

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HORROR IN THE FORMER
YUGOSLAVIA

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, for over a year now, the world has witnessed daily horrors in former Yugoslavia. Since June 1991, Yugoslavia has broken into at least five new states, with violent episodes leaving more than 50,000 dead, hundreds of thousands near starvation, and creating over 2 million refugees.

The war currently raging in Bosnia-Herzegovina is bringing with it new atrocities. Yesterday we heard reports of two orphans—a 14-month-old boy and a 3-year-old girl—killed by sniper attack on a bus attempting to seek freedom from the war for the children. After the gun attack, 9 of the surviving 48 children were separated, identified as Serbian, and prevented from traveling onwards as the savage and inhumane ethnic cleansing policies of the Serbian government were carried out.

Today, Bosnian refugees are providing horrifying accounts of factories, schools, and stores turned into prison camps where Muslim and Croatian refugees are warehoused, tortured, and killed. Stories are surfacing of atrocious camp conditions, where disease is rampant, water contaminated, and food extremely scarce.

Mr. Speaker, the world has stood silently by for too long. The West seems to be at a loss for words and action. Europe, sadly and tragically, has failed to lead.

As a longstanding member of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, I cannot help but recall the similar horrors visited upon Jews, Gypsies, homosexuals, and other minority groups during Hitler's reign. I call upon President Bush to increase pressure in Europe to act decisively to end the Milosevic reign of terror. I commend for my colleagues attention the following piece from today's New York Times:

[From the New York Times, Aug. 4, 1992]

MILOSEVIC ISN'T HITLER, BUT . . .

"Greater Serbia." "Ethnic cleansing." Civilians transported in sealed buses and railway cars. And now, perhaps, concentration camps. The chilling reports from Bosnia directly evoke this century's greatest nightmare, Hitler's genocide against Jews, Gypsies and Slavs.

The parallel, mercifully, is not complete. Serbia's leader, Slobodan Milosevic, does not directly threaten the entire European continent. He does not have one of the world's largest economies at his disposal. His aggressive designs are limited to the Balkans.

But by standing aside while he implements his version of the Final Solution, the world sets a frightening precedent for a dozen other areas of ethnic tension. It's not too

late to send a firmer message—through diplomatic ultimatums, backed by the threat of armed intervention. Mr. Milosevic recognizes only one language, military force; the rest of the world may soon have to speak it.

Serbian atrocities are one parallel with Nazi Germany. Another is Europe's peace at any price response. At Munich in 1938, Britain and France agreed to a "peace plan" that forced Czechoslovakia to surrender part of its territory, the Sudetenland, to Hitler. Today, the European Community wants Bosnia to agree to a "political solution" that would surrender part of its territory to Bosnian Serb forces loyal to Mr. Milosevic.

Europe brushes aside Bosnia's request for international enforcement of a cease-fire as a precondition to political talks. Instead, Europe treats Serbian commandos as if they had the same legitimacy as Bosnia's elected government. Like their predecessors at Munich, Europe's negotiators proceed as if Serbia were negotiating in good faith, despite a string of broken promises and violated cease-fires.

Even now, Mr. Milosevic might be convinced to stay his terror squads by a credible threat of force. Although Yugoslavia's rump army is Europe's third largest, and is fighting on favorable terrain, it is no match for the larger, high-tech forces of NATO or the West European Union.

Yet Britain's Prime Minister, John Major, again rules out military action. His Foreign Minister goes further, asserting that no state would even consider using force against Serbian aggression.

Do Europe's leaders think that if Mr. Milosevic gets what he wants in Bosnia, that will be the end of it? There can be little doubt that he will pursue his "ethnic cleansing" campaign in other parts of the former Yugoslavia, like Kosovo or Macedonia. Or that a successful pogrom in Bosnia will inspire demagogues elsewhere in Europe to adopt the same tactics. Bosnia's Croats and Muslims, the Red Cross reports, already respond to Serbian atrocities with their own gross abuse of human rights.

Diplomacy has one last chance. Later this month, an international conference on Bosnia convenes in London. Not just the European Community, but also the U.S., Russia and the U.N. will be represented. They need to demonstrate that they have learned something from the tragic errors that led to the Second World War. Mr. Milosevic is only a minor-league Hitler. The London Conference must not become a minor-league Munich.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN CULLINAN

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to one of my constituents, John Cullinan, who was recently selected as Amtrak Police Department's "Officer of the Year" for 1991.

Mr. Cullinan has spent the last 16 years in law enforcement, and he has been recognized

by his superiors for his excellent police work in 10 separate incidents. Mr. Cullinan has acted courageously both on and off duty, and thus, it is no wonder that he was chosen to receive this distinguished honor over approximately 300 officers nationwide.

Mr. Cullinan's willingness to serve and dedication to duty are truly outstanding. It is refreshing to see that someone who has given so much to the community is being so warmly recognized. It certainly makes me proud to have a citizen of his caliber residing in my district and my home town. I congratulate Mr. Cullinan, and I am pleased to share with my colleagues the following article from the Philadelphia Inquirer that explains in greater detail his fine displays of heroism:

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 26, 1992]

HEROISM IS ALL IN A DAY'S WORK FOR
AMTRAK OFFICER OF THE YEAR

(By Marilou Regan)

When Amtrak Police Officer John Cullinan spotted three men on a platform in North Philadelphia in April 1991, he knew something was wrong. Train after train passed, but the trio never got aboard.

His instincts proved to be correct when he later saw the shattered station door. Cullinan drew his gun and called for backup on a burglary in progress.

Long before his backup arrived, Cullinan had two 6-foot, 200 pound men in custody and the third trapped in the station.

About two weeks later, Cullinan was on patrol in North Philadelphia when he was flagged down and told there were two children trapped in a burning house.

He wet himself down with a hose and went in to try to save the children.

Only when he couldn't stand the heat and smoke anymore did he come out. The children were, it turned out, safe with some neighbors.

Cullinan, 33, of Aston, is modest about his derring-do. To the five-year veteran of the Amtrak force, it's all in a day's work.

"I think it's all in the course of going to work and putting in my eight hours," he said. "I don't want it to seem like I'm the Super Cop of the '90s."

But Cullinan's superiors think he is super and have recognized him for his excellent police work in 10 separate incidents.

Based on his impressive record, Cullinan was named the Amtrak Police Department's Officer of the Year for 1991 over about 300 officers nationwide. He was honored at a luncheon last month.

"It's a pretty big deal, I guess," Cullinan said. "But if it wasn't for my training and the help from my fellow officers, none of this would have been possible."

Cullinan's record reads like the diary of a super hero.

He put his finger into the gunshot wound of a man who had been shot in the chest and kept it there until help arrived. He saved a man from choking on french fries at 30th Street Station. He arrested five people in three separate flimflam incidents at 30th Street. He intervened when a drug dealer

* 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.

held a knife to the throat of another man on a train platform.

"It seems like every time I turned around last year, something was happening," Cullinan said.

"I guess it was luck on my part."

But Cullinan's superior credits his actions to more than just luck.

"John is a young, aggressive officer who deserves the credit for all of this," said Chief Inspector Robert Bagosy. "He really is a good guy and a motivated and excellent police officer. He's pro-active in his patrol work, and he's always on the lookout."

Cullinan's observational skills came in handy recently when he saw two juveniles boarding a train to Wilmington.

"I said to myself, 'If these guys aren't drug dealers, I'll eat my uniform,'" he recalled.

Lucky for him and his digestive tract, he was right.

When the boys disembarked in Delaware, officers there "made a substantial drug arrest," said Cullinan, who called ahead to that stop.

Cullinan, who has spent the last 16 years in law enforcement, can't seem to get it out of his system, even when he's off duty.

While attending a recent concert with his wife at the Mann Music Center, Cullinan went out to heed nature's call.

When he finally came back after an hour, his wife asked, "I thought you were going to the bathroom. Where were you?"

"You won't believe it," he said, after assisting security guards in capturing an unruly patron.

EARLY TRADE BETWEEN INDIANS AND NON-INDIANS

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVEGA. 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 an anonymous member of the Jicarilla Apache Tribe, as published in a book entitled "Native American Testimony." The editorial comment which precedes the article is provided also.

BUTTOCKS BAGS AND GREEN COFFEE BREAD

(In this humorous story from the Jicarilla Apache of northern New Mexico, the "white people" referred to are probably not the Spanish, who set up a mission among the Jicarilla in the mid-eighteenth century, but the Americans. In 1854, United States troops quelled the Jicarilla rebels, but in 1878, some warriors took to cattle rustling again. In 1887, the tribe was placed on the northern New Mexico reservation where they live today as successful cattle ranchers.)

When the white people first came to this country, they gave the Indians hats, pants,

shoes, and coats. Dishes and blankets were also given out, and food, such as flour, sugar, and coffee.

These foolish people received some too. They heard the other people say "buttocks bag" [pants were called *htsizis*, "buttocks bag"], and they asked, "What is this bag for? What do you put in it?"

"Why, you throw your buttocks in it," was the answer.

So they decided to do it. They put the pants in a low place and got up on a cliff above them. They hopped in place, getting ready to jump. Then they tried to get in the pants. Their feet missed, and they fell. Then they tied the pants around themselves, but the leg part hung down behind. Some put the pants on backward; some had the legs hanging down in front. That's the way they went around. They put the shirts on. Some wore them in the right way; some put them on backward. The hats they used for carrying water. They didn't know what hats were for. They thought a hat was some kind of dipper. They didn't know what all those things were.

They wouldn't keep gloves. They said, "This must be Bear's hand." The shoes they wouldn't keep either. "These must be the bear's moccasins," they said.

They didn't know what flour was either. They just threw it away. They kept nothing but the sack and emptied out the flour. All the Indians did this, even those who were not foolish. And the baking powder they threw away too.

At first they tried to eat bacon. They made soup of it and ate too much of it. A lot of them died from eating it.

At first they tried to make the flour into a mush. They tried to use it like cornmeal. But it was too sticky, and they threw it away. The brown sugar they liked though. Some of the children ate it like candy. They tasted the salt. They knew what that was. The white people gave them beans too. The beans they recognized. They knew how to eat them.

They were all given green coffee. This is what all the Apaches did with it, not just the foolish ones. They boiled the green beans for two days. They didn't get any softer. The people couldn't eat it. So they pounded it up and thought they would make a mush of it. It didn't taste good even though they stirred sugar into it. So they tried to make bread of it after grinding it. That didn't taste good either. They gave it up then and threw it away.

ANONYMOUS,
Jicarilla Apache.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND TECHNOLOGY ACT OF 1992

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, research and development focused on high-performance computing and networking constitute a key ingredient necessary to ensure the Nation's future economic competitiveness. Our information infrastructure will play an important role in the Nation's economic development in the 21st century as did roads, canals, and railroads in the 19th century. Other technologically advanced nations are well aware of the importance of information technologies and have targeted them for vigorous development.

The pace of change in these high-technology fields is rapid. To stay at the forefront requires sustained support for innovative research and development in hardware, software, and network technologies, as well as for basic research and education in computer and computational sciences. Coordinated and collaborative R&D activities among industry, academia and Government are also essential for spurring technological progress.

In order to improve coordination and expand Federal R&D in high-performance computing and networking, last year the Congress initiated and passed the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991, Public Law 102-194, which established the High-Performance Computing Program. The components of the multi-agency R&D Program include development of software for exploiting the capabilities of the most advanced computers for scientific and engineering problems; encouragement of the purchase of early production and prototype supercomputers by Federal R&D agencies; establishment of a multigigabit national computer network to link Government, industry, and the education community, and to provide access to databases and research facilities; and expansion of basic research and education in computer and computational sciences.

In order to capture the promise of research developments in high-performance computing and networking, increased attention must be directed toward applications of the technologies. Therefore, I have introduced today the Information Infrastructure and Technology Act of 1992, a companion to S. 2937 recently introduced by Senator ALBERT GORE. This legislation builds on the High-Performance Computing Act by stimulating new and wide-ranging applications of the research accomplishments arising from the High-Performance Computing Program. The bill will provide support for development of computing and networking applications in such areas of importance as education, manufacturing, and public health.

Overall responsibility for creating a national plan for information infrastructure development is assigned by the bill to the White House's Office of Science and Technology policy. This plan is intended to involve participation by the Federal R&D agencies in a coordinated multi-agency effort to develop software and hardware for applications to education at all levels and to teacher training, including applications of networking technologies; to develop advanced computer-integrated, electronically networked manufacturing technologies and to disseminate such technologies to industry; to develop testbed networks for sharing medical data and imagery, along with developing software needed for manipulation and visualization of medical data; and to develop technologies for creation of digital libraries of electronic information, including advanced storage and retrieval systems and standards for electronic data storage and transmission.

The bill assigns responsibilities to particular Federal R&D agencies in the areas of education, manufacturing, health care, and libraries on the basis of traditional agency missions and current R&D activities. A description of these agency roles and the authorization levels in the bill are summarized at the end of this statement.

Mr. Speaker, the Information Infrastructure and Technology Act in concert with the High-Performance Computing Act, enacted last year, will advance information technologies which are transforming the conduct of science and engineering and which offer unparalleled opportunities in education, economic development, and public health. The public investment represented by these programs will provide an enormous return to society and will contribute to the welfare of all our citizens.

SUMMARY OF AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND TECHNOLOGY ACT

The Information Infrastructure and Technology Act of 1992 focuses on applications of high-performance computing and networking in K-12 education, in libraries, in health care, and in industry, particularly manufacturing. The bill authorizes a total of \$1.15 billion over five years.

The bill establishes a multi-agency Information Infrastructure Development Program to be coordinated by the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). This program would ensure the widest possible application of high-performance computing and high-speed networking technology. The Program would assign different agencies responsibility for developing applications of this technology in various areas, develop plans and budgets for developing such applications, and ensure interagency cooperation and coordination. In addition, the bill assigns a new Associate Director at OSTP responsible for overseeing Federal efforts to disseminate Federal scientific and technical information.

The bill calls upon the National Science Foundation (NSF) to fund projects to connect primary and secondary schools to the NSFNET, a national computer network connecting hundreds of colleges and universities around the country. In addition, NSF is to develop educational software and provide teacher training.

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) at the Commerce Department is given responsibility for developing networking technology for manufacturing.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH), in conjunction with NSF and other agencies, is to develop applications of advanced computer and networking technology for health care. This includes networks to link hospitals, doctor's offices, and universities so health care providers and researchers can share medical data and imagery, like CAT scans and X-rays. NIH would also develop new software for manipulating medical imagery and data.

The bill provides funding to both NSF and NASA to develop technology for "digital libraries", huge data bases that store text, imagery, video, and sound are accessible over computer networks like NSFNET. The bill also funds development of prototype "digital libraries" around the country.

AUTHORIZATIONS BY AREA AND AGENCY

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Fiscal year—					Total
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
NSF:						
Education	20	40	60	80	100	300
Libraries	10	20	30	40	50	100
NIST: Manufacturing	30	40	50	60	70	250
NIH: Health care	20	40	60	80	100	300
NASA: Libraries	10	20	30	40	50	150
Total	90	160	230	300	370	1,150

**SUPPORT FOR HOUSE
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 246**

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, the House will soon take action on House Concurrent Resolution 246. Today, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 246, introduced by my colleagues Representatives HENRY WAXMAN and House Majority Leader RICHARD GEPHARDT.

House Concurrent Resolution 246 will signal to President Bush that Congress will not approve a trade agreement, including the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA] and the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT], that jeopardizes U.S. health, safety, labor, or environmental standards.

Because a NAFTA has the potential to dramatically reorganize California's manufacturing base as well as forcing the State, and localities, to comply with international standards on consumer products or environmental protection, I support House Concurrent Resolution 246.

For my home district in California, House Concurrent Resolution 246 will go a long way in preventing further loss of manufacturing jobs in the furniture industry.

Several years ago, California adopted stiff regulations on emission standards to improve air quality. As result, many furniture manufacturers have left southern California to relocate to Mexico to avoid compliance on emission standards.

By 1990, there were over 230 furniture and woodworking factory plants in Tijuana, the Mexican city which borders San Diego, CA. These 230 plants have made the furniture manufacturing industry the second largest industry in Tijuana.

As for California, the loss of furniture manufacturers has resulted in the loss of thousands of jobs.

Mr. Speaker, our environmental laws on air quality, dolphin protection, consumer safety laws on pesticide contents, and labor rights; these are the U.S. laws that House Concurrent Resolution 246 seeks to protect. And, as the House takes action on House Concurrent Resolution 246, I urge all my colleagues to vote in favor of this measure.

**TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
RICHARD SCHULZE**

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of our most distinguished colleagues, who will be retiring this year after 18 years of exemplary service in the U.S. House of Representatives, the Honorable RICHARD SCHULZE, from my home State of Pennsylvania.

DICK SCHULZE has represented the Fifth Congressional District in Southeastern Penn-

sylvania in an exceptional manner over the years. DICK was a small businessman for a quarter-century before coming to Congress and was very active in civic and community affairs, serving for several years in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. He has been a hard-working legislator who has always been very responsive to the needs of his constituents.

DICK has been one of the House's foremost experts in the area of disarmament, as he was appointed during his first term as an adviser to the Conference on Disarmament, and to the ongoing Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, in Geneva, Switzerland.

As a member of the House Ways and Means Committee since 1977, DICK has served as a leading spokesman for small businesspeople and for middle-income tax relief. Several of his legislative proposals have been adopted into major tax bills, including the taxpayer bill of rights during the 100th Congress. DICK SCHULZE has pushed for tax simplification, removing paperwork burdens on taxpayers and proposals to make America more competitive in overseas markets.

The commitment to fair trade has been one of DICK's top priorities during his tenure in Congress. He pushed fervently for provisions aimed at streamlining the trade policy decisionmaking process and to provide U.S. firms with greater access to overseas markets. A number of these provisions pushed for by Congressman SCHULZE were included in the omnibus trade bill signed into law by President Reagan. DICK's commitment to saving American jobs and maintaining a strong domestic economy through his legislative proposals has been second to none. His leadership on these issues will sorely be missed.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in thanking DICK SCHULZE for his many years of hard work and dedication in the U.S. Congress. He has served not only his constituents but the entire Nation with great honor and distinction. His shoes will be very hard to fill.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO JUDGE
ISAAC McNATT**

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to the Honorable Isaac McNatt as he is honored on the occasion of his retirement.

Judge McNatt was born on November 19, 1916, the fourth oldest child and oldest boy in the family of nine children born to Peter and Joanna Johnson McNatt. Judge McNatt's father was a sharecropper—tenant farmer—and Pentecostal preacher in Bladen County, North Carolina and his mother was a housewife and substitute school teacher.

In June 1932, Judge McNatt graduated from Fayetteville High School in North Carolina, and went on to Hampton Institute in Hampton, Virginia.

He worked as a full time orderly in the Dean's Office at Hampton and took classes that didn't interfere with his job duties. For five years, from 1932-1937, Judge McNatt worked year round, staying on campus during the summer to work on the school grounds and earn enough money to continue school the following fall.

In September, 1938, Judge McNatt began teaching history at Armstrong High School, a segregated black school run by Cumberland County officials in North Carolina. He spent the summer of 1939 at St. John's, and then returned to North Carolina to teach from 1939 to 1942. During that time, World War II had involved the United States and Judge McNatt felt it was his duty to serve. After encountering problems trying to enlist in the U.S. Navy due to the existing policy of segregation, Judge McNatt became a Seaman First Class in the Navy in December, 1942. Taking a leave from law school, he received his induction notice and served as part of the 80th Seabee Battalion. The battalion was shipped to Trinidad to help build an air base on the West Indian island for German subseeking blimps to land. Here blacks and whites were forced to wait on separate lines to be served at canteens and with four times as many whites, black sailors waited four times as long.

Judge McNatt and his fellow sailors called on the NAACP, the CIO, and the ACLU who defended them in a famous trial before the Naval Review Board. Led by future Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, the team of lawyers fought for honorable discharges for their clients.

1946 was a big year for Judge McNatt, as he was admitted to the New York Bar, and married Gladys Martin, a Columbia University graduate student. He opened an office for the private practice of law on Amsterdam Avenue in New York City and practiced there for 36 years before moving his office to Teaneck, New Jersey in 1968. McNatt was actively involved in the integration and civil rights battles of the 1960's in Teaneck.

Judge McNatt was one the leaders of Teaneck's Fair Housing Committee with Archie Lacey and Thomas Boyd. They teamed with Teaneck mayor Matty Feldman to eliminate the discriminatory practice of "blockbusting" and helped lead Teaneck to becoming the first town in America to voluntarily integrate its public schools. He also played a large role in the famous March on Washington, led by Dr. Martin Luther King, serving as chairman of the Bergen County delegation.

Judge McNatt became Teaneck's first black councilman in 1964 and was re-elected in 1966 and 1970 also serving as the first black Deputy Mayor in Teaneck. In 1979, he became Teaneck's municipal court judge and in 1982, was appointed a Worker's Compensation Judge.

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

HONORING ASSEMBLYWOMAN
GERALDINE L. DANIELS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Assemblywoman Geraldine L. Daniels who will retire from office when her current term expires, after serving six terms as Harlem's representative in the New York State Assembly. A native New Yorker born in East Harlem, Assemblywoman Daniels has served in the New York State Legislature since 1980.

As an African-American and a woman, Assemblywoman Daniels has accomplished many firsts. She was the first black woman to chair a standing committee in the assembly, the Committee on Social Services; the first African-American to chair the Majority Steering Committee; and in 1991, became the first woman in the history of the New York State Assembly to chair the Majority Democratic Conference.

Among her many achievements in the legislature, Assemblywoman Daniels takes special pride in a resolution she authored and whose passage she engineered designating 1993 as Black History Year in New York State. It is a most appropriate commemoration of the 130th anniversary of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation which in 1863 freed African-Americans from slavery. She hopes to make her resolution a national observance by a mandate from Congress. She is also encouraging prominent black leaders to have their churches, schools, and organizations promote programs to commemorate the anniversary.

In Assemblywoman Daniels' view, the commemoration of Black History Year in 1993 is a fitting time for African-Americans to reflect on their past and current achievements and chart a course for their survival and progress in the next 130 years. Assemblywoman Daniels is also urging corporations and advertising agencies to cooperate with African-American media in their efforts to produce special editions and programs during the year 1993.

Assemblywoman Daniels' career in politics and public service began in the early 1960's when she first served as a delegate to State and national Democratic conventions and has continued up to this year's National Democratic Convention in New York City. She has also served as a State committee member from 1968 to 1980.

As a legislator, Assemblywoman Daniels is credited with a number of important accomplishments. She was responsible for the re-naming of the Harlem State Office Building to the Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. State Office Building. She helped increase the amount of earned income allowed to retired State government employees. Over the years, she has aided in the delivery of over \$5 billion in funding to programs and institutions in her central Harlem community.

Assemblywoman Daniels has served as chair of the Subcommittee on Preventive Health Care of the Assembly Committee on Health, and has staunchly advocated preventive health care programs and reduction of health care costs.

Assemblywoman Daniels is a member of the New York State Legislative Women's Caucus which she chaired in 1989 and 1990. She is a member of the New York Branch N.A.A.C.P., the Martin Luther King Jr. Democratic Club in Central Harlem, a board member of the New York Urban League, Manhattan branch, and chairperson of the New York County Democratic Committee.

Assemblywoman Daniels is the recipient of numerous awards and citations including the Sojourner Truth Award from the Negro Business and Professional Women of New York, and has been named Woman of the Year by many organizations.

Mr. Speaker, for the edification of my colleagues, I would like to present the text of the New York State legislative resolution authorized by Assemblywoman Daniels proclaiming 1993 as Black History Year in the State of New York.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, it is the sense of this legislative body that those who give positive definition to the profile and disposition of our American manner, do so profoundly strengthen our shared commitment to the exercise of freedom; and

Whereas, Attendant to such concern and fully in accord with its long-standing traditions, it is the intent of this legislative body to memorialize Governor Mario M. Cuomo to proclaiming 1993 as Black History Year in the State of New York; and

Whereas, As the representative from the 70th Assembly District has written: "1993 will enable us to reflect on our past and current achievements and to draw a blueprint and chart a course for the survival and progress of Black Americans for the next 130 years. We must face the future with a plan that will benefit positively our children"; and

Whereas, With the advent of Black History Month commencing in February, 1991, the representative from Harlem's 70th Assembly District has proposed that African-American churches and organizations declare throughout the United States the year of 1993 as Black History Year; and

Whereas, 1993 commemorates the 130th anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, freeing African-Americans from physical slavery; and

Whereas, 1993 provides an opportunity to recognize the gains achieved in the struggle for civil rights in America; it further affords ample time for the re-assessment of goals as Black Americans prepare for the next 130 years; and

Whereas, it is the sense of this legislative body to urge that corporations and advertising agencies cooperate with Black media in the promulgation of 1993 as Black History Year in the State of New York; and

Whereas, it is further hoped that Black churches and organizations contemplate and prepare year long events for 1993; and

Whereas, Through its avowed commitment to the ideals and principles upon which the Emancipation Proclamation was first issued, the commemoration of 1993 as Black History Year so clearly advances that spirit of united purpose and shared concern which is the unalterable manifestation of our American experience; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this legislative body pause in its deliberation and memorialize Governor Mario M. Cuomo to proclaim 1993 as Black History Year in the State of New York, fully confident that such procedure mirrors our

shared commitment to preserve, to enhance and to yet effect that patrimony of freedom which is our American heritage; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to the Honorable Mario M. Cuomo, Governor of the state of New York.

(Adopted in the New York State Assembly on June 17, 1992.)

IN CELEBRATION OF THE 62D WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF ALBERT AND PAULINE MENIN

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my congratulations to my constituents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert and Pauline Menin of Bronx, NY, who will be celebrating 62 years of a wonderful marriage on August 17, 1992.

Albert and Pauline Menin were married on August 17, 1930. Although life began for Albert in Russia and Pauline was born in Turkistan, fate brought them together in the Bronx after their immigration. Success and devotion are qualities they both possess, qualities that shine through in their marriage as well as in their outstanding contributions to the community.

Mr. Menin is an interior decorator serving the New York City area, including many diplomatic embassies. Over the years, he has managed a successful business while devoting much time and energy to his community. Mr. Menin served as president of the East Mid-Manhattan Chamber of Commerce and still serves on its board of directors. He also served with distinction on the New York City Community Planning Board No. 8.

He has been president of Lincoln Park B'nai B'rith Lodge in Yonkers, an associate of National Hadassah, and an active member of Lincoln Park Jewish Center, where he currently serves on the board of directors. Presently, Mr. Menin is a board member of the Westchester County Division of the Hebrew Home for the Aged in Riverdale. In addition, Albert Menin was cited for his fundraising efforts on behalf of the 23d Community Council and the New York Police Athletic League and Youth Organization. Finally, he has been a member of the Yorkville Lions Club for over 20 years where he has served various elective positions including president and Lion of the Year.

Mrs. Menin has been equally involved in the community. Her extensive activities date back to the period immediately following World War II and has touched the lives of many in the New York City area. Following World War II, Mrs. Menin was an active member of the Civilian Defense Department in the Bronx. As president of the Bronx Parents Association, Mrs. Menin's efforts went toward opening a new library for the Bronx community in 1950. She was also president of the Yonkers Chapter of the B'nai B'rith, the Hadassah Hadar Group, and the Lincoln Park Jewish Center Sisterhood, where she also sits on the board of directors with her husband.

While the Menin's role as community leaders has been unprecedented through the years, perhaps their greatest success is the wonderful family they have raised. They are the parents of two wonderful daughters, Phyllis and Sandra. In addition, they are the proud grandparents of seven, all of whom received masters degrees and attended Ivy League schools.

Although, it may not make national headlines, the Menin's 62d wedding anniversary can be viewed as symbolically significant to all of us. At a time when our society is experiencing so much hardship and apathy, we can look to the Menins for inspiration. I hope their tremendous accomplishments send out a message that we can all make a difference.

To all of the family and friends of this outstanding couple, please enjoy August 17 as a day of celebration and commitment. And to Albert and Pauline, my sincere thanks for all you have done for your community.

BILATERAL INTERNATIONAL AVIATION AGREEMENTS

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, there has been considerable debate in this body over the effect of U.S. Government policy on competition between U.S. air carriers. In light of the declining number of U.S. carriers and the need to maintain service within the United States such debate is critical to ascertain what type of corrective action is required.

However, today I rise to address a topic of equal importance to the competitiveness and financial condition of U.S. carriers but one that receives far less attention—I am referring to the bilateral international aviation agreements.

These agreements, which are negotiated by the State Department, have the same status as treaties. When there are disagreements between two countries about the rights of their carriers under an aviation bilateral, the proper course of action is for the parties to enter into consultations.

Hence, I was quite disturbed to learn that the Japanese Government has been threatening to take unilateral action to terminate the valid authority of a United States carrier to serve an international route.

In 1991, Northwest Airlines decided to expand its New York-Osaka service to Sydney, Australia. The new Osaka-Sydney service, which began in October 1991, was extraordinarily popular from the outset. Australia is a very popular vacation destination for Japanese tourists, and until March 1992 there was no other airline service in the market. Northwest devoted substantial resources to this undeveloped market, discovered a tremendous untapped demand, and has been operating this new service quite successfully. Only after Northwest tested and fully developed this market did Japan Air Lines decide to begin Osaka-Sydney service in March 1992. The Japanese Government then undertook numerous measures, such as limiting the availability of timely landing and takeoff slots at Japanese

airports, designed to frustrate Northwest's ability to develop United States-Australia through-traffic. Despite the adverse impact of the Japanese Government's actions, Northwest has continued to develop successfully the United States-Australia market. However, the Government of Japan is now threatening to force Northwest entirely off the route it built, claiming that the Osaka-Sydney leg of the trip is too successful under the terms of the aviation bilateral between our countries.

Mr. Speaker, Japan's current effort to prevent Northwest from continuing service demonstrates that Japan simply will not tolerate effective United States competition in its markets, and illustrates the lengths to which it is willing to go—including violating international agreements—to protect those markets. The United States Government must not allow the Japanese Government to violate or threaten to violate international trade agreements, whether in aviation or other fields.

This trade battle must be fought now—lest the Japanese continue on this path.

BLUE RIBBON COMMISSION TO ELIMINATE DUPLICATIVE AND NONCOMPETITIVE FEDERAL REGULATIONS

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, the American people are fed up with the bureaucracy. They want action, and they're getting nothing but partisan bickering from Washington.

Federal Bureaucracy and regulations have gotten out of control. There are four Federal agencies involved in wetlands regulations. Overregulation by OSHA has jeopardized the viability of many small businesses in my district and has gone so far as to put a volunteer fire department out of business.

One of the major reasons I first ran for Congress was to fight the growing bureaucracy, which is stifling economic development and job growth. Therefore, I am introducing legislation to establish a blue ribbon commission to eliminate duplicative and noncompetitive Federal regulations.

This commission will be similar to the President's private sector survey on cost control, otherwise known as the Grace Commission. This Commission will have the freedom to review Federal regulations and reduce overlap between agencies, as well as look for ways to minimize overly burdensome regulations hurting small businesses.

The Commission would identify and address opportunities for increased efficiency and reduced costs in regulations issued by the Federal Government that can be achieved by executive action or legislation without jeopardizing safety or environmental quality.

My goal is not to drastically alter any Federal law or regulation but to streamline these regulations. It will be easier for businesses and individuals to comply with the regulations and it will save taxpayers' dollars.

NICARAGUA: SANDINISTAS STILL
IN CHARGE**HON. BUD SHUSTER**OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern over the situation in Nicaragua. Our Nation's assistance to President Chamorro, critical to putting that war-torn country back on its feet, has been over \$1 billion from 1990 through 1992. I am concerned after attaining a major foreign policy success in the election of Violeta Chamorro as President of Nicaragua in 1989, about a number of issues that threaten Nicaragua's progress toward prosperity and pluralism.

Let me briefly outline the issues of my concern:

The growing divorce between the Government and the democratic forces which brought Violeta Chamorro to power: UNO, the National Opposition Union, a fractious coalition of 15 political organizations opposed to the Sandinistas, is less unified every day, while the Chamorro government relies increasingly on the Sandinistas to get things done.

Sandinista military and security services: Under army chief Humberto Ortega, Sandinista power remains intact. The intelligence service—[DGSE, now renamed the DID] is totally unreformed, and has been placed under the administration of the army. In fact, President Chamorro's daily intelligence briefings are first cleared through Humberto Ortega's office.

The Ortega brothers: While Daniel Ortega heads the Sandinista party, Humberto has a firm grip on the Chamorro government. How long will Violeta Chamorro allow these two wolves in sheep's clothing to circulate? At the very least, she should limit Humberto Ortega's term as chief of the army and the intelligence service.

The daily *La Prensa* called for Ortega's resignation recently, based on evidence implicating the army chief in the murder of Jean Paul Genie. On July 2, foreign investigators named Ortega's bodyguards as prime suspects in the murder. Judge Ojeda of the 7th criminal court ruled that the bodyguards should be tried for murder and Ortega for coverup. Removal of Humberto Ortega, or a plan to limit his tenure, would help reassure people that the Chamorro government is sincere about its commitment to pluralism as well as the rule of law.

A draft law to reform the police is currently before the national assembly. The police chief is Rene Vivas, who held the same position prior to 1989. All his department commanders are Sandinistas as well. Real reform in this area would help alleviate concern over the extent of Sandinista control in this organization. The Nicaraguan Government's plan to reform the police, however, as presented to Secretary of State Baker, did not provide for any change in its Sandinista personnel. The plan presented by Vivas left him in charge, did not change any department commanders, and included Roger Mayorga as head of the anti-narcotics unit. Mayorga was the Deputy to Lenin Cerna, the notorious commander of the Sandinista intelligence and security apparatus, during the 1980's.

Restoring rights of property: This is the most difficult issue for the Chamorro government. There has been some progress in this area recently. Resolution of pending cases will be critical to Nicaragua's economic well-being. Without full property rights, the possibilities of attracting foreign investment are zero. Besides the problem of property rights, foreign businesses will not invest in Nicaragua because they cannot assure their own safety in an environment of sporadic political violence.

Arms shipments: On May 20, 1992, an arms shipment including sniper ammunition was intercepted at the Nicaraguan-Honduran border. The shipment was intended for the FMLN. Chamorro is unwilling or unable to stop arms shipments. The huge quantity of Sandinista-controlled arms, estimated at well over 100,000 AK-47 assault rifles and millions of rounds of ammunition, has led to fears that Nicaragua may start exporting this commodity to wider markets.

Contra assassinations: More than 100 ex-Contras have been killed since the Chamorro government came to power in 1989. One of the few surviving Contra leaders, Ruben, recently claimed publicly that the Sandinistas are conducting an extermination campaign. A group of Contras has called for OAS and U.N. monitors to prevent more killings. In the year before November 1991, the OAS identified 919 cases of abuses against former Contras or their supporters. Members of the Sandinista police, army, or party were responsible for 86 percent of the incidents, but few, if any, of the incidents are being pursued by the Government.

A State Department human rights report noted numerous credible reports of demobilized resistance leaders killed by police, army, or Sandinista militants during 1991. There are also numerous allegations linking Humberto Ortega to the well-publicized killing of Enrique Bermudez, the former Contra leader, in 1991. The Government investigation was so inept, however, that a special Presidential commission criticized police for their flaws and lack of progress.

Mr. Speaker, all of us would agree that the Nicaraguan government of Violeta Chamorro is far better, for all its faults, than its Sandinista predecessor. It is prudent, however, to make sure the large amounts of taxpayer dollars to her government are being well-spent. It is in everyone's interest to stop the arms flow from Nicaragua, rid the administration of its overwhelming Sandinista influence in key areas, and adhere to honest and impartial rule of law.

TRIBUTE TO ARMANDO RAMIREZ

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZOF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of our unsung heroes in America, Armando Ramirez, currently a Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA] resident in charge, in Brownsville, TX. Armando will soon be leaving his current station of Brownsville to go to Panama, assuming the title of country attaché.

As country attaché, Armando will work closely with the Panamanian Ambassador, as well as his Panamanian counterparts, to coordinate American Drug Enforcement Administration policy in Panama. Although Armando has only been in Brownsville for just over 3 years, he will be missed mightily. He has been well known in the Rio Grande Valley, since his days in Laredo, and he has served the DEA there, before going on to Houston, McAllen, and New Orleans, LA.

Armando knows, as we all do, that drug use in our Nation makes us less than we can be. He has seen the abuses and tragedy brought about by drug use and drug trafficking in our country. The Drug Enforcement officials, both in our country and aboard, serve each of us with particular distinction. These agents carry the burden of enforcing a policy which demands constant sacrifice. Part of that sacrifice includes laying their lives on the line, each and every day. For their work, they are awarded little public notice, due largely to the danger associated with such notice.

Armando has dedicated his adult life to the eradication of drug trafficking and use, in order to make America a better place. He knows that this task is one of the most difficult endeavors to undertake, but he has dedicated his life to it. I urge my colleagues to commend him for the work of his life, and for the venture he will undertake in Panama.

Armando was recently presented a proclamation from the city of Brownsville, citing his valor and his dedication to duty. He is incredibly well liked in Brownsville, and all south Texans consider his a hometown favorite. His lovely wife, Olga will join Armando in Panama, and I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Olga, and their three daughters, Diana, Anna, and Rosa. Good luck, Armando. Good luck to all of you.

TRIBUTE TO KELLEY MENIGHAN

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before my colleagues to pay tribute to a very talented, intelligent, and exceptional woman, Kelley Menighan, who has been chosen to star as the new Emily Stewart on the CBS soap opera "As the World Turns".

Kelley is the 25-year-old daughter of former Youngstown residents James and Susan Androsek Menighan. Kelley has previously starred in several well-known roles including NBC's "Santa Barbara" and the Kenney Roger's miniseries "Gambler IV: Luck of the Draw." She graduated from Southern Methodist University with a degree in theater. She was employed by Trikalis Productions in Los Angeles for 2 years.

I am not surprised to hear that Kelley has achieved such great success. I have been best friends with her father, James, since we played football and basketball together in junior high school. In fact, I was his campaign manager once during a junior high school run for student body president. "Jimmy," who was an All-City quarterback for the Wilson Redmen

in 1959 and one of Ohio's all-time outstanding, virtual athletes, is now a very successful insurance agent in Chicago. He was a star quarterback at DePauw University and in my opinion is their No. 1 graduate alumnus. This is quite a distinction since Vice President DAN QUAYLE is also an alumnus of Depauw University.

Trikilis Productions is owned and operated by another hard-working Youngstown native Michael "Mickey" Trikilis. Mickey is another one of my good friends and is a person I greatly admire. Mickey grew up in a hard area where all the stakes were against him. He had a dream, and even though odds were against him, Mickey had the guts and the courage to pursue his goals. The end result of his persistence in Hollywood is Trikilis Productions. I predict, Mr. Speaker, that Trikilis Productions will become one of Hollywood's top production companies in the years to come. Now, even though Mickey is currently living in Hollywood, he has never forgotten his hometown, Youngstown, OH. He, his lovely wife Melissa, and their outstanding daughters Taylor and Kristin, continue to contribute to the valley area through his company. Mickey also employs Kathleen, 27, who is another outstanding daughter in the Menighan family.

James and his beautiful wife Sue are also the proud parents of Caroline, 20, who is a broadcast journalism major at Ithaca College in New York. I wish to extend my congratulations to Kelley on her many fine achievements and wish her continued success in the future. The Menighan and the Trikilis families are wonderful examples of what results from determination, motivation, and hard work. These upstanding, fine Youngstown natives make me proud to represent my district and I wish them all the best in all of their future endeavors.

**MAPLEWOOD, NJ WELCOMES HOME
RON KARNAUGH, OLYMPIC SWIMMER**

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, the United States is proud of the accomplishments of our superb Olympic athletes, who made up one of the strongest teams it has sent to represent our country at the international games in Barcelona. One of the athletes who carried the banner of the United States was Ron Karnaugh of Maplewood, NJ.

A gifted athlete and outstanding student, Ron Karnaugh was ranked first in the world in the 200 meter swimming medley, and the expectations were high when he entered the Olympic competition. In the 1988 summer games, he finished third in the Olympic trials and continued his quest to reach the medley swim finals 4 years later. This dedicated and remarkable young man put off his studies at medical school in order to practice and qualify for another opportunity to represent the United States in the Olympics.

Millions of Americans and people throughout the world viewing the Olympics on television were pulling for Ron Karnaugh to win an Olympic medal. They had learned that his fa-

ther had suffered a fatal heart attack while watching the opening ceremonies. Ron Karnaugh said he owed it to his parents and to his supporters in Maplewood to stay in the competition, despite the emotional trauma of losing his father. Ron Karnaugh gave it all he had in competing against the greatest medley race swimmers in the world.

It is that spirit of determination and courage that makes the people of Maplewood, NJ, proud of Ron Karnaugh. They demonstrated their hometown pride and faith by raising \$25,000 to pay for the costs of his training and to send Ron Karnaugh's family to Barcelona to watch him compete. It was a dream that almost came true, right up to the finish line.

Allan Brown, who organized the committee to send Ron Karnaugh's family to Barcelona, summed it up for the people of Maplewood when he said, "We are all satisfied he swam in the finals. He's our Olympian and we love him."

Regardless of where he finished in the swimming competition, Ron Karnaugh's assured of a hometown victory celebration he will never forget. Bands, school children, athletes, coaches, businessmen and women, and all the many families who supported Ron Karnaugh in his journey to the Olympics, will give a parade in his honor on August 29.

Mr. Speaker, I join with the citizens of Maplewood in saluting Ron Karnaugh for his performance as one of the world's top swimmers and for the manner in which he represented our country and the people of Maplewood, NJ at the 1992 summer Olympics.

TRIBUTE TO ERIC E. BROSIUS

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Eric E. Brosius of Northumberland, PA, on the occasion of his attaining the rank of Eagle Scout. Eric is the son of E. Eugene and Gretchen Brosius.

Eric is a member of Boy Scout Troop 342 in Northumberland and is a graduate of the Northumberland Christian School. For his Eagle Scout project, Eric decided to refurbish a living unit at the Haven Ministry Center, a homeless shelter in Sunbury, PA. Eric, knowing the importance of the center, wanted to perform a project that would assist in its mission.

Noticing that a number of the rooms in the shelter were in various states of disrepair, Eric went right to work on a living unit which had wallpaper and paint that were peeling, a soiled carpet, and a bathroom that needed to be repainted.

Coordinating his plans with the shelter's manager, Eric contacted local paint suppliers and a carpet dealer to donate materials for the project. With the help of friends and fellow Scouts, Eric organized, supervised, and worked with them to carry out the project. Walls and ceilings were scraped, sanded, repaired, and painted, and a new rug was cut, fitted, and installed. The new unit is now an attractive and pleasant place for the homeless

to stay, thanks to Eric's hard work and diligence.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating Eric on his outstanding example of community service, which has earned him the award of Eagle Scout. I am sure that his family, friends, and fellow Scouts are proud of Eric's achievements, and no doubt wish him well in his future civic and educational endeavors.

**CONGRATULATING LT. COL.
CHARLES A. JOYNER, JR., ON
HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS**

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated soldier and public servant who has faithfully served his country and performed his duties with efficiency, courage, and distinction.

Lt. Col. Charles A. Joyner, Jr., who retires as deputy district engineer of the Nashville district on August 31, is a Tullahoma, TN native who received his undergraduate and graduate engineering degrees from Texas A&M.

After receiving his commission in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and serving in a variety of assignments in the U.S. and abroad, he was named deputy district engineer of the Nashville district in July 1989.

During his service to the Nashville district he was responsible for managing and supervising the engineering, design, planning, construction, operations and maintenance of 19 locks, dams, and recreation civil works water resource projects. He also managed the permitting and regulatory functions of 133,000 miles of waterways, channels and one million acres of wetlands. Additionally, he supervised the management of emergency operations in support of natural disasters and mobilization.

As contracting officer for 25 contracts exceeding \$14 million, he ensured all remained on schedule and within budget. He developed and implemented one of the first working command operating budgets at district level in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

While directing the New Madrid earthquake response plan, he instituted a review of the operational project mobilization plans, and continued the Ohio River Division's Corrective Action Program, which has been recognized by Headquarters U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Washington, DC as an outstanding national security emergency preparedness program.

Under Lieutenant Colonel Joyner's leadership, the district initiated the Ohio River division's first contract with the National Industry for the Handicapped, contracting with Goodwill Industries for messenger and mailroom service, and operation of supply room and facsimile service. This contract generated positions for eight physically handicapped individuals and resulted in recognition of the Nashville district as Goodwill's Contractor of the Year.

Lt. Col. Charles Joyner's exceptional leadership skills, dedication, and professionalism

have led to the Nashville district's corps-wide reputation for excellence in commercial activities studies, value engineering, equal employment opportunities, and total resource utilization.

STOP THE SLAUGHTER IN SOMALIA

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing House Concurrent Resolution 353 a resolution that calls attention to the devastating crisis in Somalia. On April 7, I introduced House Resolution 422, a resolution that addressed the problems facing Somalia earlier this year. Recently, my good friend and colleague, the Senator from Kansas, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, returned from Somalia and the Select Committee on Hunger, 2 weeks ago, held a hearing reviewing her findings. The resolution before you reflects her expert observations and updates the April resolution, House Resolution 422.

Somalia is a nation in the throes of self-destruction. Since the fall of dictator Siad Barre in January of 1991, the people of Somalia have been gripped by a humanitarian emergency among the worst the world has ever seen. The battle in the capital city of Mogadishu between General Mohamed Farah Aideed and interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed has left over 10,000 civilians dead and almost 30,000 wounded in 4 months of vicious fighting. Millions more face starvation, and there have been reports that 80 percent of the children in some areas of the country are critically malnourished.

Over the past decade, we have all been witness to the tragic cycle of drought, famine and civil war that has touched the lives of millions of people throughout the Horn of Africa. But Somalia over the last 4 months deserves a special page in the history of human misery.

Food supplies around the country are dangerously low, and the violent breakdown of civil order has made delivery of significant food shipments all but impossible. Hospitals in the capital city are overflowing and stocks of the most basic medicines are dwindling. Somalia doctors and nurses, working without pay to salvage the lives of thousands from the wreckage, are themselves living hand to mouth. To escape the terror, thousands have fled Mogadishu without food, water, or shelter and are living on barren patches of land surrounding the city.

House Concurrent Resolution 352, seeks to add the voice of this House to the chorus calling for peace in Somalia. It urges all the warring parties in Somalia, to guarantee the safety of emergency aid and relief personnel and commends the Secretary General of the United Nations Boutros Boutros-Ghali and President Bush for their efforts.

While initiatives on the political side proceed, efforts to step up emergency relief activities must not delay. The international community owes a great debt of gratitude to the handful of relief workers and private organiza-

tions still operating in Somalia, upon whose shoulders has rested truly the weight of the world. One can hardly imagine circumstances more difficult or more dangerous than those in Mogadishu through recent months. And I would also draw attention to the excellent work of our own office of Foreign Disaster Assistance for their continuing efforts to get food and medicine in those in need.

The U.N. response to the humanitarian crisis in Somalia, however, has not been adequate. To that end, this resolution also urges the President to work with the security council to deploy security forces to protect the humanitarian relief effort even in the absence of the consent of the warring factions. Innocent Somalis cannot be allowed to suffer for the moral myopia of their leaders blinded by the desire for power.

While peace in Somalia may be elusive, this must not deter our efforts to secure it. Accordingly, I ask my colleagues to support House Concurrent Resolution 352, so that we may begin to forge some order from the chaos in the streets of Mogadishu and bring an end to the months of senseless destruction.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that House Concurrent Resolution 352 be printed in full at this point in the RECORD.

H. CON. RES. 352

Whereas as a result of the civil conflict in Somalia, at least 30,000 people have died, hundreds of innocent civilians, many of them children, continue to die in some areas of the country are critically malnourished.

Over the past decade, we have all been witness to the tragic cycle of drought, famine and civil war that has touched the lives of millions of people throughout the Horn of Africa. But Somalia over the last 4 months deserves a special page in the history of human misery.

Whereas the President has expressed strong support for the United Nations proposals; and

Whereas, although the Congress has expressed strong support for more active efforts to deliver humanitarian relief to the suffering people of Somalia, the situation has continued to deteriorate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) condemns in the strongest possible terms the senseless killing and wanton destruction wrought by the political factions in Somalia;

(2) strongly urges these factions to abide by the United Nations cease-fire and to allow the deployment of security forces to protect humanitarian relief deliveries and workers;

(3) commends the dedicated and energetic efforts of United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali, and his Special Envoy to Somalia, Ambassador Mohammed Sahnoun;

(4) pays tribute to the courageous and heroic actions of the relief agencies working in Somalia;

(5) calls upon the international community, through the United Nations, and in particular the United Nations specialized agencies, to immediately expand relief efforts in Somalia;

(6) recognizes with appreciation the July 27, 1992, statement of the President urging the United Nations to deploy a sufficient number of security forces to permit relief

supplies to move into and within Somalia, and committing funds for such an effort; and (7) urges the President to work with the United Nations Security Council to deploy such security forces immediately, with or without the consent of the Somali factions, in order to assure that humanitarian relief gets to those most in need, particularly the women, children and elderly of Somalia.

CURBING GOVERNMENT WASTE AND ABUSE

HON. TIMOTHY J. ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, today the American taxpayers continue to be victimized by wasteful and irresponsible spending on the part of executive officials. It is not surprising that recent polls show public confidence in government to be at an all time low. Our Nation currently suffers from a \$400 billion deficit, a Federal debt that exceeds over one-half of our gross domestic product, and few prospects exist for reducing either one of these statistics. While many people in Government have devoted their energies toward relieving the burden of excessive spending, others are content to live extravagantly at the taxpayers' expense. Those committed to deficit reduction realize that America must establish priorities for using its resources. In my opinion, needs for education, health care, and sound economic growth far outweigh the needs for granting privileges to the privileged.

Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Senior Government Officer Benefit Limitation Act—legislation that would end this pattern of waste and abuse among high-ranking government officials. My bill would eliminate some of their most egregious uses of the taxpayer money, including air flights for personal and political reasons; lavish dining rooms for senior Government officials; exclusive golf courses and athletic facilities, and the permissive use of luxury vehicles. The legislation would also reduce the total number of non-career senior executives and require them, like millions of other Americans, to pay a fee for their medical services. The hardworking people of this country should not have to pay for these special benefits, and until we eliminate these expenses, we should not expect the taxpayers to have any faith in government's ability to handle money.

I would like to demonstrate the need for this legislation by highlighting the extravagant practices of some senior administration officials. President Bush's former Chief of Staff, John Sununu, is particularly well known for abusing the taxpayer's money. Between April 1989 and April 1991, Governor Sununu made 66 flights on military aircraft—over half of which were for personal or political reasons. Although President Bush may have a new chief of staff, the American people will never regain these wasted tax dollars.

Governor Sununu's successor in the Bush administration has also received handsome privileges under the current system. A "60 Minutes" segment recently revealed that Samuel Skinner, while Secretary of Transportation,

made 150 plane trips over a 3-year period which cost over \$1 million. I wish I could say that these flights helped Mr. Skinner faithfully carry out the duties of his office, but I am obliged to report otherwise. When Mr. Skinner was not flying Government aircraft on golf trips, he was traveling home at Government expense.

Between 1977 and 1989, the General Accounting Office conducted three separate investigations on the misuse of Government aircraft. Each time the conclusion was the same: with all of its loopholes, the system is extremely vulnerable to fraud and abuse. Mr. Speaker, it is time that we stop subsidizing administration officials' personal vacations, and start bringing some integrity back into the manner in which Government conducts business.

Government officials currently maintain a host of privileges at expense to the taxpayer. At an annual cost of \$5.7 million, the executive branch leases approximately 300 luxury vehicles and employs approximately 190 chauffeurs. These assets are available to high level officials for attending any meeting defined as "official."

At an annual cost of \$4 million, 11 executive agencies maintain dining rooms and kitchens for the exclusive use of senior Government executives. Gourmet food is served at 1950's prices—executives can dine on lobster tail, clam chowder, and dessert for a mere \$4.95.

The Federal Government has also entered into the business of subsidizing athletics—not for our Nation's youth, but for the golf games of high ranking Government employees. At a cost of \$6 million per year, we currently operate 220 exclusive 18-hole golf courses—exclusive because the general taxpaying public is denied access to the premises.

In addition, the Government spends \$15.8 million annually to operate and maintain 164 physical fitness facilities. Because many of the facilities are reserved for senior executive officials, these clubs fail to benefit most Government employees. Millions of dollars are spent for a few high ranking officials at the exclusion of many workers in need of physical fitness.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation I am introducing would send a message to the citizens of this country that the Government is committed to ending this uncontrolled spending. It would also relay the fact that we are willing to cut something that every American knows should be eliminated—perks for the high ranking officials of Government.

Under my legislation, unrestricted use of Government aircraft would be brought under tight controls. With the exception of the President, Vice President and their families, every official must certify that travel on Government aircraft is necessary for official purposes. On a quarterly basis, each executive agency would report these certifications to the Administrator of General Services and to the Congress, so that they may be reviewed and made public.

In addition, no funds would be made available to an executive agency for the purpose of operating a golf course. Any such golf course would have to be self-supporting and open to the public.

With the exception of the President and Vice President, this legislation would eliminate

all appropriations for the exclusive dining rooms maintained for senior Government officials.

Furthermore, this bill would ensure that Government officials begin driving their own cars. Unless you are the head of an executive agency, an agency's second-in-command, or an Assistant Secretary or higher, you would not receive any funding for a chauffeur or luxury vehicle. In the future, bureaucrats would have to drive themselves to work just like the people who pay their salaries.

Mr. Speaker, in light of the today's staggering health care costs, the bill also provides that senior officials pay a fee for their health care services. It is time that these officials join our Nation's people in bearing the high costs of health care.

Lastly, this legislation would reduce the total number of noncareer Senior Executive Service positions. Beginning on October 1, 1992, there would be a 5-percent cut in the number of jobs an agency can grant to noncareer appointees. This would allow for more professionalism and less cronyism.

Mr. Speaker, the American people deserve to have a system of Government based on fairness and justice. My legislation seeks to bring integrity and a sense of priorities back to the people of Government, and I urge my colleagues to give this bill every consideration. The future of our Nation depends upon our ability to use resources for intelligent action rather than mindless waste.

H.R. —

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Senior Government Officer Benefit Limitation Act of 1992".

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION OF PERSONAL OR POLITICAL USE OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AIRCRAFT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no aircraft which is owned or leased by the United States Government (including military aircraft) may be used for—

(A) any personal, political, or authorized special use travel; or

(B) any official travel which is mixed with personal or political activities.

(2) For purposes of this section the term "authorized special use" means use of a Government aircraft for the travel of an executive agency officer or employee, where the use of the Government aircraft is required because of bona fide communications or security needs of the agency or exceptional scheduling requirements.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to use of aircraft by the President, the Vice President, or either of their immediate families, if the full costs, including the costs of operating and maintaining such aircraft, for such travel are reimbursed to the United States Government.

(c) REPORTS ON USE.—(1) Each executive agency which maintains or uses Government owned or leased aircraft (including military aircraft) shall—

(A) require each traveler to certify that any travel on such aircraft is necessary for official purposes; and

(B) beginning on October 15, 1992, and on the fifteenth day of every third month thereafter, submit a report to the Administrator

of General Services and to the Congress with regard to the preceding 3-month period that—

(1) certifies that the use of such aircraft complied with Office of Management and Budget Circular A-126 as modified by the provisions of this Act; and

(2) identifies each traveler on such aircraft.

(3) After the receipt of each report, the Administrator shall review each certification to ensure that the use of such aircraft complied with Office of Management and Budget Circular A-126 as modified. The Administrator shall make the information in any such report available to the public.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts available to an executive agency may not be used in a fiscal year to lease aircraft, or to operate aircraft owned or leased by the agency, if the agency has not submitted all reports under paragraph (1) for the preceding fiscal year.

SEC. 3. GOLF COURSES.

(a) LIMITATION.—No funds appropriated or otherwise made available to any executive agency may be expended to equip, operate, or maintain any golf course owned or operated by an executive agency. Any such golf course shall be operated by concessionaire contract and open to use by the general public.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any golf course located in a remote or isolated area.

SEC. 4. EXECUTIVE DINING FACILITIES.

No funds appropriated or otherwise made available to any executive agency may be expended to subsidize the costs to equip, operate, or maintain dining rooms or kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of senior Government officers or to purchase or prepare food for consumption by such officers. This section shall not apply to dining rooms, facilities, or food for—

(1) the exclusive use or consumption of the President, the Vice President, or either of their immediate families; or

(2) use to carry out the official representational functions of the President or of the Vice President, or for those official activities conducted by executive branch departments or agencies for which representation funds have been authorized and appropriated.

SEC. 5. LUXURY VEHICLES FOR TRANSPORTING GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

(a) LUXURY VEHICLES.—No funds appropriated or otherwise made available to any executive agency may be expended to acquire, through lease or purchase, luxury vehicles for the purpose of transporting senior Government officers, except for—

(1) a Government officer as authorized under section 1344 of title 31, United States Code;

(2) a Government officer who holds the office of Assistant Secretary or higher; or

(3) the head of any executive agency and the second highest ranking officer in such agency.

(b) DRIVERS.—No funds appropriated or otherwise made available to any executive agency may be expended to employ drivers for the exclusive use of transporting senior Government officers, except the officers described under subsection (a).

(c) PURCHASE OR LEASE OF LUXURY VEHICLES.—The General Services Administration, in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget shall prescribe regulations and uniform guidelines for the purchase or lease of luxury vehicles for or by the United States Government, that shall ensure the least cost to the United States Government. On October 1, 1993, and on October 1 of each

year thereafter, the General Services Administration shall submit a report to the Congress on—

(1) executive agency compliance with such regulations;

(2) the number of all vehicles purchased or leased by each executive agency;

(3) the costs of vehicle purchases or leases;

(4) the type of each such vehicle and the purpose for which it is used; and

(5) the identification of Federal officers and employees who used such vehicles.

(d) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section the term "luxury vehicle" means a class IV or V sedan (as classified under section 101-38.101-1 of title 41 of the Code of Federal Regulations as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act) or other large sedan-type vehicle with above standard features.

SEC. 6. PHYSICAL FITNESS FACILITIES.

(a) COSTS AND FEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provisions of subsection (c), all costs to equip, operate, and maintain physical fitness facilities for use by Federal employees shall be fully paid by the users of such facilities and no appropriated funds made available to any executive agency shall be expended for the costs of membership or other fees for the use of physical fitness facilities, including exercise equipment and classes.

(2) LIMITATION ON APPLICATION.—Paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to a physical fitness facility only if, except as provided in subsection (c), all employees of a Federal agency are not eligible to use the facility under substantially the same terms.

(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section the term "physical fitness facility" means any facility used for physical exercise that provides equipment and services for such use in addition to lockers and showers.

SEC. 7. MEDICAL SERVICES.

(a) FEES.—The head of each executive agency shall charge a nominal fee established under subsection (b) to any employee of such agency for access to medical services provided by the Public Health Service, the employing agency, any other Federal agency, or other medical service provider for which no charge is otherwise paid by such employee. Such fee shall be retained or paid to the agency providing such medical service to defray the costs of operating facilities for such service.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF FEES.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Office of Personnel Management shall establish the fees to be charged for access to medical services described under subsection (a).

SEC. 8. REDUCTION OF NONCAREER SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE POSITIONS AND SCHEDULE C POSITIONS.

(a) LIMITATIONS.—The total number of Senior Executive Service positions in all executive agencies filled by noncareer appointees and the total number of positions in all executive agencies of a confidential or policy-determining character under Schedule C of subpart C of part 213 of title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations, shall each be reduced—

(1) on no later than October 1, 1992, by 5 percent of the respective total numbers of such positions as existed on September 30, 1991;

(2) on no later than October 1, 1993, by an additional 5 percent of the respective total numbers of such positions as existed on September 30, 1991; and

(3) on no later than October 1, 1994, by an additional 5 percent of the respective total numbers of such positions as existed on September 30, 1991.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Sections 3133 and 3134 of title 5, United States Code, are amended by adding at the end of each section the following new subsection:

"(f) This section is subject to the limitations of section 8 of the Senior Government Officer Benefit Limitation Act of 1992."

SEC. 9. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act the term—

(1) "executive agency" has the same meaning as such is defined under section 105 of title 5, United States Code, and includes the Executive Office of the President; and

(2) "senior government officer" means any person—

(A) employed at a rate of pay specified in or fixed according to subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code;

(B) employed in a position in an executive agency, including any independent agency, at a rate of pay payable for level I of the Executive Schedule or employed in the Executive Office of the President at a rate of pay payable for level II of the Executive Schedule;

(C) employed in an executive agency in a position that is not referred to under paragraph (1) (other than a position that is subject to pay adjustment under section 1009 of title 37, United States Code) and for which the basic rate of pay, exclusive of any locality-based pay adjustment under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code (or any comparable adjustment pursuant to interim authority of the President), is equal to or greater than the rate of basic pay payable for level V of the Executive Schedule; or

(D) appointed by the President to a position under section 105(a)(2) (A) or (B) of title 3, United States Code, or by the Vice President to a position under section 106(a)(1) (A) or (B) of title 3, United States Code.

SEC. 10. REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No later than September 30, 1993, and on September 30 of each year thereafter the Office of Management and Budget shall submit a report to the Congress on the compliance of the executive branch of Government with the provisions of this Act.

(b) SENIOR POSITION REDUCTIONS.—No later than September 30, 1992, and again on September 30, 1993, the Office of Management and Budget shall submit a report to the Congress on the compliance of the executive branch of Government with the provisions of section 8 of this Act.

SEC. 11. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the provisions of this Act shall be effective on and after October 1, 1992.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The President, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Office of Personnel Management shall take such necessary actions on and after the date of the enactment of this Act to carry out the provisions of sections 8(l) and 10(b) of this Act.

INTRODUCING THE AMERICAN JOBS FAIRNESS ACT OF 1992

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, today, I have introduced legislation designed to make sure that U.S. tax dollars are not used to export American jobs overseas. One of the most bizarre schemes in the history of government contracting has begun to unfold in Ellis Coun-

ty, TX as managers for the superconducting super collider project has been negotiating sole-sourced sweetheart deals with foreign manufacturers.

SSC supporters like to say that the SSC is a jobs program. What they don't mention is that if the Department of Energy has its way, many of these jobs will go overseas.

Currently, the managers of the SSC are negotiating sole-source contracts with companies in Korea, Russia, and the People's Republic of China. No American firms will even be allowed to compete for the contracts and these deals would export hundreds of millions of dollars worth of work abroad—all paid for with U.S. tax dollars. The Boehlert American Jobs Fairness Act would prohibit sole-sourcing contracts to foreign firms and require that any contracts for SSC components manufactured abroad be the result of competitive bidding open to U.S. firms.

Regardless of whether you support or oppose continued construction of the SSC, I hope all Members will join me in insuring that if the SSC goes forward that American firms and workers will be on an even playing field for access to SSC contracts with foreign companies. Please cosponsor the American Jobs Fairness Act of 1992.

TRIBUTE TO WALLY LAMB

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the accomplishment of Mr. Wally Lamb of Norwich, CT. He was a schoolmate of mine at Norwich Free Academy [NFA] and at the University of Connecticut. Mr. Lamb's first novel, "She's Come Undone", was recently published and has achieved critical and commercial success.

Writing this novel took Mr. Lamb 8 years. Finally, last June, Pocket Books bought the book for an amount unprecedented for a writer's first novel. This sum demonstrates the belief the company has in Mr. Lamb's ability.

Mr. Lamb, an English literature teacher at NFA, was also instrumental in establishing a writer center at the Academy. The center is a unique educational element that has won widespread acclaim for its innovation and productivity. Under his tutelage, students' works, individually and collectively, have received a number of literary awards.

The publisher has already offered an advance payment to Mr. Lamb for his second book, which should be in print within two years. Work on this novel has barely commenced and Mr. Lamb will take a sabbatical from his teaching position to devote his time to its completion.

Mr. Lamb should be commended for his success and I wish him the best of luck on his next endeavor.

FLUOR DANIEL HONORED

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, strong competition in the American business world is healthy. Those domestic-based businesses that are able to adapt to the ever-changing needs of the consumer and maintain high standards of success deserve to be congratulated. The Fluor Daniel Co. has been named the No. 1 engineering and construction company in the United States for the fifth consecutive year by *Engineering News-Record* magazine. They have brought a wealth of jobs and opportunity to New Mexico and I ask that my colleagues recognize the excellence in American engineering strength they have provided nationwide.

The Fluor Daniel Co. has prospered in New Mexico for over 30 years. The company's diverse projects include teleconferencing centers in Albuquerque and Los Alamos, a gas plant in Blanco, recycling facilities in Albuquerque, a compressor station in Gallup, research and development sites in Los Alamos, and a copper flat project in Hillsboro.

This diversification was a key element in helping the company win the designation as the No. 1 engineering and construction firm in the United States for the fifth consecutive year. Over 400 contractors competed in the contest in which Fluor Daniel held a \$3 billion lead over its closest competitor. According to survey results the company's total 1991 contracts were \$21.3 billion, up 18 percent from the previous year. Fluor Daniel is the first contractor to hold the title for more than 3 consecutive years.

Fluor Corp. is the largest publicly traded, international engineering, construction, maintenance and technical services company based in the United States. Fluor Daniel, the company's principal subsidiary, currently operates on six continents with a work force of more than 19,000 salaried employees and thousands of craft workers.

Fluor Daniel is a working blueprint of an American-operated business that has survived and flourished in a global economy. I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing their success and congratulating Fluor Daniel in once again being named the top engineering and construction company in the Nation.

H.R. 5475, SPECIAL PATENT TERM EXTENSIONS

HON. MIKE SYNAR

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. SYNAR. Mr. Speaker, today I voted against H.R. 5475, special patent term extensions. In evaluating the patent term extensions, I considered several factors which I had expressed throughout the debate of these bills in the Judiciary Committee. I firmly believe that the Congress has the authority and the responsibility to consider patent term exten-

sions and should not yield that ultimate responsibility to any agency of the executive branch.

Prior to this bill, the House and the Judiciary Committee have approached the extension of patents on an individual basis without a specific set of standards by which to manage the filing and consideration of such extensions. Because of the lack of standards by which to objectively evaluate each extension requested to be cosponsored, I did cosponsor several extension bills. This cosponsorship, as I made clear at the time, was to ensure that extension requests obtained the hearings necessary to determine whether or not a patent extension was appropriate.

Extension of such exclusive rights needs to be carefully reviewed to ensure that the extension is absolutely necessary to protect innovation and that consumers continue to benefit from adequate competition. There are obviously competing interests in all of these cases. Patent protection is a very valuable economic tool and does provide significant benefits to the patentholder.

During the first hearing on these extensions in October 1991, I articulated the factors I would consider. The considerations included: First, the company/person seeking the extension had a very heavy burden of proof; second, if the request was based on Government action or inaction, there must be direct, intentional, and, in some case, egregious governmental action that clearly impaired the use or development of the patent rights; third, the situation must be so unique that it does not set up a precedent either for additional patent extension requests or for similar cases in other governmental approved programs or products; and, fourth, the competitive impact of the extension.

While I appreciate the case made by each of the proponents of the patent extensions, I do not believe that the factors I consider to be relevant have been met. My colleagues may come to a different conclusion based on their own standards. In some instances, it is possible that delay may have occurred; however, the delay was not necessarily intentional or egregious.

I do not intend to argue that the FDA is always perfect or that it acts appropriately in all cases. As part of Health and Human Services, the Congress clearly has the responsibility of oversight of the FDA. It does seem to me, however, that we have set up the FDA so that the public health and safety can be protected through testing and approval procedures developed by the agency. This is one of the most important functions in today's society given the tremendous advances made in medical and food products even in the past 25 years.

If we intend to get into micromanaging the procedures and processes of every single drug and food approval, then I suggest that the only way to do that is to actually legislate the procedures and processes the FDA will use in every case. Needless to say, I do not want to have that occur.

I regret that the standards established in this bill were not contained in separate legislation. The standards developed are excellent and would provide more objective standards by which to evaluate future patent term exten-

sions. I agree with the conclusion that these standards should not necessarily be applied retroactively to the consideration of the present requests for patent term extensions.

I do believe that my decision as to the validity of the need for these patent extensions must be based on the factors I have concluded are appropriate in light of the lack of presently applicable objective standards. Therefore, I have concluded that the case simply has not been made in these extension requests that there was egregious delay or negligent delay on the part of the FDA. This failure and the absence of other compelling factors do not justify the intervention of Congress.

IN HONOR OF JIM B. NIELSON

HON. LEON E. PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Jim B. Nielson, of the Watsonville Elks Lodge No. 1300, who has been nominated to serve as Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight. Jim Nielson is the first member in the 79-year existence of the Watsonville Elks Lodge to serve as an officer of grand lodge and I am honored to recognize his accomplishments.

Jim has been a member of the Watsonville, CA Lodge No. 1300 for 56 years and has served in all areas of leadership and elected offices in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1943 he served as exalted ruler, and was named Elk of the Year in 1956 and 1988. He also served the California-Hawaii Elks as tiler, trustee, and president from 1955 to 1956, and also on the major project board of trustees for 6 years, and is district leader emeritus. From 1950 to 1951 he served the grand lodge as district deputy grand exalted ruler for the California west central district. He has also been a member of the State Association from 1974 to 1977.

It is evident that Jim has been an outstanding citizen in the community and a true leader within the Elks Lodge. He has been a source of inspiration to all those around him and I am thankful for his exceptional contributions.

Mr. Speaker, I now ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Jim Nielson for his service in the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks of the United States of America and in the community of Watsonville.

THE PERSON WHO GOT IT RIGHT ABOUT THE COLD WAR

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to note the signal contribution to Soviet historiography of Mr. Robert Conquest.

While most Western scholars have revised their opinions about the former Soviet Union during the past 2 years, Robert Conquest never had to change his views. His exposure

of the Soviet Empire, most notably in "The Great Terror: Stalin's Purge in the Thirties," painted a dark and brutal picture of the true nature of Soviet leaders. Conquest's portrayal of Lenin and his heirs was at variance with that of his colleagues, who—particularly in the era of detente—preferred to overlook Soviet communism's wars. Mr. Conquest presently is in an ideal position for a man of his background: He is now doing research using sensitive KGB files in Moscow.

At this point I would like to enter into the RECORD an article on Mr. Conquest from the August 2, 1992, edition of *Insight* magazine.

THE HISTORIAN WHO CAME IN FROM THE COLD

(By Jonas Bernstein)

(Summary: While most Western scholars of the Soviet Union either fawned or ignored the grisly facts, Robert Conquest exposed the Soviet empire for what it was. His role as historian in absentia for the Soviet people has made him a celebrity in postcommunist Russia. Now Conquest is part of a project that could shed even more new light—preservation of the Communist Party archives.)

The scene is the lobby of Moscow's Intourist Hotel one afternoon in early May. Various guests, bartenders, and babushkas who bus the tables, along with the usual assortment of pimps and prostitutes, sit or stand around in their normal desultory fashion. No one is paying much attention to the MTV-type videos blasting out from the TV next to the bar; such fare is no longer exotic in postcommunist Moscow.

Suddenly the programming switches to an English-language documentary, voiced-over in Russian. Titled *Red Empire*, its subject is the history of the Soviet state. One by one, heads turn toward the TV to hear the story of what happened to their society during the 70 dark years. The strange thing is that the man on the screen—a man who might be called Russia's main chronicler of Stalin's repression—is a British historian, Robert Conquest.

It is a safe bet that Conquest is today better known in the republics of the former Soviet Union than in his native Britain or in the United States, his adopted home. While his works had been well-known in dissident circles for years, they first reached the general Soviet public in 1989, when glasnost permitted his two most important works (previously banned, needless to say) to appear in Russian.

The *Great Terror: Stalin's Purge in the Thirties*, published in the West in 1969, was serialized in its entirety in the political-literary journal *Neva*, and major sections of his 1986 book, *The Harvest of Sorrow: Soviet Collectivization and the Terror-Famine*, were printed in several Russian publications, including *Novy Mir*, and in several Ukrainian journals. A revised version of *The Great Terror*, using information that became available under glasnost, was published in the West in 1990 and has since been translated into Russian.

The reviews were, for the most part, rave: "When you read Conquest, you feel him very close to us," read one, published in *Literaturnaya Gazeta*. "He writes with pain about the sufferings of the Russian people under the heel of despotism." Even *Pravda*, then still the Communist Party organ, saw fit to print some positive comments about him. Since that time, Conquest, now a senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution in Palo Alto, Calif., and scholar-curator of its Russian and East European collection, has been back and forth to Russia and Ukraine,

making numerous television appearances in both countries. In fact, says fellow Hooverite and Russian specialist John Dunlop, "we recently had a visit from some people who work for Russian television, and they interviewed me. And when I recommended that they talk to Bob, they said, 'Well, you know, he's on television so often now that we don't see any point.'"

Of his fame among the Russians, Conquest says: "They've done me proud. I hadn't been there for many years, because the notion in the old days that you had to go there to find out things was not a good idea. You learned more looking through other people's eyes. . . . So I didn't go until '89. But it was terrific to be there."

With an appreciation of irony befitting a man who is also a wickedly witty writer of limericks, Conquest seems most pleased by the backhanded compliment he received in 1989 from a die-hard Communist apparatchik. "I was denounced in the Central Committee by the old Stalinist A. B. Chakovsky. He said, 'Look at who is leading in our literature. Conquest—anti-Sovietchik No. 1!' A frightful old Stalinist. But otherwise I've been getting great applause."

In essence, Conquest's role before the collapse of the Soviet Union might best be described as surrogate historian for the people of the Soviet empire. In *Harvest of Sorrow*, he reconstructed the story of Stalin's deliberate starvation of millions of people during the 1929-1932 collectivization of agriculture, including 5 million in Ukraine alone. As he notes, "only someone beyond the controls of the Soviet Union's totalitarian apparatus was really able to put together the story of the Soviet state's war against its own population. Even by '89 only a certain amount of new material had come out. And of course, none of their own historians—who, of course, are going to have to write the full, long story—have yet had a chance to do so. It had to be done abroad. It's an anomaly that your history has to be written by a foreigner. But it's perfectly true."

Conquest, to be sure, has numerous admirers in the West as well, mostly in Britain and the U.S. He is actually a dual national, son of an American father and an English mother. "I think I lost [my U.S. citizenship] for a little bit by joining the British army during the [Second World] War," recalls Conquest, who didn't get to America until he was over 30.

It was thanks to his military service that Conquest, who first made a name for himself in Britain as a poet, became a Soviet expert. "Through an army course, I learned Bulgarian, and I was in the [British legation] in Bulgaria after the war, as press attache. And then when I got back to the Foreign Office, they put me into one of the research departments concerned with facts about Russia and the Stalinist bloc." In 1956 he went to the London School of Economics and began the research that would result in 17 books on Soviet and international affairs.

His ranks of admirers include Ronald Reagan, Richard Nixon, George Bush and Margaret Thatcher, all of whom sent congratulatory notes to a dinner held in his honor in San Francisco at the beginning of July. "When the history of the West's victory in the Cold War comes to be written a special place will go to Robert Conquest," wrote Thatcher. "His scholarship and eloquence have always been put to the service of a remorseless search for truth."

At the dinner was human rights activist Yelena Bonner, widow of Andrei Sakharov, who presented Conquest with a gift quite apt

for a historian known for his use of compelling, overwhelming detail: a list of the files—totaling 578 volumes—that the KGB had accumulated on her and Sakharov and then destroyed.

The recurring theme of these testimonials was that Conquest is among a handful of Western intellectuals who got it right about the Soviet Union. "The attitude of the overwhelming majority of Western literati towards the communist state ranged from open adulation to silence about such facts as mass murders, mass deportations, artificial famines and slave labor camps," said Polish poet and Nobel laureate Czeslaw Milosz in his speech. "Altogether it belongs to the strangest phenomena in the history of our century. . . . People who dared, as did Robert Conquest, to wake up the world conscience were usually branded ultraconservatives, cold warriors, etc. If that sort of activity was a privilege of the conservatives, they should be proud of their willingness to call a spade a spade."

For Conquest, calling a spade a spade made him a controversial figure in the academic world. "When his first book . . . *Power and Policy in the USSR*, was published in 1961, and even more so in the mid- to late sixties, critics attacked this kind of Kremlinology, saying it made the assumption, without any evidence, that all the power in the Soviet Union was held at the top," says Charles Fairbanks, research professor of international relations at Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies in Washington. "And there was a lot of nastiness: The phrase was often used about Conquest that he is a 'political journalist' as opposed to a 'political scientist.'"

Conquest recalls that when *The Great Terror* came out in 1969, it was, in fact, well-received. "I keep reading that it was rejected and so on, but it wasn't at all. It was received very well, right up to the far left—the [British weekly] *New Statesman* and so on. There were very few quibbles with it."

The quibbles, however, began to come in the 1970s and into the 1980s, when there were several waves of "revisionism" in Soviet studies. With the first, the Brezhnev regime began to be viewed as having both a degree of legitimacy and "pluralistic" features. A second wave of revisionism began to cast Stalin in a new light. Some scholars, for example, insisted that Stalinism came as much from the grass roots as from the top. Others argued that the regime was too poorly organized at the level of the masses to be considered "totalitarian." Still others argued that Conquest's estimates of the number of people victimized in the years of the Great Terror (1936-38)—at least 7 million arrests, out of which more than 1 million were executed and another 2 million died or were killed in labor camps—were far too high. Duke University Sovietologist Jerry Hough, for example, in his 1979 book, *How the Soviet Union Is Governed*, an extensive revision of Merle Fainsod's *How Russia Is Ruled*, put the death toll considerably lower: "A figure in the low hundreds of thousands seems much more probable than one in the high hundreds of thousands, and even ten thousands is quite conceivable."

Unfortunately for the revisionists, within a matter of several years came glasnost, and from the horse's mouth came figures even higher than those Conquest had postulated 15 years earlier. In 1989, the KGB itself reported that between 1935 and 1941, the NKVD, its Stalinist predecessor, arrested nearly 20 million people, 7 million of whom were killed or died as a result of their incarceration.

Conquest says that in his examination of the evidence of the Stalinist era, the repression usually turned out to be worse than it appeared at first glance: "What I noticed working on this is that if you've got the general report, when you get the details they're always worse. I mean, I'd occasionally say in my first edition that so-and-so died naturally. Well, it always turned out that he hadn't: He'd been killed or committed suicide. It always seemed worse. Gen. [Dimitri] Volkogonov [currently Boris Yeltsin's top defense adviser], who wrote *The Life of Stalin*, a few years ago was criticizing me for overstating. Now he's criticizing me for understating. He's moved over, because he's got more of the materials. And also a spokesman from the KGB, the chap in charge of the rehabilitation [of victims of the Stalin era], is now giving much higher figures than I did, for executions in particular. And now they're publishing stuff which is—well, for example, in *Izvestiya* the other day, the headline was 'The Communist Party was not a party; it was a criminal conspiracy.' Imagine a Sovietologist saying that back in the old days; it would have been thought to be very contrary to decent behavior."

Conquest is not given to public gloating about having been right. "Well, to be fair, the real figures haven't been fully established," he says of the revisionist estimates. "Because it's very difficult to do, and it also gets involved in the war losses, because there wasn't a census—at least there wasn't a proper one—until '57. So there are one or two legitimate quibbles here and there. It's really a matter of 2 or 3 million here or there. But once you say that—'Just a matter of 2 or 3 million here or there'—that shows you what the regime was like."

In private, Conquest apparently has not always been so magnanimous toward his critics. One of his old chums, British author Kingsley Amis, writes in his memoirs that when Conquest's American publisher suggested changing the title of *The Great Terror* for its new edition, "Bob answered in terms that get a lot of his character into small compass. 'Well, perhaps I Told You So, You F---ing Fools. How's that?'"

Conquest believes that even with the collapse of the Soviet Union, it is still important to dispel "this notion that there was nothing very odd about the Soviet Union, that it was sort of a normalish political organization." The idea, for instance, that Stalin's regime derived its legitimacy from the grass roots, from the masses. In fact, he says, "they got a bunch of the nastiest people in the land—if you like, at the grass roots—who wanted promotion. They wrote the letters and made the demonstrations. It was rather as if every village in a country like England or America was run by the poison-pen letter writer. Well, there are grass roots poison-pen letter writers, sure. And [the regime] encouraged it. And, of course, there were ignorant fanatics who just thought, 'We've got the truth, so we can do anything to anybody, and that's all right.' It was a mixture of careerists and fanatics."

"On the other hand, the population was given a hell of a time. I mean, not only physically. They were sort of buffaloed day and night into how wonderful the regime was, how everyone else loves it except you. You know, 30 years of that is really hard going. Some of their best people today say, 'You know, I have a little Stalin in me which I'm trying to get rid of.' There was this permanent pressure of fear, and the inculcation of an entirely false world. After 1930, at least, the reality in Russia and the theoretical, of-

ficial 'reality' were totally different. It was a country of posters rather than realities. For example, huge pictures of the great Stalin, saying, 'Thanks for a happy childhood!' Do you know that they recently published a series of photographs that were found in the secret police files of children of 'enemies of the people.' Their parents were shot, and then they were sent off to police orphanages and so on. And their names were changed, but [the regime] kept their file numbers so they could always track them down."

The only silver lining in the Stalin purges, Conquest says, is that it elevated to power a group of mediocrities who would eventually be unable to hold on to power. Indeed, their incompetence became the hallmark of the Brezhnev period, which the Russians now aptly call the "era of stagnation." "I think the regime brought up to the level of the privileged class—the people who administered everything—very stupid people. A Russian said to me after the failed coup of last August, 'We've been ruled by morons for 40 years: this is the first time it's paid off.' Which is a good point."

Today, the Hoover Institution has begun a project, in conjunction with the Russian government's archival commission, to preserve on microfilm the Communist Party archives. Conquest is a member of a board of historians from both Russia and the West who will advise on what kinds of documents should take priority.

Yet based on his experience in researching his books, Conquest warns that scholars may be too optimistic about what the archives will reveal.

Take, for example, the unsolved case of the murder of Sergei Kirov, the Leningrad party boss, in 1934. Stalin used it as a pretext for the purges of the late 1930s, and many, if not most, scholars believe that Stalin himself ordered the murder. Conquest reached this conclusion in his 1989 book, *The Kiss of Joseph the Terrible: Stalin and the Kirov Murder*. But will a smoking gun in this and other such cases be found in the archives?

"No," says Conquest. "I don't think for a moment that Stalin wrote it down. Just like David Irving and company couldn't find Hitler's signature to the Holocaust." In the Soviet bureaucracy, he notes, "there were six layers of secrecy; 'Top Secret' was the third down. The top one was 'Word of Mouth Only.' Additionally, he notes, "'Top Secret' documents are still full of falsehoods. There are documents by the demographers of the 1930s, where they don't refer to the famine of '33; they say, 'There's been a drop in the population where kulak activity has been intense.' Things like that. They falsified the census of '39, in secret documents. And, of course, even secret documents assume the guilt of all the people referred to. Secret documents are filled with falsehoods, although there are some things they give away, or suggest."

He does believe, however, that the archives could shed new light on some old questions. "We may get more—although we haven't yet—about the negotiations between Stalin and the Nazis earlier on. There's been some stuff, for example, which I used in my Stalin book, about Stalin saying in the Politburo in October '39 that the Nazis are not totally fanatical capitalists like Chamberlain and others; they're really not just petit bourgeois. He was coming around to the idea of convergence, and saying so."

For Conquest, the material emerging from the archives of the defunct Soviet state, including recently released material suggesting that Lenin had a zeal for terror and mur-

der not much different from Stalin's all goes back to one basic lesson about communism: "Just how much damage a mad idea can do. It was an experiment, and it didn't work. It was based on a theory on how to manage an economy and on the idea of class war, and it was all simply untrue—a lot of nonsense."

At the close of his speech at the dinner in his honor in July, Conquest addressed the question of how, in the future, such error can be avoided. "The lesson—the lesson—seems to lie in education. We are often told this, but not often in any but a vague way. For the education we need is one which teaches students above all to be skeptical about those who interpret all human actions as nothing but a struggle for power; to avoid the certitudes of pseudoscience; to question all will-o'-the-wisp doctrine. In fact, to think, to aim for intellectual responsibility; to avoid formulas and factiousness.

"I am afraid that much of the education we now find does not, to put it mildly, even approach these criteria. Indeed, it is an educated, or half educated, stratum whose minds are still infested with what in computers we would call a virus, which distorts their calculations. Kafka once wrote that the two great causes of human troubles were impatience and laziness: These are just the phenomena which produce the destructive fantasies we must counter at all costs. We in the West still have much to learn, and to unlearn, from the events in the former communist countries."

FROM THE U.S. CONGRESS TO THE INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF PHILMONT, NY: HAPPY 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, nestled in the upper Hudson Valley in my home district of upstate New York there lies the incorporated village of Philmont.

The village of Philmont represents one of the finest examples of hometown Americana you could ever find. Incorporated a century ago, Philmont stands proudly on the picturesque High Falls and is home to 1,623 of the friendliest people you could ever meet.

Philmont's location on the Ockawamick Creek provided the necessary power to make the village an ideal industrial center in the mid-1800's. Thanks to the innovation and vision of George P. Philip, a dam was constructed above the High Falls to harness the enormous hydraulic potential of this area. His wealth and foresight resulted in the construction of several mills that employed hundreds from the local village and gave Philmont the prominence it would later use to incorporate.

From the fine woolen products of Mr. Philip's mills to the Philmont Paper Mills, Philmont is truly an example of the American pioneer spirit that made our country strong.

Although the mills that made this community so prominent in days past are gone now, the spirit and values that drove them are alive and well.

Today, Philmont is still a thriving community as it was a hundred years ago. The Philmont Volunteer Fire Co. stands as proudly as it did

upon its formation in 1896, dedicated and ready to serve the village.

From the members of the Philmont Rod and Gun Club to the American Legion Minkler-Seery Unit No. 252, Philmont represents the American way of life that our Founding Fathers envisioned when they chartered our mighty Nation over 200 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and the entire House to pay our tribute to the incorporated village of Philmont on its 100th birthday.

SALUTE TO DORILL AND JACKIE WRIGHT

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two dear friends, Dorill and Jacquelyn Wright, who will soon be celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary.

Dorill and Jackie have been institutions in their hometown of Port Hueneme for more than a quarter-century. During that time, Dorill has served his fellow residents in many capacities, perhaps most notably as a city councilman and mayor, and both he and Jackie have been active in a variety of civic and municipal affairs as well.

Dorill and Jackie were both born and raised in Missouri, and were married in 1942, just before Dorill joined the Army Air Corps. After serving during World War II, he returned to the University of Missouri in 1946 and earned a degree in electrical engineering 3 years later.

The Wrights moved to Ventura County in 1949 when Dorill began his career with the Navy, first as a research engineer at the Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory, Port Hueneme, and then in a succession of managerial positions at the Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu. When he retired in 1976, Dorill was Director of the Technical Support Department, overseeing some 450 engineers and support personnel.

But it is for their civic involvement that Dorill and Jackie will be long remembered. Dorill has served as a city councilman in Port Hueneme since 1970, and as mayor between 1974 and 1990. He also has served on such agencies as the board of elders of his Oxnard Christian Church, the Salvation Army Advisory Board, the Boy Scouts executive board, the League of California Cities, the California Coastal Commission, and the California Central Coast World Trade Center.

Jackie also has served her community, including serving for the past dozen years on the city's Recreation and Fine Arts Commission, as well as being active in Hueneme Beautiful, the Oxnard Community Concert Series, and their church.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, it is altogether fitting that the reception honoring Dorill and Jackie on August 9 will be held at Port Hueneme's beautiful Dorill B. Wright Cultural Center. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Dorill and Jackie as they celebrate their 50th anniversary.

ELDERLY ONLY PUBLIC HOUSING

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1992

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article from yesterday's New York Times on the subject of mixed populations in elderly only housing projects.

Mr. Speaker, this longstanding issue will begin to be resolved if the House passes H.R. 5334, the Housing and Community Development Act, tomorrow. The article demonstrates the enormous problems that have developed across the country since public housing projects which the elderly thought were originally designed for them become populated by nonelderly individuals. It focuses on a public housing project in my congressional district where the policy, in the words of public housing authorities nationwide, "has proved a volatile mix." Reports of crimes—from disturbances in the hallways to rapes and assaults—are the result of this new mixed population policy.

Since the days of President Franklin Roosevelt, public housing agencies have been able to designate buildings as being available for only elderly tenants. But in the past few years, a combination of several policy changes has resulted in this dangerous mixing of populations in public housing projects.

As a result of these changes, last year I introduced H.R. 3425, which would permit public housing agencies to designate buildings as elderly only. Since the introduction of that bill, Congressman KLECZKA introduced H.R. 4435. Both Congressman KLECZKA and I developed a compromise on that issue, which is contained in the bill coming to the floor tomorrow.

I urge support for that compromise, and urge all members to read the attached article so that they can see the need for tomorrow's important legislation.

VOLATILE MIX IN HOUSING: ELDERLY AND MENTALLY ILL

(By Tamar Lewin)

BOSTON.—Alma Singleton, 73 years old, used to play cards every evening in the community room at the Codman Apartments, a six-story public housing complex for the elderly.

"We'd play poker, we'd have little parties, there were always people down here," said Ms. Singleton, a retired waitress who has lived at Codman for eight years. "On hot nights, we'd leave our doors open to get the breeze. We looked out for each other and there was a sense of community."

But the Codman community, like public housing for the elderly in dozens of other cities, has been badly splintered in recent years by a huge influx of younger disabled people, many of them afflicted with chronic mental illness or drug or alcohol problems, who are placed among the elderly because they have nowhere else to go.

More than a quarter of the Codman residents—and more than half the tenants moving in—are now such younger disabled people. And since March, when a 90-year-old resident was raped inside in her apartment by a mentally ill 38-year-old resident, the Codman community room has been deserted. And residents keep their doors tightly

locked. "I don't answer my door for anybody now," Ms. Singleton said.

Public housing officials around the country say the mix of fragile older people and younger people with mental disabilities has proved volatile. They report problems from assaults, thefts and fires to thousands of everyday clashes. Elderly people used to being among their own kind now say they have to put up with younger neighbors who panhandle, litter, have loud late-night parties and, on occasion, urinate in the elevator or appear naked in the hallways.

There is no single explanation for the sea change in the population of the nation's 375,000 public housing units for the elderly. Rather, it results from a combination of aggressive advocacy on behalf of the homeless, the continuing removal of mental patients from institutions, and a policy of including people with chronic mental illness, recovering alcoholics and drug addicts among those considered "disabled" under fair-housing laws.

Nationwide, about a quarter of the residents in public housing for the elderly are now younger disabled people, said Gordon Mansfield, the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity. While public housing for the elderly has, for decades, comfortably accommodated a small number of younger people with physical disabilities, most of the young people moving in these days have mental disabilities.

PRIORITY FOR THE DISABLED

Most cities have two kinds of public housing for low-income people: family housing, with large apartments, and senior housing, with studio and one-bedroom apartments. Single people with physical disabilities, often needing the same barrier-free architecture as older people, have long been eligible for senior housing, and now that people with mental disabilities fall under the same legal category, they too, go into housing for the elderly. Generally, public housing tenants pay 30 percent of their income as rent.

Mr. Mansfield estimates that half the applicants now on waiting lists for apartments designed for the elderly are younger disabled people, most of them mentally ill or drug or alcohol abusers. And the concentration is increasing, since applicants who are homeless or in danger of becoming homeless—many of whom are mentally ill or drug or alcohol abusers—have priority over senior citizens who have spent years on the waiting list.

"It's a disaster," said William McGonagle, deputy administrator of the Boston Housing Authority. "We're pitting two very poor and very vulnerable segments of our society against each other. It's a bad mix, and it's not fair to either population."

The mixing of the two groups has also become a concern for nonprofit groups and businesses that operate Federally subsidized housing for the elderly, like religious groups. Although they do not yet have as many younger mentally disabled tenants as public housing authorities, they, too, are confused and frustrated about the Federal fair-housing policy.

LEGISLATION CONSIDERED

Congress is now considering legislation allowing public housing authorities and others who operate Federally subsidized housing to designate some buildings as elderly-only, as long as they do not evict younger tenants already in place. But the legislation, which is likely to be acted on the first week of August, also requires that there be no loss of housing for the disabled, and mandates that

public housing authorities that create elderly-only buildings must tell the Housing and Urban Development Department their plans for providing adequate alternative housing for people with disabilities.

But advocates for the mentally ill say they doubt that such alternatives will be found because, they say, it is the dearth of affordable rentals that left the mentally ill so desperate for public housing.

"It's a mistake to look at this situation without looking at how public housing has deteriorated in the Reagan and Bush years," said Bonnie Milstein of the Mental Health Law Project in Washington. "In 1978, 7 percent of the Federal budget went to housing, but by 1988, it was 0.7 percent."

By 1989, there were 4.1 million more low-income renters than low-rent apartments available, and the gap between supply and demand has been widening.

Brian M. Smith, the housing developer for a Burlington, Vt., community mental health program, cited a recent study by the University of Vermont's Center for Community Change, finding that a person living on Federal disability income could not get market-rate housing for 30 percent of that income in a single county in the nation. On average, the study found, it required two-thirds of the monthly check to rent an efficiency apartment.

"For mentally ill folks here in Vermont, who get \$486 a month, the alternatives to living in public housing with elderly folks is paying all your money for rent and going to the Salvation Army, or soup kitchens, to eat," Mr. Smith said.

He and Ms. Milstein also argue that it would be unfair to write policies that exclude people with mental disabilities.

"Some people with mental disabilities do very well in housing for the elderly," Ms. Milstein said. "Others do not do as well, because they need more services, or because of their life style. But despite the stereotype, most mentally ill people are not dangerous."

Although some older people may prefer elderly-only housing, she said, that preference is a luxury that should not be indulged while so many younger people are homeless. And Ms. Milstein said, just as it would be illegal for housing managers to indulge tenants' preference to live with others of their own race, "it shouldn't be acceptable when it comes to disability discrimination either."

Still, Claire Freeman, chief executive of the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority, which runs 12,000 public-housing units in Cleveland, said it becomes difficult to maintain a building for the elderly when more than 10 percent of the tenants are mentally disabled.

"We get mentally ill people who are stabilized on medication in an institution, so they're released, but six or eight weeks later, they stop taking the medication, their problem becomes manifest again, often coupled with drug use, and you get the 90-year-old woman coming home from church, being confronted by a schizophrenic crack user," she said. "They may push the seniors around, or defecate or urinate in the hallway. And we're a housing authority, so we don't have social services to help them."

NEW TYPE OF INSTITUTION

In some projects in certain cities, some say, the concentration of people with mental disabilities has become so great as to create a new kind of mental institution—one without doctors, nurses or social workers.

"Advocates for the mentally ill talk about mainstreaming, but when you create a place where 80 percent of the residents are men-

tally ill, that's not mainstreaming, that's re-institutionalization," said Mary Ann Russ, executive director of the Council of Large Public Housing Authorities in Washington. "People with disabilities clearly need affordable housing, but clumping them with the elderly is not a good solution for anyone."

But some experts say mixed-housing can work, with social-service support. In Seattle, at Stewart Manor, a 75-unit building where about 4 or 5 residents are mentally ill, the manager, Leonard Langford—himself a former social worker who once worked at the local psychiatric hospital—has 20 hours a week of social-work help.

"When people start hearing voices, screaming and yelling, we call our social workers," Mr. Langford said. "What we need most is funding for an on-site social worker and an activity director. But I don't think this mix is bad. I'd say we have a healthy building where everybody pretty much is trying to live together."

Many people with mental disabilities, too, argue that living among the elderly is a valuable option.

"I'm quiet, I'm kind, I deserve to be here," said Sandy Fallman, a 42-year-old woman with obsessive-compulsive disorder, who has lived in public housing for the elderly in Marblehead, Mass, for five years. "I would be so much sicker, so much more of a burden, if I didn't have this opportunity. It has kept me mostly out of the hospital."

But older public-housing residents around the country have a litany of complaints about their younger neighbors, often involving upsetting confrontations with people who are noisy, smelly or threatening.

"The timid ones don't come out of their apartments anymore," said Mary Ellen Williams, and older tenant at Bohn Tower in Cleveland. It's like a prison for them. We have always had some younger people with physical disabilities, and some who are retarded, and that mix is good. It gives a kind of liveliness. But now I get on the elevator, and someone's muttering about blowing up the building, or what they're going to do with their knife."

And some younger residents are not entirely comfortable living among their elders.

"When I first moved here, everybody looked at me like I was a rhino in Africa," said Barbara Young, a 48-year old, arthritic resident of the Holgate Apartments in Boston. "I like loud music. I like my TV set on at 3 A.M. I think it would work better if we had the seniors on one side of the building and the disabled on the other."

The legislation now before Congress would let public housing directors make just such arrangements.

"Housing authorities could designate certain buildings, or portions of buildings for the elderly, as long as there was still adequate housing for which the mentally disabled would be eligible," said Ms. Russ. "The legislation would also allow lots of alternatives for people with mental disabilities, including vouchers for private housing in the community, which many of them would prefer. And it would provide some funding for social services, which is critical."

HELPING THE ELDERLY TO HANDLE, AND AVOID, CRIME

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—In the early morning hours a year ago, 83-year-old Aline Bienvenu of St. Martinville, La., was snatched from her bed by an intruder, bound, gagged and smashed in the mouth, sending five of her teeth to the floor.

"It just totally devastated her," said Estelle Labbe, the victim's niece. The attack

brought on a succession of mild strokes that impaired Miss Bienvenu's speech.

After the attack, the St. Martin Parish Sheriff's Department responded in an extraordinary way. Under a new program to help elderly crime victims, the department provided a counselor when investigators questioned Miss Bienvenu, paid to replace the window broken in the attack, financed her dental work and visited her for weeks afterward to make sure she was doing well.

SPECIAL TREATMENT

Law-enforcement agencies who have long recognized a need for special treatment of juveniles in the criminal justice system are beginning to realize that the elderly can also benefit from special attention.

And with the growing number of elderly people in this country—some studies predict that the percentage the population that is elderly will increase from 15 percent today to 18 percent by the turn of the century—there should be increased emphasis on protecting older people from crime, experts say.

The St. Martin program, for instance, is part of a nascent movement called Triad to fight crime against the elderly and help them fight back. The program is named for the efforts of three groups: the National Sheriffs' Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the American Association of Retired Persons.

Using the advice of advocates for the elderly, law-enforcement officials sponsor crime prevention seminars, victim and witness assistance programs and "reassurance programs" intended to provide moral support and to reduce fears. They also recruit and train elderly volunteers to help the police and sheriffs.

Triad programs have been set up in 50 locations in 19 states, including Louisiana, New Jersey, Kentucky, Nevada, Georgia and Florida.

Word of the program has reached Capitol Hill, where Congress is considering legislation that would authorize \$6 million to fund 20 pilot programs nationwide like the one that helped Ms. Bienvenu. The money would be used to pay the salary of project coordinators, to buy safety items like door locks and to pay for the production of pamphlets, videotapes and public service announcements.

At the St. Martin Parish Sheriff's Department, which was the first to start a Triad program two years ago, officers are made aware of the special needs of older people.

"You have to be aware that the glare from light and background noises sometimes bother them, and you often need to speak slower and in a deeper tone of voice, because many of them can't hear high-pitched voices well," said Capt. Audrey Thibodeaux. "There are certain things you can do during an investigation that can calm them down."

While crime rates against the elderly remained stable or in some cases decreased between 1980 and 1990, a study published in 1987 by the Bureau of Justice Statistics said that elderly victims of violent crime were more likely than younger victims to face attackers armed with guns, to be victimized in their homes and to report that the offenders were strangers. The study also showed that violent-crime victims 75 and older were more likely to be injured, and less likely than younger victims to try to protect themselves during a crime incident.

Aside from the Triad programs, many police departments around the country have established programs to help protect the elderly and to give them special assistance if they become victims.

New York City, for example, last month set up 10-block strips near senior centers and

