its priorities are misplaced and why its military organization should be mothballed by the end of the decade. The force structure should be disbanded, with a plan for reconstitution if danger, now remote, arises.

In NATO's highest councils, topic No. 1 is the plan for a new army corps France and Germany announced in October. The initiative has been inflated to nearly crisis proportions in Washington, where concern runs high that both countries will ultimately turn their backs on NATO (and the U.S.) and build their own military force as part of the European Community's plans for political union. But with the threat from the old Warsaw Pact gone, it seems absurd to debate who should defend Western Europe.

The wish of former East bloc countries to join NATO is often cited as evidence of NATO's value. Such an emphasis on admitting countries to the club as they prove their democratic mettle overlooks the more urgent goal—which is not in NATO's competence—of preventing other societies from coming apart at the seams.

The potential admission of Poland to NATO in the year 2000 is small consolation to citizens in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Nagorno-Karabakh, Trans-Dniester or South Ossetia, where demagogues are whipping up nationalist, racist and religious hatreds into war frenzy.

It is beginning to dawn on the international community that its hopes of avoiding more tragedies like Yugoslavia lie with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, where all the countries of North America, Europe and the former Soviet Union have seats at the table.

In the last two years and until the recent summit meeting in Helsinki, most Western leaders, especially the U.S. and Britain, resisted proposals to reshape the unwieldy conference into a problem-solving political forum that would go beyond its traditional role of codifying principles and give it a lot more clout. In Helsinki, the delegates approved a more extensive set of political mechanisms to enable the conference to spot conflicts earlier and respond to them more flexibly. The question is whether governments will use the new apparatus.

The phasing out of NATO need not mean the end of U.S. involvement in Europe. The U.S. may want to maintain a military link to the Continent by keeping a symbolic presence of 20,000 to 30,000 troops there. The pri-

ority, however, should be to build an economic and political presence. Besides, Germany is no more likely than the Philippines to welcome American troops forever.

So far, it seems, the U.S. is trapped in its own old thinking, a far cry from the response that transformed Europe after World War II. America is indeed weak if all it can offer is a military defense; we should be weaving closer ties through more generous aid and frequent exchanges between businessmen and farmers in the U.S. and Eastern Europe.

By retiring NATO to an honorable place in history, we can focus our energies more usefully on the primary task of international diplomacy—helping rival nations grope their way toward co-existence and cooperation.

HONORING ANDY STASIUK UPON HIS RETIREMENT AS MANAGING EDITOR OF THE STAR LEDGER

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1992

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in rising today to pay special tribute and national recognition to an outstanding citizen who for over 40 years has devoted his career and extraordinary talents to informing, illuminating, and inspiring the citizens of Newark and the entire State of New Jersey. Mr. Henry "Andy" Stasiuk will retire on September 1 after 44 years of exemplary service from the leading daily news publication in New Jersey, the Star Ledger in Newark, where he has been managing editor since 1965.

In tribute to this pillar of journalistic integrity, there will be a reception held Sunday, August 9 at the Livingston Country Club in Livingston, N.J. At this laudatory reception attended by people from across the State, Andy's friends and family will gather to congratulate him on his long and productive career. Andy came to the Star Ledger as a part-time reporter in 1948 after working for a weekly paper, the Teaneck Sun. He became a full-time reporter in 1952 and covered political campaigns and elections. In 1954, he rose to the post of assistant city editor and shortly thereafter became city editor, a post which he held until 1965 when he was elevated to the position of managing editor.

From this station, Andy worked closely with the Star Ledger's nationally recognized editor, Mort Pye, to build the paper's circulation into the largest in the State of New Jersey at 488,000 daily and 707,000 Sunday subscribers. With the growing circulation, there was an unending improvement in the quality and stature of the paper. Andy maintained a close tab on the daily operations of the paper keeping his office in the newsroom. Known for his dynamic personality, he worked diligently to enhance the Ledger's service to its readers.

Today, the Star Ledger, whose motto is "The Newspaper for New Jersey," is known across the country as one of the finest daily newspapers in the Nation. This reputation was built through the hard work and dedication of men like Mort Pye and Andy Stasiuk.

Andy also served his country for 3½ years as a combat pilot in the U.S. Navy during World War II. For daring and bravery in the

Pacific Theater, he received the Silver Star, numerous other military honors and decorations.

In his leisure, Andy built a vacation home with his own hands in the forests of northern Maine, where he spends his time boating and swimming. In his retirement, Andy plans to remain active doing consulting work, traveling, and playing golf. He will move to Las Vegas where he plans to build a home.

In the past half century, Andy has been witness to many dramatic changes in history and many singular events. Through it all, he has maintained his objectivity and retained the confidence of New Jersey's leaders, in business, the State Legislature, Congress, Governors, Democrats and Republicans alike.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with Andy's wife Mary, his seven children and five grandchildren, and all his friends in wishing him well in the new life ahead of him. He is truly a unique and exemplary citizen.

WHY IS SADDAM HUSSEIN CONTINUING TO CHALLENGE THE U.N. RESOLUTIONS

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1992

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, last week I spoke to the House about the disturbing trends in United States policy toward Iraq. I would like to continue that discussion today by suggesting why Saddam Hussein is blatantly challenging U.N. authority.

While Iraqi belligerence and noncompliance is nothing new, the scope and magnitude of recent challenges are unprecedented. Since June, Iraq has:

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

Impaired 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 United Nations 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; and

Impeded U.N. inspectors' access to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Judging by press reports, even the Bush administration has noticed this trend. One unnamed official was quoted as saying a "season of challenge" has begun. The only thing wrong with that discovery was its timing. The season opened some time ago. What is going on? There are a number of theories.

SADDAM IS WEAK

According to this school of thought, the sanctions and other international pressures are finally getting to Saddam. Prices have escalated sky high and the monetary system is in shambles. He has already effectively conceded part of the north of the country to the Kurds and fears that barring aggressive military action the same will happen with the Shi'a in the south.

In early July press reports swept Washington that Saddam had been assassinated—lending credence to the Saddam is weak theory. While many of the reports proved exaggerated, something did happen which subsequently prompted the execution of more than 140 of Saddam's army officers. Proponents of the Saddam is weak theory believe that the coup was a legitimate move against Saddam which his security forces foiled only at the last minute.

According to this theory, this is Saddam's last gasp—a desperate move to regain the advantage and preserve his power by demonstrating strength to his people.

#### SADDAM IS STRONGER

According to this theory, Saddam believes that he is acting from a position of strength—he has survived the worst and is now prepared to move more aggressively. Despite the sanctions, Saddam Hussein continues to rebuild his country at an impressive pace. He has successfully manipulated the sanctions to keep himself, his security forces, and his key cronies comfortable. He is convinced, with some basis in fact, that international support for the sanctions and other actions against Iraq is waning.

Saddam is stronger supporters also have an explanation for the attempted coup in early July. They say that if the coup was legitimate, it was discovered early and was never a serious threat. Some go so far as to say that the coup might have been a deliberate ruse to permit a minor purge of troublesome army officers.

According to the Saddam is stronger theory, Saddam Hussein believes he is about to win the waiting game. Now that the worst is over, a stronger Saddam will continue to challenge the United Nations more aggressively until the conditions of the U.N. resolutions and the sanctions are removed.

#### PRESIDENT BUSH IS PREOCCUPIED

Proponents of this theory suggest that Saddam's actions are based on his reading of the American political scene. No doubt Saddam Hussein, a CNN junkie himself, has followed the President's dropping ratings and worsening election prospects with glee. He clearly relishes the thought that he might outlast George Bush.

In an interview July 27 Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz referred repeatedly to George Bush's rating of 22 percent, indicating that Saddam Hussein enjoyed far greater support from the Iraqi people.

Saddam may believe that George Bush is handicapped by his election campaign and therefore unable to stand up to his challenges—creating a window of opportunity for Saddam to move aggressively.

#### THE SADDAM THEORIES: MISSING THE OBVIOUS

While all this speculation is fascinating, I believe it misses the point. Saddam is aggressively opposing the United Nations authority for one good reason. It works. Through his persistent belligerence Saddam Hussein is:

Projecting an image of strength to the people and further convincing them that his overthrow is hopeless;

Delaying inspections to allow time to remove or disguise evidence of his unconventional weapons programs;

Dragging out the implementation of the resolutions in the hope that international support for maintaining sanctions will diminish;

Using "cheat-and-retreat" tactics to chip away at the authority and effectiveness of the U.N. resolutions; and

Strengthening his internal control by evading the sanctions and manipulating humanitarian assistance to support his security forces and cronies.

This latest standoff regarding the Agricultural Ministry is a case in point—Saddam Hussein gained a lot and lost nothing. In an interview on July 27 Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz described their success this way:

I believe this confrontation was very useful because it revealed power \* \* \*. This means that when an inspection team that comes and behaves in a provocative manner and tries to insult us, it will know that the consequences will be very difficult for it. The entry into a building took 22 days, including all that happened. I believe that this experience will reflect positively on guaranteeing the considerations which we have been seeking in our conflict with the Security Council.

Until Saddam is convinced that continued intransigence hurts more than it helps, he will keep on doing it. Weak, strong, or indifferent, he will do it because it works.

#### PROMOTE AND SUPPORT HIGH SPEED RAIL DEVELOPMENT

#### HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, last week, regrettably, the House voted down legislation which would encourage private investment in high-speed rail systems. The measure that I fully supported, offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. COYNE] would remove tax-exempt bonds for high-speed rail projects from any existing dollar limitations imposed on State bond issues for private purposes.

Mr. Speaker, urban transportation gridlock has practically become a way of life. The need for alleviating this near paralysis and for providing safe and economical alternatives to intercity highway and air transportation routes is enormous.

In my view, and in the view of many, high-speed rail systems offer one answer to the mounting bottlenecks on our Nation's highways and in our Nation's skies. High-speed rail can play a significant role in helping meet the need for an efficient national transportation system that a vibrant American economy dictates.

This vision of the impending role of high-speed rail is nowhere more apparent than at the local level. In my hometown of Louisville, KY, the city of Louisville established a railroad study task force in 1990, that studies, researches and plans for the future transportation needs of Louisville and Jefferson County.

The task force, joined by many other interested citizens, devotes itself to examining ways to revive modern rail passenger service. Their study includes all phases of rail passenger service, including high speed and long distance, commuter and light rail.

Mr. Speaker, the residents of Louisville and Jefferson County overwhelmingly acknowledge the advantages of rail—its speed, its cost effectiveness, its efficient use of space, its environmental soundness, and its ability to create jobs.

The enthusiasm and momentum for passenger rail service are growing in Louisville and across the country. I remain hopeful that Congress will seize the opportunity and help make this exciting initiative a reality.

COMMENDING LT. GEN. SAMUEL E. EBBESEN

#### HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1992

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, today, Lt. Gen. Samuel E. Ebbesen assumes command of the 2d U.S. Army at Fort Gillem, GA. I congratulate this Virgin Islander and commend him on this important achievement in service to our Nation.

Born in St. Croix, VI, on September 15, 1938, Samuel Ebbesen was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1961 through the Reserve Officer Training Corps. He holds a bachelor of arts degree in political science from City College of New York and a masters degree in public administration from Auburn University. He has attended U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and the Air War College.

General Ebbesen has served as commander, 6th Infantry Division (Light), Fort Wainwright, AK; assistant division commander, maneuver, 6th Infantry Division (Light), Fort Wainwright, AK; deputy chief, legislative liaison, Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison, U.S. Army, Washington, DC; Chief of Staff, 1 Corps, Fort Lewis, WA; commander, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, KY; deputy chief, plans and operations division, and later executive officer, Office of the Chief, Legislative Liaison, Office of the Secretary of the Army, Washington, DC; commander, 2d Battalion, 32d Infantry, 7th Infantry Division; Executive officer, 2d Brigade, 7th Infantry Division; and G3, 7th Infantry Division, Fort Ord, CA.

He has been awarded the Legion of Merit with three oak leaf clusters, the Bronze Star Medal with "V" device with two oak leaf clusters, and the Meritorious Service Medal with oak leaf cluster. He is the recipient of the Air Medal and the Army Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters.

The 2d U.S. Army General Ebbesen will command overseas and evaluates the training of Army Reserve and Army National Guard units and provides combat ready units for deployment worldwide. The 2d U.S. Army has responsibility for the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, as well as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

As General Ebbesen assumes his new command, I know that all Virgin Islanders share my pride in this native son who has earned this recognition in service to his country. It is an honor and trust certainly befitting this man of such proven ability.

SHOULD STATE EXECUTIONS RUN  
ON SCHEDULE?

**HON. DON EDWARDS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, on April 21, 1992, Robert Alton Harris was executed by cyanide gas at San Quentin Prison in California. The execution was carried out despite a courageous order from Federal Judge Marilyn Hall Patel delaying the execution until a hearing 10 days later on the issue of whether or not execution by cyanide gas was cruel and unusual punishment prohibited by the U.S. Constitution. Meeting at 3 a.m. on Tuesday, April 21, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that despite Judge Patel's order, the execution must go ahead.

In the New York Times article below, Judge John P. Noonan, U.S. Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, forcefully argues that it was treason to the Constitution "for the Federal courts to abstain from exercising their jurisdiction" in the face of the issue of whether the execution by cyanide gas violated the U.S. Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Noonan, a most respected jurist, is a former constitutional law professor at Boalt Hall School of Law, University of California. I commend his remarks to all of my colleagues:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 27, 1992]

SHOULD STATE EXECUTIONS RUN ON  
SCHEDULE?

(By John T. Noonan)

SAN FRANCISCO.—"Treason to the Constitution" is a strong charge. It was the phrase employed in 1821 in argument before Chief Justice John Marshall to describe a Federal court's failure to exercise its jurisdiction in a case properly brought before it. On Saturday evening April 18, a courageous Federal judge, Marilyn Hall Patel, refused to commit treason to the Constitution and, in a suit brought under the Civil Rights Act, ordered a hearing on whether death by cyanide gas was cruel and unusual punishment prohibited by the Constitution. Her order also affected the execution of Robert Alton Harris, the condemned murderer scheduled to die on April 21. The state immediately appealed to my court, the Ninth Circuit.

The established standards, built up over the years by the judiciary, are these: First, "cruel and unusual" means "cruel and unusual" in today's terms. Not even the most doctrinaire "original intent" jurist maintains that the determination is to be made as of 1791, when the Bill of Rights became part of the Constitution. Since *Weems v. United States* in 1909, we have been committed to an evolving standard of human decency.

Second, a good index of what is cruel and unusual is what the state legislatures allow. In 1992, just three states authorize cyanide gas as the only means of inflicting capital punishment. One, Arizona, is in the process of abandoning the method, and another, Maryland, has not had an execution since 1961. It is a serious question whether the consensus of all the other legislatures shows that California's means of carrying out the death penalty violates the constitutional norm.

Third, any "unnecessary suffering" in imposing the death penalty is forbidden by the

Constitution. The Constitution permits capital punishment: it does not permit torture. Judge Patel was presented Saturday night with a mass of affidavits asserting that the use of the gas chamber did lead to a tortured death. It is an important question whether this evidence could be rebutted.

Concluding as a matter of common sense that these questions could not be answered on a Saturday night, Judge Patel set a hearing to be held in 10 days where testimony could be taken and the arguments pro and con fully explored. Pending the hearing, she prohibited the use of lethal gas to execute anyone. The immediate beneficiary was Robert Alton Harris.

He was only one of 323 death-row inmates in California on whose behalf the civil rights action was brought. The state, anxious for him to meet his date with death, claimed that the case was really "a Harris case," unfairly brought at the last moment to throw his execution off track. The state's contention brought into focus an issue now before the country—not the death penalty itself, but whether the precedents, built up over this century for guarding everyone's civil rights are to be suspended or set aside to assure the orderly keeping of an execution date. About 3 a.m. on Tuesday, the U.S. Supreme Court decided that the Harris execution must stay on track. Federal courts must no longer exercise their jurisdiction in ways that would derail it.

Profound ambivalence had existed. We are a country with a Constitution and a Bill of Rights, which we celebrate and cherish and which the courts enforce. We are a country with a Civil Rights Act that no one wants to appeal. But we are also a country where some states by vote have determined that atrocious crimes may be punished by death.

Prompt enforcement of that penalty conflicts with the precedents built up under the Constitution, Bill of Rights and Civil Rights Act. If death penalties are to be inflicted according to a state's schedule, these protections must give way. A Federal court must even commit "treason to the Constitution" and abstain from exercising its jurisdiction.

So, at least, is the present position of the U.S. Supreme Court, Justices Harry A. Blackman and John Paul Stevens dissenting. That Court has resolved the national ambivalence and decided that it is intolerable for a Federal court to delay an execution to decide a constitutional question. Robert Alton Harris was a casualty of this decision. Was the Constitution, too?

SURVIVING DIFFICULT TIMES IN  
THE PORK INDUSTRY

**HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues in Congress an inspiring example of the hard-working constituents of the 18th District of Illinois.

The Edge family of Chandlerville, IL, proves that the good, old-fashioned successful family business is not obsolete. With approximately 130,000 hogs marketed annually, their business is among the largest hog operations in the country. Their farm, Triple Edge Pork, Inc., performs contract finishing, onsite finishing, contract farrowing, and farrowing operations. This comprehensiveness allows them to re-

main competitive in an increasingly tight market.

At this time, I would like to insert an article from *Hogs Today* by Karen Brown McMahon which gives an indepth account of the admirable efforts of the Edge family to persevere a solid family business.

[From *Hog Today*, July-August 1992]

AT A CROSSROADS—CRITICAL CHOICES AHEAD  
EVEN FOR THIS THRIVING HOG BUSINESS

(By Karen Brown McMahon)

It's decision time at Triple Edge Pork, Inc. The central Illinois hog business achieved steady growth during the past decade. They tried new partnerships for producing pork and found success. Today the family's hog operations run the gamut—contracting for finishing, farrow-to-finish and sow contracting.

As margins narrow and the pork industry consolidates, the Edge family look ahead with uncertainty. Which enterprise will maintain profitability, which will not?

"We're at a crossroads," says Milton Edge. "Should we put in more sows of our own or build finishers? Or should we go with sow contracts?"

"I don't know where we have to be three to five years down the road," he adds. "I've heard that by the year 2000, only 5,000 people will control the hog business. If that's the case, it's not very many people."

If future success is based on size, the Chandlerville, Ill., business may have a foot in the door. It ranks among the larger hog operations in the U.S.—marketing roughly 130,000 hogs annually. Milton and his wife Hazel along with their son Stan and his wife Kim, own the business.

Is their current size big enough to sustain a role in the future? "We don't know," admits Milton. "I think the large [producers] will get larger. And I think there will always be small producers. They will be efficient."

"We don't have the deep pockets that big companies have," adds Stan. Unprofitable operations can't be written off against other enterprises. The majority of their income is from hogs.

The Edges now grapple with the future of four areas where they produce hogs. Here's a look at each:

CONTRACT FINISHING

The Edges' contract-finishing business showed big growth in the past few years. They now finish 80,000 hogs a year on contracts. Most of the feeder pigs are purchased. They also contract finish some of the overflow pigs from their own farrowing units.

The Edges contract with 30 farmers. When hog prices dropped, they weeded out less profitable contracts to reach the group they use now. The larger units especially manage to keep death loss under 3 percent, an ADG of 1.6-1.7 lb. and feed efficiency at 3 lb. for animals from 40 to 240 lb.

"We're trying to get away from so many Cargill open-front buildings and get more into modified-open-front, totally slatted type buildings," Milton says. "We've also cut down on people. Back when hogs were \$60, we could get away with anything. There is no room for error in the markets today."

The family business has stayed away from long-term contracts tied into new finishing facilities. "There are a lot of people looking for someone to build buildings," Milton says. "They want you to commit to keeping a building full for five years to guarantee payment on the building."

Instead, the Edges could be out of the contracting business in five months, Milton

says. Yet he doesn't expect this to happen as long as costs stay in line. But the bottom line for staying in the contracting business is showing profit. As margins narrow, buying pigs and paying to finish them may not cut it. That leads to another question the Edges now consider. Should they put up their own finishing units?

#### ON-SITE FINISHING

Gradually the Edges have built up their own finishing capabilities to handle 50,000 head. Last year they put in facilities for 5,000 hogs. Now they wonder if they should keep on this route. "You're talking big dollars if we put up those buildings," Stan admits.

A vastly improved efficiency makes this option attractive. The Edges report a tremendous difference in feed conversion and cost of production between their new finishing facilities and contract operations. "Feed conversion in the new buildings is 2.6 or 2.7," Milton says.

Production costs run \$10.65/head more in open-front buildings than in new facilities, he adds. "You turn the building three times a year and that is over \$31/head. You can build a building for \$120/head."

Fewer medications are used in the new facilities. While this means lower costs, it also may mean survival in the future. "If they ever take some of the major drugs off the market, you just won't feed hogs in [open-front] facilities," Milton says.

The Edges expect their new finishing buildings to last 20 years. The buildings are naturally ventilated, total slats, shallow pit and lagoon. They use concrete where possible.

#### CONTRACT Farrowing

This winter, the Edges received their first feeder pigs from a sow-contract operation in Missouri. The Edges own the sows and provide the feed. The contractee owns the facilities and is responsible for labor and insurance.

The prospects for this arrangement look good to the Edges. "I'd like to get into more sow contracting," Stan says. "We can get good-quality pigs at a set cost. The only thing that changes is feed costs."

Cost of production remains one drawback for this option. Stan says they produce a pig for \$32 in their own farrowing units. A sow-contract unit costs \$40-\$45 per pig.

Yet the cost of getting into a sow-contracting agreement runs less than starting up a farrowing unit. The Edges have experience in that, too.

#### Farrowing Operations

Milton bought into a sow cooperative in the late 1970s. When the arrangement didn't work out, he and his family bought out the other partners in 1981. The Edges remodeled the operation and expanded farrowing from 750 to 1,300 sows.

Three years ago, they purchased another farrowing unit. After remodeling and repopulating the facility, they farrow 780 sows.

"I think in the long haul, it will be the farrow-to-finisher who will make it," Stan says. "The margins will get skinnier. You make a little money on the pigs, a little on the finishers."

While the Edges consider their future, they closely monitor the production and finances of their hog businesses. Stan says they could not manage so many contracts without computer records.

Recently, the Edges remodeled offices in their small retail feed business to house two computers. Hazel and Kim keep track of the production and financial records.

So far now, the debate on the Edge farm continues. Their careful analysis of the busi-

ness and finances will help guarantee the Edges a solid spot in the pork industry's future.

### HONORING THE U.S. CADET NURSE CORPS

#### HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps. The corps played an indispensable role during World War II and in the post war years by providing skilled nurses to treat the many casualties of that conflict.

During World War II, we faced a crippling shortage of skilled nurses as more and more were called overseas to help with the war effort. The corps was able to fill this void with able and skilled young eager to serve their country.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt brought the corps into existence in 1943 when he signed into law the Bolton Act, named for its original sponsor Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton. The corps allotted Federal funds to provide young women with a chance to go to nursing school, uniforms, and a stipend to support them as they studied. In exchange, they agreed to stay in either military or essential civilian nursing through the remainder of the war.

Although most of the young women who graduated from nursing school on corps scholarships were not called overseas, they all provided crucial skills in either military or civilian hospitals on the home front. After the war was over, the need for highly skilled nurses diminished, and the corps was disbanded.

Army Surgeon General Norman T. Kirk pointed out the unique contribution of the Cadet Nurse Corps to the war effort. He said:

"[the Corps] stabilized the civilian home front nursing service at a time when the military demands would have disrupted a less efficient organization, [and] they assumed nursing responsibilities in Army hospitals second only to our own Army nurses."

As their 50th anniversary draws near, we should take time out to pay tribute to the dedicated group of women who promised to stay in nursing in service of their country for as long as was necessary to win the war that raged when they entered service. Their contribution was critical to the many young men for whom they cared. It was a contribution we should never forget. By stepping into uniform for their country, the Nurses Corp played an essential role in ending the war. They should be honored for their efforts.

#### RESTORE THE NAVY'S HONOR

#### HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1992

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, more than any other of the military services, the Navy has been called upon in recent years to

project American power to the far corners of the globe. Carrier aviators from the flight deck of the U.S.S. *Independence* provided the first tangible form of deterrence during Operation Desert Shield. From the first night of Operation Desert Storm, when the U.S.S. *Wisconsin* fired its Tomahawk cruise missiles with such great accuracy, the U.S. Navy performed superbly in the Persian Gulf war—not only making us proud, but keeping us secure and free. Even now, the *Independence* battle group waits dutifully on station in the Persian Gulf, while the *Saratoga* battle group sails to take up position, in the event they are called upon to once again become an instrument of national policy. The Navy has always been there to protect our vital interests overseas, and to defend us from attack at home.

Today, however, it is the Navy itself that is under attack. Today, as never before in America's history, the popular press and politicians are indiscriminately denigrating the entire service. The well-publicized transgressions of a relative few have provided the patina of respectability to numerous noisy critics who place little value on protecting the national security, and less still on the honor of those in the Navy who have so faithfully carried out the task.

Ironically, it is for the ideal of freedom that so many Navy men and women have long sacrificed their own freedoms, and their own lives. Even in peacetime, sailors today routinely spend 6 months at a time aboard ship, at every corner of the globe. In times of conflict, they are always at risk, often under fire, and in many cases wounded, captured by the enemy, or killed. They deserve our full measure of respect for the sacrifices they and their families have made for so many years of hard work, training, faithful service, and combat. As individuals, each is entitled to the same fundamental fairness that they have worked so hard to guarantee all of us in a free society. Sadly, however, it appears that many of them are being treated unfairly indeed.

Some of the most grievous wrongs ever committed in American politics and Government were justified by noble purposes. The Army-McCarthy hearings, just as the Japanese internment during World War II, waived concerns about justice for individuals in order to wage a broader war. It is to be hoped that the lessons of history will not be lost upon us today—and that the rights of individuals will be protected even as some in the media and in politics proclaim that "heads must roll."

In a society that paroles murderers, gives drug dealers a second chance, and affords even Members of Congress the fifth amendment when they are suspected of law breaking, it would be tragic indeed if even one naval officer were peremptorily presumed guilty, stripped of his career, and professionally humiliated for having been in proximity to a crime. I do not know whether that is happening. Still, one cannot help but wonder when so many officers with such fine careers are relieved of their commands and positions of responsibility when they have not been charged—let alone found guilty—of any civil offense or infraction against the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

It is time that someone in this body rose to the defense of common sense, even handed-

ness, and the American way of fair play. We need not apologize for any person's misdeed to speak up for the truly heroic deeds that so many in our Navy have performed. Today, I would like to single out four naval officers, stationed in my home State of California, who are deserving of some special recognition in light of recent events.

Capt. Richard S. Braden, recently the chief of staff to commander, Fighter Airborne Early Warning Wing, U.S. Pacific Fleet, has been serving his country in the U.S. Navy for nearly a quarter century. With over 4,500 flight hours, over 400 carrier arrested landings, five cruises and 6 years at sea to his credit, he is one of our Nation's most experienced naval aviators. His extensive career also includes service as an instructor pilot, as a key staff member in Navy program planning, as commanding officer of a carrier airborne early warning squadron aboard the U.S.S. *Kitty Hawk*, and as commander of the Carrier Airborne Early Warning Training Squadron at NAS Oceana. Captain Braden's record is bristling with awards and commendations, including four Meritorious Service Medals.

Capt. George L. Moe, recently the commanding officer of Fighter Squadron 124, served as operations officer for the U.S.S. *Midway* throughout that ship's extensive participation in the Persian Gulf war. He was awarded the Bronze Star for his actions as air resources coordinator for four carrier battle groups in theater during that conflict. Captain Moe has over 3,200 flight hours, 800 carrier arrested landings, and has made eight cruises while accumulating over 8 years of time at sea. Earlier in his career, as commanding officer of Fighter Squadron 1, then-Commander Moe earned his squadron the Admiral Clifton Award, gaining them recognition as the finest fighter squadron in the Navy. Twice during his tenure, that squadron earned the coveted battle "E" for being the most combat-ready fighter squadron in the Pacific Fleet. His numerous other awards include three Meritorious Service Medals, the Navy Commendation Medal, and the Navy Achievement Medal. Captain Moe has been selected to command one of the Navy's 13 carrier air wings.

Comdr. David M. Tyler, recently the commanding officer of Fighter Squadron 51, has over 5,700 flight hours and 600 carrier arrested landings. Additionally, he has logged over 6 years at sea, including four deployments. As an airwing strike leader, Commander Tyler served with distinction during Operation "Praying Mantis," flying from the deck of the U.S.S. *Enterprise* while it was deployed to the Persian Gulf. Earlier in his career, he was recognized as "Instructor of the Year" while attached to Training Air Wing 5. He was also considered as the prime candidate to become the next commanding officer of the Navy's "Blue Angels" Flight Demonstration Team. His personal awards include two Navy Commendation Medals and the Navy Achievement Medal.

Comdr. Robert H. Clement, recently the commanding officer of Fighter Squadron 111, has over 17 years of distinguished military service, 2,600 flight hours, and over 600 carrier arrested landings. He has deployed on six cruises encompassing over 4 years at sea. Graduating top in his class from flight school,

he was one of the first junior officers to fly the F-14 Tomcat. Later, Commander Clement was one of the few selected to attend the Navy's prestigious Fighter Weapons School. As an adversary pilot, Commander Clement helped to provide Navy fighter pilots the critical air combat training required to ensure their undisputed success during Operation Desert Storm. In service to his Nation, Commander Clement has been awarded two Navy Commendation Medals and the Meritorious Unit Commendation, among others.

These four naval officers are fine men. Their collective careers represent over 80 years of dedicated naval service, including 18 years of family separation while they were deployed at sea. Our country has invested over \$80 million to train them and to keep them combat ready. Mr. Speaker, let us hope that the same good judgment that causes us to condemn the acts of those who have stained the handsome Navy shield will permit us to recognize the tremendous debt of gratitude we owe to patriots such as these. I highlight them specifically, because I have been made aware of their records; but their circumstances are emblematic of many, many other extraordinarily skilled and loyal Navy officers.

Let us keep them in mind, each individually, as we in this Congress do our part to restore the Navy's honor. They have serviced us well over many, many years. If we can restore their dignity, we can restore that of the Navy. They, and the Navy, deserve no less.

TO COMMEMORATE THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE TOWN OF HAWLEY, MA

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1992

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the bicentennial of the town of Hawley, MA. Situated in the green hills of western Massachusetts, Hawley has outstanding natural beauty and proud traditions.

Hawley was first settled in 1771 through the efforts of people from the towns of Springfield and Hatfield. Those first settlers included the Longley, White, Stiles, Rice, and Scott families, some of whose descendants continue to pay a prominent role in the town. The people of Plantation No. 7, as it was originally known, cleared the farms, harnessed the rivers and built the mills, providing a livelihood for the population.

On February 1, 1792, the town was incorporated and named in honor of Joseph Hawley of Northampton, a leader of western Massachusetts throughout the Revolution. Hawley's early prosperity was based on its agriculture, its water power, and the iron ore of Forge Hill. Hawley's government was then, as it is today, in the hands of the annual town meeting, that pure form of democracy which has found its fullest expression in New England.

In the latter part of the 19th century and through the middle of this century, Hawley saw many of its people leave for the West or for the growing urban centers, yet it has re-

tained a strong sense of its history, which is manifested in this yearlong bicentennial celebration. A bicentennial parade will be held on August 8 to celebrate the accomplishments of the citizens of Hawley. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the town of Hawley on its 200th year.

TO EXPRESS THE APPRECIATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY STUDY CONFERENCE TO JIM KETCHAM-COLWILL

HON. ROBERT E. WISE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1992

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, as House Chairman of the Environmental and Energy Study Conference, I would like to thank James F. Ketcham-Colwill as he leaves the study conference after 7½ years of superb service.

Jim is taking a position with the Environmental Protection Agency.

As you know, the study conference does not take positions. Its job is to provide the more than 300 of us in the House and 90 Senators who are conference members with objective analysis of environmental, energy, and natural resources issues. Jim's contribution to that work is nearly legendary.

Jim's careful, thorough, and tireless reporting have been of enormous assistance to Congress in clarifying the science, the politics, and the policy choices of the issues we face. Jim has on many occasions worked nearly 24 hours straight to provide us with the publications on which we so rely.

Congress is clarifying the science, the politics, and the policy choices of the issues we face. Jim has on many occasions worked nearly 24 hours straight to provide us with the publication on which we so rely.

Over the years, Jim has developed an invaluable expertise in critical areas such as air and water pollution and solid and hazardous waste. Jim's depth of knowledge and institutional memory will be sorely missed.

We are pleased, however, that Jim has chosen to remain in Government; and we will continue to benefit from his expertise at EPA.

We thank Jim for his important contribution to the splendid reputation the study conference enjoys, and wish him and his family all the best for the future.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM DALE CLARK

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1992

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, it is with special privilege that I rise today to offer my congratulations to William Dale Clark of Malvern, who has been selected as this year's Outstanding Postal Employee with Disabilities from the Postal Service's Eastern Region.

Mr. Clark, a Lansdale postal employee, was chosen from among a number of nominees

throughout the eastern region, which extends from south Jersey to South Carolina, and as far west as Kentucky. He is one of five regional winners who was honored at a special luncheon tribute in Washington, DC, on July 15. It is honorees such as Clark who "serve as an example for all of us and represent the value and importance of disabled employees in our work life," said Postmaster General Marvin Runyon.

As a fireman-laborer, Clark wears many hats: That of truck driver, electrician, vehicle mechanic, carpenter, custodian, grounds keeper, and even handyman. According to his supervisor, Postmaster Jerry Strothers, Clark performs exceedingly well at his job despite being physically challenged, and therefore, it is no wonder that he is considered to be the "backbone" of the Lansdale postal facility.

Clark joined the U.S. Postal Service in 1984, and he has unquestionably excelled in his career, gaining the respect and admiration of many. It is a pleasure to recognize such a fine employee and an impressive individual, and I certainly hope that his diligence will be imitated in workplaces everywhere. Once again, I offer my sincere congratulations, and I commend Mr. Clark for his determination and a job well done.

FISCAL YEAR 1993 COMMERCE,  
JUSTICE, STATE APPROPRIATIONS

HON. THOMAS C. SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1992

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, on July 28, 1992, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 5678, the fiscal year 1993 Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Census and Population, which has jurisdiction over Federal holiday commissions, I am pleased to note that the legislation before us contains full funding for the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission. The King Commission, established in 1984, has worked tirelessly to institutionalize the King holiday and coordinate holiday activities across the Nation. When the Commission first began its work, only 17 States observed the King holiday. Today, through the Commission's efforts, all but two States have made Dr. King's birthday a paid holiday, and over 100 foreign countries celebrate the occasion as well. Thirty-four States, and a growing number of cities, now have King Holiday Commissions of their own.

The Commission received no Federal funding prior to 1990. This modest appropriation of \$300,000 will greatly assist the Commission as it prepares for a historic and significant year in 1993. The Commission is planning expanded programs and activities to recognize the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the King holiday, the 25th anniversary of Dr. King's assassination, and the 30th anniversary of Dr. King's historic "I Have A Dream" speech at the Lincoln Memorial.

The Commission's goals through 1993 include the establishment of a clearinghouse and library on the King holiday; wider recogni-

tion and observance of the holiday by business and industry, schools, and law enforcement facilities; holding a Regional Educational Conference; ensuring observance of the holiday in all 50 States; and establishment of additional State and city holiday commissions.

I commend the committee for recognizing the particular importance of the King Commission's work in the coming year and for ensuring that the Commission will have an adequate appropriation to carry out its programs.

H.R. 5678 also contains an appropriation of \$205,000 for the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission. While this amount is \$15,000 below the Commission's request, I believe that it will enable the Commission to meet its basic operating expenses as it prepares for a very important year in 1993.

The Columbus Commission, also established in 1984, has worked to develop and coordinate activities that will focus attention on the anniversary of Christopher Columbus' maiden voyage to the New World. Next year, 1993 is an important year for the Commission because it will be its last full fiscal year of authorization. While the Commission must raise private funds to support its wide range of programs, the modest appropriation contained in this legislation will greatly assist the Commission as it prepares for an important year in 1993. In addition, it ensures that the Commission will be able to meet its primary expenses such as staff salaries, rent, and other administrative costs.

Even though the quinquennial year itself is passing, the Commission is pursuing a wide range of programs to complete its mission. Its plans for 1993 include coordinating the National Maritime Celebration, and serving as a clearinghouse of information and compiling an official record of worldwide activities and impressions of the quinquennial. The Commission will also pursue its efforts to establish a Columbus Scholars Program, which seeks to bring students from around the world together for accelerated instruction in history, geography, foreign languages, and international affairs.

As many of you know, the Columbus Commission suffered from poor management in the past under its former chairman. However, I am confident that under the leadership of its current chairman, Frank Donatelli, the Commission has been operating in a fiscally responsible manner. In order to carry out useful activities related to this historic event, the Commission needs the continued support of Congress.

I urge the committee to support the levels of funding contained in H.R. 5678 for these two Federal Commissions during its conference with the Senate.

LEONARD P. MULLINS RECEIVES  
OLIN E. TEAGUE AWARD

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1992

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, in a ceremony on Wednesday in the House Veter-

ans' Affairs Committee hearing room, Mr. Leonard P. Mullins will receive this year's Olin E. Teague award for his efforts on behalf of disabled veterans.

The Teague award is presented annually to a VA employee, or group of employees working as a team, whose achievements have been of special benefit to veterans with service-connected injuries.

Mr. Mullins is the vocational rehabilitation and counseling officer at the VA regional office in Louisville, KY. He is being cited, in part, for his involvement with the Cain Center for the Disabled Inc. The Cain Center is a nonprofit, tax-exempt organization that provides suitable living accommodations for the disabled. Mr. Mullins worked tirelessly with the Paralyzed Veterans of America and the Disabled American Veterans to identify seriously disabled veterans who are in need of housing that will enable them to live and function independently. He gained approval from the board of directors at the Cain Center for veterans and their families to use this housing while they pursue their vocational rehabilitation programs.

The first individual to benefit from this unique plan is a veteran who lost a leg in the Persian Gulf war. This individual has relocated to Louisville, KY, to pursue a degree from the University of Louisville under the VA's vocational rehabilitation program.

Mr. Speaker, the name Olin E. "Tiger" Teague is synonymous with exemplary service to the Nation's veterans. The late "Tiger" Teague served on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee for 32 years, 18 as its distinguished chairman. No one who opposed him on veterans issues ever had to ask why he was called Tiger. He set the standards by which we can best serve all veterans.

I know my colleagues join me in offering our deep appreciation to Mr. Mullins for his concern, dedication, and innovation in meeting the special rehabilitation needs of disabled veterans. We congratulate him for the excellence of his work and for the distinguished award he received.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

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

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

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, August 4, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## AUGUST 5

- 8:30 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2918, to promote a peaceful transition to democracy in Cuba through the application of appropriate pressures on the Cuban Government and support for the Cuban people.  
SD-419
- 9:00 a.m.  
Select on POW/MIA Affairs  
To continue hearings to examine unanswered questions and United States efforts with regard to U.S. prisoners of war and soldiers missing in action, focusing on live sightings.  
SH-216
- 9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-366
- 10:00 a.m.  
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings on the semi-annual review of the Resolution Trust Corporation.  
SD-538
- Governmental Affairs  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-342
- Judiciary  
Constitution Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Hate Crime Statistics Act (P.L. 101-275).  
SD-226
- Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings to examine the use of television as a means of facilitating school readiness programs for pre-school and elementary children.  
SD-430
- 2:00 p.m.  
Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on the nominations of Kent N. Brown, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Georgia, Richard Monroe Miles, of South Carolina, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mary C. Pendleton, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Moldova, David Heywood Swartz, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Byelarus, Henry Lee Clarke, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Uzbekistan, William H. Courtney, of West Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Kazakhstan, Stanley T. Escudero, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Tajikistan, Joseph S. Hulings III, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Turkmenistan, and Edward Hurwitz, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Kyrgyzstan.  
SD-419
- Judiciary  
To hold hearings on S. 640, to regulate interstate commerce by providing for a uniform product liability law.  
SD-226

## AUGUST 6

- 9:00 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Surface Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on high-speed ground transportation.  
SR-253
- 9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on the activities and programs of the Defense Commissary Agency, Department of Defense.  
SD-342
- Small Business  
Business meeting, to mark up H.R. 5191, to encourage private concerns to provide equity capital to small business concerns.  
SR-428A
- Select on Indian Affairs  
Business meeting, to mark up S. 2833, to resolve the 107th Meridian boundary dispute between the Crow Indian Tribe, the Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribe and the United States, and various other issues pertaining to the Crow Indian Reservation, S. 2836, to promote economic development on Indian reservations by making loans to States to assist States in constructing roads on Indian reservations, and the proposed "Buy Indian Act"; to be followed by hearings on proposed legislation to settle water rights claims in southern Arizona.  
SR-485
- 10:00 a.m.  
Foreign Relations  
Business meeting, to mark up S. 2064, to impose a one-year moratorium on the performance of nuclear weapons tests by the U.S. unless the Soviet Union conducts a nuclear weapons test during that period, and to consider pending nominations and treaties.  
SD-419
- 2:00 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2890, to provide for the establishment of the Civil Rights in Education: Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site in the State of Kansas, H.R. 2109, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the feasibility of including Revere Beach, located in the city of Revere, Massachusetts, in the National Park System, S. 2244, to require the construction of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor members of the Armed Forces who served in World War II and to commemorate U.S. participation in that conflict, H.R. 3665, to establish the Little River Canyon National Preserve in Alabama, S.J. Res. 161, to authorize the Go For Broke National Veterans Association to establish a memorial to Japanese-American War Veterans in D.C. or its environs, and S. 2549, to establish the Hudson River Artists National Historical Park in New York.  
SD-366

## AUGUST 7

- 9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on the Chief Financial Officer Act (P.L. 101-576) and Army audit.  
SD-342
- Joint Economic  
To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for July.  
SD-628
- 10:00 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
Business meeting, to mark up S. 2575, to revise certain pay authorities that apply to nurses and other health care professionals, S. 2973, to improve the care and services furnished to women veterans who have experienced sexual trauma, S. 2774, to revise certain administrative provisions relating to the United States Court of Veterans Appeals, and proposed legislation relating to veterans home loan programs.  
SR-418

## AUGUST 10

- 9:30 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Agricultural Credit Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 3119, to establish a National Appeals Division of the Department of Agriculture to hear appeals of adverse decisions made by certain agencies of the Department.  
SR-332
- Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine the health risks posed to police officers who use traffic radar guns.  
SD-342

## AUGUST 11

- 2:00 p.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for activities of the Independent Counsel Law of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978.  
SD-342
- 2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2505, to revise the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 to authorize expansion of the existing entrance fee program at units of the National Park System to all areas administered by the Secretary of the Interior and certain Forest Service recreation areas administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, S. 2723 and H.R. 4999, to revise the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Act of 1972 to authorize appropriations for implementation of the development plan for Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House, S. 3100, to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in Cameron Parish, Louisiana, and H.R. 4276, to revise the Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act to place certain limits on appropriations for projects not specifically authorized by law.  
SD-366

