

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## CHILDREN'S PLATFORM

## HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to include a copy of the youth agenda, adopted by the 1992 Scholastic Kids Caucus, for the RECORD. The platform was created to present a children's agenda of issues of concern for elected officials and to begin a dialog on the future of health care, our environment, education, and the economy. As the platform shows, concerns of children are far-reaching, complex and thoughtful. I commend their tremendous efforts to address and propose solutions to our country's problems. Enclosed is the platform which addresses the issues of education, health, economy, and environment.

## CHILDREN'S PLATFORM

## THE EDUCATION PLANK

We, the youth of America, have gone through experiences that kids our age should never even hear about. We walk into bathrooms where the stench of marijuana permeates the air. We watch our school buildings crumble around us. We see violence in the hallways. We see kids from broken families with more pressing concerns than school. We see teachers, administrators, and school boards who don't know how to communicate with students. We see teachers who love to be there, and those who would rather stay home. School has become a war zone—a war of funding, bureaucracy, and apathy. We want to think, discuss, cooperate, and learn how to learn. We want change . . . and we want it soon.

We, the youth of America, dream that one day the teaching environment will extend beyond the school walls. The world should be our classroom, and the different and unique people who inhabit it should be the teachers. In and out of the classroom, learning should be full of excitement rather than drooping eyes and loud snores. We dream of an America with an educational system that doesn't limit students because it is too impersonal and boring. We want a system that will produce well-educated students without turning them into computers in T-shirts and jeans. We think students should be given the chance to be more than they ever dreamed they could be. If we can—and we believe we will—reach this dream, we will make the United States a much better place to live. It is better to build schoolrooms now than prisons in the future.

We, the youth of America, believe that all students who don't go to college deserve access to a successful school-to-work apprenticeship program, giving untrained workers the skills they need.

We, the youth of America, believe that every child has the right to higher education. We need a National Trust Fund to help all students pay for tuition.

We, the youth of America, believe that more bright young students need to be attracted to teaching. Teachers deserve more

pay and smaller classes. Nothing can replace a good teacher.

We, the youth of America, believe we need national standards. We need to learn real skills in communications, politics, economics, technology, and useful math. We need to be exposed to cultures and societies different from our own. We want an education that is truly multicultural. Each school should be able to reach these goals by its own means, with rewards for improvements and good performance.

We, the youth of America, believe that students, rich or poor, deserve the same quality of education. Money for schooling should be provided through a state income tax, not a local property tax, with our federal government helping to spread funding evenly between rich and poor districts. Also, the government should fully fund such special programs as Head Start.

We, the youth of America, believe we need to provide a competitive education system with incentives to perform well. We believe the road to take is to allow choice in public schools. In order to insure that this plan works, we recommend an outreach program that would inform parents and students of the benefits of different schools, and transportation services for easy access to those schools.

We, the youth of America, believe we can make a difference—we can change the world and make it better. But first we need the tools to do so, the knowledge and skills that can only come from a quality education.

## THE HEALTH PLANK

We, the youth of America, have seen our generation grow up without understanding what health really means. We have seen our parents come home, worn down by work, and go straight to bed while we watch TV. We have seen kids grow up on fast food and junk food. We have seen kids seek relief from the stress in their lives by smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol, without realizing that these crutches are eating away at them inside.

We have seen our friends, our brothers and sisters, use drugs for ridiculous reasons: to rebel against their parents or sometimes just to look cool. We have seen kids injure themselves permanently by trying to solve a temporary problem. We have seen drugs ruin our cities. We have seen drug dealers come into our neighborhoods and take over our pizza shops, our playgrounds, and our apartment buildings. We have heard gunfire in our streets and we know that children get caught in the crossfire.

We have seen the AIDS epidemic creep across this nation. Our neighbors and our friends may have the HIV virus; we may even be infected ourselves. We have seen the virus infect our heroes, like Magic Johnson and Ryan White, and we have heard that 100,000 people already have died from this plague.

We, the youth of America, dream of a country where young people are healthy enough to do everything they want to do, and can feel really good about themselves. We know that when kids feel good about themselves, when they have energy and good health, they can reach any goal they want.

We, the youth of America, believe that this government should communicate with peo-

ple in healthy language—on the radio, in newspapers, and on TV. We believe in a world of healthy communication, where parents hug their children, where teachers praise their students, where we all work together to grow up in a healthy way.

We dream of a nation that works together as a team, where each of us plays an important role. We dream that someday this whole world will be part of the same team, together, working for a common goal. We believe the future is near, and we know that now is the time to start working toward a healthier world.

We believe the government should help people with their health expenses, so that no one has to go without food and shelter just because they have big doctor bills. We believe that there should be more money put into drug rehabilitation—to help people who are addicted to drugs improve their lives and return to the world. And we believe that government should spend more time and money on preventive care for everyone, so that kids start off their lives on the right foot.

But we also feel that all of us are responsible for keeping ourselves healthy. We feel that if the government is going to protect us from medical expenses, we also have a responsibility to protect ourselves from medical risks. We believe we are responsible for leading a health lifestyle, and that the nation's health, like everything, is a team effort.

Most importantly, we believe that young people have something to teach as well as something to learn. We know that health is a lot more than just eating right, or running a few miles a day. We know that people rub off on each other, that we all affect each other by what we say and what we do. We know that positive communication is an important part of health. If we can create that kind of communication, we can be the world's healthiest nation, which is what we want to be.

## THE ECONOMY PLANK

We, the youth of America, believe our disease-stricken economy needs to be cured. We have seen many of our parents lose their jobs. We have seen other countries grow richer as America has become less competitive. We've seen people on the streets with signs saying, "Will work for food." Many kids can't afford college, while more and more families can't even clothe or feed themselves. We have seen hard-working people who aren't able to afford the things they have strived for because of high taxes and rising prices. Young people do not want to be the ones faced with the burden of reducing the huge national debt.

We, the youth of America, want a secure future. We need to be assured that there will be decent jobs for us when we graduate from high school or college. We want to live in a world where there are unlimited opportunities. Our dream is the American dream—for everyone to be able to work at a good job that pays well, and to own their own home. All Americans should have the opportunity to provide for their families. For us to have that future, unemployment must go down. People must have incentives to start their own businesses, which would create more

• 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.

jobs and lead to a stronger, more competitive economy.

We, the youth of America, believe that the government has the responsibility to balance the budget and stop adding to the national debt.

We, the youth of America, believe corporations and government have a responsibility to young people. They should provide job training and work experience for us because we are the workforce of the future.

We believe that older Americans are a great resource for young people. Government and industry should create partnerships between these two generations. Older Americans can teach us job skills and how to be good, reliable workers. By employing older people to help younger people, we give the two groups of Americans who are most hurt by unemployment a chance for productive careers.

We, the youth of America, believe Americans would rather work than be on welfare, which brings down the morale of the whole country. Both the government and the private sector have a responsibility to provide job training and incentives to help people get off welfare and become self-supporting. Abandoned buildings should be given back to the communities and turned into shelters for the homeless.

Like adult Americans, the youth of America have many different ideas about solving our nation's economic problems. Some of us feel that government should play a larger role in helping the economy grow and in making sure that everyone has equal opportunity. Others feel that the government should take a back seat and let the private sector drive the economy. But all of us believe that unless something is done now, the youth of today and tomorrow face a depressing future.

#### THE ENVIRONMENT PLANK

We, the youth of America, are deeply concerned about the state of the world's environment. We've seen refineries dumping waste into our rivers. We've seen yellow, gaseous clouds from big chemical plants hanging over our towns. This pollution not only affects the health of people living today; it will harm future generations of unborn children.

We've also witnessed people's ignorance as they litter our earth with bags, cups, paper, and other trash. Millions of young people have witnessed these things, not just in the United States but around the world.

We, the youth of America, believe that in order to ensure a cleaner, safer earth, action must be taken immediately. Toxic wastes and pollution must be controlled. Endangered species must be protected from extinction. Global warming must be stopped, and new energy sources discovered. Recycling must be enforced. Action, not just words, is the main answer to all these problems. To give future generations a safe, clean earth is, in our opinion, the best gift of all.

We, the youth of America, believe global warming and ozone depletion are the biggest environmental problems facing the world today. A one-degree rise in global temperatures could destroy entire coastlines. And ultraviolet rays can ruin the health of millions. We believe the following must be done: Research must be spurred to discover alternatives to chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which cause ozone depletion. The United States should share any new technology with developing countries so that they can end their dependency on CFCs. At the same time, America needs to cooperate with other industrial countries to stop ozone depletion and global warming.

We, the youth of America, believe that the U.S. is too dependent on polluting fuels such as oil, gas, and coal. To break this dependency, the U.S. should research alternative energy sources, such as soy oil and ethanol. These not only help the environment, but the economy as well. They give off less smog and provide corn and soybean growers with a larger market for their products. The U.S. should also look into solar power and other non-polluting energy sources such as gasohol.

We also need to stop the pollution of rivers, lakes, and oceans by big business. The government should fund research to develop better methods of waste disposal.

We also are aware that forests and the animals that live in them are threatened when land is taken for timber and grazing. The cutting of acres of trees should be controlled and trees replanted, because forests, especially rain forests, are the lungs of the earth. To save endangered species we must work with other countries to create stricter poaching laws and more wildlife preserves and national parks.

We, the youth of America, believe that recycling is central to solving our environmental problems. Our nation alone produces millions of tons of waste each year. Added to what the rest of the world produces, this creates a huge number of landfills which poison our water and our air. The government should make sure that recycling programs are set up all over the country. However, there is still a huge amount of waste that can't be recycled, including diapers and most plastics. The only way to make progress in this area is to spend more time, effort, and capital on the research and development of alternative solutions.

We, the youth of America, believe that the government must take the environment more seriously. We must face the fact that we are destroying our planet.

We the undersigned submit this platform:  
 Van Trinh, 16 yrs, San Diego, CA.  
 Patrick Gray, 13 yrs, Dunn, NC.  
 Ashley Adams, 12 yrs, Sunnyvale, TX.  
 Dinah Albert, 16 yrs, New York, NY.  
 Jennifer Carpenter, 17 yrs, Fairfield, CT.  
 Kelly Aldrich, 15 yrs, Marysville, WA.  
 Erik Elsea, 14 yrs, Waterloo, IL.  
 Kimberly Anthony, 15 yrs, Russell, PA.  
 Chad Duncan, 18 yrs, Wenatchee, WA.  
 Rosie Escagedo, 16 yrs, Miami, FL.  
 TouSaint Walker, 16 yrs, Brooklyn Center, MN.

Shane Hilyard, 16 yrs, Rochester NY.

**WAYNE T. ALDERSON RECOGNIZED FOR EXEMPLARY SERVICE TO HIS COUNTRY DURING WORLD WAR II**

#### HON. RICK SANTORUM

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this occasion to recognize the outstanding service of Pfc. Wayne T. Alderson, retired, in recognition of acts performed at the risk of his life and beyond the call of duty while serving in the U.S. Army during World War II.

Fifty years ago, during his enlistment and concurrent duty in World War II, Wayne voluntarily engaged in singlehanded assaults of enemy soldiers as the first American soldier to cross into Germany, and subsequently opened

the way for our troops into German territory across the Siegfried Line. Wayne suffered a traumatic wound to the head. Although most of his fellow soldiers were killed during the offensive, his valorous actions did not go unrecognized by his commanders, who promised to nominate him for the Medal of Honor.

It is for his brave actions that I have introduced House Concurrent Resolution 351, which recommends Wayne for the Congressional Medal of Honor. His story is contained in the resolution. Unfortunately, all of Private First Class Alderson's military records, including these documented heroic acts, were destroyed at the National Personnel Records Center by a major fire in 1973. Wayne Alderson has been waiting for over 47 years to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor which he so richly deserves.

Wayne is the president of Value of the Person consultants, which advises management and labor toward better relations based on the principles of love, dignity and respect. Wayne is active organizing the annual Labor-Management Prayer Breakfast in Pittsburgh, which draws upward of 2,000 participants.

Let me conclude by urging my colleagues to cosponsor House Concurrent Resolution 351. There are many men and women living today who need to be recognized for their courage and sacrifices during World War II, and Wayne is one such man.

#### SUPPORT FOR H.R. 4961

#### HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I hope you and our House colleagues will join me in supporting H.R. 4961, a bill which I introduced to end the current restrictions on the export of Alaskan North Slope [ANS] oil. These restrictions, while well intended, were not very well thought out. Initially, their proponents believed that by withholding this oil from export, the United States could remove itself from dependence upon foreign oil. Unfortunately, this has not occurred, and instead these restrictions have increased our dependence upon foreign oil.

Alaskan oil is very expensive to move through the Panama Canal. As a result, about 75 percent of this oil will end up in California. Once in California, however, ANS crude competes with oil produced locally, and with California producing over 1.2 million barrels a day, there is often a considerable glut on the market. Gluts force prices to be artificially low, and therefore make California oil producers subject to extreme market pressures. A Government policy, not the market, has caused producers to cap wells—thereby ruining them for future use.

There is an alternative. Alaskan crude could be sold at world market prices to Pacific rim countries, such as Japan. This policy would help to reduce our trade deficit with these nations, while at the same time stimulating our own economy at home, with increased profits and jobs. The increased oil production in California could create employment for producers

throughout the State, and at the same time provide relief to California's sagging economy.

The simple fact is that the legalization of ANS exports makes sense. That is why the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission has chosen to support exporting this crude. They realize it will create jobs, it will stimulate the economy, it will reduce our trade deficit, and most importantly, it will reduce our dependence upon foreign oil. Experience has shown that today's export restrictions have not increased our energy security. It is time to install an intelligent oil production policy by passing H.R. 4961.

**RESOLUTION CONCERNING EXPORT OF CRUDE OIL TRANSPORTED THROUGH THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE SYSTEM**

Whereas, the U.S. Congress, as a condition of its approval for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) in 1973, severely restricted the export of crude oil transported through TAPS and totally prohibited such export in the Export Administration Act (EAA) of 1979; and

Whereas, every day over 1.7 million barrels of TAPS crude oil and natural gas liquids are transported to domestic markets in the lower 48, with almost 85 percent landed on the U.S. West Coast and about 15 percent on the U.S. Gulf Coast; and

Whereas, excessive TAPS crude supplies on the West Coast have caused a persistent artificial West coast crude surplus, together with forced, high transportation costs, has significantly depreciated the reserve of oil in Alaska and California, making it less attractive to explore for and develop new sources of oil or to invest in expensive enhanced recovery processes to improve recovery from existing fields; and

Whereas, the nation's domestic oil and gas industry is struggling to survive as shown by the lowest rig counts in decades, the dramatic overseas flight of capital by major producers, and the continuing decline in production by independent producers; and

Whereas, export of appropriate portions of TAPS crude would boost production and encourage additional exploration in both Alaska and California, which taken together currently account for nearly 40 percent of the U.S. total output; and

Whereas, additional exploration and development in California and Alaska will contribute significantly to the nation's economy by adding thousands of petroleum related jobs throughout the country, improving capital investment in the domestic industry and increasing national energy production; and

Whereas, simple distillation of TAPS crude yields only eight percent gasoline, California refineries must employ elaborate, high cost processing systems to upgrade TAPS crude using fluid catalytic crackers, hydrocrackers and cokers to meet California market requirements of Pacific Rim refineries; and

Whereas, export of TAPS crude to Pacific Rim markets would reduce the nation's trade deficit; and

Whereas, the U.S. has strongly urged an open trading system between nations in which market force determine the movement of goods internationally, as witnessed by pursuit of the Free Trade Agreements with Canada and Mexico, and the gradual elimination of restrictions on the export of refined domestic crude oil products; and

Whereas, the export of TAPS crude would remove U.S. Government caused economic distortions and inefficiencies in the world's energy market and result in general U.S. public gains, especially with regard to reduc-

ing the nation's balance of trade deficit with Pacific Rim countries.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission strongly urges both the Congress of the United States and the President to lift the ban on the export of crude oil transported through the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System and revise the Export Administration Act to provide free market to opportunities for domestically produced crude oil, subject only to restrictions during a national security event.

**U.S. MILITARY MANEUVERS IN THE GULF: JUST MORE FITS AND STARTS?**

**HON. LES ASPIN**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, as part of a continuing series of statements about U.S. policy toward Iraq, today I would like to discuss whether recent United States military deployments to the gulf will help achieve our policy objectives toward Iraq.

In recent days the Bush administration has made a visible show of United States military might in the gulf in hopes of discouraging further Iraqi adventurism. I support these measures because they will reassure the Kuwaitis of the United States commitment to their security. These military gestures, however, will not bring Saddam to heel unless they are part of a comprehensive policy to make Iraq comply with all the United Nations resolutions.

**THE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS**

To begin, let's review the major announcements and events since the standoff at the Agricultural Ministry:

July 26: Iraq ends the most recent standoff by agreeing to allow a neutral inspection team to enter the Agricultural Ministry, but without addressing any of the other outstanding areas on Iraqi noncompliance.

July 27: To send a strong signal of United States resolve to the Iraqis, the Bush administration dispatches the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Kennedy* to the Persian Gulf and sends additional Patriot missile batteries to Kuwait and Bahrain. In addition, the Pentagon draws attention to two joint military exercises with the Kuwaitis that had already been scheduled for August. Meanwhile, several press articles quote unnamed administration officials who express unhappiness with the United Nation's acceptance of the neutral inspection deal and maintain that the United States would press for an acceleration of U.N. inspections to test Saddam's intentions.

July 28: Declaring the immediate crisis defused, the administration reverses its decision to send the U.S.S. *Kennedy* and calls it back.

July 29: United States Ambassador to the United Nations Edward Perkins tells a congressional committee that the United States intends to ask the Security Council to authorize military action to halt Iraqi attacks on the Shi's in the south of Iraq within the next week.

July 30: Rolf Ekeus, head of the United Nations Special Commission on Iraq [UNSCOM], indicates, however, that UNSCOM does not intend to accelerate the Iraqi inspections and

implies that the United States request is politically motivated. At a New York City press conference, Ekeus comments that:

It's a hot situation in the (U.S.) presidential campaign \* \* \* but for us, we go a steady course and therefore we are not bothered by the campaign.

Meanwhile in Washington, unnamed administration officials tell reporters that Ambassador Perkins had been mistaken when he asserted that the United States would seek authority to use force to protect the Shi'a. Similarly unnamed sources at the United Nations report that initial soundings of the Security Council indicated that such a resolution would not be supported.

July 31: The administration announces that the United States-Kuwait joint exercise "Intrinsic Action" originally scheduled for September would now take place in August. With this change, approximately 5,000 United States troops will participate in three exercises this month in Kuwait. Department of Defense spokesman Pete Williams states that the accelerated pattern of joint exercises should be viewed "as an expression of our support for stability in the region and the security of our allies."

August 2: On the second anniversary of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, Iraqi officials ominously insist that "Kuwait is part of Iraq" and that Iraq will "never renounce" its claim to Kuwait. Meanwhile, at Iraqi insistence, 100 United Nations guards leave Iraq, reducing their total numbers to 320 out of a total of 500. An unidentified gunman also shoots at a United Nations guard in Baghdad.

August 3-4: Operation "Eager Mace" begins with an amphibious landing of 1,900 United States Marines in Kuwait.

This series of events paints a confusing picture of how the United States is responding to Saddam Hussein's broad challenge to the authority of the United Nations. In one week the administration backtracked three different times.

First, the Administration orders the dispatch of the aircraft carrier *Kennedy* and then recalls it the next day.

Second, they demand accelerated inspections in Iraq, but back off when UNSCOM head Rolf Ekeus describes the request as politically motivated.

Finally, Ambassador Perkins asserts in congressional testimony that the United States will seek United Nation authority to protect the Shi'a—only to be rebuked the next day by unnamed administration officials for not understanding the question.

Unfortunately, the United States is still sending mixed signals to Saddam, often threatening to take steps 1 day only to backtrack the next. If we are confused by the President's intentions, is it any surprise that Saddam might be.

**SHOWING OUR MILITARY MUSCLE**

Let's be clear. I support our recent military actions in Kuwait. These moves should reassure the Kuwaitis, who have been shaken by the increasingly bellicose statements coming out of Baghdad.

But reassuring Kuwait, however, is not our biggest concern. Stopping Saddam Hussein's growing pattern of defiance and noncompliance is. The critical test of our recent actions is their impact on Saddam Hussein.

Unfortunately, Iraqi defiance has continued unabated, despite these military gestures. Even as United States troops were arriving in Kuwait, Saddam Hussein was reassuring his claim to Kuwait as Iraq's 19th province, harassing United Nation personnel, evicting over 100 United Nation guards and attacking Shi'a strongholds in the South.

As I have stated earlier, Saddam Hussein has embarked on an unparalleled challenge to the United Nation authority in Iraq. Since June, Iraq has:

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

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

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

Launched a new military offensive against the Shi'a in the South, including attacks with fixed-wing aircraft; and

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

Such a sustained challenge can only be defeated by a sustained response. Instead, the Bush administration has responded in fits and starts—announcing new initiatives one day and backtracking the next.

I must stress that military posturing—while a useful tool when used properly—cannot substitute for an effective and comprehensive policy to deal with Iraq. Accelerated military exercises in Kuwait are no substitute for accelerated United Nation inspections in Iraq. We still need a coherent and consistent campaign to make Iraq comply with the United Nation resolutions.

#### INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY TO AMERICAN INDIANS

##### HON. ENI F.H. FALOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. FALOMAVAEGA. 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 sworn statement of Pedro Naranjo, a member of the San Felipe Pueblo, as published in a book entitled "Native America Testimony." The editorial comment which precedes the article is provided also.

#### BURN THE TEMPLES, BREAK UP THE BELLS

(The Pueblo Rebellion of 1690, incited by eighty years of especially harsh treatment of

Native Americans in the Southwest, caught the Spanish off guard. Within a matter of weeks, over four hundred of them were massacred. Priests were slain before their altars; the mission churches and livestock were put to the torch; and twenty-five hundred soldiers were driven south to Mexico.

In an effort to discover how such an attack could possibly have been planned under their noses, Spanish inquisitors interrogated Indian prisoners, among them Pedro Naranjo of the San Felipe Pueblo. This excerpt from Naranjo's replies to his questioners describes how Popé, a San Juan medicine man and the leader of the "Indian sorcerers" mentioned in Naranjo's statement, received spiritual guidance for the rebellion. As its main strategist, he prepared the secret timing by which all nineteen of the Rio Grande Pueblos rose up in arms simultaneously. Until the Spanish "reconquest" in 1692, the Southwest was Indian country once more.)

[Under oath, Pedro Naranjo declared that the Indians] have planned to rebel on various occasions through conspiracies of the Indian sorcerers, and that although in some pueblos the messages were accepted, in other parts they would not agree to it, and that it is true that during the government of the said señor general seven or eight Indians were hanged for this same cause, whereupon the unrest subsided. . . .

Finally, in the past years, at the summons of an Indian named Popé who is said to have communication with the devil, it happened that in an estufa [sacred meeting place of kiva] of the pueblo of Los Taos there appeared to the said Popé three figures of Indians who never came out of the estufa. They gave the said Popé to understand that they were going underground to the lake of Copala. He saw these figures emit fire from all the extremities of their bodies, and that one of them was called Caudi, another Tilini, and the other Tleume; and these three beings spoke to the said Popé, who was in hiding from the secretary, Francisco Xavier, who wished to punish him as a sorcerer.

They told him to make a cord of maguay fiber and tie some knots in it which would signify the number of days that they must wait for the rebellion. He said that the cord was passed through all the pueblos of the kingdoms that those which agreed to it [the rebellion] might unite one knot in sign of obedience. . . . As a sign of agreement and notice of having concurred in the treason and perfidy they were to send up smoke signals to that effect in each one of the pueblos singly. The said cord was taken from pueblo to pueblo by the swiftest youths under the penalty of death if they revealed the secret.

Everything being thus arranged, two days before the time set for its execution, because his lordship had learned of it and had imprisoned two Indian accomplices from the pueblo of Tesuque, it was carried out prematurely that night, because it seemed to them that they were now discovered; and they killed religious, Spaniards, women, and children. . . .

Finally the señor governor and those who were with him escaped from the siege, and later this declarant saw that as soon as the Spaniards had left the kingdom an order came from the said Indian, Popé, in which he commanded all the Indians to break the lands and enlarge their cultivated fields, saying that now they were as they had been in ancient times, free from the labor they had performed for the religious and the Spaniards, who could not now be alive. . . .

Asked for what reason they so blindly burned the images, temples, crosses, and other things of divine worship, he [Pedro

Naranjo] stated that the said Indian, Popé, came down in person, and with him El Saca and El Chata from the pueblo of Los Taos, and other captains and leaders and many people who were in his train, and he ordered in all the pueblos through which he passed that they instantly break up and burn the images of the holy Christ, the Virgin Mary and the other saints, the crosses, and everything pertaining to Christianity, and that they burn the temples, break up the bells, and separate from the wives whom God had given them in marriage and take those whom they desired.

In order to take away their baptismal names, the water, and the holy oils, they were to plunge into the rivers and wash themselves with amole, which is a root native to the country, washing even their clothing, with the understanding that there would thus be taken from them the character of the holy sacraments. . . . He saw to it that they at once erected and rebuilt their houses of idolatry which they call estufas, and made very ugly masks in imitation of the devil in order to dance the dance of the cacina [kachina]; and he said likewise that the devil had given them to understand that living thus in accordance with the law of their ancestors, they would harvest a great deal of maize, many beans, a great abundance of cotton, calabashes, and very large watermelons and cantaloupes; and that they could erect their houses and enjoy abundant health and leisure. . . .

PEDRO NARANJO,  
San Felipe Pueblo.

#### HEATHER C. BOYD WINS WRITING CONTEST

##### HON. CLYDE C. HOLLOWAY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. HOLLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to advise this House that my constituent, Heather C. Boyd, of Eunice, LA, has won the Louisiana competition in the VFW's 45th annual Voice of Democracy Broadcast Scriptwriting Program. This year's contest theme was "Meeting America's Challenge." There were over 147,000 students nationwide entered in the contest.

Heather, a member of the National Honor Roll and National Honor Society, graduated this year from Saint Edmund High School. This most deserving young woman is the daughter of Joe and Paula Jacobi.

So you will be as inspired as I was I am including for insertion in the RECORD a copy of the speech Heather wrote. I am very proud of my constituent. She is a credit to her family, her school, her community, her great State and our Nation. There is no question that Heather Boyd is an individual of skill, maturity, and unlimited potential. I am proud to represent her in the U.S. Congress. Mr. Speaker, I am certain that Heather Boyd is not simply an outstanding student today—she will certainly be among our Nation's leaders of tomorrow. It is my honor and privilege, Mr. Speaker to submit to my colleagues and this great institution her words of challenge to us all.

#### MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

Welcome to America! It's the land of opportunity, the home of the free, a melting

pot of cultures from all over the world. It's a place where you can travel through beautiful grasslands and forests, up majestic mountains, or across vast desert plains. In America you can do anything and be anyone. This is the place where dreams come true. The only catch is you have to make those dreams come true. Are you someone who will make America proud? Will you be an asset to America? Are you ready to meet America's challenge?

Yes, America is a land of opportunity, but she challenges us to take advantage of all she offers. In order to do this three elements are necessary; awareness, education, and action.

The first step is awareness. We must look around us and learn what is going on today. We can pay attention to the news and keep up on both community and worldwide events. We have to know what opportunities are available in order to set goals. Then we must find out what is needed to achieve those goals.

The next step is education. This means not only learning in the classrooms of schools, but also in the classrooms of life. It is essential that our minds remain open to the continuous learning experiences in our world. We need more than the basic survival skills, we need those skills necessary to truly make something special of our lives.

The third step is one that cannot be overlooked! It is to take action. We must make our own opportunities, using the skills we've learned to begin a career, a family, or both. It's no longer enough to say we can do anything, now we have to go out and do it. Each individual has to create the life he or she wants to live. Meet America's challenge!

But we can't lose sight of America's core, Her very heart. It's a challenge within a challenge. We must maintain the moral backbone of our country while living the life we've created. Once again, it's a matter of awareness, education, and action.

This time it's social awareness. We need to know that is happening to the environment and what affect today's waste will have on tomorrow's world. The lonely, the disadvantaged, and the abused must be acknowledged before it is too late.

We have to educate ourselves as to what is needed and what can be done to improve the environment, to comfort the lonely, to help the disadvantaged, and to heal the abused.

Once we know what to do, then we must act. Don't shed tears for those who are already crying, instead, be the one who dries their tears. We can give assistance in rectifying the problems in our country and world today. Becoming a part of the solution is as easy as lending a helping hand to someone in need, giving food to those who are hungry, offering shelter to those without, spending time with those who have been pushed aside, and most importantly, sharing love with one another. We can work to make others aware of the opportunities available to them, help to educate them, so that they too can plan a course of action to make their dreams a reality.

Meeting America's challenge is not a simple little issue to look at for a day. Rather, it is a complex issue we face every day. It involves a lifetime of awareness, education, and action. It is the fabric of our country. America gives us everything needed to make a difference in the world around us and determine what the future will hold. We must take advantage of the opportunities this great nation offers without taking advantage of Her people or Her resources. I ask you again \* \* \* Are you ready to meet America's challenge?

## CONSIDER THIS AS THE NAFTA LOOMS

HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, it appears as if the President and his Mexican and Canadian counterparts are very near to having a deal on the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA]. In view of the impending conclusion of the NAFTA talks, I would like to submit for the RECORD the attached editorial, which appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer on Sunday, August 2. This piece does a brilliant job of articulating Ohio's point of view on the NAFTA, a point of view, I might add, which is shared by House Majority Leader GEPHARDT as well as a great number of other Members of Congress and their constituents.

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Aug. 2, 1992]

### CAUTION, CANDOR ON MEXICO TRADE

Trade policy should be as free as economic realism allows, opening foreign markets to U.S. export industries and giving the benefit of low-cost imports to U.S. consumers. But the ideal of free trade must be balanced with the realities of fair trade: Washington should maintain its tilt toward open commerce, but it must insist on rigorous terms.

There is no need to rush a treaty that may have a severe economic impact on industrial regions like Northeast Ohio: the still-unfinished North American Free Trade Agreement, adding Mexico to the existing U.S.-Canada tariff-free zone. The White House has a license to drive a hard bargain with Mexico, thanks to Congress' 1991 authorization of "fast track" negotiations. But President George Bush—who has calculated that free trade may be a vote-winning issue for his reelection campaign—must not assume that Congress will give rubber-stamp approval to the treaty's eventual wording.

Trade negotiators must reach the right deal, not just any deal, to win Ohioans' support. If it lacks adequate social safeguards—in particular, if it omits generous trade-adjustment aid for U.S. workers hurt by sudden foreign competition—Ohioans should be ready to oppose the flaws in the pact with Mexico.

Judging by preliminary drafts of the treaty, industrialized areas like Ohio may be in for a disappointment. Congress' most influential trade-policy activist, House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt—who supported the Bush administration's fast-track initiative—last week pointed to potential flaws in the pact.

Trade-adjustment aid is vital for areas such as Northeast Ohio. At least in the short run, a deal with Mexico could clobber industries like automobile, steel and glass manufacturing that are mainstays of the Great Lakes economy. Industries might have a new incentive to eliminate high-wage U.S. jobs, taking advantage of lower-wage labor in Mexico. Unless the Bush administration provides job-skill retraining, education aid and extended unemployment benefits to those who lost their jobs, many Great Lakes communities might endure a crushing blow.

The flip-side of generous aid at home is a set of rigorous requirements for Mexico. Canada and the United States could use the trade pact as an opportunity to lift some Mexican standards up to the northern na-

tions' levels. Assurances within the treaty could raise Mexico's workplace-safety standards, could require enforcement of fair wage-and-hour laws and could encourage Canadian- and U.S.-style safeguards for labor-union organizing.

The most complex issue may be improving Mexican environmental standards. Any anti-pollution effort will be expensive—and White House cost-cutters will surely balk at new spending for any ill-defined environmental goals. Gephardt's suggestion of a cross-border transaction fee, raising money for a cleanup of the border zone, is intriguing (and seems similar to a border-adjustment fee suggested last year by Ohio's top trade-policy watchdog, Rep. Donald J. Pease of Oberlin).

Bush is bound to be disappointed if, during the campaign season, he tries to portray the debate over the Mexican trade pact as a classic confrontation between hard-headed free traders and soft-hearted protectionists. Driving the hardest possible bargain with Mexico is only common sense: Those who seek modest safeguards do not deserve the epithet "protectionist." If Bush hopes to persuade Ohioans of the wisdom of a U.S.-Mexico free-trade deal, he must offer realistic answers to skeptics' doubts.

## ANDY STASIUK RETIRES FROM THE STAR LEDGER

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, one of the finest and most respected newspaper editors in New Jersey, Andy Stasiuk, is retiring from the Star Ledger of Newark, NJ, after a distinguished newspaper career covering a half century. He was one of the major figures in building the Ledger's circulation into the largest daily in the State and giving it a reputation as New Jersey's newspaper of record.

There are hundreds of thousands of loyal Ledger readers who have great faith in what they read in the Ledger. They believe it is fair and thorough and keeps them well informed by separating fact from opinion. As its managing editor, Andy Stasiuk insisted on good reporting, crisp writing, eye-catching layout, and accuracy in everything it covered, from government to sports and entertainment.

In all the years I have known Andy Stasiuk, he never called himself a journalist. That was too high-falutin a term. He preferred to be called a newspaperman. He became a first-class newspaper reporter and editor who never missed a deadline or a good story. Andy Stasiuk learned his craft in the real world covering politics, courthouses, crime beats, and the human drama of life. He succeeded largely because people trusted him. They trusted his judgment, his honesty, his fairness, and that special quality of really trying to understand people. He had an uncanny ability to make people open up and tell their side of the story.

He took enormous pride in being known as a newspaperman who never once betrayed a source or carelessly or needlessly damaged anyone's reputation. Andy Stasiuk was not a scalphunter seeking to exploit the worst vices

in people but very often he brought out the best qualities in people and in their institutions and traditions.

When he started at the old Newark Ledger, it was on the brink of bankruptcy. In those days, it had a reputation for reporting murder, mayhem, and high school sports. It was barely hanging on against competition from the Newark Evening News, the New York newspapers, and smaller city dailies in New Jersey. Under the new ownership of that publishing genius, the late Sam Newhouse, Mort Pye, who became the editor, and Andy Stasiuk resurrected, rebuilt, and saved the Ledger. They changed its focus to statewide and regional coverage, and the Ledger became the best read, best written, best edited, and most respected newspaper in New Jersey. With a daily circulation of 488,000 and 707,000 on Sunday, the Ledger now ranks with many of the biggest and most important dailies in the country.

In order to reach that ambitious goal, Andy Stasiuk built a staff of news reporters, feature writers, columnists, and bureau chiefs who are a blend of the old values and the new; college educated young reporters eager to cover a good story, and seasoned veterans who could tell fact from fiction. They have made the Ledger a newspaper that respects the truth and refuses to pander to the new hard copy style of supermarket tabloid sensationalism in order to boost circulation and improve the bottom line. Under Mort Pye and Andy Stasiuk, the Ledger neither panders to nor patronizes its readers, but respects their intelligence. Its reporters and editors take genuine pride in saying, "I'm with the Ledger."

The fact that Andy Stasiuk hired, inspired and in some cases, fired a few of the new breed of journalists, means that his imprint will be on the Ledger for a long time to come. Like a brother devoted to his family, he leaves his beloved newspaper in very good hands.

He will be missed for his judgment, experience, toughness under pressure, and for his vast knowledge of the people, places, and events that have made New Jersey history over the last half century.

This World War II Navy fight pilot who earned the Silver Star and other medals for bravery in combat, has served his country, his State, and his profession as well as any man I know. I join my colleagues from New Jersey in saluting Andy Stasiuk for his many contributions to our State and Nation and for his commitment to the truth and to plain old-fashioned honesty and fairness.

FARMER'S HELPER W.F. "BILL"  
JAMES

**HON. BILL EMERSON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 6, 1992*

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a distinguished friend in my congressional district. W.F. "Bill" James has been a resident of southeast Missouri since his birth, 87 short years ago on January 26, 1905.

Bill James was raised in the city of Clarkton, Mo. While growing up in the Bootheel, he at-

tended the Dunklin County public school system and then continued his education at Harris Teachers College in St. Louis. Shortly after he graduated, he returned to southeast Missouri and called home to Poplar Bluff, Caruthersville, and various other communities in between.

Bill James is a devoted family man, having married the former Mildred Phoebe, more than 57 years ago. He and his beloved wife had four children—Cynthia Null, Curtis James, Marshall James, and the late David James—and raised them all in southeast Missouri.

Our friend Bill James made a successful career out of what he loves to do—serve his fellow man. As a dedicated employee of the University of Missouri extension service, he was a county agent who serviced his neighbors from 1934 to 1971. He even split his duty between Butler County for the first 15 years and then moved to Pemiscot County where he lived, worked, and eventually retired for the final 21 years of official service. In his capacities as county agent and chief of staff for the Pemiscot County office, Bill James worked with folks involved with agriculture, home economics, and youth. In fact, his leadership abilities were recognized by his election to offices in the State County Agents Association, including that of president in 1959; and just as important, his leadership qualities were well recognized by his friends in the county and he became known as the farmer's helper.

Mr. Speaker, Bill James is known not only as a devoted family man and a dedicated employee, he is also known as a faithful Christian. He has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church throughout his entire life. At the age of 18 years, he served as Sunday school superintendent at the Presbyterian Church in Clarkton, MO, later in life as an elder, Sunday schoolteacher, Sunday school superintendent, and choir member in the First Presbyterian Church of Caruthersville; a charter member of the Caruthersville Interdenominational Laymen's prayer group; a founder in establishing the McCarty Chapel; and a lay preacher in a number of Presbyterian Churches throughout the Eighth District of Missouri. Through these endeavors—plus some—Bill James has become a well recognized servant of people. In addition, he still remains active in his congregational activities today.

As far as civic organizations are concerned, Bill James has been continually and loyally committed to the southeast Missouri community he calls home. As an active member of the Caruthersville Rotary Club since 1950, he has achieved the status of being named a Paul Harris Fellow. His leadership in these activities helped him organize the Poverty Program in Pemiscot County as well as the Senior Citizens Center and Nutrition Center there. Bill James has also served as chairman of the Bootheel Council on Aging, the Southeast Missouri Area Agency on Aging, as well as a weekly volunteer at local nursing homes, the Meals on Wheels Program, and at the local Red Cross. He is also a friend of education throughout southeast Missouri by his ardent support of Caruthersville High School and all of its academic and athletic activities.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that Pemiscot County, the Missouri Bootheel, the State of Missouri, and America are better

places today because of people like W.F. "Bill" James. He deserves this recognition for his devotion to his family, church, and community. His loyalty to his friends, his unselfish love for community, and his untiring desire and effort in attempting to be a servant of and to all people, this gentleman of southern Missouri is outstanding, should be commended for his wonderful lives' works, and I am proud to bring his accomplishments to the attention of the House of Representatives.

#### AIRLINES IN PARTNERSHIP

**HON. BUD SHUSTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 6, 1992*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, the following article may be of interest to my colleagues:

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 6, 1992]

#### AIRLINES IN PARTNERSHIP

Travelers around the globe should welcome an agreement between British Airways and USAir to establish the world's largest airline partnership. But the move stirs no cheer from two competing American carriers, which up until now have enjoyed domestic domination. Both Delta and American have asked the Department of Transportation to reject the deal unless the U.S. government uses the proposal as leverage to increase access by this country's airlines to passengers in Britain. The effort of U.S. carriers and the federal government to secure more rights in Britain deserves help. But this is no reason to block important foreign investment in domestic airlines—which is an important route to improved prospects for a competitive U.S. airline industry.

British Airways proposes to invest \$750 million in USAir in exchange for 44 percent ownership and 21 percent of the voting rights in the carrier. If approved, the arrangement would create an airline alliance flying to 339 destinations in 71 countries. U.S. law allows foreign nationals to acquire up to 49 percent of the equity and 25 percent of the voting stock but under no circumstance to "control" a carrier. Delta Chairman Ronald W. Allen contends that British Airways would be able to exercise control through its membership on USAir's board of directors, because the vote of at least one of those directors would be required for big policy decisions, such as financing and top executive appointments.

USAir Vice President Patricia Goldman says the airline is within the law. American Chairman Robert L. Crandall acknowledges that the agreement "seems consistent with American's advocacy of greater liberalization of opportunities for international carriers" but should be blocked unless U.S. carriers are allowed larger opportunities in Britain.

The United States in general and U.S. airlines in particular need foreign investments. Carriers from everywhere need more loosening of restrictions as a way to nourish competition. The USAir-British Airways partnership serves this end.

NATIONAL ORGAN DONOR AWARE-  
NESS CAMPAIGN ACT OF 1992

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced H.R. 5785, the National Organ Donor Awareness Campaign Act of 1992, to address the severe organ shortage and improve the organ procurement and transplantation process. The accompanying statement appeared in the Wednesday, August 5, 1992, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, on page E2390 and I insert a copy of this bill be included for the RECORD.

H.R. 5785

*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 "National Organ Donor Awareness Campaign Act of 1992".

**SEC. 2. NATIONAL ORGAN TRANSPLANT CAMPAIGN.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall conduct a national campaign to increase public awareness of organ transplantation. Such campaign shall include—

(1) the development and dissemination of information—

(A) on the need for organ donations from the public, including information specifically designed for language and minority populations.

(B) on how the organ procurement and transplantation system operates, and

(C) for use in educational programs, including the education of health care professionals;

(2) the development of a national clearinghouse to disseminate information related to organ procurement and donation; and

(3) educational, outreach, and research programs (including educational and outreach efforts through medical and health professionals, schools, attorneys, and State departments of motor vehicles) to encourage the donation of organs by all segments of the population.

(b) REPRESENTATION.—In conducting the campaign, the Secretary shall include representatives from all areas of the transplant community, including medical and health professionals, minorities, women, family members of transplant recipients and organ donors, transplant recipients, emergency room and hospital support staff, educational institutions, and State departments of motor vehicles.

(c) RESEARCH.—The Secretary shall conduct research in the following areas:

(1) The process by which individuals listed in the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network are selected and the effect of the race and economic status of an individual on the selection of the individual.

(2) The role religious and other institutions play in encouraging or discouraging organ donation and the potential role they could play in educating their members and increasing organ donation, especially among youth and minorities.

(3) Incentives to encourage hospitals to identify potential donors and take a more active role in the campaign to improve organ donation rates.

(4) Developing and identifying model educational programs for the general public to

increase donor awareness, specifically among groups with low rates of organ donation.

(5) Improving and promoting the use of organ donor cards.

**SEC. 3. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ORGAN TRANSPLANTS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 372 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(d)(1) The Secretary shall provide for appointment of an advisory committee with respect to the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network. The committee shall include individuals who participate in organ procurement and transplantation, including representatives of transplant teams (including neurologists and neurosurgeons), emergency room personnel, transplant hospitals and center, the Network, transplant recipients, clergy, and attorneys, as well as representatives of advocacy organizations on behalf of women, on behalf of minorities, and on behalf of underserved populations. The committee shall meet not less often than twice each year.

"(2) The advisory committee shall research the following:

"(A) The process by which individuals who need organs are listed with the Network.

"(B) The process by which individuals so listed are selected to be given a transplant.

"(C) Whether the processes referred to in subparagraphs (A) and (B) are applied consistently and equitably without regard to race or financial or insured status.

"(D) The appropriateness of restoring the authority and funding of the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network to oversee and coordinate the work of organ procurement organizations.

"(E) The dissemination of educational materials (in appropriate languages and publications) concerning organ donation and procurement to—

"(i) the public, including minority populations and including dissemination through the departments of motor vehicles in each State,

"(ii) medical and legal professionals, and

"(iii) administrators, faculty, and students at educational institutions.

"(F) The adequacy of quality controls in the organ procurement and transplant process, including the (i) training required of transplantation teams, (ii) consistent application of standards for the selection of organs suitable for transplant, and (iii) implementation of required request or routine inquiry laws, and the relation of such controls to standards for qualification of organ transplant programs under the medicare program.

"(G) The appropriateness of alternative approaches, such as presumed consent, to increase the supply of organs.

"(H) Such other aspects of the organ procurement and transplant processes as the Secretary may specify.

"(3) By not later than 2 years after the date of appointment of members to the committee, the advisory committee shall submit to the Secretary and to the Network a report on its research under paragraph (2) and recommendations relating to the organ procurement and transplantation process. In making such recommendations the committee shall consider feasibility of incorporating the authorization of organ donation as part of advanced directives and as part of an individual's medical record.

"(4) The Secretary shall transmit to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, the Committees on Finance and on

Labor and Human Resources of the Senate, the Select Committee on Aging of the House of Representatives, and the Special Committee on Aging of the Senate the recommendations of the advisory committee and shall include in such transmittal such recommendations for changes in legislation as the Secretary deems to be necessary to assure the consistent and equitable allocation of organs procured through the Network.

"(5) The advisory committee shall terminate 90 days after the date of submission of the report under paragraph (3), except that the Secretary may continue the operation of the advisory committee for such period as the Secretary deems appropriate in order to monitor the implementation of any of the committee's recommendations."

(b) INCREASE IN AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ORGAN PROCUREMENT AND TRANSPLANTATION NETWORK.—Subsection (a) of such section is amended by striking "\$2,000,000" and inserting "\$2,500,000".

(c) NETWORK REQUIREMENTS.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(B)(i), by inserting "women, minorities," after "associations,"; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (J),

(B) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (K) and inserting a comma,

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (L) as subparagraph (M), and

(D) by inserting after subparagraph (K) the following new subparagraph:

"(L) assure in its bylaws that the process of procuring and transplanting organs is consistent and equitable and does not discriminate on the grounds of race or financial or insured status, and".

(d) EXPANSION OF RECIPIENTS OF BIENNIAL REPORT.—Section 376 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 274d) is amended by striking "to the Committee" and all that follows through "Human Resources" and inserting "to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, the Committees on Finance and on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate, the Select Committee on Aging of the House of Representatives, and the Special Committee on Aging of the Senate".

**SEC. 4. EXPANDING ACCESS TO IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE DRUGS.**

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE DRUG GRANT PROGRAM.—Title XIX of the Public Health Service Act is amended by adding at the end the following new part:

"PART C—GRANTS FOR IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE DRUGS "GRANTS FOR IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE DRUGS

"SEC. 1931. (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make payments to health care facilities for the dispensing of immunosuppressive drugs to eligible patients.

"(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) The term 'health care facility' means a hospital, pharmacy, or other facility authorized or licensed under State or Federal law to dispense and distribute prescription drugs.

"(2) the term 'immunosuppressive drug' means any drug or biologicals that are to be used for the purpose of preventing the rejection of transplanted organs and tissues.

"(3) The term 'eligible patient' means an organ transplant recipient—

"(A) who is not eligible to receive reimbursement for the cost of immunosuppressive drugs under title XVIII of the Social Security Act, under a State plan

under title XIX of such Act, or under private insurance, and

"(B) whose transplant was performed at a facility which meets standards established under title XVIII of such Act for such transplantation.

"(c) APPLICATION.—No payment may be made under this section unless an application for such payment has been submitted to, and approved by, the Secretary. Such an application shall be in such form, and submitted in such manner, as the Secretary shall by regulation prescribe.

"(d) AMOUNT OF PAYMENT.—The payment under this section shall be in such amount and on such terms as the Secretary finds appropriate; except that—

"(1) in the case of a drug described in section 1861(s)(2)(J) of the Social Security Act, the payment amount with respect to the drug shall be based on the amount of payment permitted for such drug under title XVIII of such Act to the extent of available appropriations, and

"(2) no payment shall be made to satisfy any deductible, copayment, or coinsurance amount required of an individual who is otherwise not an eligible patient.

"(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For purposes of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$7,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1993 and 1994."

"(b) ELIMINATION OF 1-YEAR LIMITATION ON MEDICARE COVERAGE OF OUTPATIENT IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE DRUGS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1861(s)(2)(J) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(s)(2)(J)) is amended by striking "with in 1 year after the date of the transplant procedure"

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply to drugs furnished on or after October 1, 1992.

#### SEC. 5. INFORMATION ON ORGAN DONATION IN CONNECTION WITH ADVANCED DIRECTIVES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1866(f)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395cc(f)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following: "To the extent practicable, the provision of information under this subsection shall be coordinated with the provision of organ donation information pursuant to section 1138(a)(1)(A)."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on October 1, 1992.

#### SEC. 6. SPECIAL PROJECT GRANTS FOR MINORITY ORGAN PROCUREMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 371(a)(3) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 273(a)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following: "In making grants and entering into contracts for projects under this paragraph, the Secretary shall include projects which encourage procurement of organs from minority communities (including cultural, racial, and language minorities) and from other population groups with below average donation rates through outreach and educational services, including the employment of translators at hospitals."

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to the amount otherwise authorized to be appropriated to carrying out section 371(a)(3) of the Public Health Service Act, there are authorized to be appropriated for special projects described in the second sentence of section 371 of the Public Health Service Act (as added by subsection (a)) such sums as may be necessary.

#### CHANGE ADVOCATED IN CHANGE OF COMMAND

### HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I was at the recent Change of Command Ceremony in which Rear Adm. Frank M. Dirren, Jr., became the new commanding officer of Helicopter Wings Atlantic. In his acceptance of this responsibility, Admiral Dirren made some remarks about the changes taking place these days. I specifically include at this point some of his comments, which I think are worthy of being put in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD because they speak eloquently of changes in the Navy and in the national defense of our country.

SPEECH BY REAR ADM. FRANK M. DIRREN, JR.

Change-change-change. What an incredible world we live in. So many changes, it's hard to keep up with them. Who would have ever dreamed just a few years ago the changes that have occurred just in the past 4 years: the Berlin Wall, the resurgence of democracy in Latin and South America, the reshaping of eastern Europe into struggling new nations, the reunification of Germany, the collapse of Soviet Union, a coalition of disparate nations winning a quick and merciful war in Kuwait, an almost bloodless victory in a 45-year Cold War—we as Americans have every reason to celebrate these revolutionary changes during a period that futurist Alvin Toffler calls the "the hinge of history".

The world has changed and we must, too. But as we all know, with the growth that comes with change also comes some pain, some uncertainty, some risks, and some instability. The so-called world order necessitates changes within our society and our armed forces—some changes I think will be fundamental and significant. This is not a simple military drawdown—challenging as that might be to an all volunteer force for the first time. The restructuring of the armed forces of our nation, its manpower, procurement, technological development, service roles and missions are substantive and rival the forced restructure of the U.S. Navy after Pearl Harbor. This is a "sea change" of the first magnitude.

To meet these challenges, we will have to be innovative, creative, cooperative: But no matter what the changes—the one constant is the quality of the men and women of our Navy. Their quality is founded on a system of values that are the core of what makes the Navy great. Despite the very few who ignored what values are the bedrocks of our nation and armed forces, the vast majority of our sailors and their leaders possess the courage, moral integrity, loyalty, honesty, and genuine concern for the dignity of the individual to face the challenge of change. I am proud to be part of a Navy that cares, and honored to share the challenges that lie ahead.

#### FUTURE OF U.S. ARMS CONTROL POLICY

### HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, The world has changed dramatically in the past few years. We have seen the fall of the Berlin Wall, the breakup of the Warsaw Pact, the collapse of the Soviet Union, the emergence of ethnic strife in Eastern Europe, and political and economic breakdown in the new Republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

These changes have effected new and significant developments in our arms control relationship with the former Soviet Union, in particular, and with the world, in general.

To meet these changes, a comprehensive arms control policy is sorely needed, not only to manage the emerging new world order, but to prevent it from turning into disorder and disarray.

During my tenure in Congress—particularly over the last 10 years—I have attempted to shape this country's approach to arms control by participating in, and in many cases, leading the fight to implement a comprehensive arms control policy.

This comprehensive arms control policy has many elements—some have been implemented by the current President, some were a long time in coming, and still some await implementation.

These elements include:

- Deep reductions in strategic arsenals;
- An end to fissile material production and safe disposal of fissile material;
- A comprehensive nuclear test ban;
- A worldwide ban on chemical weapons;
- Conventional arms control;
- Controls on strategic defense systems;
- Enhanced nonproliferation regimes; and
- Concrete implementation of disarmament activities.

#### STRATEGIC REDUCTIONS

Over the years, many in the Congress have been urging the administration to negotiate deeper reductions in strategic nuclear weapons at the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks [START] in Geneva—deeper than the administration was prepared to discuss. Given the changing situation in the former Soviet Union—namely the dissolution of our former enemy and main reason for U.S. production of nuclear weapons in such vast numbers—the House passed the fiscal year 1993 defense authorization bill in early June, which called for phased reductions in nuclear arsenals worldwide.

Specifically, the House language called for: First, United States-Russian reductions in their strategic nuclear arsenals down to a level between 2,500 to 4,700; second, further United States-Russian reductions down to a level between 1,000 to 2,000, with lower levels negotiated for the United Kingdom, France and China; and third, stage-by-stage reductions in the number of nuclear weapons in all countries.

Following the House action, Presidents Bush and Yeltsin finally agreed at the June summit to deeper cuts in their strategic nu-

clear arsenals that went well beyond the START Treaty signed last year and the Bush and Yeltsin proposals of earlier this year. From the current level of roughly 10,000 strategic nuclear weapons on both sides, the United States will reduce down to a level of 4,250 strategic nuclear weapons by the year 1999 and to 3,500 by the year 2003. Under this agreement, the Russians will reduce down to a level of 3,800 by the year 1999 and to 3,000 by the year 2003.

From 10,000 nuclear weapons to 3,500 is no small feat. Such reductions are a recognition by the two countries with the world's largest nuclear arsenals, that nuclear weapons are ceasing to have so much value. The ability to destroy the world 10 times over is just that—overkill. There are many who argue that reducing our nuclear arsenal even further, to below 3,000, makes sound arms control sense. I hope we move in this direction. The recent Bush-Yeltsin agreement moves us in the right direction.

#### FISSILE MATERIAL PRODUCTION BAN AND ULTIMATE DISPOSAL

As we implement reductions in our nuclear arsenals and are faced with disposing of the fissile material from destroyed weapons, it makes eminent sense that we not produce more fissile material for new nuclear weapons.

Even without weapons reductions and eliminations, it made no sense to continue producing plutonium because the United States and the former Soviet Union have had a burgeoning stockpile of plutonium, about 100,000 kilograms each, with a half-life of 24,000 years.

Production of fissile material or access to such nuclear material is an integral part of making nuclear weapons. Without the fissile material, there can be no nuclear explosion. Therefore, it is incumbent on us to eliminate the production of this material in all countries, especially the emergency nuclear states.

A United States-Russian production ban would increase the political pressure on nuclear weapons states to half their production and put their facilities under safeguards and on nonweapons states to forgo the nuclear option.

For the past several years, the Congress has urged the President to enter into negotiations with the former Soviet Union to ban the production of fissile material for weapons purposes. The United States has not produced highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons since 1964 and we have not produced plutonium for weapons purposes since 1988 because of the arms control, environmental and cost concerns of the Congress and the American people—and because we have so much plutonium. But the administration did not see the opportunity in our pause in production to negotiate with the former Soviet Union an end of their fissile material production for weapons purposes. But the Congress did.

As recently as last month, the House once again called on the President to engage the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States in negotiations to end their fissile material production for weapons purposes, and to extend this ban to a worldwide ban on the production of fissile material for weapons purposes. The fiscal year 1993 defense authorization bill also requires the President to report to the Congress on the progress

of the negotiations and technical working groups established with other countries to examine and demonstrate cooperative technical monitoring and inspection arrangements for verifying the dismantlement of nuclear warheads and a ban on fissile material production.

Yet it was only a few weeks ago that this administration finally saw one of its points of light when the President announced that the United States would not produce plutonium or highly enriched uranium for weapons purposes. However, the President has yet to make this a truly meaningful act by: First, calling on and negotiating with the Russians a verifiable end to their fissile material production for weapons purposes; and second, seeking a negotiated, verifiable worldwide ban on such production. The latter are two significant elements of a comprehensive arms control policy in the new world order.

One aspect of a comprehensive arms control policy in which the administration is taking some action is in the area of nuclear weapons dismantlement. As we dismantle nuclear weapons, either unilaterally or pursuant to arms control agreements, the fissile material needs to be disposed of in a safe manner. The Congress established several criteria to govern the transfer of aid to the former Soviet Union for the dismantlement of their nuclear and chemical weapons. Before aid can be transferred, the President has to certify to the Congress that the states of the former Soviet Union are committed to foregoing the use of fissile material from destroyed nuclear weapons in new nuclear weapons. However, the administration has yet to explain to the Congress how it plans to ensure and verify that the fissile material removed from such weapons is not used in new weapons.

Some arms control experts have asserted that this administration has missed an opportunity to ensure the safe transport, storage, and dismantlement of weapons from the Republics to Russia and to lay the groundwork for future deep cuts in nuclear arsenals and for a fissile material production ban, by not agreeing to an accounting and verification system for the disposition of the fissile material from destroyed weapons. The reason for this is said to be opposition on the part of the administration for reciprocal inspection and inventory of U.S. weapons and materials.

In my judgment, we must get a handle on the fissile material in the Russian inventory so that we can better track and account for the fissile material that is removed from destroyed weapons and so that we can ensure that it is not used in new weapons. Therefore, we must establish an appropriate verification regime to monitor the storage and disposition of this fissile material. This matter is undergoing serious discussion in the U.S. Government and will be a matter for congressional input in the coming months.

#### COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST BAN (CTB)

For the past several years, the House has stood firm in its support for a comprehensive test ban. Recognizing that the achievement of a CTB would be preceded by step-by-step negotiations with the Russians, the House again, just this past month, approved language in the fiscal year 1993 defense authorization bill calling for a 1-year moratorium on U.S. nuclear

testing for as long as the former Soviet Union does not test. Our hope was that such action would encourage the administration to move forward on nuclear testing limits, including negotiations with the Russians for a CTB. Moreover, just this week, the Senate took an unprecedented stand, by passing a moratorium on testing until July 1, imposing future limits on testing, and calling for the achievement of a multilateral comprehensive ban on testing by 1996.

Such an end to United States-Russian testing would highlight a recognition that the United States and Russia should not only seek quantitative constraints on their respective nuclear arsenals, but qualitative constraints as well. In this way, the development and deployment of new generations of nuclear weapons would be constrained.

Furthermore, a United States-Russian CTB would demonstrate a commitment on their part to ending the nuclear arms race. This would signal to the world community that the United States and Russia are taking concrete steps to implement Article 6 of the NPT, which calls for signatories to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) to end the nuclear arms race and to disarm.

Many countries have made implementation of Article 6 of the NPT the litmus test for extending the Treaty at its Review Conference in 1995. The goal of the NPT—to curb and control weapons activities around the world—is a key element of the world's nuclear non-proliferation regime. This regime and the integrity of the NPT must be preserved and strengthened.

Russia has not conducted a nuclear test since October 1990 and has extended its moratorium on nuclear testing through the end of the year. France has announced a suspension of their nuclear testing for the rest of the year and has called on all nuclear powers to end nuclear testing. While many threshold nuclear states are reluctant to participate in regional nuclear test bans, they may be more readily willing to participate in a worldwide ban.

In spite of these developments and continued congressional pressure, the President is missing another opportunity to take the lead in ending nuclear testing around the world. This administration continues to be intransigent in this area. While the President has recently acknowledged that less tests may be required per year and that we no longer need to test to develop new warheads—only for safety and reliability—he refuses to give up the ghost. There has been no effort on the part of this administration to seek a bilateral ban with the Russians, let alone a worldwide ban on nuclear testing. Nothing makes better arms control, nonproliferation, economic and environmental sense. In fact, every President since Eisenhower, with the exception of Presidents Reagan and Bush, have supported a CTB. Maybe it is time for new thinking in the White House.

#### CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN

The United States and Russia have agreed to utilize \$25 million of the \$400 million authorized for Russian weapons disarmament purposes, for activities necessary to begin Russian destruction of their chemical weapons. This represents a continuation of my longstanding effort to bring about a verifiable pro-

gram to eliminate chemical weapons—a key element of a comprehensive arms control policy.

The multilateral talks in Geneva will conclude a worldwide chemical weapons ban to be initiated in August. Then, we will look forward to a worldwide program to eliminate all chemical weapons and I envision a multilateral fund to support all chemical weapons destruction efforts.

#### CONVENTIONAL ARMS CONTROL

In May of last year, the House Foreign Affairs Committee adopted a conventional arms transfer restraint policy, calling for U.S. leadership in replacing the conventional arms race with arms restraint. The President's Middle East Arms Control Initiative was announced several days after the committee action.

Congressional efforts in this area culminated in the October 1991 enactment into law of a temporary moratorium on all arms sales to the Middle East unless the President undertakes good faith efforts in pursuit of negotiations among the permanent five members of the U.N. Security Council, aimed at establishing a multilateral supplier restraint regime. This congressional effort was meant to jump start the process toward restraint, to challenge ourselves and the world community to work together to stem the flow of arms and promote lasting peace in the region. The President's May 1991 Middle East arms control initiative, aimed at establishing a restraint policy among the other four major suppliers of arms, has seen only modest progress during its first three rounds of talks and appears to be losing momentum.

As proliferation of conventional arms continues to be a major concern, conventional arms control remains an important element of comprehensive approach to arms control.

#### CONTROLS ON STRATEGIC DEFENSE

Support for strategic defense research consistent with our treaty obligations and national security requirements, has been a longstanding element of a comprehensive arms control policy advocated by the Congress.

As far back as 1984, when President Reagan's strategic defense initiative [SDI] was getting underway, I issued a report on the adverse arms control and cost implications of SDI. These concerns remain today and if anything have intensified.

Support for SDI was initially touted as a necessary hedge against Soviet breakout of the ABM Treaty. The ABM Treaty has been an effective inhibitor of an arms race in defensive systems between the United States and the former Soviet Union. With the dissolution of our former adversary, the original purpose of a multilayered SDI has also dissolved. Now the administration has found a new mission for SDI: to protect the United States against ballistic missile threats from other countries. The problem with this new mission is that there are currently no countries—other than the former Soviet Union—with the capability of attacking the United States with ballistic missiles. Such a threat is at least 10 years away according to administration testimony. A far better hedge against this kind of threat is to strengthen the nonproliferation regime.

#### NONPROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT

Increasing proliferation risks in the nuclear, chemical and conventional areas are a major

threat to stability in this new era. The emerging new world order demands a strong nonproliferation policy.

Through export controls, supplier guidelines, a strengthened NPT, a worldwide end to nuclear testing, a worldwide end to fissile material production for weapons purposes and the safe disposal of this fissile material, we can better reduce and then subsequently manage the serious proliferation risks we are facing.

We are entering a period of general disarmament, disarmament manifested in bilateral and multilateral arms control agreements and unilateral action.

Last year, the Congress initiated this move toward disarmament by authorizing \$400 million to destroy nuclear and chemical weapons of the former Soviet Union. We were all pleased that the executive branch overcame its initial opposition and is now an enthusiastic supporter of this effort.

This year, in approving its new aid bill for the former Soviet Union, the House Foreign Affairs Committee authorized a total of \$790 million in nonproliferation and disarmament funding.

This nonproliferation and disarmament fund begins real disarmament of thousands of weapons of mass destruction and provides support for international nonproliferation activities such as the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Special Commission on Iraq [UNSCOM].

During this process of disarmament, it is clear that the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency have and will continue to play a crucial role.

In assessing the Iraqi nuclear and chemical weapons situation in particular, Rolf Ekeus, Director of the United Nations Weapons Commission, highlights the importance of disarmament and arms control in general. He states that:

The large amount of chemical weapons were not destroyed through bombing. Nothing of the research activities were really destroyed in the nuclear area. What has been destroyed is through the peaceful means of inspection. I would like to say that arms control has demonstrated that it is the way to destroy weapons and not through bombing and attacks.

In this regard, it is imperative that we support the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency in their efforts to meet their responsibilities and the challenges of their charters, and most immediately to complete the task of disarming Iraq.

Moreover, it is imperative that we actively support the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency [ACDA] in its efforts to implement its mission and the challenges of its charter.

ACDA was created by the Congress in 1961 as a new agency of peace to deal with the problem of reduction and control of armaments looking toward ultimate world disarmament. According to the statute:

Arms Control and disarmament policy, being an important aspect of foreign policy, must be consistent with national security policy as a whole. The formulation and implementation of United States arms control and disarmament policy in a manner which will promote the national security can best be insured by a central organization charged

by statute with primary responsibility for this field.

ACDA must have the authority, under the direction of the President and the Secretary of State, to carry out the following primary functions:

(a) The conduct, support, and coordination of research for arms control and disarmament policy formulation;

(b) The preparation for and management of United States participation in international negotiations in the arms control and disarmament field;

(c) The dissemination and coordination of public information concerning arms control and disarmament; and

(d) The preparation for, operation of, or as appropriate, direction of United States participation in such control systems as may become a part of United States arms control and disarmament activities."

(The terms "arms control" and "disarmament" mean the identification, verification, inspection, limitation, control, reduction, or elimination, of armed forces and armaments of all kinds under international agreement including the necessary steps taken under such an agreement to establish an effective system of international control, or to create and strengthen international organizations for the maintenance of peace.)

In the emerging world order, nonproliferation and disarmament concerns will be primary. The management and implementation of these and the other elements of a comprehensive arms control policy will be enhanced by a strong bipartisan working relationship between the Congress and the executive branch.

ACDA has the mandate and an opportunity to play a leading role in this endeavor. The committee looks forward to supporting and working with ACDA in the months and years ahead to achieve a coordinated arms control, disarmament, and national security policy that enhances our security at a lower cost and a lower risk to human survival.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH A COMMISSION ON RETIREMENT INCOME POLICY

HON. ROD CHANDLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, there are a number of measures pending before Congress aimed at simplifying pension plans and preserving benefits for future retirees. These measures, many of which reflect my legislative proposals, will help expand pension coverage and retirement savings. Despite these efforts, however, I believe that more comprehensive measures are needed in order to ensure the retirement security of American workers.

Current statistics relating to our private pension system are alarming, to say the least. Over 50 percent of the Nation's private sector work force is not covered by a pension plan. Contributions for those who are covered, measured in inflation-adjusted dollars, declined steadily in the 1980's. In 1989 and 1990, more pension plans were terminated than were started. These are just some of the trends which suggest trouble on the horizon, even as medical expenses for retirees con-

inue to grow. It is vital that Congress better understand these retirement savings trends and their importance to the economy and to future retirees.

Last year, Milliman & Robertson, a nationwide actuarial and benefits consulting firm, conducted research with corporate chief executive officers which indicated that CEO's are concerned with the complexities of pension laws, inadequacies of retirement policies, and uncertainty over the future course of pension laws. Milliman & Robertson queried CEO's representing companies of all sizes. Responses from 262 CEO's, including 73 Fortune 500 companies, show that more than 90 percent of the CEO's:

Think our country's retirement savings policies are not effective at encouraging the level of saving that future retirees will need.

Think the country's overall personal savings trends present problems for current capital needs and future retiree needs.

Support the idea of a high-level panel of public and private sector leaders to search for ways to simplify and enhance the country's retirement policies.

These responses, from an informal questionnaire, are similar to the results from a survey of small- and medium-sized companies CEO's sponsored by Milliman & Robertson and conducted by the Wirthlin Group. The findings suggest that CEO's would prefer fewer laws and regulations affecting private pension plans; and, at a minimum, existing laws should be simplified in order to reduce administrative burdens and cost. In addition, they would also like a reexamination of basic pension policies to help foster better coverage and savings.

There are several standing committees of the House and Senate which take an active interest in retirement policy issues. In the House alone, the list includes the Committee on Ways and Means, Education and Labor, Aging, and Small Business. These committees periodically examine various problems associated with current pension policies. Because of busy schedules and other priorities, however, these committees have not examined all of the basic trends I have mentioned above. Too often, this has resulted in a piecemeal approach to retirement policy changes that has attempted to fix some current problems but has neglected the bigger picture.

To help correct this situation, Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today to establish a national commission to examine retirement savings trends in the United States and to make recommendations for comprehensive reforms. I am joined in this effort by the two ranking members of the House Select Committee on Aging's Retirement Income and Employment Subcommittee, Representatives HUGHES and BOEHLERT.

The commission will be bipartisan and bicameral. It will consist of seven appointees each from the House and the Senate, plus four appointees by the President.

The commission should seek input from companies sponsoring pension plans, their advisers, and representatives of labor and retiree groups. To assist the commission, I am also requesting that the Congressional Research Service conduct a study on retirement income trends and the importance of retirement sav-

ings to the economy. The study should examine and report on:

First, the amount and sources of public funds, whether through direct spending or tax expenditure, and private funds necessary to finance existing and contemplated programs, and incentives for retirement savings;

Second, the most efficient and effective manner to ensure adequate retirement savings for most Americans, keeping in mind the need plan sponsors have for simplicity, reasonable costs, and appropriate incentives;

Third, the amounts future retirees at various income levels will need for replacement of pre-retirement income, including amounts necessary to pay for medical care and long-term care;

Fourth, the changing work force and demographic trends which affect the pensions of future retirees;

Fifth, the roles of retirement savings in the U.S. economy;

Sixth, sources of retirement income other than private pensions; and

Seventh, the shift away from insured and qualified pension benefits.

The commission will issue a report to Congress by December 31, 1993, which includes recommended measures designed to address the need for future retirees of first, appropriate pension plan coverage and other savings mechanisms, second, adequacy of retirement income, third, preservation of benefits accumulated by pension plan participants, and fourth, appropriate access to information concerning benefits and remedies for disputes as to the benefits they expect to receive. In the final report, any recommendations for new incentives or programs which would result in an increase in the federal deficit must include recommendations for offsetting any such increase.

Mr. Speaker, I am also pleased to note that similar legislation has recently been introduced in the other body by Senator BENTSEN of Texas. Senator BENTSEN's leadership on issues affecting retirement income policy is well known and I commend him for his continuing efforts.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would ask my colleagues to consider the importance of the issues this legislation seeks to address. As the American work force continues to age, the integrity of our private pension system will grow critical. This bill will enable policymakers and citizens alike to better understand the problems and issues at hand. And, more importantly, the best ways to address them.

I urge my colleagues to support this effort to improve the retirement security of American workers.

#### SALUTE TO DENVER'S COLE COALITION

**HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, as crime and other urban problems rear their ugly heads in cities all across our Nation, citizens can run or fight. Those that choose to fight to

preserve their community should be commended for their bravery and faith. Denver's Cole coalition is just such a group. The Cole coalition, an organization dedicated to the revitalization of the Cole neighborhood, has not turned away from the infiltration of gangs and drugs and has not looked the other way when their neighborhood falls into disrepair and neglect. The Cole coalition has stood its ground.

Through faith in themselves and concern for their neighborhood, the coalition has utilized scarce resources in their community to achieve exemplary results. Even though the Cole coalition was founded only a few years ago, the members have already made encouraging improvements in the neighborhood. They have cleaned up yards, repaired houses, and adopted a park for children. Cole neighborhood looks like a place where the residents care about their homes and community.

The Cole strategy does not stop there, though. They have an improvement plan that ranges in focus from housing to economic and community development. The coalition tries to increase ownership opportunities for renters and to offer loan programs for property improvement. In addition, this group razes condemned homes and turns the remaining lots into parks. The Cole coalition offers job training programs and acts as a resource for possible job opportunities. They improve the community's awareness of health issues and offer alternatives to drugs. The Cole coalition organizes AIDS awareness programs and teen advisory groups.

Mr. Speaker, it is with respect and enthusiasm that I recognize and thank the Cole coalition for their efforts. They are a model for all of America's neighborhoods.

#### SUPPORT FOR THE TRAXLER AMENDMENT

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to explain my support of the amendment offered by Chairman TRAXLER, deleting funds from H.R. 5679 for continuing development of the space station.

Mr. Speaker, I am a strong proponent of space exploration. And it is important to note that the longterm economic benefits of space exploration and research are not what this debate is about.

This debate is about how much we can afford to spend, and how we will arrange our priorities—getting the most bang for the American taxpayers buck.

The intangible benefits of space exploration, including manned exploration, of the final frontier are meaningful and important.

International leadership, international cooperation, the research data, and the challenge itself are all reasons offered for supporting continued development of the space station.

Those are also good, rational and compelling reasons for supporting and protecting the other ongoing and projected programs administered by the National Aeronautics and Space

Administration to which \$12 billion of NASA's \$14 billion budget is devoted.

I, for example, have a particular interest in EOS, the Earth Observing System currently under development at NASA.

EOS involves a network of unmanned satellites intended to provide critically important data about the Earth—data that is increasingly important as we become more aware of humanity's impact on our environment.

EOS will help us understand the consequences, both intended and unintended, of daily living which may determine the health of the planet that must sustain us and future generations.

The real issue before us is the question of priorities.

Space Station Freedom is, at this point, only a fraction of the NASA budget. But at \$1.73 billion, that fraction is approximately one-seventh of the total, and I've seen estimates that it will consume as much as \$40 billion to develop and cost \$120 billion over its lifetime to operate.

NASA's entire budget is just over \$14 billion today.

As noted in the report accompanying H.R. 5679, veterans medical care required at least an additional \$1.119 billion for fiscal year 1993.

Veterans medical care is the most important priority within this bill, and the committee deserves praise for making the tough decisions required to meet our commitment to our nation's veterans.

Even though funding for the VA has increased by 10 percent in constant dollars during the last decade, medical costs increased 117 percent during the same period.

There are those who argue that Chairman TRAXLER, Mr. GREEN, Mr. STOKES and the other members of the subcommittee have solved this problem; that since they have increased funding for some of the veterans programs while maintaining funding for the station, this massive project somehow does not impact other funding priorities.

The American Public, not versed in budget arcana, knows better.

Yes, the space station is "in"; community development block grants are "in", and; the shelter plus care homeless initiative is "in", as well. But, as the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. KOLBE has pointed out, the home ownership and opportunity program is funded at \$649 million below the President's request; the home investment partnership program for acquiring, rehabilitating, and constructing affordable housing is \$900 million below the level provided in fiscal year 1992; the emergency shelter grants program is \$55 million below the level provided in fiscal year 1992; and the EPA is \$388 million below the request in the President's budget. NASA, itself, is \$278 billion below the level provided in fiscal year 1992.

There is no doubt that more than \$1 billion in this bill for the space station may have otherwise been allocated to other pressing priorities, including some within NASA.

Mr. Speaker, the House approved the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Appropriations bill yesterday afternoon. That bill provided important increases for head start, job corps and foster care services, but at

the expense of energy assistance for poor people, community and maternal and child health care services, and other programs.

Those were the choices we made yesterday, Mr. Speaker.

We must make a similar choice today, as well.

In January, I hope that a new administration and a new Congress can re-evaluate Federal priorities outside the straight jacket of the budget agreement that makes deficit reduction the peculiar burden of domestic discretionary spending—the 15 percent of the Federal Budget that has actually decreased in size.

We must have a serious effort to evaluate the entire budget because that is the only deficit reduction effort that can realistically succeed.

Until we reach that level of crisis or leadership, we must husband our resources, investing in our Human Capital while maintaining leadership in space exploration at the least cost.

I urge my colleagues to support the chairman's amendment.

#### ENTERPRISE ZONES APPROPRIATE FOR LOS ANGELES

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, the Los Angeles riots reminded us once again of the very thin line that exists between order and disorder; between civilized behavior and rioting in the streets.

We here in America routinely read of riots and killings in other countries, and we chalk it up to countries with less sophistication than ours—countries that are not as civilized as ours.

Yet, now we see again that conditions exist here in America that can persuade people to become part of a mob capable of killing and stealing and burning indiscriminately.

The Rodney King verdict in Los Angeles was simply the spark that lit the fuse. The powder keg that exploded was a festering condition in our country that includes poverty, helplessness, hopelessness, and it includes the breakdown in the family. Children are being raised without parents, without guidance, without the establishment of a set of values that respects life, property and order. We have known for a long while that all of these conditions exist. We have also watched in the past decade an economic system in which the top 1 percent have gathered much more of the Nation's income and the bottom 40 percent much less. We have known that in a recession, if jobs are the alternative to poverty, then there is no alternative because there aren't enough jobs.

The riots are front page headlines, and trumpeted over every special news program with endless evaluations of what happened and why it happened. What the press and so many in our country miss is that these riots are not an out-of-the-ordinary occurrence.

The Los Angeles riot is being played out in slow motion right now on the streets of Wash-

ington, DC. Over 600 people will be murdered in our Nation's Capital this year. That is a slow motion riot that is happening all year long. It keeps people locked in their homes behind barred windows.

This same slow motion riot in our Nation's Capital is occurring right now in New York, Detroit, Chicago, and other major cities as well. It is not on the front page and it is not the subject of television specials, because we have grown accustomed to it. We accept it. We go to work, do business, and come home around it, and try to continue to believe that it won't affect us. But it does, and it will.

These Los Angeles riots represent the sounding of one more urgent alarm that our country take stock and take action. We need broad-based economic opportunity in America and we need to find ways to mend the social fabric which has been torn.

The President's call for enterprise zones is appropriate. Congress has already enacted them once in a bill which the President subsequently vetoed. We should do it again. However, it is only one small step among a large number of actions that must be taken to respond if we are going to fix the conditions that helped cause not only the Los Angeles riots but the slow motion riots that are playing out all year in nearly all of our major cities.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE QUEENS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Queens Historical Society on the occasion of its 25th anniversary.

Within the past quarter century, the Queens Historical Society has been serving the communities of Queens County in invaluable ways. From publishing and distributing numerous books on local history, to organizing tours, the Queens Historical Society has been instrumental in providing access to the history of Queens.

Through the society's newsletter the people of Queens are kept up to date on historical community events. Through 17 historic houses auctions, the society has raised funds to preserve and renovate Queen's landmarks. This fine organization has also been dedicated to the growth and development of Flushing's Freedom Mile, a collection of historical landmarks in Flushing which have been organized as a tribute to freedom.

Currently, the Queens Historical Society is in the process of raising money in order to renovate Flushing's second oldest home, the Kingsland Homestead. Built in 1785, this 207-year-old historical landmark originally was built at 155th Street and Northern Boulevard but was moved to Weeping Beech Park in 1968. The Kingsland Homestead has become an important historical resource. It now houses a library containing information on the history of Queens and a genealogist who traces the ancestry of the borough's residents. On the grounds of the Kingsland Homestead, one can see New York City's only living landmark, the

weeping beech tree, ancestor to all of the weeping beeches in North America.

In addition, tours of the Kingsland Homestead are given by the Queens Historical Society three times a week, where visitors can see historical exhibits that are changed periodically. At present, the exhibit is Landmarks of Queens: The First 350 Years. Beginning on August 8, a new exhibit will be displayed; Native Americans at the Time of Columbus: A Discovery of Two Worlds. This exhibit will focus upon the original occupants of Long Island during the time of Columbus.

The Queens Historical Society is planning to celebrate its silver anniversary with a gala reception and dinner at the Poppenhusen Institute, itself a historic landmark, on September 24.

Mr. Speaker, I call on all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the Queens Historical Society and its officers: Stanley Cogan, president; Connie Demartino, vice president; Vincent Seyfried, vice president; RoseMarie Aridas, treasurer; Winifred Gwaltney, recording secretary, and Catherine Williams, membership secretary, on their 25 years of dedication to promoting and preserving the history of Queens County.

#### THE BOSNIAN TRAGEDY

### HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, no one who has read the newspaper or watched the television news recently can fail to have been appalled by the horrors taking place in Bosnia. We have seen pictures of children killed by mortar fire while playing in front of their homes, grandmothers seriously wounded by shrapnel while attending their grandchildren's funeral, and now reports from many sources are alleging the existence of a system of concentration camps where thousands of innocent civilians are being systematically starved, tortured, and killed.

The grisly goal of the Serbian forces in Bosnia has finally become clear. It is the same goal as that of the Nazis and their death camps—the ethnic purification of an entire region, and the displacement or eradication—call it a holocaust—of an entire people. We simply cannot ignore this situation.

As cochairman of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, I deplore the violence and call on the President to make the tragedy in Bosnia the highest possible priority and to take the steps necessary to bring an end to the bloodshed. I support the actions that the President has taken in cooperation with the United Nations so far.

I believe that the economic embargo—which has caused astronomical inflation in Serbia—is having some effect and that the 15,600 U.N. peacekeeping troops now deployed in Bosnia are that country's best hope for peace.

But the President must keep all options on the table and not preclude any response necessary to bring safety to the people of Bosnia.

History will judge us on our commitment here—as everywhere—to the survival and

basic rights of our fellow human beings, but here our action is most compelled because here another holocaust may be in the making.

#### PLEDGE TO SLASH FEDERAL DEFICIT

### HON. RON MARLENEE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. MARLENEE. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to announce that I have taken a pledge promising to do all I can to slash the Federal deficit. I believe that there is no greater issue today facing our Nation, and our children's future. I urge my colleagues, on both sides of the aisle, to listen to the voice of America, do what you know is right, and join me in signing this pledge.

#### THE PLEDGE

Whereas, years of hollow promises and quick fixes now threaten the well-being of future generations of Americans;

Whereas, collective political accountability is needed to break our nation's political stalemate and restore the public trust;

Whereas, significant reduction of the federal budget deficit would symbolize a new national commitment to solving the pressing problems that threaten our common future;

Whereas, the unchecked growth of the budget deficit—nearly \$350 billion in 1992—and the more than \$200 billion in annual interest payments on our national debt unjustly burden future generations; and,

Whereas, the U.S. Government's own accountants call for dramatic reduction of the budget deficit to avoid economic and fiscal catastrophe;

I, Rep. Ron Marlenee, do hereby pledge that unless the FY 1996 federal budget deficit is 50% lower than the FY 1992 budget deficit,<sup>1</sup> I will not seek re-election when my term expires.

RON MARLENEE.

August 6, 1992.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF THE TESTING OF THE ATOM BOMB

### HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, at a remote site in the desert of New Mexico 47 years ago, the United States tested its first atomic bomb. Within a month, nuclear explosions would level the Japanese cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima, and shortly thereafter the war with Japan would end. We will never know whether the decision to use those weapons saved lives or cost more in the process. But what we did learn from the entire experience was that, in any light, war was a terrible event that must never occur again.

In the five decades since that time, however, mankind has known many wars and many atrocities that rival the worst of World War II. From Cambodia to Angola to El Sal-

<sup>1</sup>The unified budget deficit, including social security, measured by the U.S. Treasury.

vador, conflict has taken its pound of flesh, and added nothing to our ability to prevent the next war. Sadly, we are witnessing new human tragedies in Yugoslavia and Somalia that again test our determination to get beyond the revolving door of conventional warfare.

Unlike past experiences, however, we may now have an unprecedented chance to build the brave new world that was hoped for following Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Nuclear weapons remain a frightening reality, but the world is no longer paralyzed or polarized by superpower rivalry and the threat of nuclear annihilation. The cold war is over and the ground is fertile for growth and prosperity, for peace and stability.

But it will take leadership from those who wield power, and commitment from those that follow if we are to be mutually successful. It will take understanding and compassion, sacrifice and generosity to convince all nations this new order is to their benefit. And it will take many small steps before we can walk proudly into the future as one.

Such steps can begin by resolving critical situations in Yugoslavia and Somalia before they reach the regional or global level. Critical initiatives, such as these, are necessary before we can open a window that takes us beyond the terror of conventional warfare and toward a door that presents innovative ways to deal with many other global problems like the eroding environment, exploding population and the burdening nuclear albatross.

Mr. Speaker, the United States is the most obvious country to lead the world into this next area. But unlike Harry Truman, the President has yet recognized the importance of the surrounding events. His hesitation and caution to effectively engage the parties in these conflicts serves no current purpose and may in fact be detrimental to our long term goals.

Therefore, as the Nation stops today to reflect on the lessons that Hiroshima offers 47 years later, I hope that the President reconsiders his position on the critical issues of our time and takes effective and decisive action before we lose this historic opportunity.

#### THE NORTH PACIFIC ANADROMOUS STOCKS ACT OF 1992

### HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to implement the Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean. This bill, which is identical to S. 2894, which was introduced by my colleagues Senators STEVENS and MURKOWSKI, will bring into force for the United States the convention that was signed in Moscow in February 1992.

My colleagues have frequently seen me come to the floor and describe the importance of the salmon industry to the State of Alaska. Some of my colleagues have even had the opportunity to sample this fine fish. However, few people are aware of the intricacies of international fisheries management, especially

when dealing with a fish that is born in the United States; travels through both international waters and the waters of other nations; is harvested directly or incidentally by fishermen from many countries; and then must return to the United States to spawn. Ensuring a sustainable yield of salmon requires international cooperation.

For many years, international salmon management was conducted through several treaties among different nations. Because not all nations were party to all treaties, cooperation was difficult. We have now reached the point where all major parties concerned—the United States, Canada, Russia, and Japan—have agreed to a single salmon conservation treaty. I hope that this foreshadows a new era of cooperation in international fisheries conservation.

#### H.R. 5100 SENDS WRONG MESSAGE

### HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, on July 8, the House passed H.R. 5100, the Trade Expansion Act of 1992. Passing this kind of legislation makes it appear as though the United States is willing to abandon the effort that has been made in foreign trade through the Uruguay round and the North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA] negotiations.

The Uruguay round negotiations have gone on for years, and in the past year tremendous work has been done to negotiate a North American Free Trade Agreement. These two major trade negotiations, if successful, could provide U.S. industries with the foreign market access that they deserve. With both sets of talks in what appears to be their final stages, we should give them a full opportunity to accomplish their goals. Only after the NAFTA and Uruguay round agreements have been successfully negotiated, and their effects evaluated, should we consider moving our trade policy in another direction.

The bill itself sends the wrong message to those with whom we are negotiating. It imposes new restrictions on auto imports even though such measures have often proved to be beneficial mainly to the Japanese, and usually unfair to the American consumer. Shortly after very similar trade restrictions were enacted in 1981, a study revealed, the average price of the Japanese car rose by \$1,700 and American cars by \$1,200. Another result was that Nissan and Toyota were driven to enter the luxury automobile market—and did so very successfully.

In addition, H.R. 5100 would require special trade actions on auto parts and rice to try to get access to the Japanese market. I fully agree all United States farmers and industries deserve full access to Japanese and other markets, but I fail to see why we should give other countries another excuse to delay serious trade talks. At best, these kinds of provisions suggest the United States has not learned anything from past experience. At worst, other negotiators may get the idea that

the Congress is only serious about a few trade problems when our negotiators have been asking for far more.

As a member of the House Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee, I am always willing to work for market access. This bill focuses too much on too few markets; trade legislation, ideally, should comprehensively address a cornucopia of industries and markets in such a way that they become more competitive with one another, not protected from one another. H.R. 5100 is a bill that was conceived for completely political reasons, not to improve foreign trade for American firms. This bill, by undermining the current negotiations, could actually hurt our efforts to achieve free trade.

#### A TRIBUTE TO RALPH COOPER: MR. AMATEUR NIGHT AT THE APOLLO

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my good friend Ralph Cooper, who passed away this week after a short illness. Mr. Cooper was well into his eighties and for more than 50 years, as the emcee of amateur nights at the Apollo Theater, was a Harlem landmark.

Mr. Cooper was viewed by many people as the heart and soul of the Apollo. He created amateur night in 1934, luring talent by offering a \$15 prize and a week's work at the theater to anyone good enough to win the loudest applause from the critical Harlem audience.

In his dual role as emcee and star attraction, Mr. Cooper helped launch the careers of some of Black America's biggest stars including Ella Fitzgerald, Sarah Vaughan, Billie Holiday, James Brown, Gladys Knight, and Michael Jackson, who first appeared at the Apollo when he was nine years old.

While the audience paid their money to see up-and-coming performers, they also paid to see Cooper, who began each show by prancing onto the stage to the beat of the house band. He would then greet the audience in a sort of 23-skidoo-Daddy-O high-five-disc jockey patter, incorporating popular phrases of the last five decades.

Mr. Cooper dearly loved both the performers and the audiences of amateur night. In his years as producer and host, he discovered Frankie Lymon and the Teenagers, the Orioles, Louis Jordan, whom he brought from a basement cafe in Philadelphia, and Pigmear Markham. In fact, it was Cooper who wrote the comedy skit for which Pigmear was best known, "Here Come De Judge."

Mr. Speaker, with the loss of Ralph Cooper, Harlem has lost one of its biggest boosters, and many of us have lost a great friend. In tribute, I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following article by Keith Moore of the New York Daily News.

#### MR. AMATEUR NIGHT TALENT SHOW CREATOR COOPER DIES

(By Keith Moore)

"Goodbye, Ralph Cooper," the marquee at the Apollo Theater read yesterday. "We will miss you."

"Coop," Ralph Jr. told the crowd, speaking of his father, "would have wanted the show to go on."

#### BROKE PROGRAMING

"He was a very, very special person, and when we say goodbye to him we say goodbye to a good friend," said Percy Sutton, an owner of the Apollo.

Sutton, who owns WLIB, had programing interrupted to carry a live news conference devoted to Cooper's death and to take calls from listeners.

Of Cooper at Amateur Night, Mayor Dinkins said in a statement: "He was a vigorous presence from the dropping of the house lights till the final curtain . . . He would be a performer, a ringmaster, a booster, a judge and a consoler of those who did not win the occasionally difficult fight for the audience's approval.

"Ralph was a real personality and a real presence in the Harlem community. He will be sorely missed."

Cooper, who grew up in Harlem, invented Amateur Night to boost attendance. His showbiz career spanned more than 70 years.

He was once dubbed the "dark (Clark) Gable" of the movies; he was a bandleader, a TV and radio host and a Hollywood star of mostly gangster and cowboy movies, some of which he wrote and directed.

#### CO-STARRED WITH HORNE

He is credited with discovering Lena Horne after co-starring with her in a movie called "The Duke Is Tops."

But most of his discoveries were showcased on the stage of the venerable Apollo: Gladys Knight and the Pips, the Shirelles, Leslie Uggams, Ruth Brown, Gloria Lynne.

In Hollywood, Cooper made such movies as "Dark Manhattan," "Harlem on the Range," "Bargain with Bullets" and "Gang War."

But he soured on Hollywood, saying in his 1990 book, "Amateur Night at the Apollo": "I hoped for acting work, but all the parts they offered me were Uncle Tom parts. Yassuh and nosuh dummy parts were all that was available for a young black actor in those days."

Along with his son, survivors include his wife, Elizabeth, daughter Lisa Cooper Turner and two grandchildren.

#### SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO ARTIST ROBERT BIRMELEIN, CREATOR OF THE AERIALIST

### HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 26, I attended the dedication on the new Federal office building located at 200 Federal Plaza, in Paterson, N.J. As we officially dedicated the new Federal building, which will serve the people of our entire region, we also celebrated the people of northern New Jersey who were of tremendous help to make this building a reality. Without them, it would not have happened. Included in the extensive list is Robert Birmelin, a commissioned artist by the U.S. General Services Administration through its Art-in-Architecture Program.

Robert Birmelin's reputation is international and his works are in public collections across the United States and abroad. A visitor coming in the main entrance of the new Paterson Fed-

eral building, faces a striking scene on the opposite lobby wall: River cliffs and a man high over the water on a slender rope. The viewer also seems suspended over the river, while both the perspective and strong diagonals guide the viewer's eyes across the visual expanse of the painting entitled "Paterson: The Aerialist, August 5, 1879."

In his own words the painting "depicts an event, that occurred toward the end of the last century. It was a period of prosperity for Paterson's mills and factories that were made possible by the water power of the Great Falls and the labor of recently arrived immigrants. In those days, it was not uncommon on a fine Sunday for crowds to be drawn to the Falls to watch aerialists cross over the span of the gorge. Such a feat of daring occurred in 1879, commemorated only by a blurred and faded photograph, when one Harry Leslie undertook to walk across the gorge on a tightrope; and it is this occasion that I chose to imaginatively represent."

Robert Birmelin is a native of northern New Jersey and continues to have close ties to the region's people, places, economics, social, and industrial history. Birmelin's best known paintings are of people in interaction with each other and their surroundings on New York City streets. Born in Newark in 1933, Birmelin completed Cooper Union in Manhattan in 1954, earned a bachelor of fine arts in 1956, and master of fine arts in 1960 from Yale University School of Art in Connecticut, and attended the University of London on Fulbright Fellowship. Today Birmelin lives in Leonia, NJ, near Hackensack and teaches at Queens College, New York City.

Birmelin's talents won him early recognition and continued support in the form of grants from the American Academy in Rome, 1961-64; National Institute of Arts & Letters, 1968; Louis Comfort Tiffany Foundation, 1973; New Jersey Council for the Arts, 1980 and 1988; and National Endowment of the Arts, 1976, 1982, and 1989. Birmelin's works are now in many public collections including the Museum of Modern Art and Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City; the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American Arts, and Hirshorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, in Washington, DC; the Museum of Contemporary Art in Nagaoka, Japan; the San Francisco Museum of Art; and the Montclair Art Museum in Montclair, NJ.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to present a brief profile of this great artist, Robert Birmelin, and his outstanding work, "Paterson: The Aerialist, August 5, 1879," which is indeed, an integral part of 200 Federal Plaza in Paterson, NJ, as well as a wonderful piece of history depicting our great State, and our Nation.

U.S.S. "THEODORE ROOSEVELT"—  
THE BIG STICK OF THE U.S. NAVY

### HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, President Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt pio-

neered the strategy of deterrence by speaking softly and carrying a big stick. He used a strong, blue water Navy to deter aggressors from attacking the United States and U.S. interests abroad, a strategy we still successfully use today. One of the major components of this strategy is the aircraft carrier, including the President's namesake, the U.S.S. *Theodore Roosevelt*. The *Roosevelt*, which carries nearly 100 combat aircraft and more than 5,000 sailors, can deploy anywhere in the world to deter and, if necessary, destroy an enemy.

During normal voyages, these brave sailors, marines, and airmen may be at sea, away from their families, for as long as 6 months at a time. As we continue to reduce defense spending, let us not forget the sacrifice and dedication of these courageous guardians of freedom. We must do everything within our power to ensure that they receive all the quality training and personal benefits, including benefits for their families, that they deserve. Although the technology of a carrier and its aircraft are very important to the Navy's mission, it is ultimately the people aboard the carrier who guarantee us victory in battle.

I, for one, commend these brave warriors of the air and sea, and promise to dedicate myself to preserving the quality of life for those aboard the U.S.S. *Theodore Roosevelt* and all those who serve in the greatest blue water fleet in the history of naval warfare.

### A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO DANA STRAND VILLAGE AND THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

### HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, August 22, 1992, the community of Dana Strand will celebrate its Golden Anniversary. On behalf of the residents of Dana Strand Village and the Housing Authority of the city of Los Angeles, I would like to share with you the roots of this novel and very special community.

One year after President Roosevelt signed the Housing Act of 1937, the Housing Authority of the city of Los Angeles was created. Dana Strand Village was one of the first public housing communities owned and operated by this newly established commission. Originally intended as temporary housing for war workers, Dana Strand opened on July 1, 1942. Since its inception, this community has been home to scores of low-income families and continues to provide housing for hundreds of people.

Throughout the years, the residents of Dana Strand Village have demonstrated exceptional pride in their community. They have organized a resident advisory council and elected council officers to oversee community projects and activities. Recently, Dana Strand Village was named a recipient of a HOPE I planning grant by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and is entering into the initial phase of an ambitious planning and training

program. This program will empower the community's low-income tenants to take an active role in the control of their environment and will assist in the area of homeownership.

Mr. Speaker, on this momentous occasion I congratulate the Housing Authority of the city of Los Angeles on 50 years of providing quality housing for the residents of Dana Strand Village. In addition, I congratulate the residents and resident advisory council of Dana Strand Village on the 50th anniversary of their community. My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our best wishes to them for continued years of growth, development, and success in their ventures.

### STATES TO ADOPT STAFFORD'S LANDMARK ORDINANCE

### HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, back in my congressional district, Stafford Township has distinguished itself as a national leader in the battle to end combined sewer overflows during storms.

The inventiveness of the township's stormwater management system—which I had the pleasure of demonstrating to Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Reilly last year—has led to a \$275,000 EPA grant and nationwide attention.

The system is a major step in protecting the environment, as it will keep sewer waste from spoiling the many waterways surrounding the township.

It now appears that 11 States across the Nation are considering using Stafford Township as a model.

The township's story is well explained by the hometown newspaper, the Beacon. It is a story of amazing innovation and a source of great pride for everyone involved.

[From the Beacon, July 30, 1992]

### ELEVEN STATES TO ADOPT STAFFORD'S LANDMARK ORDINANCE

(By Darcie Borden)

STAFFORD.—The township's stormwater management ordinance has gained such recognition that 11 states along the Eastern Seaboard will soon adopt it and the Environmental Protection Agency wants to convert it into a national ordinance, according to Councilman John Spodofora.

In fact, the EPA has given the township a \$275,000 initial payment to study the system further.

Spodofora, who is also an environmental engineer for the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, presented the idea to the township several years ago and wrote the ordinance for it in 1987.

The township has won various awards for the system and it has ignited interest on a federal level. The EPA and the Department of Environmental Protection and Energy have inspected the system, and President George Bush has seen the township's design.

The township will supply the technology, the ordinance, and sites, such as the county library, that have the storm drain systems. It will provide the opportunity to study the effect time has had on these systems, Spodofora said.

Monitoring will also be done on rainfall, siltation, and storms, and he said instrumentation may be installed into the systems to see how well contaminants are filtered out.

Vegetative filtration will be another part of the study. Grass will be placed in front of storm drain inlets so that water will flow over the grass, allowing nutrients to be pulled along with any metals and heavy contaminants, Spodofora said.

"Trees pull 100 percent of phosphorous out of water and have a major cleansing impact, and so does grass," he said.

Southern Regional's ecology club may participate in the studies as a school project. The club has previously helped in the township with lake cleanup and some other things, Spodofora said. The University of Alabama will administer the grant. The university already had a process in place for EPA grants and has helped Stafford Township acquire the grant, he said.

The system designed by Spodofora uses a large diameter pipe with little holes all around it. The method is called sub-surface infiltration, and the township is succeeding where others have failed.

Other communities tried for the same result, but they were using the wrong pipe materials, Engineer Keith Henderson has reported.

With the large, perforated pipe, the filtration step is added, allowing pollutants to seep into the soil rather than into the bay. The old storm drain system sent the water with pollutants directly into the bay, according to Henderson.

The system controls nonpoint source pollution, which is pollution that ends up in storm drains but cannot be pinpointed exactly where it came from. It could be fertilizer, animal feces, etc., that ends up in the storm drains after it rains. The rainwater washes the pollutants downland into the drains and then into lakes, streams, bay or ocean.

"The EPA sees this as a way for solving major problems with the major pollution sites, Spodofora said.

"We're the first ones to come up with a way of recharging water underground where it belongs," he said.

The township will also monitor how different soils from different areas in the nation will react to the system, he said.

Florida, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts are among the states adopting the ordinance so far, Spodofora said.

He said the EPA is also currently studying a system in Europe. The system uses a basket that fits into storm drains and filters out siltation. The EPA will bring them here and install them and see how well they work, he said.

A TRIBUTE TO THOMAS A. DUCKENFIELD, COMMUNITY SERVANT AND ADVOCATE

### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I say farewell to a dear friend and accomplished attorney, Thomas A. Duckenfield. Tom Duckenfield, a native of Richmond, VA, graduated from Hampton University with a B.S. in mathematics in 1957. In

1970 Thomas Duckenfield graduated from Georgetown University Law Center and later attended Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville where he earned an M.B.A. in 1977.

Tom's background reflects a wealth of accomplishments. He joined Washington Gas in June 1985 as assistant general counsel. Later that year, he was elected vice president and general manager of District of Columbia Natural Gas. Tom also formerly served as clerk of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. Prior to that, he was deputy Register of Wills for the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

Thomas Duckenfield embraced the needs of the local community with his time and his heart. Here in the District of Columbia, he was active in an extraordinary array of organizations that serve the people of the District of Columbia. Tom served on the board of directors of the Washington Urban League, Combined Health Appeal, Neighborhood Economic Development Corp., Education in Partnership with Technology Corp., Council for Court Excellence, National Bar Institute, Junior Achievement of Metro Washington, Bar Association of the District of Columbia, National Institute for Consumer Education in Law, and D.C. Law Students in Court.

Tom Duckenfield made a special contribution to the African American legal community. He worked tirelessly to organize black lawyers to serve the public, to shape the development of law and public policy, and to overcome the vestiges of discrimination in the profession. Tom served as president of both the National Bar Association and the Washington Bar Association and was constantly active on their various committees.

Adding to these remarkable accomplishments, Tom was appointed to the District of Columbia Judicial Nomination Commission and the District of Columbia School of Law Board of Directors.

Thomas Duckenfield was a model family man as well. The only individuals who will miss him more than his many friends are his wife Evelyn; his three sons, Thomas, David and Pace; his mother, Florence Duckenfield of Richmond; his three brothers, Benjamin, Hartwell and Lloyd, all of Richmond; and a sister, Carrie Ampey of Sharon, MA.

Tom's commitment and his service will be missed. Most of all we will miss him.

### CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE FOR SUPERIOR-BAIKAL CONNECT

#### HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today, Members of Congress who represent States and districts along Lake Superior's shores congratulate and encourage the efforts of the Russian, Canadian, and American team members from the Superior-Baikal Connect on their recently completed kayaking expedition through the waters of Lake Superior. The Superior-Baikal Connect kayak team, which circumnavigated Lake Baikal last summer, vis-

ited local communities to express concern for the ecological health of the world's two largest lakes and to encourage continued cultural exchange.

Lake Superior, which contains 10 percent of the world's water resources, is a major recreation center. The region's abundant natural resources make possible both recreational opportunities and much of the area's industry. Because of the complex, conflicting demands placed on the natural resource base, the region may seem at odds with itself. But with a vision for sustainable resource use, sensitivity to historic and cultural values, and wise environmental policy, the conflict need not exist. Halfway around the world, Lake Baikal presents similar opportunities and challenges to the citizens of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Lake Superior and Russia's Lake Baikal are the world's largest freshwater systems in surface area and volume, respectively. Together, they contain 30 percent of the world's freshwater reserve and are of global environmental significance.

The Superior-Baikal Connect expedition paddled along the Lake Superior Water Trail, which links Lake Superior's 3,000 miles of shoreline bordering on Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan in the United States and the province of Ontario in Canada. The Lake Superior Water Trail is designed to provide an ongoing education about Lake Superior and its global significance as a unique freshwater environment. We endorse further development of this recreational and educational Lake Superior Water Trail, because it has promoted, and will, in the future promote a multinational model of cooperation.

The Superior-Baikal Connect is a successful show of international regard for the protection of our global resources. We are pleased to host our Russian and Canadian guests and encourage this cultural exchange to continue into the future. We congratulate the successful Superior-Baikal Connect expedition and its organizers, John Anderson of the Lake Superior Center and Alexander Tenyakshev of the Moscow Adventure Club. We also applaud the outstanding efforts to develop the Lake Superior Water Trail. We hope that these displays of international goodwill will encourage greater environmental protection and act as a lasting global model.

CONGRATULATING SCOTT STRAUBAUGH AND JOE JACOBI FOR WINNING A GOLD MEDAL IN THE TWO-MAN CANOE IN THE 25TH OLYMPIAD

#### HON. CHARLES H. TAYLOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the rivers of western North Carolina offer some of the finest and most challenging whitewater conditions in the world. Whitewater enthusiasts from around the world come to paddle rivers such as the Nantahala, the Ocoee, the Chattooga, and the Nolichucky. In fact, some find the paddling so good in western North Carolina that they move to our area.

Recently, two young men left the mountains of western North Carolina and traveled to the Pyrenees, between France and Spain, to match the whitewater expertise they gained in North Carolina against the best paddlers from around the world. These two men, Scott Strausbaugh of Almond, NC, and Joe Jacobi of Whittier, NC, proved themselves to be the best in the world by winning gold medals in this 25th Olympiad in the two-man canoe.

Scott and Joe have become the first Americans ever to win a gold medal in whitewater canoeing or kayaking. Their hard work and dedication has put them at the very pinnacle of the international paddling world in their event. I want to extend our heartfelt congratulations to Scott and Joe from myself and all the people of western North Carolina. We're extremely proud of you both and hope to see you back home soon. In addition, I know Scott and Joe would want me to thank the Nantahala Racing Club, headquartered at the Nantahala Outdoor Center, for their support and training help.

Joe and Scott went all out on both of their perfect runs through the 25-gate course to win by 6 seconds. In doing so they signaled a new era in international whitewater competition for the United States. I hope that their success, and the interest it has generated in this infrequent Olympic event, will ensure its inclusion in the 1996 games in Atlanta. I look forward to more medals for Olympic paddlers from all over the country, and would encourage them to follow Scott and Joe's example by training in western North Carolina. The water is cold, but the people are warm, and the competition is hot. This combination made Scott Strausbaugh and Joe Jacobi winners in Barcelona.

Again, congratulations, Scott and Joe.

#### THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA IS INTOLERABLE

#### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my horror and dismay regarding the current situation in Bosnia and Hercegovina. The chilling stories of violence, brutality, and human rights violations call for immediate action by the international community.

Mr. Speaker, the administration's retreat yesterday from its earlier assertion that Serbian forces were torturing and killing Croats and Muslims at detention centers in Bosnia is disturbing indeed. What does that mean when our Government says that there is little it can do to immediately investigate reports of atrocities? I find it unconscionable that the Department of State would issue such a statement. I would think the Bush administration would have learned from history. These reports of "ethnic cleansing" and concentration camps are especially horrifying and evoke memories of unspeakable crimes committed during the Holocaust.

Mr. Speaker, the United States, the European Community, the United Nations and

other relevant international organizations must work together immediately to reach a unified position on what further action should be taken against the Communist Serbian regime. The International Red Cross and other neutral agencies must be granted immediate access to camps, prisons, and detention centers throughout these areas to determine exactly what is happening. The world community has been aware of this situation for over a year now and the brutal fighting continues. It is not enough any longer to simply issue official statements and condemn the violence—concerted action is critical to curtail the spiral of violence.

Mr. Speaker, the situation in Bosnia and Hercegovina is intolerable. Our Government and the rest of the international community cannot allow this to continue. By permitting Mr. Milosevic—the Saddam Hussein of Central Europe—to carry out his torturous and murderous acts, President Bush is sending a signal that the United States will ignore aggression. I urge the administration to aggressively pursue this matter with our allies in order to avoid any further humanitarian disaster of enormous dimensions.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO TRENTON STATE COLLEGE'S WOMEN'S SPORTS TEAM

#### HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the women's sports teams of my alma mater, Trenton State College, for completing an incredible feat during the past school year. Three separate teams, the field hockey, softball, and women's lacrosse teams, all won NCAA Division III titles.

On November 16, the field hockey team won its fourth consecutive NCAA Division III title by upending Bloomsburg, PA University 1 to 0. The victory capped an unbeaten 19-0-1 record for the Lions and their coach, Sharon Goldbrenner, a TSC graduate as well, and raised their overall record to 143-11-4 during Coach Goldbrenner's tenure.

Mr. Speaker, on May 17, the softball team beat Buena Vista College, IA, 4 to 0 for the NCAA Division III title, finishing at 48 to 2. Dr. June Walker has led the team to 11 consecutive NCAA appearances and four titles during her 19 years as coach.

On the same day of the softball victory, the women's lacrosse team, also coached by Ms. Goldbrenner, defeated William Smith College, NY, 5 to 3 for its second consecutive—and fifth overall—NCAA Division III championship. The Lions, 16 to 0 this year, are now 107-12-1 under Coach Goldbrenner. To their credit, however, TSC officials discovered that an academically ineligible player had participated in some lacrosse games. The school, therefore, reported the infraction to the NCAA. While the team may not be able to retain their title, I applaud the administration for its honesty. Such an infraction is not easily detectable and reporting it to the proper authorities is commendable.

Both Coach Goldbrenner and Coach Walker have been featured in Sports Illustrated as one of the "Faces in the Crowd." Their individual accomplishments, in my view, are remarkable. The fact that they fielded three winning teams from the same school during the same school year is truly an incredible feat.

Clearly, these teams deserve the recognition they have been receiving. I am proud to be an alumnus of the school and an alumnus of the school's athletics program, and am hopeful that the tremendous success of these teams will continue in the coming school year.

#### TRIBUTE TO MR. J. PAUL HEURING

#### HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptionally dedicated and committed member of the First Congressional District, Mr. J. Paul Heuring. Mr. Heuring is celebrating his 90th birthday on August 14, 1992.

Paul's life is truly an American success story achieved through hard work and dedication. His roots can be traced back to North Battleford, Saskatchewan, Canada, where he was born in 1902. His family later moved to northern Minnesota where he attended St. John's High School and Boarding School. After graduation, he returned to North Battleford to work as an assistant station master at the local train depot. Because times were hard on the family farm and at the depot, Paul returned to America for further challenges.

His journey back to America led him to the Windy City where he stayed until 1943. From the early twenties until the day he left Chicago, Paul worked earnestly for Western Electric Co., and then R.R. Donnelly's Lakeside Press. In pursuing further dreams, Paul went on to attend Northwestern University night school.

In 1943, Paul sought an opportunity to become a Ford dealer in Hobart, IN, and Paul Heuring Ford was soon established. Throughout this period, Mr. Heuring has demonstrated his commitment to his dealership as owner, manager, salesman, and mechanic. To this day, in fact, one will find Paul working 10 to 14 hour shifts.

Paul has always found time to give himself to the community. He has helped with the St. Vincent DePaul Society, an advocacy group for the homeless. He has volunteered with the Civil Defense and the Red Cross, and is a devoted member of American Heart and Cancer Societies. Mr. Heuring is the proud founder of the Hobart Chamber of Commerce, as well as a past chairman of St. Bridget Finance Committee which facilitated the construction of a new church and school. Among his most noteworthy community service accomplishments was his persistence in building a community hospital. After forming an organization committee for development and building of a Hobart hospital, he headed up the finance committee to raise the funds for the St. Mary Medical

Center in Hobart. Today, the St. Mary Medical Center provides professional medical care for a substantial portion of northwest Indiana.

These many hours devoted to the First Congressional District are not without recognition. Paul Heuring has received the Time Magazine Quality Dealer Award, the Herman Schaffer Award for the State of Indiana, the Walter Berg Distinguished Citizen Award, Good Citizen Awards from Hobart's Police and Fire Departments, and one of his finest honors, the Blessed Katherine Kasper Award from the Ancilla Systems for his work with the St. Mary Medical Center in Hobart.

I sincerely recognize J. Paul Heuring on the occasion of his 90th birthday. I am both privileged and honored to wish Paul, his wife of 59 years Dorothy, their 3 sons, 11 grandchildren, and 4 great-grandchildren, the warmest greetings. His lifelong endeavors are certainly admirable and his inherent dedication, social commitment, and leadership are a model and inspiration to each and every one of us.

#### TRIBUTE TO ANITA NALL

### HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Anita Nall, a member of the U.S. Olympic swimming team. On behalf of the people of Schuylkill County and the Sixth District of Pennsylvania, I would like to congratulate Anita for her outstanding achievements in the 1992 Summer Olympics. Her accomplishments have been a source of great joy and celebration for the residents of Brockton, PA, where her grandmother, Ann Nall Shultz, resides, and for the friends and family of her Father, John Nall, who is a native of Mary D, PA.

Anita Nall had three excellent performances in Barcelona. She won three medals, a bronze in the 200 meter breaststroke, a silver in the 100 meter breaststroke and a gold in the 400 meter medley relay. In the process, she set the American record in the 100 meter and her team set the world record in the 400 meter medley relay. She and her team proved that they are the finest in the world. We have not heard the last of Anita Nall because at the age of 16, she is already beginning to think about the 1996 Atlanta Summer Olympics.

Anita Nall has made her grandmother, father, and all of the residents of Schuylkill County very proud with her fine efforts in Barcelona. Anita earned three medals through hard work and an indomitable olympic spirit. Many of her fans gathered at Wilson's Cafe in Brockton to watch her races and show their support. Her victory set off a joyous celebration in Brockton by friends, family and neighbors as she stood on the podium in Barcelona holding a small American flag while she accepted her gold medal. I ask all of my colleagues to join me in saluting Anita and wishing her the greatest success in the future. She is a fine young woman, who deserves our highest praise and respect.

#### LETTER PUTS U.S.S.R. SITUATION IN PERSPECTIVE

### HON. TIM VALENTINE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, sometime ago I received, from a friend and constituent, a special kind of letter, which I would like to share with my colleagues.

During the long, scary years of the cold war, while the leaders of the U.S.S.R. were planning and, in many situations, executing their grand design of world domination, we came to think of most, if not all, Soviet citizens as our enemies. My friend's letter helps to place all of that in perspective.

Events have demonstrated that many citizens of the former U.S.S.R. are not unfriendly to America. And in that connection, my friend, Tom Harris, has reminded me of a significant historical fact about which we should all reflect.

If it had not been for the unbelievable sacrifice of the Soviet peoples after Hitler's invasion in 1941, our world would be a different place. The Soviet peoples, both soldiers and civilians, bore the full, brutal brunt of the cruel German legions. Faced with what appeared to be complete and utter defeat, the Soviet people stood with a resolve that staggers the imagination. Suffering losses in the tens of millions, they stood before the German war machine. Thousands of Soviets disappeared without any trace and have not been heard from to this day. Many were tortured and others were summarily executed.

Finally, the German armies were expelled and crushed. Now that the people of the former Soviet Union have thrown off the yoke of communism, we should celebrate anew the contributions that these valiant people made to the ultimate defeat of Nazi Germany.

As the writer of the letter states, they just might have done more to destroy nazism than any other nation or people, including ourselves and our Nation.

The letter follows:

WILSON COUNTY  
INSURANCE AGENCY, INC.,  
Elm City, NC.

Hon. TIM VALENTINE,  
Congress of the United States, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR TIM: We need to help the Russian people in their working to become a democracy. These people made the greatest sacrifices known to man during WWII. They fought Nazi Germany tooth and nail to save their homeland and the civilians suffered as much as their soldiers did.

What if they had surrendered in 1941 when the Germans had driven to within 40 miles of Moscow? I was in the 9th. Infantry Division and we fought in N. Africa, Sicily, France, Belgium and Germany so I know something about War and the hell that it is.

400 Russian Divisions kept 300 to 400 Division tied down throughout the War, from 1941 to the end. If they had not engaged so many Nazis we would have never been able to make the Normandy landings. In fact, if the Russians had given up like France did, without too much effort, the whole world would have been Zeig Heiling for the last 45 years or so.

They did more to destroy Nazism than we did so I think we should do all we can to help them. With kindest wishes always.

Sincerely,

THOMAS L. HARRIS.

#### TOURO COLLEGE'S SCHOOL OF BUSINESS IN MOSCOW

### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the committee report on the Freedom Support Act of 1992 stated:

Some U.S. educational institutions have already established programs, including business and management education, in the region. These institutions are to be commended for their initiatives and should be considered for funding where their activities are consistent with the priorities of U.S. assistance strategies for the independent states.

One institution which already has established business and management education programs in the region is Touro College. Touro College is an institution of higher learning located in the State of New York. Touro has taken the initiative and shown both the foresight and ingenuity to establish the first international school of business in Moscow under American sponsorship.

Touro's Moscow branch offers a program in business and management to mid-level and upper-level managers, directors, and supervisors of the Commonwealth's businesses and industries. Admission is limited to graduates of indigenous universities. The program is in two phases. The first phase is an intensive study of English. The second phase of the program includes business subjects: Accounting, economics, business data processing, business law, statistics, management, marketing, banking, investments, and finance. Students who successfully pass the program of studies earn a bachelor of science diploma.

This new school which is now over a year old has had a successful beginning. The initial funding for this project has been provided solely by Touro College. In keeping with the spirit of the committee report, and consistent with the priorities of U.S. assistance strategies for the independent states, Touro College is deserving of our support in the continuation of this very important program.

#### U.S. AGRICULTURE RUSHES TO SUPPORT THE FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT

### HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as this body moves toward consideration of H.R. 4547, the Freedom Support Act, it is increasingly clear that passage of this legislation is not just important for the future of the former Republics of the Soviet Union—passage is also important for all of us in America.

In his testimony before the House Agriculture Committee, Ambassador Robert Strauss made this point very clear:

We are in a window of opportunity and we cannot afford to lose it. I think we have to make clear to the American people that this is not an aid package and this is not a giveaway package, and this is not a funding package that funds the building of dams \*\*\* where they don't need them \*\*\*. This is a domestic bill because we have a domestic—vital domestic interest in it. It represents not only security for this country and for ourselves and our generations to come, it represents in addition to that, our economic interest. It represents jobs. It represents our leadership in the world.

It is also very clear that Ambassador Strauss' words are not merely rhetoric, but rather, words backed up by expressions of support by U.S. farm and agribusiness firms.

Recently, this Member received a policy statement from the National Agricultural Advisory Committee, a consortium that includes 4 former Secretaries of Agriculture and more than 100 of America's leading farm commodity and agribusiness organizations including, among many other important organizations, the following:

- The American Farm Bureau Federation.
- American Soybean Association.
- National Association of Wheat Growers.
- National Cattleman's Association.
- National Corn Growers Association.
- National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.
- National Grain Sorghum Producers Association.

- National Grange.
- National Pork Producers Council.
- U.S. Meat Export Federation.

In addition, the list includes the world's largest animal health facility, the SmithKline Beecham, which has its Norden laboratories in Lincoln, NE.

Most importantly, this distinguished committee was unanimous in its strong support for H.R. 4547 because its members properly recognize that if the former Republics of the Soviet Union succeed in their transitions to market economies, United States agriculture and exporters will surely benefit from a vast potential market of 290 million individuals. As the committee notes, passage of the Freedom Support Act will help the peoples of the former Soviet Union put food on their tables and ours.

Mr. Speaker, we all would do well to remember that our great Nation's fastest period of growth came at a time when its resources were strained from a long and devastating war, but fortunately, the American people rallied behind the Marshall plan to help Europe restore its democracies. That restoration created a market for U.S. goods and services that, over the years, has greatly benefited American industries. For example, in 1991, the United States enjoyed a \$16.7 billion trade surplus with the European Community.

Now, we are at the end of another war—the cold war—and there can be no doubt that the emerging democracies of the former Soviet Union will have an insatiable appetite for goods and services and infrastructure development if they can continue to make progress toward democracy. The Freedom Support Act will help to ensure that those emerging democracies and vast potential markets of the

former Soviet Union are not lost to a tyranny and repression that both threatens our Nation's security and economic future.

Mr. Speaker, therefore, this Member urges his colleagues to read the attached policy statement of the National Agricultural Advisory Council, take heed of their message, and vote for the Freedom Support Act.

POLICY STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

U.S. AID TO THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

We, the undersigned members of the National Agricultural Advisory Committee (NAAC), express our endorsement of a comprehensive U.S. aid package to support the emerging economies and democracies in the new independent states of the former Soviet Union.

We recognize the need to address pressing U.S. domestic issues, as well as other important international concerns. We strongly believe, however, that the active involvement of the U.S. is critical to the successful market-based economic and democratic political development of the former Soviet Union; and vital to the future stability and security of all the world's peoples.

We urge the creation of a working collaborative partnership between the U.S. public and private sectors—between the U.S. Government (USG) and U.S. agriculture and agribusiness—to provide technical assistance to, and promote U.S. trade and investment in, developing market-based food and agricultural economies in the former Soviet Union. The concerted action of the U.S. public-private sectors is mandatory to providing concrete long term agricultural and food system development in the former Soviet Union, fostering important trade and investment opportunities for U.S. agriculture/agribusiness, and accelerating the growth of the U.S. economy.

We believe that the U.S. aid initiative should authorize the President to waive the statutory provisions, remnants of the cold war, which restrict the development of normal commercial relations, and thus hinder U.S. agriculture/agribusiness. In an increasingly competitive global economy, U.S. legislation must encourage the development of new relationships and markets for U.S. businesses.

We are convinced of the inherent market potential of the former Soviet Union's emerging democracies. Experience has shown us that increased U.S. trade and investment in global markets means the creation of thousands of new jobs for American workers here at home. We therefore fully support U.S. aid for the former Soviet Union not only because it responds to the economic, political, and social needs of the former Soviet Union, but because it responds to our needs, the needs of the U.S. and the U.S. agriculture/agribusiness community.

We do not offer, and the emerging economies and democracies of the former Soviet Union do not ask for a "hand out," but rather the opportunity to develop mutually beneficial economic growth through increased U.S. agriculture/agribusiness trade and investment. Together, we—U.S. agriculture/agribusiness and the USG through a comprehensive U.S. aid package for the former Soviet Union—can work for both regional and global peace, and help the peoples of the former Soviet Union put food on their tables and ours.

CONDOLENCES TO REPRESENTATIVE HENRY HYDE

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues in expressing my condolences to my good friend and colleague, Representative HENRY HYDE, on the passing of his wife, Jeanne. I had occasion yesterday to read in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the eulogy delivered by his son, Robert. It was a genuinely moving and loving memorial to a remarkable woman. This is a sorrowful time, but it is clear Jeanne Hyde was a woman of strong faith and devotion. I hope and pray that HENRY and all his family will be able to take solace in the knowledge that her faith was firm, her belief in God strong, and her courage in the face of a long illness a true example of her character and conviction.

I have known HENRY HYDE closely as a colleague and friend for many years, and my condolences go out to him and his family at this time.

COMMEMORATING GUAM'S PARTICIPATION IN THE XXVTH OLYMPIAD

HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1992

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, like so many Americans, I have been in the past week thrilled and inspired by the events in Barcelona. I rise today, however, to draw my colleagues' attention to the efforts of a small, but no less inspiring, group of young people from my district who are pursuing their own Olympic dream. I speak of the participation of Guam's Olympic team in the XXVth Olympiad in Barcelona, Spain. This is the second Olympics in which Guam has participated, the first being in 1988 in Seoul, Korea.

Participation in the Olympics is a life-altering experience. For an athlete to be able to compete with the fastest and strongest, to be present when records are broken, to see the brotherhood of nations on the field of open competition, is, for many, dream becoming reality.

What is more important, however, is the route which one had to take to get to the Olympics. The early morning practices. The long hours in the pool, or on the track, or in the gymnasium. The sore muscles and bruises. Dealing gracefully with the disappointment of defeat, and being magnanimous in victory. Learning that hard work and perseverance will be rewarded.

These sacrifices are rewarded by selection to be an Olympic participant. While only a few athletes receive medals, all Olympic participants are winners. Whether one comes from the biggest, the richest, and the most sophisticated country or the smallest, the poorest, and the most primitive of circumstances, the great common denominator—sports—makes them

all equal as athletes and as citizens of the world during their shining moments as participants in the most prestigious and celebrated sports event in the world.

In these troubled times, as we seek to cope with economic and political crises both nationally and internationally, it is most refreshing and reassuring to watch the Olympic events and note the quality of the men and women who are already prepared to assume leadership roles in their respective countries.

Mr. Speaker, as a territory of our great Nation, the United States, we are extended the opportunity to compete against our own country, literally speaking, in the field of athletics. It is supremely ironic indeed, as well as a magnificent commentary on the American form of democracy, that I am now appearing in this

great Chamber, with pride and pleasure, to recall this year's Olympic events and to record in the annals of U.S. history the roster of the men and women who comprise the 1992 Guam contingent to Barcelona. Biba U.S. Biba Guam.

GUAM OLYMPIC TEAM

Head of delegation: Governor Joseph F. Ada.

Swimming: Patrick Sagisi, Frank Flores, Ray Flores, Glenn Diaz, Adrian Romero, Barbara Pexa, Tammie Kaae, Ed Ching, Mick Pexa.

Judo: Erin Lum, Atef Hussein, Andy Jordanou.

Wrestling: Ed Pangelinan, Tom Schoen.

Cycling: Manny Garcia, Jazy Garcia, Andrew Martin, Martin Santos, Will Yamamoto, Jr., Margot Bean, Albert Juan.

Archery: Luis Cabra, Lee Webber.

Yachting: Jon Iriarte, Joe Pruski, Linda Yeomans, Ann Byerly.

Weightlifting: Edgar Molinos, Vincente "Benny" Crawford.

Officials: Michael J. Reidy, Chef de Mission; Richard C. Blas, Vanessa K. Blas, Judge Benjamin J.F. Cruz, Johnny Applegate, Monica Okada, Gordon Chu, James Ji.

Medical: Dr. Glocrito Sagisi, Dr. Davina Lujan, Roseann O'Rourke.

Athletics: Jenn Allred, Richard Bentley, Brian Foster.

Youth camp: Melissa Taitano, Francine G. Sablan.

Media: Thomas Evers Blaz, KUAM-TV; Marty Bahamonde Cable TV.

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COMMEMORATING CLAM'S PARTICIPATION IN THE XXVth OLYMPIAD

HON. BEN GARRARD BLAZ

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, like so many Americans, I have been in the past week thinking about the Olympic Games in Barcelona. I have been thinking about the Olympic Games in Barcelona, and I have been thinking about the Olympic Games in Barcelona.

Participation in the Olympics is a life-changing experience. For the athlete to be able to compete with the best and strongest in the world, it is a dream, to say the least, to see the best of the best in the world competing in the field of sports.

What is even more important, however, is the role which the host country plays in the Olympic Games. The host country is responsible for the success of the Olympic Games, and it is the responsibility of the host country to provide the best possible environment for the athletes.

Three factors are needed by the host country to ensure the success of the Olympic Games. First, the host country must provide the best possible environment for the athletes. Second, the host country must provide the best possible environment for the athletes.

We have the honor to welcome to this great Nation the Olympic Team from the United States. We have the honor to welcome to this great Nation the Olympic Team from the United States.

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The American Olympic Team... support by U.S....

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