

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE NO-FLY ZONE: TAKING THE  
NEXT STEPS

## HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, the creation of the no-fly zone to ground Iraqi aircraft in southern Iraq was a necessary step, both to help protect the persecuted Shia minority there and to reply to Saddam Hussein's aggressive challenges to the United Nations authority. But it has by no means tied his hands. How the United States and its coalition partners answer Saddam's countermoves will greatly influence our prospects for success.

Saddam may, of course, hunker down for a while. He may believe that President Bush is gunning for a fight and decide to deny him one.

If nothing happens for a few months, the no-fly policy is a winner. This is clearly what the administration is hoping will happen. We, however, should not rely on Saddam Hussein's political acumen. Furthermore, let's not kid ourselves, even if Saddam goes away for a while, eventually he'll come back. It is just a question of when and how he will challenge, not if.

That's why we should remember that we don't do very well when we are surprised. We must start thinking now about how we might respond to Saddam's countermoves.

We've already made one mistake that may hamper our responses to Saddam in the future. That was our failure to build political support at the United Nations and in the region for the no-fly zone. Whatever else we have to do will now be that much more difficult.

And, Mr. Speaker, we should realize that Saddam is not without options, both military and nonmilitary, to which we may have to respond.

## SADDAM'S MILITARY OPTIONS

Militarily, Saddam can do little to directly challenge the no-fly zone. The superiority of the coalition air forces is overwhelming. He can, however, pursue other military strategies in the north and south that can cause us difficulty.

First, the Iraqis could ratchet up the ground attacks against the Shias in the marsh area of southern Iraq to see how far the coalition is willing to go in their defense. A no-fly zone will alleviate some of the suffering in the south, but it will not necessarily prevent artillery and tank attacks in the area.

Fortunately, more ground attacks against the Shias may turn out to be ineffective. The large number of lakes and streams in the southern marshes make the terrain very inhospitable to heavy armor.

Saddam could also opt for increased attacks against the Kurds in northern Iraq. Such a move could be tougher for us and for the targets—the Kurds.

For one thing, about a third of the Kurdish enclave lies below the 36th parallel, and therefore beyond the official protection of coalition air cover. An air-ground attack against this portion would not violate our prohibition of military activity north of the 36th parallel and would severely test the extent of our commitment to the Kurds.

For another, such an attack would also test our relationship with the Turks, who remain skittish about any actions that could lead to the breakup of Iraq. The Turkish Government is not yet on board with the no-fly zone, raising a question about whether we can use coalition planes located at the air base in Incerlik.

## U.S. RESPONSES

I believe the United States and its coalition partners should be ready to use air power to blunt an Iraqi attack in either the north or the south. This would be a significant escalation, but I am not sure we can afford to do otherwise.

First, the establishment of the no-fly zone reinforces the notion that the coalition members have a commitment to protect the Iraqi people from Saddam. Renewed ground action would be devastating, especially for the Kurds below the 36th parallel, and could prompt another mass exodus. Once we have taken the step of setting up the zone, we cannot stand by and watch Saddam renew the genocide in another part of the country.

Moreover, it is very likely that air power would effectively blunt such an attack. During Operation Desert Storm, sustained air attacks destroyed the Iraqi Army's ability to fight effectively. There is no indication now that the Iraqis would have the will to fight when attacked by coalition aircraft.

Finally, our failure to protect persecuted minorities in Iraq would strengthen Saddam when we are trying to weaken him.

## SADDAM'S NONMILITARY OPTIONS

In addition to his military options, Saddam also has nonmilitary cards to play.

For example, Saddam Hussein is already using an aggressive propaganda campaign to undermine support for the zone. Saddam's efforts to portray the coalition's no-fly zone as a direct attempt to partition Iraq plays on the fears of both his Sunni political base within Iraq, and the concerns of many other states in the region with their own sectarian divisions to worry about.

Saddam's claim that George Bush has demanded the zone for his own domestic political purposes also resonates throughout the international community. The Iraqi press has described the no-fly zone as "one of the dirtiest games" ever. No country wants to be seen as the lackey for United States election year politics.

Saddam is also in the grimly paradoxical position of being able to strengthen his position by increasing the hardship on segments of his own population, especially in the northern and southern protected zones. To do this, he could

tighten the internal embargoes; further restrict humanitarian access to the people; and continue road construction projects in the south to make the area more accessible to Iraqi ground forces.

In addition, Saddam may respond to the no-fly zone by increasing his noncompliance in other areas. We have already seen some evidence of this.

The Iraqis have already banned all non-U.N. relief organizations from the country and even the U.N. relief workers cannot enter most of southern Iraq.

Further, in response to the no-fly zone, Iraq has threatened to expel all remaining U.N. guards, now there to protect United Nations and private relief workers. The number of guards in Iraq has already dwindled to just over 100 from an earlier total of 500, largely because the Iraqis have refused to issue visas and travel papers.

Saddam's noncompliance, however, probably will not stop there. I expect him to continue to reject the recommendations of the U.N. boundary commission working on a border between Iraq and Kuwait and to obstruct the inspection and destruction of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction.

## U.S. RESPONSES

The United States and the rest of the coalition must be equally vigilant in responding to these kinds of nonmilitary moves. We have taken the first step toward countering Saddam's propaganda in Iraq and the region by stressing our commitment to Iraq's territorial integrity. We will have to do more.

First, to dull the effects of Saddam's repressive tactics, the United States should consider providing some direct humanitarian relief to the Iraqi people within the northern and the southern zones.

In the north, the United States could encourage the United Nations to partially lift the economic embargo in the Kurdish enclave, perhaps permitting limited exports to finance the care and feeding of the people in the zone. In the south, the coalition partners should mute the effects of Iraqi actions by air-dropping supplies, food, and medicine in southern Iraq.

Also, we should continue high-level meetings and close cooperation with the Iraqi opposition, particularly the Iraqi National Congress. Such support will help to demonstrate to the Iraqi people that there is a credible alternative to Saddam Hussein.

In addition, we should press harder to borrow against frozen Iraqi oil revenues to finance U.N. operations in Iraq. This would alleviate some of the financial pressure on U.N. operations in Iraq and begin the reparations process. These assets would be repaid once Iraq decides to start pumping oil.

Finally, we have to be prepared to deal more forcefully and quickly with any repeat of the delaying tactics Saddam used on U.N. inspectors looking for evidence of programs for weapons of mass destruction at the Agricul-

\* 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.

tural Ministry. Saddam Hussein must understand that we, our allies, and the United Nations will not tolerate his continued cheat-and-retreat tactics on the U.N. inspections.

These steps will mute the effects of any Iraqi response to the no-fly zone and show Saddam that we mean business. But it is going to take both political will and political muscle on the part of the United States and our coalition partners to make it work.

#### REBUILDING THE COALITION

Imposing the no-fly zone in southern Iraq was a good move. I fear, however, that building support for whatever we have to do next will now be much more difficult. By not pushing for another Security Council resolution authorizing the action, the Bush administration chose the path of least resistance. That bit of expediency may cause us problems in the future.

The coalition forces have invoked the no-fly zone under U.N. Resolution 688, which condemns Iraq's repression of its citizens and demands its cessation.

The administration, at least initially, believed that it needed another resolution authorizing all necessary means to enforce Resolution 688. In fact, on July 29, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Edward Perkins, testified before Congress that the United States intended to approach the Security Council for such a resolution within the next week.

Initial soundings at the Security Council, however, convinced administration officials that such a resolution would be a tough fight. Therefore, the day after Ambassador Perkins' testimony, an unnamed administration official told reporters that Ambassador Perkins had been mistaken.

The administration then decided to try a different tact and set up the no-fly zone without an additional resolution.

The administration convinced the British, the French, and the Russians that Resolution 688, coupled with all of the other resolutions against Iraq, already provided sufficient authority to set up the no-fly zone.

They argued further that ongoing operations in northern Iraq, including a ban on Iraqi aircraft and helicopters above the 36th parallel, provided a precedent for enforcing Resolution 688 without obtaining an additional Security Council resolution.

The French, the British, and the Russians may have accepted this argument, but many experts, both within and outside the United States, do not. They insist that the no-fly zone is beyond the legal scope of Resolution 688 and, therefore, lacks U.N. authorization.

First, the Security Council passed Resolution 688 under Chapter 6 of the U.N. Charter, which deals with pacific settlement of disputes. Resolutions passed under Chapter 6 are generally nonbinding recommendations, intended to be persuasive rather than coercive. For this reason, Resolution 688 does not carry the weight of Resolution 687 and the other U.N. resolutions against Iraq, which were invoked under Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter and are mandatory and binding upon all members of the United Nations.

Furthermore, since Resolution 687 outlines the terms under which the war ended, Iraq's noncompliance could effectively nullify the ceasefire and makes a resumption of hos-

tilities legally possible. The demands of Resolution 688 are not a part of this ceasefire agreement.

Do these legal technicalities matter? Perhaps not, in and of themselves. But our failure to win support for another U.N. resolution suggests that we may be in a weak position when further action against Iraq becomes necessary.

Since August, 1990, a clear mandate from the Security Council has undergirded the collective response to Saddam Hussein's outrageous behavior. Taking the path of least resistance may have gotten the no-fly zone up and running more quickly, but it may come back to haunt us in future confrontations with Saddam Hussein.

As we saw in the lead up to the Gulf War, solid U.N. authority provides important political cover to our regional allies. Our lack of convincing United Nations authorization may, in part, explain the lack of regional support for Operation Southern Watch.

Presently, only Kuwait has stated publicly its support for Operation Southern Watch. Syria has flatly rejected the zone, and the Egyptians are sitting on the sidelines. By imposing a total news blackout, the Saudis seem to be trying to pretend they aren't even participating.

This does not bode well for the future. Eventually Saddam will respond and we must be ready. By failing to do the heavy political lifting to get more countries on board, we may have made the next job—whenever and wherever that might be—much more difficult.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE DENHAM SPRINGS PARDS GIRLS SOFTBALL TEAM

##### HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the girls 10 and under All Stars PARDS Softball Team from Denham Springs, LA for winning the 1992 National Championship in the Pony League's World Series for fast pitch softball.

Although they lost their very first game of the tournament, the all-star team truly demonstrated their heart and determination by winning every other game and beating the very same team which first defeated them. For exemplifying the winning spirit, it is with my warmest congratulations that I salute the Denham Springs PARDS All Star Team 1992 National Champions.

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. TERRY DEIDERICK

##### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to stand here today to honor a professor at the local State university whose work over the years is simply outstanding. Mr.

Speaker, Dr. E. Terry Deiderick has over 25 years of dedicated university teaching and service devoted to promoting the American free enterprise system to students at Youngstown State University.

Mr. Speaker, in the turbulent economic environment that exists in my 17th Congressional District, Dr. Deiderick has helped students and residents understand how to start their own business. Dr. Deiderick has been the director of the Small Business Institute and a member of the Small Business Institute Directors Association for 10 years and he was an original member of the Small Business Institute's steering committee which created the Small Business Institute Saturday clinic.

This Saturday clinic is a one-of-a-kind operation. Dr. Deiderick brings together undergraduate and postgraduate students, entrepreneurs, and those aspiring to start their own businesses with faculty, administrators, retired executives, members of the Chamber of Commerce, and members of the U.S. Small Business Administration for clinics that evaluate local ventures. The participants are split into teams to observe the business over a 3-month period. Evaluations and recommendations are made following critical analysis and brainstorming.

Mr. Speaker, I don't need to remind you of the problems facing the economy. These problems are only magnified in my district as a result of the steel mills closing many years ago. Without Dr. Deiderick to guide our local entrepreneurs, many local businesses would surely have closed long ago.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to stand here any time to praise someone like Dr. Deiderick, a man whose knowledge and teaching is vital to the success of the economic situation of Youngstown.

#### UKRAINE INDEPENDENCE DAY

##### HON. HENRY J. NOWAK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker, the end of the cold war has brought about the creation of several independent states from what previously had been the Soviet Union. One of the largest is Ukraine, which voted for independence on December 1, 1991, and was recognized by the United States as an independent nation on December 25, 1991, Christmas Day.

As a way of honoring the independence of the Ukraine, and to remind us of the sacrifices made to achieve it, Erie County Executive Dennis Gorski proclaimed August 24, 1992, Ukrainian Independence Day.

Following is a copy of the proclamation, which was provided by Mrs. Dasha Procyk, a constituent of mine who is extremely active in the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and in the western New York Ukrainian-American community.

#### PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the Ukrainian Nation with a millennium of Christianity and a written history noting the earliest development of the Kievan Nation-State; and

Whereas, the vicissitudes of fate, the rise and fall of political movements, wars of de-

fense and liberation, forced annexations, serfdom and more recently communist genocide did not break the spirit of Ukraine; and

Whereas, the rebirth of an independent Ukraine began in modern times on January 22, 1917 when the Central Rada declared the independence and sovereignty of all Ukrainian territories and culminated in the recent dramatic events; and

Whereas, the December 1, 1991 referendum during which the people of Ukraine peacefully achieved in one day what their forefathers had spent fighting for in the fateful days of 1917-1920 when the fragile republic lost due to communist aggression; and

Whereas, the swift and imperceptibly quiet revolution of the ballot box expressed through an astounding 90.3% endorsement for independence reaffirmed the historic Declaration of Independence adopted by the republican Ukrainian Parliament on August 24th, 1991; and

Whereas, this great democracy called America, saw the wisdom and moral fortitude to extend formal diplomatic recognition to Ukraine on Christmas Day of 1991, thus reinforcing each other's dedication to freedom and human rights; and

Whereas, the Republic of Ukraine has reaffirmed its existence with an impressive degree of unity and consensus thus earning the right to join the family of free and independent nations; and

Now, therefore, I, Dennis T. Gorski, Erie County Executive, do hereby proclaim August 24th, Nineteen Hundred and Ninety Two as "Ukrainian Independence Day" in this Majestic County of Erie, of the Great State of New York—the Empire State.

#### SCHOOL-CHOICE BENEFITS OVERRATED

#### HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, during the debate on education reform, school choice has been promoted as the ultimate cure for what ails public education in the United States. This Member would like to call to his colleagues' attention this editorial from the September 7, 1992, Omaha World Herald regarding the pitfalls of school choice programs. [From the Omaha World Herald, Sept. 7, 1992]

#### SCHOOL-CHOICE BENEFITS OVERRATED

The battle in Washington over school choice has become a symbol of the federal government's unfortunate practice of tying itself in knots.

A number of Americans are upset about schools that pass kids through to graduation without providing the learning to survive in a competitive world.

But as Kenneth J. Cooper of The Washington Post wrote in an article in the "Gridlock in D.C." series, the debate about the federal role in finding a solution has been mired in an argument between the White House and Congress. . . .

In our opinion, . . . the benefits of choice are vastly overrated. Promoters contend that standard public schools, faced with the potential loss of students and financing, would improve. But no one has explained how a school that is losing students and revenues would improve, or how it would maintain adequate services for the students who remained behind.

Other aspects of the president's program have been stalled in the confrontational climate. Even a modest program to encourage schools to experiment with new programs and methods to improve education has been sidetracked, and the \$100 million set aside for that program by Congress has gone back into the treasury to be used for other social programs.

"Choice" is a buzzword that suggests a cheap and easy solution to a difficult problem. Like other quick-fix answers to hard questions, it wouldn't do what supporters claim it would, and it could crowd out other proposals for realistic, innovative ways to improve the school system.

Schools don't need quick fixes. They need strong, sensible administrators. They need teachers dedicated to excellence. They need parents who believe in education, who raise their children with love and discipline and who bring them to school ready to learn. They need children who are motivated and eager. None of that requires vouchers for private schools.

Education has always been a local and state responsibility. If Congress and the White House want the federal government more deeply involved, they should look for ways to improve the public schools. Forget about subsidizing the competition.

#### HISTORY'S FAMOUS FIBBERS TO CONGRESS

#### HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague BUD SHUSTER, ranking member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, recently wrote a newspaper article on the subject of misleading Congress.

Concerning charges about the Iran-Contra affair made by independent counsel Lawrence Walsh, BUD SHUSTER writes: "Lying cannot be condoned. But honesty and balance require that these allegations be placed in the context of historical practice."

The article goes on to remind us that Presidents as revered as Franklin Delano Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy deliberately misled Congress when they thought it was in the national interest. Amidst the current hysteria generated by the seemingly endless attempts by the independent counsel to win a case, it is useful to be reminded that those who condemn misleading Congress today are often the same people who praise Roosevelt and Kennedy for doing the same thing years ago.

At this time I wish to insert in the RECORD, "History's Famous Fibbers to Congress," by BUD SHUSTER, published in the Washington Times, Saturday, August 29, 1992.

[From the Washington Times, Aug. 29, 1992]

#### HISTORY'S FAMOUS FIBBERS TO CONGRESS

(By Bud Shuster)

Independent counsel Lawrence Walsh's investigation of the Iran-Contra affair seeks to convict CIA and other officials of misleading or lying to other bodies, especially the U.S. Congress. These alleged or admitted prevarications sometimes have been characterized as unparalleled assaults on the structure of democratic government and the rule of law.

Lying cannot be condoned. But honesty and balance require that these allegations be

placed in the context of historical practice. Iran-Contra is hardly the first time witnesses have misled Congress, although it is the first time executive branch officials have been criminally prosecuted for unsworn comments. And it is the only time that political equities allowed investigators with limitless funds and time to pursue their quarry. Investigations like Iran-Contra become uncontrollable when politics are mixed with the broad interpretation prosecutors have given to the federal false statement criminal statute. This practice could be questioned from the standpoint of protections for fundamental individual rights. If applied in past decades, it would have meant that ranking officials could have faced criminal conviction.

President John Kennedy's secret concessions to end the Cuban missile crisis are a case in point. In a publicly broadcast letter, the Soviet Union's Chairman Nikita Khrushchev proposed three conditions for removing missiles from Cuba, all of which Mr. Kennedy accepted: an end to the U.S. quarantine of Cuba, a promise not to invade Cuba and removal of U.S. Jupiter missiles from Turkey.

Mr. Kennedy and his eight top advisers reportedly feared domestic repercussions and European accusations that the United States was "selling out" NATO ally Turkey if we agreed to remove the Jupiters. Therefore, Mr. Kennedy's acceptance of the third condition was transmitted to Mr. Khrushchev only in a secret verbal assurance, not in the published letter, and it was not admitted publicly.

McGeorge Bundy, Mr. Kennedy's national security adviser, wrote that the president and his top aides denied the last part of the deal in "every forum" in a way that was "in the narrowest sense \* \* \* usually true, as far as it went." Rep. Jamie Whitten during a congressional hearing asked Defense Secretary Robert McNamara if he was aware of any assurance to Mr. Khrushchev that in return for the withdrawal of Soviet missiles the United States "would commit itself to any particular course of action." Mr. McNamara testified that "there were absolutely no undisclosed agreements associated with the withdrawal of the Soviet missiles from Cuba." Fortunately for Messrs. McNamara, Kennedy and associates, Judge Walsh and his vigilante prosecutors were not yet legally incarnated.

President Franklin Roosevelt's foresighted efforts to aid Britain and stem Nazi conquests provide another case in point. His desire to aid and ultimately join the battle were long frustrated by both political and legal constrictions—congressional isolationism and the neutrality laws then in effect. So the Roosevelt administration misled Congress and the public by exaggerating German shipbuilding capacity and aircraft production. Gen. George Marshall testified that Germany had nearly twice as many aircraft as British intelligence apparently had told the administration.

More blatantly, Mr. Roosevelt misled top congressional leaders regarding the U.S. occupation of Iceland in the summer of 1941. He had secretly promised the British the United States would assume further convoy escort duties, and needed a base farther east to do so. But the British have occupied Iceland since 1940, and the Neutrality Act prohibited U.S. warships from entering the territorial waters of the belligerents. Mr. Roosevelt told top congressional leaders the United States would occupy Iceland in the interests of U.S. defense.

The British publicly announced they were evacuating Iceland, but some of them re-

mained, including a major general who later commanded the U.S. forces. U.S. warships also were based in an area declared a war zone by Germany, despite Neutrality Act provisions. The course of history might have been altered had an independent counsel had Mr. Roosevelt and Gen. Marshall indicted for false and misleading statements to Congress.

Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Roosevelt and their associates lied at least partly because they considered it necessary to achieve goals they judged in the best interest of the United States. Does this sound familiar? Whatever the ultimate righteousness of their cause, they were fortunate that there was no independent counsel in those days. After all, World War II might not have ended so favorably had Mr. Roosevelt and his Cabinet been preoccupied for five or six years defending themselves before grand juries and political show trials.

## WINE INDUSTRY

### HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, New York is the second largest wine producing State in our country with over 90 wineries. The Finger Lakes region, a majority of which I represent, has been the center of the New York wine industry since the Civil War. We should applaud and support the wine industry for the economic contributions it has had in New York and the United States. In our State alone, its annual gross sales are over \$300 million. I encourage my colleagues to read the following article from the New York Times that recognizes the quality of New York State wines.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 9, 1992]

#### WINE TALK

Slowly, and much too quietly, New York State has become an important producer of serious chardonnay wine. Not California-style chardonnay and not exactly Burgundian, either, but good wine, much of it, and it's high time it got to be better known.

Chardonnay is a delicate European grape, and for years it was axiomatic that European vinifera grapes like chardonnay could never survive in upstate New York. There was a period of trial and error, accompanied by a few hopeful signs and a lot of discouragement. Then came 1980.

After the harvest that year, the growers in the Finger Lakes region were ecstatic. It had been a textbook-perfect summer, and the vinifera grapes, particularly the chardonnay and riesling, were the best that some long-time growers had ever seen.

Finger Lakes grape growers have to fight nature for every break, and many years they don't get any. In 1980, it seemed they got them all.

The progression from grapes to wine is not complicated. Lots of sun means lots of sugar; the higher the sugar content of the grapes, the more alcohol in the wine, and the greater the potential for intense flavor. In Germany, where vineyard conditions are often similar to those in the Finger Lakes region, 9 percent alcohol is common. In 1980, some New York grapes produced wines that were 13.8 percent alcohol.

People talked of a breakthrough year. In California, 1968 is still thought of as the breakthrough year, producing the vintage

that proved incontrovertibly that California wines could stand up to any wines in the world. For growers and skeptical wine makers, 1980 did in fact show what New York could do. But public recognition has proved elusive.

For generations, New York wine makers were content to work with native American labrusca grapes, turning out pungent grapy wines with names like Pink Catawaba, Cayuga, Concord and Niagara. One of the first wine makers to break away from the traditional varieties was Charles Fournier, who came from Veuve Clicquot-Ponsardin, in France, at the end of Prohibition to work at the Urbana Wine company, near Hammondsport, N.Y.

At Urbana, later to become the Gold Seal Wine Company, Fournier experimented with hybrid grapes, developed in France to withstand disease and extreme temperature.

But his real break with local tradition came in 1953, when he hired Konstantin Frank, a Russian immigrant who had managed vineyards in the Soviet Union, vineyards where winter temperatures regularly dropped to 20 or 30 degrees below zero. Fournier asked Frank to develop a vinifera vineyard for him.

Years later, Leon D. Adams, the California wine writer, recalled a 1961 dinner of the San Francisco Wine and Food Society at which Gold Seal 1959 chardonnay and riesling were introduced. To the California vintners, he wrote, "it was a shock to realize that their long-acknowledged monopoly on the production of fine vinifera wines in North America might at last be at an end."

Gold Seal as a separate entity is no more, but the tradition of good chardonnay begun there is kept alive by almost 100 wineries in New York today. First at Gold Seal and later at his own winery, Frank persuaded a generation of wine makers that New York could indeed produce fine wine from European grapes.

The transition was not always easy. Conservative growers who had switched from labrusca grape varieties like concord and cayuga to hybrids like seyval and de Chaunac balked at yet another changeover. Hermann J. Weimer, now one of the foremost producers of riesling and chardonnay in the Finger Lakes region, was dismissed in 1979 from his job as wine maker at Bully Hill Vineyards because his boss there, Walter J. Taylor, considered him disloyal to the cause of hybrids.

In the mid-1970's, a new breed of wine maker arrived. The new people preferred European-style wines and resolved to produce them in New York. They also opened up new wine regions, like the North Fork of Long Island, and rediscovered old ones, like the Hudson Valley.

Gradually, it became clear that while red varieties did particularly well in the Hudson Valley and on Long Island, the whites, particularly chardonnay, did well almost everywhere. That was evident at a recent tasting arranged by the New York State Wine and Grape Foundation which included chardonnays from the important wine regions of the State.

Among the wines tasted were, from Wagner Vineyards in Lodi, a barrel-fermented 1989 and a 1988 reserve; from Glenora, in Dundee, a 1989 "surlie" and a 1988 reserve; from Treleven, in King Ferry, a barrel-fermented 1990; from Millbrook Vineyards, in Millbrook, a 1990 barrel-fermented Proprietor's Special Reserve; from Hermann J. Wiemer Vineyards, in Dundee, a 1990 reserve; from Casa Larga, in Fairport, a 1990; from

Rivendell, in New Paltz, a 1990; from Mattituck Hills, on the North Fork, a 1989; from Peconic Bay, also on the North Fork, a 1990; from Konstantin Frank, at Hammondsport, a 1989 and a 1985 reserve; from Arbor Hill, in Naples, a nonvintage, and from Hunt Country Vineyards, near Branchport, a 1989.

I preferred the wines from Glenora, Wagner, Millbrook and Peconic Bay. But the important point is that while they represented a dozen different styles—some light, some full; some oaky, some not—they were all well-made wines, all worth sampling.

In general, the wines are thinner-bodied than California chardonnays: less buttery, to use the inelegant term favored by fans of the California style. In the sense, the wines are more European—wines that do not necessarily have to be full bodied to have intense flavors. I would be pleasant to be able to report that they are all Burgundian in style, but they are not. Some, like Millbrook, are heading in that direction but still have some distance to go.

The wines range in price from around \$8 to \$20. They are not widely available. But anyone who has access to any of them would be wise to give them a try. It's taken a while, but New York chardonnay is making a name for itself.

#### TASTINGS

It is difficult to conceive of a better value in wine these days. Jean Descombes is one of a handful of artisans who produce truly fine Beaujolais, year in and year out. Morgon and Moulin-a-Vent are generally recognized as the two most impressive village wines of Beaujolais, and Jean Descombes is one of the foremost winemakers in Morgon. Georges Duboeuf bottles and markets Mr. Descombes's wine, and it is very much in the Duboeuf style—round, fruity and accessible. But, being a Morgon, it has body and intensity of flavor one doesn't expect in Beaujolais. For those who think that Beaujolais begins and ends with Beaujolais Villages a Jean Descombes Morgon will be a revelation. This is a Beaujolais that will improve with another year or two in the bottle, but even now there is a richness, a body, that shows what remarkable things can be done with the seemingly simple gamay grape.

## WHAT IS THE COST OF LIVES NOT SAVED

### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, as we debate the cost of health care, we do often forget that one reason—although obviously not the only one—that health care costs have risen is that we are getting a far superior quality of medicine to that which we received only a few years ago. It will be a great mistake to look only at the increased cost and not at the significantly increased benefits that changes in medical care have brought us, and it would be an even graver mistake if we were to do anything legislatively that would endanger the ability of the medical profession to continue to make these improvements and deliver such superb care.

This often overlooked aspect of the debate on medical costs was made last June in a

very thoughtful article by Madeline Marget, of Newtonville, MA. Ms. Marget recently wrote a thoughtful book entitled "Life's Blood" about bone marrow transplants and I believe that the message she gives is an important one which has a role in the debate we are having over health care. I therefore ask that her article from the Chicago Tribune be printed here.

[From the Chicago Tribune, June 26, 1992]

WHAT IS THE COST OF LIVES NOT SAVED?

(By Madeline Marget)

The benefits of expensive medical care, as much as its costs, are part of our economic and social well-being. This is true even—maybe especially—on the much-maligned cutting edge.

High-tech, high-cost medicine saves a lot of lives. It is also, often, the means of discovery for actually eradicating the diseases for which the only cure now is, often, a bludgeoning: tricky tests, risky surgery, sickening chemotherapy. It's the agony of the bludgeoning, and the dollars spent on it, that makes us ask if it's worth it. But what's the price of *not* making extreme efforts to save life? When the lives are young, the cost is high, not only for individuals but for society.

A 23-year-old who dies of leukemia, for example, can't contribute his education and energy to the gross national product. His broken-hearted parents are, statistically, overwhelmingly likely to divorce, and so his young brothers and sisters will be afflicted with both loss and disturbance. It will be hard for them to work well in school, and they may be disruptive. They're likely to need extra time from teachers and probably psychotherapy or counseling. Perhaps they'll get these services, which may or may not help. All this is sad, and it's also expensive. Furthermore, it's not inevitable. Not in every instance and not in the long run. Progress against the most horrifying diseases isn't easy to come by, but it's real. Surely it's worth achieving.

It's clear we need to think about the economics of health care in new ways. We should stop thinking simply in terms of trade-offs within a health care budget and take a broader view, one that includes the resources a cured person contributes and the ways in which the failure to heal—and especially the expectation of that failure—defeats us.

The phrase "health care costs," already a cliché, is also becoming a weapon against progress and, in the way of stale rhetoric, a means of limiting our thinking. We should look at the social reality beyond and after the hospital and the clinic and the billing office. What do we—the citizens of our country and of the world—pay for the lack of medical and scientific effort and discovery? What's the price of understanding not gained and of life not preserved?

The choice doesn't have to be between prenatal care for all and bone marrow transplants for a few, or between shots of TPA or streptokinase for heart-attack victims and good roads over which to drive the ambulance. Lives saved and products sold add to the economy. The choice certainly doesn't have to be between an all-out effort at cure—or even at extension of life—and a peaceful, dignified death. Doctors can try the first and, if it doesn't work, they can help a suffering person to be comfortable. They can honestly reassure the family that everything that could be done was done.

The fact that realistic efforts can be made against diseases that were always lethal a few years ago is, like knowledge generally,

invigorating. Not, probably, to a family when they are acutely feeling its loss but to all of us, overall. The increase in scientific information and understanding can't eliminate fear or grief, but it provides hope instead of despair. And hope in modern medicine is justified.

The imaginary but representational 23-year-old who died a few paragraphs back might, instead, live. Perhaps he had a particularly deadly kind of leukemia, one that originates in such a basic blood cell that chemotherapy alone can't eradicate it without destroying his bone marrow, thus killing him. In such an instance, terrible as it is, there's still a good possibility he may be able to have a bone-marrow transplant. There's a reasonable probability it will save him. Let's say he has an alert family doctor who promptly sends him to a painstaking, expert and knowledgeable hematologist, and that he has a matched donor—his sister, maybe. The 23-year-old has a dreadful, long, expensive hospital stay and a long recuperation at home.

But he does get well. And in the laboratories of the hospital where he was cured, doctors and basic scientists study samples of his blood, as they did when he was sick and when he was being treated. They find opportunity and inspiration, both emotional and intellectual, in his treatment. From the molecular changes they observe, they continue to learn about cellular growth and interaction, and they add—maybe a tiny bit, maybe a lot—to the store of knowledge that will stop cancer and other diseases in many people and in a variety of ways, some of which they can't yet imagine. Getting this unpredictable work done in a long-term, cost-saving benefit of cutting-edge medicine.

Meanwhile, the young man himself, cured of leukemia, goes to graduate school, gets married and finds a job at which he works, devotedly, for decades. The sister who was his donor remains grateful for the privilege of helping her brother in a unique way. The parents stay together. The whole family remembers, always, the patient's bravery and endurance and is proud of the strength they all found. It makes the people who went through the experience and those who hear about it value life more, and when somebody who's been touched by it has a frightening symptom, she gets medical help immediately. Eventually and gradually, with many mistakes along the way, research and practice make that help more effective and cheaper.

All this does happen. In the health-care debate we need to make room beside the horror stories for the reality of success.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. DONALD WHITE

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sgt. Donald White of the Chicago Police Department on his retirement. Sergeant White has an exemplary record as an officer and is a tremendous community and family leader.

Born on September 24, 1929, at his parents home, Donald White has lived his entire life in Chicago. He attended Doolittle Grammar School and Graduated from the Central YMCA High School in 1948. After working for the U.S. Post Office from 1948 to 1957, Sergeant

White was appointed to the Chicago Police Department on July 1, 1957.

Throughout his career, Sergeant White served the community at a number of assignments. He was assigned to Woodlawn, Grand Crossing, Area Four Burglary and the Eighth District. Sergeant White received 1 department commendation during his career and 15 honorable mentions.

Donald White and his wife Rosie have one child, Lazeric, born June 28, 1976. Sergeant White has three children from a previous marriage named Donald, Corliss, and Teresa.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Sgt. Donald Brown for his contributions to our community. As he celebrates his retirement on September 24, 1992, I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing him the best of everything in the years to come.

EARLY EFFORTS OF COLONISTS AND AMERICAN INDIANS TO GET ALONG

HON. ENI F.H. FALOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 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 an anonymous statement from a member of the Omaha tribe, as published in a book entitled "Native American Testimony." The editorial comment which precedes the article is provided also.

INCIDENT AT BOYER CREEK

This account of a run-in between Omaha Indian hunters and Mormon farmers in western Iowa dramatizes basic conflicts in Indian and white philosophies of life. Particularly it reveals how the issue of the land simmered just beneath the surface in nearly all Indian and white dealings. Differences in food-gathering habits and in concepts of ownership of property lie behind this story of a skirmish that never became a war. It was told in the 1880s by an unidentified Omaha to the anthropologist J. O. Dorsey; the incident took place in 1853.)

We killed deer when we went on the autumn hunt. We hunted all sorts of small leaping animals. When we approached any place to pitch the tents, we were in excellent spirits. Day after day we carried into camp different animals, such as deer, raccoons, badgers, skunks, and wild turkeys. We had ten lodges in our party. As we went, we camped for the night. And we camped again at night, being in excellent spirits.

At length we reached a place where some white farmers dwelt. They gave us food, which was very good. At length they assembled us. "Come, ye Indians, we must talk together. Let us talk to each other at night."

"Yes," said we.

As they came for us when a part of the night had passed, we said, "Let us go." They came with us to a very large house. Behold, all of the whites had arrived. That place was beyond the Little Sioux River, at Boyer Creek, where the first white men were across the country from this place. They talked with us.

"Oho! my friends, though I, for my part, talk with you, you will do just what I say," said one.

"We will consider it. If it be good, we will do so," said the Omahas.

"I am unwilling for you to wonder over the land," said the white man.

White Buffalo in the Distance said, "As you keep all your stock at home, you have no occasion to wander in search of them; and you dwell nowhere else but at this place. But we have wild animals, which are beyond our dwelling place, though they are on our land."

"Though you say so, the land is mine," said the white man.

"The land is not yours. The President did not buy it. You have jumped on it. You know that the President has not bought it, and I know it full well," said White Buffalo in the Distance.

"If the President bought it, are you so intelligent that you would know about it?" said the white man, speaking in a sneering manner to the Omaha.

White Buffalo in the Distance hit the white man several times on the chest. "Why do you consider me a fool? You are now dwelling a little beyond the bounds of the land belonging to the President. It is through me that you shall make yourself a person [i.e., you shall improve your condition at my expense]. I wish to eat my animals that grow of their own accord, so I walk seeking them," said White Buffalo in the Distance.

"Nevertheless, I am unwilling. If you go further, instead of obeying my words, we shall fight," said the white man.

"I will go beyond. You may fight me. As the land is mine, I shall go," said White Buffalo in the Distance.

"Yes, if you go tomorrow, I will go to you to see you. I shall collect the young white people all around, and go with them to see you," said the white man.

Having removed the camp in the morning, we scattered to hunt for game. I went with three men. About forty white men arrived, and stood there to intercept us. They waved their hands at us, saying, "Do not come any further." As we still went on, they came with a rush, and tried to snatch our guns from us. When we refused to let them go, they shot at us: "Ku! ku! ku!"

As we went back, we were driven towards the rest of our party. The leader of the white men said, "Do not go. If you go, I will shoot at you." We stood on an island; and the white men surrounded us.

"You have already shot at us," said the Omahas.

The white men doubted their word, saying, "It is not so about us."

"You have already shot at us, so we will go at all hazards. I am following my trail in my own land. I am going to hunt. Why do you behave so? Make way for us. We will go to you," said White Buffalo in the Distance.

"If you speak saucily to me, I will shoot at you," said the white man.

"Ho! if you wish to do that, do it," said the Omahas. As they departed, the whites made way for them.

We went along a bluff, and then downhill, when we reached a creek. It was a good place for us to stay, so we remained there.

At length about two hundred white men came in sight. We were just thirty. We were in the hollow by the edge of the stream. Wanacejiŋga . . . arrived in sight. He looked at them. When he made a sudden signal, he was wounded in the arm. "They have wounded me! There is cause for anger! They have wounded me severely," said he.

"Oho! come, let us attack them at any rate," said the Omahas. We all stood, and gave the scalp yell. Having formed a line, we went to attack them. We scared off the white men. All of them were mounted; but only one Omaha, Agahamaci, was on a horse. He rode round and round, and gave us directions what to do. "Miss in firing at the white men. Shoot elsewhere every time," said he.

At length the Omahas intercepted the retreat of the whites. "Come, stop pursuing. Let us cease. It is good not to injure even one of the white people, who are our own flesh and blood," said Agahamaci. We returned to the women. Then we departed. We reached a place where we pitched the tents. There were a great many deer; they were exceedingly abundant.

ANONYMOUS,  
Omaha.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE BATON ROUGE BUSINESS REPORT

**HON. RICHARD H. BAKER**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my congratulations for a job well done to all at the Baton Rouge Business Report on its 10th anniversary. The Business Report staff should be commended for its tenacity and commitment to exploring business and economic development issues in our community. The Business Report's thorough and insightful examination of business issues has been a driving force to focus our community leaders' attention on job and economic development priorities. And for that, I express my sincere thanks. So, congratulations for the Business Report's first decade and best wishes for many more.

#### TRIBUTE TO TONY MARKULIN

**HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to pay tribute to Tony Markulin, a man of many musical talents from the 17th Congressional District. Mr. Markulin has recently been honored for providing 50 years of tamburitza music.

Mr. Speaker, Tony was born on January 16, 1927 in the mill town of McDonald, OH, the eldest son of Louis and Mary Markulin. As tamburitza was a big part to their family life, Tony began playing the violin at age 6.

Tony studied first under Eugene James for 8 years. He also studied under Carmen Figarelli and Alberto Reardon. Eventually, Tony played with the Youngstown Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of John Kruegar.

In 1941, Tony began playing tambura with the talented George Skrbina. George also taught Tony's brothers Steve and Lou. With his son Rudy, these four men formed the Balkan Serenaders of Youngstown.

Over the years, Tony has played with many musicians and orchestras such as Biser, Ser Planina, Drina, Dunay, and Star Serenaders. In 1984, Tony joined the Sarajevo Orchestra in the Los Angeles area.

After 50 years of memories, it's hard to summarize the love of music and the art of making others happy with a song in their heart. It reaches far beyond what most of us can understand. Yet, any one of us who has been touched by just one song surely has felt a little of what drives someone that has the talent to want to share it.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to stand here today to honor a man like Tony Markulin. Tony was honored on August 15 in Youngstown for 50 years of tamburitza music. I wish him well and know that the festivities included splendid music.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE SECURITY OFFICERS QUALITY ASSURANCE ACT OF 1992

**HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Security Officers Quality Assurance Act of 1992 which, when passed, will require each of the States to establish minimum standards for the screening, training, and licensing of private security personnel. While a number of States have established rules in this area, including several that have very stringent requirements and enforcement procedures, there are 11 States that have absolutely no controls or requirements regarding private security personnel. These States do not even require pre-employment screening, minimum training or registration of armed security personnel.

This bill would provide greater protection to the public by ensuring that those people hired as security guards, including armed guards, are properly screened for criminal activity, and properly trained in certain basic aspects of the job.

There are more than 1.5 million persons providing security throughout the United States. Uniformed, plain clothes, armed and unarmed, they guard everything from industrial sites to the U.S. delegation to the United Nations in New York. Private security officers now perform many of the functions normally provided by Federal, State, and local law enforcement authorities.

In some States, private security officers outnumber local law enforcement personnel by as much as two to one.

The level of pre-employment screening and training by each State's law or regulations, the guard company and its clients, or the proprietary guard's employer. There are no minimum standards that apply nationwide, either as a result of Federal action or by agreement within the industry. Thus, absent specific State

government requirements, a security officer could be anyone, regardless of background or experience, and could be performing these sometimes dangerous duties with no training.

Currently, 40 States have statutes regulating contract security officers, this is, at best, a patchwork arrangement. Less than 20 States require any training for unarmed guards. Eighteen States have no requirement for training armed guards, and 10 of those States do not require even a minimum background check before the armed guard is employed and operating with a concealed weapon. Almost none of the States have established requirements of any kind governing proprietary guards—those individuals who are hired directly by a company or individual to protect persons or property.

The leading private security companies, who have formed the Committee of National Security Companies, Inc., have developed a model code setting forth minimum standards that employers should follow when employing security personnel. Their efforts to have this code enacted in each State met with limited success, and several companies have turned to the Congress for help. These leading national and regional security companies recognize the need for proper screening of potential employees and the benefits that training and minimum standards of conduct for their personnel provide in terms of safe and effective protection of clients and their property.

Strict standards result in a more stable work force and a security program that meets the client's needs. While the cost to the client may be slightly greater, because of these background checks and training programs, the quality of the security program is greatly enhanced. The bill I have introduced does not create a Federal program to control security personnel. It does not preempt the States. What it does is to establish minimum requirements that the States must include in their law or regulations. Those States that already have laws or procedures in force that are more stringent than these standards need do nothing.

Where State law is less stringent, or non-existent, the State must take action or face the loss of certain Federal funding. States are given 2 years from date of enactment to enact legislation or establish these rules by regulation, and the attorneys general are required to advise the Attorney General of the United States when compliance is effected.

I believe that this bill will resolve the concerns of many that inadequately screened and trained personnel are providing security services. It would ensure the American public that guards they see in stores, office buildings, and other places are properly trained and know how to respond to situations that might put innocent bystanders in peril.

I believe these standards are needed. I ask my colleagues in this body to join me in sponsoring this legislation.

PRICE PAID FOR FREE TRADE:  
PART II

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, this is to follow up on my statement of yesterday in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on the multifold aspects of today's trade picture.

I believe our colleagues will find very interesting—and equally provocative—the following article from the August 24, 1992 edition of *Fortune*, entitled "The Job Drought."

THE JOB DROUGHT

(By Brian O'Reilly)

The Great American Job Machine, which once routinely churned out millions of high-wage jobs and still produces the highest standard of living in the industrialized world, is shifting gears—downward. Solid middle-class jobs, the kind that allow a single worker to be the family breadwinner, have been disappearing in record numbers and are being replaced more often than not by lower-wage jobs, many of them astonishingly inadequate. This change first hit factory floor in the 1970s. Though U.S. manufacturers have since bounced back in the global competition, their ability to generate an abundance of good jobs hasn't. Now the same ugly trend is devastating the long-invulnerable service sector as well.

Suddenly millions of Americans worry not merely about staying employed, but about staying employed in jobs that will support anything close to their current standard of living. That's why, though the present unemployment rate of 7.8% is well below the 10.8% peak it reached in the recession of the early 1980s, the general level of economic anxiety in the country has climbed to unprecedented heights, as poll after poll attests. Declining incomes, or the fear of future declines, also explain why, as consumers, Americans are sitting on the sidelines, forestalling a more robust recovery.

No wonder the Democrats have seized upon the lack of good jobs as their ticket to the White House. In his acceptance speech at the New York City convention, Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton declared at the outset that "the most important family policy, urban policy, labor policy, minority policy, and foreign policy America can have is an expanding, entrepreneurial economy of high-skill, high-wage jobs."

Just how serious is the job drought? Serious. Focus on the expansion of the 1980s and leave aside the past few recession-marred years, which would make the numbers look even worse. Though the U.S. economy added 13.6 million full-time jobs between 1979 and 1989, this much-touted boom was a bust for many workers. A *Fortune* analysis of Labor Department wage data reveals that nearly five million of these jobs paid less than \$250 a week, or \$13,000 a year, after adjusting for inflation. That's below the official poverty level for a family of four. More than 1.6 million of those low-paying jobs were positions in restaurants, stockrooms, and retail sales, where the chances for promotion are low.

Using a slightly different measure, the Census Bureau calculates that 18.9 percent of full-time workers had low-wage jobs in 1979. Ten years later this dismal figure had risen to 23.1 percent of the work force, and the recent recession has since pushed it up to 25.7 percent.

True, given the need to absorb record numbers of baby-boomers and women into the work force during the 1980s, even a shower of low-wage jobs was better than no jobs at all. And the decade was hardly a disaster for everybody. In most of the country in 1989—outside of places like New York and San Francisco—a salary of at least \$39,000 a year, or \$750 a week, counted as high wages. The economy added an impressive 3.5 million new jobs in this income bracket during the 1980s, with the most rapid growth coming at the very top, among those earning more than \$52,000 a year. Their number soared 59 percent, from three million to 5.1 million.

Problem is the center didn't hold. So with more Americans working in lower-paid positions, the median weekly wage for all workers—again in 1989 dollars—dropped from \$409 in 1979 to \$399 ten years later. It has since slumped to \$391. Traditional sources of well-paying, blue-collar jobs, such as steel, autos, and mining, were among the hardest hit. In states like Pennsylvania, laidoff steelworkers have been forced to learn less lucrative new trades, such as refrigeration system repair. This decline in median wages is spread across dozens of industries, both those where employment is expanding and those where it is shrinking (see charts, following pages).

Adding in the growing value of noncash fringe benefits, such as health or disability insurance, improves the income picture somewhat, but doesn't alter the trend. Adjusted for inflation, the Labor Department's tally of average hourly compensation for manufacturing workers, which includes fringes, fell from \$14.89 in 1980 to \$14.31 in 1989. And because they carry such a high and rising cost, jobs with good benefits are becoming increasingly rare in both services and manufacturing. Harvard economist James Medoff estimates that in 1979, 43 percent of new jobs had pensions and 23 percent had health benefits. By 1988, he figures, only 38 percent had pensions and just 15 percent offered medical care.

What's most troubling is that the climate for nurturing more high-wage jobs and fewer low-paying ones is likely to grow even more parched. Remember the fear, widespread in the late 1980s, that demographic changes would guarantee a shortage of labor in the 1990s? And the attendant, more hopeful thought, that a dearth of native-born white males would force more companies to hire and promote minorities and women? Forget about it. The view of many economists now is that job creation in the years ahead will barely keep pace with this far slower labor force growth. Some even foresee a labor surplus. A. Gary Shilling, a bearish but respected economic forecaster in Springfield, New Jersey, predicts that the U.S. unemployment rate will be stuck above 9% when the next millennium arrives.

What went wrong? The manufacturing sector, which shed 675,000 jobs—many of them well paid—during the 1980s, lost another 1.1 million jobs in the recession. The biggest industrial corporations, which generally pay the best wages and provide the best benefits, have been slashing work forces with a vengeance. The *Fortune* 500 industrial companies employed 3.7 million fewer workers last year than the top 500 firms did in 1981 (see table), a loss of about one job in four. Hardly any forecaster expects manufacturing to get back to its already diminished pre-recession employment levels.

For industrial workers who thrived on last decade's defense buildup, the price dividend promises mainly pink slips. Robert Paulson,

a consultant with McKinsey & Co. in Los Angeles, estimates that aerospace accounts for 20% of the manufacturing jobs in California. But only about 15% of those workers have easily transferable skills. Many more have arcane talents, those of aerodynamicists or composite-materials shapers, and half are employed in paperwork and support jobs—dealing with federal contract and hiring rules. Demand from nondefense employers for those talents is negligible. "They won't get jobs designing mass-transit systems or environmental technology," says Paulson. "They will wind up working in Kmart or selling real estate."

The most important dynamic behind the worsening job drought, however, is a rapid decline in service sector employment growth. Services—everything from banking to retailing to hairdressing—account for 78% of U.S. employment and have created virtually all the net new jobs of the past ten years. Now many of these businesses are grappling with the same pressures to lift productivity that manufacturers confronted. Says Morgan Stanley senior economist Stephen Roach: "As established service companies face global competition, much of it in the form of direct investment by foreign service companies in the U.S., they are starting to cut back white-collar jobs with a vengeance."

Much of the pain, Roach says, will be felt by the 18 million back-office workers in trade, finance, business services, and transportation. During the 1980s companies invested billions of dollars in computerizing these operations—the service sector equivalent of a factory's assembly line. But rather than redesign the work and eliminate positions to take advantage of that capital investment, firms kept on hiring, and thus enjoyed minimal measurable productivity gains. The coming back-office cuts will nick those making from \$20,000 to \$30,000, and also slice into better-paid sales jobs in the front office.

What about those at the upper end of the white-collar pay scale? Despite incessant corporate restructurings and occasional (and well-publicized) layoffs at top law offices, advertising agencies, or media companies, most in this well-educated group will fare relatively well. Because these executives, managers, and professionals tend to perform the core activities at the heart of a service business, firms can't eliminate their positions without eliminating the services they provide.

Less essential middle managers will continue to be shed, however, so the number of managers in the 1990s will grow at only half the 4% to 5% annual rate of the late 1980s. Overall, Roach estimates that the U.S. service sector will create four million fewer jobs than it would have if the hiring pace of the 1980s had been maintained.

This slowdown, coupled with the elimination of many existing service jobs, will continue to push down wages. Consider the experience of recent college graduates. While this crowd have long earned a fat premium for their degrees compared with those who merely finish high school, that's mostly because wages for the latter have been dropping. Now real salaries for the college educated are also declining—down 3.1% between 1987 and 1991, according to the Economic Policy Institute, a liberal policy research center in Washington, D.C.

Some of this is the recession, but some of it reflects structural shifts as well. New college graduates are competing with laid-off middle managers for many white-collar job

openings, says professor Philip Gardner, head of research at the Collegiate Employment Research Center at Michigan State University. So the grads are taking entry-level jobs that high schoolers with some technical training once took. "There is downward pressure all over," says Gardner. Laments a placement official at a small four-year college on the East Coast: "College graduates are becoming secretaries and assistants to assistant buyers at Kmart."

Eventually, however, a lot of those well-educated or technically trained newcomers can expect to do reasonably well in the 1990s and beyond. Their relatively rare skills command pay premiums and are in demand in the fastest-growing fields, such as medicine and computers. Unfortunately, the jobs increasing fastest in percentage terms generally employ relatively few people, so even rapid growth won't create huge volumes of new job openings.

According to Labor Department data, the ten fastest-growing occupations in the U.S.—a group that includes paralegals, medical assistants, and computer repairers—will generate a total of 694,000 new jobs between 1988 and 2000. That's 36,000 fewer positions than the number of new full-time jobs that will be created in retail sales alone over the same period. Among the other careers that will provide the greatest number of new jobs during the 1990s, says the Labor Department, are janitors and maids (556,000), waiters (551,000), and hundreds of thousands more receptionists, hospital orderlies, and clerks.

What can policymakers do to retune the U.S. economy and improve its ability to generate good jobs? They can start by acknowledging that there's a problem. Says Dan Lacey, publisher of Workplace Trends, a Cleveland newsletter that tracks staff cuts and hiring patterns: "Ever since World War II, when we started counting the number of jobs available for returning GIs, politicians have worshipped job creation." That was all right during the 1950s and 1960s, he maintains, when real wages for virtually every worker were rising and "even lousy jobs eventually became good ones." But 20 years after wages started to drop, says Lacey, "there is still too much focus on the quantity, and not enough on the quality, of jobs that are being created."

Business leaders also need to engage in some serious attitude readjustment. Many are vocal in complaining about the mediocre quality of American high schools, arguing that their illiterate and innumerate graduates aren't productive at work and therefore can't be paid as much. All too often their solution is to quietly announce—to cheers from Wall Street—that they are shutting U.S. plants that pay workers \$14 per hour to open new ones in Korea or Portugal, where production workers get less than \$4 per hour. And yet the way U.S. businesses have organized their work for decades is at least a partial contributor to the downward spiral in the country's educational performance and wage levels.

Lester Thurow, dean of the business school at MIT, argues that American companies are far more likely than German and Japanese outfits to break complex operations into simple, unchallenging tasks that the dumbest production worker can handle. Because these simplified tasks demand little education or skill farm workers, companies rarely offer a wage premium for a strong academic performance in high school. Researchers for the National Center on Education and the Economy found that 98% of employers don't even bother to review the

academic transcripts of high schoolers, believing their course work to be irrelevant. Until that changes, says management guru Tom Peters, business executives' demands for school reform should be dismissed as "just a cop-out for their own shortcomings."

More and more innovative U.S. companies are starting to realize that rather than continue to dumb-down tasks and save money by cutting wages, they'd be better off striving to hire, train, and reward a better-prepared work force. Flexible, responsive delivery of products and services rather than mass production is the new watchword in the global economy, and only highly skilled employees can quickly master these challenging new processes.

Still, despite their growing awareness, only a handful of employers have been able to translate into action their talk about the need for better training and more worker empowerment. Jim Burge, a corporate vice president at Motorola, recently headed a study of hundreds of companies by the National Association of Manufacturers. Of this group, just 5% to 7% have made significant changes, says Burge.

Why do firms that contemplate creating a "high performance" work organization—one that combines high skill levels, high productivity, and relatively high wages—so often give up before they start? One reason is that there's no consensus, even within industries, about how best to do this.

Joel Rogers, a University of Wisconsin political scientist, found that out last year when he and a colleague examined 24 of his state's metalworking companies. Some were eager to provide only narrow technical training, while others thought workers should focus on improving their broad cognitive skills. One firm that was integrating its design and manufacturing wanted to give its engineers complete control of operations; another preferred to keep control on the shop floor. Only two or three of the 24 companies that Rogers surveyed were introducing significant improvements.

The biggest problem for smaller companies, Rogers found, is that most see little advantage in shouldering the cost of worker training themselves. Big firms tend to poach experienced workers from them, and they are unable to pay enough to keep those workers on board.

Some companies that did take the plunge, despite these difficulties, and managed to upgrade the skills of their work force have found that the rewards can come quickly. Four years ago in Newport News, Virginia, officials at a factory now owned by Siemens, a big German manufacturer, wanted to build a new automobile fuel injector that wouldn't clog up. But many of their production workers had spent years doing routine assembly work and didn't have the skills in teamwork, communications, and statistical analysis needed to run sophisticated new machine tools and handle innovative ways of organizing work.

Siemens decided to develop those skills with help from nearby Thomas Nelson Community College. The training program it devised included a course called World-Class Manufacturing, which explained why workers needed to go through the effort of learning new skills.

The result? George Perry, vice president of one of Seimen's auto parts divisions and head of the plant, says sales of the new injector have been rising 40% a year for three years. The part is produced on machine tools that are accurate to tolerances greater than what their makers said was possible. The

number of production workers has nearly doubled since 1988 to 620, and salaries, which used to hover around \$10 an hour, can now climb to \$14. Says Perry: "Cheap labor is available to your competitors too, so it's not a long-lived advantage. The only sustainable advantage is an adaptive, productive work force."

The spillover from this success has altered the whole approach to education in the Newport News area. Siemens and five other local scientific and manufacturing companies have teamed up with the community college to help prepare young students for high-skill jobs. Says Robert Templin, the president of Thomas Nelson: "Many high schoolers were avoiding challenging courses, explaining, 'We won't need them. We're going to work in a factory.'" That's changing. Says Perry: "Uncles and aunts who are sweating over a statistics course in the factory tell their nieces and nephews to study harder."

Now factory technicians even make visits to local junior high schools, and students take class trips to factories to acquire to feel for the course work and training they will need. Tenth-graders get mentor relationships with a worker in the career field they've chosen, and the company plans to give on-the-job training as early as 11th grade. Special programs in factory work, medicine, and other careers are taught at the community college. As the number of skilled workers in the region has risen, turnover at the plants has dropped, and the cost of finding new workers has been reduced.

In Huntsville, Alabama, business and community leaders have also banded together to expand the local supply of higher-wage jobs. Their focus has been not on education reform, but on boosting public awareness of the importance of exporting. In addition to creating a public relations campaign to encourage exports, they developed communications networks among firms and expanded the local airport to make the job easier. The county sponsored lectures on how to export, researched foreign markets, and showed firms how to use a fax machine to communicate abroad.

Exports from the region have risen at a rate twice as fast as the national average, says Peggy Barnard, head of the North Alabama International Trade Association. They include everything from ultrasonic devices for measuring the flow in sewer pipes to high-speed packaging equipment. The new overseas markets have increased the number of manufacturing jobs and also created a demand for international marketers, shipping experts, bankers, interpreters, and other service suppliers.

Huntsville's effort provides a useful model for other U.S. communities. As the Germans and Japanese have shown, nothing is more likely to expand higher-wage jobs than an intensified focus on exports. In the U.S. machine tool industry, which was devastated by overseas competition in the 1980s, the number of workers paid more than \$52,000 a year nonetheless jumped by 116,000. One reason is that the companies that survived managed to post the biggest gains in exports of any U.S. industry during that period.

More good news: Though cutbacks and hiring freezes promise to be a way of life among the largest U.S. corporations, the U.S. economy continues to be blessed with an abundance of small but growing firms of every variety. Many are nimble, well focused, and pay well, and happily, their numbers are expected to increase. While most of these roughly half-million fast-growing companies employ fewer than 100 employees and rep-

resent just 6% to 7% of the companies in each industry, they consistently account for about 75% of their industries' employment growth, according to David Birch, head of Cognetics, a Cambridge, Massachusetts, economic research firm.

These small outfits succeed by being creative, even in traditional businesses, and pay well to attract the talent they need. Most make far better use of new technology, communications, and marketing methods than bigger and more established companies. Says Birch: "Slice any industry, even by three-digit industry codes, and the pattern holds."

He cites the example of a fish processor near Boston who grew from \$10 million in annual sales in 1980 to \$78 million by automating and computerizing his traditionally labor-intensive operation. In a field where small family businesses are the norm, this fellow is now one of the biggest processors in the country, employing 130 people—and two robots. That's typical, says Birch, who also estimates that roughly two-thirds of employees in these fast-moving companies have some post-secondary education.

Unfortunately, those positive experiences remain far too rare. Right now the U.S. is still in the midst of a clumsy and incomplete transition to a more highly skilled, technically adept economy and society. Its biggest problem is that its educational apparatus and prevailing cultural attitudes about the role of education haven't caught up with the shifts. As Lawrence Mishel, a labor economist at the Economic Policy Institute, puts it, "We have a manufacturing system designed by geniuses for idiots, with an education system to match."

To complete the transition to a higher plane and improve the quality of the new jobs that are created, more citizens, politicians, and executives need to acknowledge that the successful economies of the late 20th century—and even more so the 21st century—require a work force in which intelligence and technical competence are dispersed more widely than is to be found now in the U.S., with its overconcentration of Ph.D.s at one end and menial workers at the other. At the same time, a nation that has long prided itself on inventiveness and ingenuity needs to acknowledge that the countries that appear to thrive in world markets put a higher premium on efficient, flexible production than on pure invention.

Signs of changing attitudes abound. College freshman are gravitating increasingly to technical careers—and with good reason. College graduates with chemical and electrical engineering degrees earn 50% to 70% more than graduates in the humanities. Community colleges are swamped with students taking technical courses. Paralegals and medical professionals command some of the highest wages of any semiprofessional. When Myra Banke, a physical therapist, moved to the Atlanta area last year, she had three job offers, all paying more than \$40,000 per year.

Princeton economist Alan Krueger calculates that anybody who uses a computer earns 15% more than an equally skilled co-worker who does not. Robert Swain, head of a New York firm that helps laid-off executives find jobs, tells his clients that it increasingly pays to have technical skills, "like an accountant who knows computing well enough to tie two different computerized accounting systems together."

But as professor Rogers's study of the Wisconsin metalworkers and the National Association of Manufacturers survey of its members reveal, this national grouping toward an

increased emphasis on technical talent has yet to filter down to many frontline workers. Employers seem daunted and confused by the task.

What's missing is a powerful incentive system to persuade employers to train workers better and to demand more intelligence from employees further down the ranks in their organizations. MIT's Lester Thurow argues that higher minimum wages would pressure companies, particularly in the service sector, to push for more training and other productivity improvements. Says he: "Relative to average wages, minimum wages in the U.S. are far lower than in other countries." But in the short run, raising the minimum wage might backfire, further reducing employment and driving more jobs overseas.

A better solution would be to urge American companies to sponsor more industry-wide training. In Germany most firms participate in elaborate apprenticeship programs for young workers, some lasting four years or more, and 60% of German youth ages 16 to 18 become apprentices. The programs are designed in collaboration with individual companies, industry councils, and labor unions. Not only do workers learn skills, but information on how to organize work better is shared among companies—and the incentive to raid individual employers who invest more in training is reduced.

In addition to encouraging voluntary industry efforts, Washington could provide tax incentives for training. Howard Rosen, executive director of the Competitiveness Policy Council, a bipartisan commission appointed by Congress and the President, points out that these could take the form either of credits for companies that participate or new levies on those that fail to invest a minimum amount.

Congress and the White House might also finally agree to pass another small incentive—making the temporary R&D tax credit a permanent one. Of all U.S. manufacturers, the industry that scored the highest percentage increase in well-paid jobs in the 1980s was chemicals, with 83%. That translated into 73,000 new workers making over \$52,000. Why? Duane Dickson, a vice president with Gemini Consulting, says the industry began boosting R&D after years of coasting on old postwar inventions, and also started putting trained engineers into new factory positions. A permanent R&D credit would well encourage even more industries to go down this road.

Finally, government can avoid doing things such as imposing new trade barriers that will impede the transition to a higher-wage, higher-skilled economy. By reducing competition—and thus the imperative to push harder for gains in productivity—such policies can only backfire. True, the short-term pain of improved productivity is that more work is often done with fewer people. But in the long run, if a nation's workers continue to improve their efficiency, then the total number of good jobs will expand as customers at home and abroad clamor for more of the resulting inexpensive, high-quality goods and services.

If Washington is going to take a more active role in encouraging worker training, it would help if there were some kind of national vision of just what we should be in training for. Does the U.S. want to be rocket builder to the world, or trinket maker? Should it aim to design rocket and trinket factories and industrial management systems, but sell them to foreigners? Will America prosper not by making more things, but by designing wondrous communications,

transportation, and environmental systems that make every ordinary thing we do easier, cheaper, and more convenient?

You can recoil at the thought of Congressmen patching together a national industrial policy and still hanker for some high-level thinking on how to channel the nation's considerable energy and talent in some coherent manner. It won't do to train millions of youngsters to become medical technicians if the nation is also planning to cut medical spending.

None of the changes required will be easy. The notion of preparing youngsters for anything but college, or steering them into narrowly defined training programs, runs counter to American ideals of unlimited opportunity and freewheeling individualism. Companies working together on training and comparing notes on optimum work organization won't sit well with a population worried that any corporate collaboration may have evil intent. And any policy changes that make it harder for companies to continue down the low-wage, low-skill path will surely bring howls from outraged business leaders who fear they cannot compete any other way.

What everybody should agree upon is that the U.S. cannot support a thriving consumer economy—or avoid an eventual increase in political and social unrest—if it continues to force the majority of its population into an ever lower standard of living. Sooner or later everyone will pay.

**MERRILL LYNCH CHAIRMAN WILLIAM SCHREYER AND VOLUNTEERS TO BE HONORED BY UNITED WAY OF HUDSON COUNTY**

**HON. FRANK J. GUARINI**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, on September 15, 1992, the 57th annual campaign kickoff luncheon will be hosted by the United Way of Hudson County at the Meadowlands Hilton in Secaucus, NJ.

William E. Martin has directed the United Way for 36 years. This campaign kickoff will be featured by the keynote speech of William A. Schreyer, chairman of the board of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., Global Financial Services Corp.

More than 700 persons will be in attendance, including special guest, Archbishop Theodore E. McCarrick, of the Archdiocese of Newark.

Mr. Schreyer is the 1992 campaign chairman of the United Ways of Tri-State, which includes New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Mr. Schreyer, as chairman of the board of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. and chief executive, has been a leading advocate of fair and open global markets, of U.S. Government policies encouraging greater savings and investments to secure the Nation's international competitiveness, and of ethics in business.

Mr. Schreyer is currently a director of Schering-Plough Corp. and has served as vice chairman of the New York Stock Exchange. He has also led stock exchange delegations to the former Soviet Union and to the People's

Republic of China to encourage the development of securities markets there.

The Merrill Lynch Co., Inc. has a vast operation with 2,600 employees here at 101 Hudson Street, located at Jersey City's Gold Coast. And I was pleased to participate in ground breaking ceremonies for this new structure about 2 years ago, along with Gov. James J. Florio, and officials of the Merrill Lynch Co., Inc.

It has given me great pleasure to be affiliated with the United Way of Hudson County, which stands as a beacon of hope, providing outstanding social service leadership in our area.

Through its unique partnership of labor, industry, Federal, State and local governments, and public and private agencies, a tapestry of talent and resources work daily, striving to solve problems affecting people of all ages in our communities. In the last year, the estimated number of service calls to individuals and families in need was about 200,000.

The United Way of Hudson County was founded in 1932. It meets human service needs through its 33 agencies working through its organization presidents and professional personnel and approximately 1,100 corporate, labor, government and civic leaders who volunteer service on various board of directors. A mighty army has been available to help those in need of services in various areas.

Two years ago, the United Way of Hudson County created the Congresswoman Mary T. Norton Award. This award was named in the Congresswoman's honor because of her deep commitment to human service needs when she was in Congress. The award—a golden bronze eagle—recognizes women who have made outstanding contributions to the success of the United Way programs both in our community and throughout the Nation. It symbolizes the spirit of the United Way—to increase the organized capacity of people to care for one another.

This year's recipients of this prestigious award are:

Dr. Carol Grasz, who is principal of Washington School, Bayonne, NJ, and a long-time member of the board of directors of the United Way of Hudson County. She has provided outstanding community service working with numerous professionals in the educational and ethnic community, including the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Bayonne Community Mental Health Center, and others.

Lorraine Jordan, who is administrative director, United Way of Hudson County. Following her lifelong career in social service agencies since 1971, including working at the Jersey City Jobs Corps Center for Women, Division of the Young Women's Christian Association, and Association for Retarded Citizens, and Urban League of Hudson County, where she received the Vernon E. Jordan, Jr. Award for outstanding staff performance;

Joanne Traina, who is director of Hudson County CYO Youth Ministries movement. Since 1970 she has conceived, planned, developed and implemented programs involving Hudson County's children in recreational and social involvement programs;

Janet Wallach, who is director, Big Brothers/Big Sisters Program, Hudson County,

headquartered at the Boys Club of Jersey City. She was director of the Youth Achievement Center, and developed a comprehensive counseling program. A teacher, she serves as a consultant to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America.

Congresswoman Norton, in 1925, was one of the very first women elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. She was elected to represent Jersey City and Bayonne 12th District, as the first woman from the Democratic Party and the first woman from an eastern State elected to the House of Representatives in her own right.

More than 40 years ago, Congresswoman Norton was a champion of child care, women's rights, labor safety standards, and education. She was also instrumental in the inclusion of women in high levels of government service. She served 13 terms, retiring in 1950.

At this luncheon, the first annual Louis T. Scialli Memorial Award will be presented to Joseph McLaughlin.

The United Way of Hudson County has initiated the Louis T. Scialli Memorial Award as a tribute to the accomplishments of the membership of the Jersey City Education Association. Mr. Scialli served as president of the Jersey City Education Association from 1969 until his passing in 1990. He developed strong programs, making the Hudson County Human Services network perhaps one of the most effective in the entire Nation.

JCEA members have served magnificently under the late Lou Scialli. It is for this reason that Kenneth Albers, our United Way chairman, and chairman of the Provident Savings Bank, and Thomas Favia, president of the Jersey City Education Association, announced the initiation of the Louis Scialli Memorial Award.

They announced that Joseph McLaughlin is the first recipient of this award. Upon his discharge from the U.S. Marine Corps, Mr. McLaughlin joined the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. in 1961, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 827, in 1963, and served 15 years as executive board member of the IBEW, and 6 years as its president, through April 1992. This union, representing 11,000 members, has been a main supporter of the United Way of Hudson County through the leadership of Joseph McLaughlin.

The IBEW's financial support has helped hundreds of human service agencies throughout New Jersey, not only helping IBEW members, but the general public.

I am pleased to note that the Hudson County quota for this year has been met. This indeed is a reflection of Bill Martin's sterling leadership and long-time supporters of the United Way of Hudson County such as Robert Smith, chairman of the finance committee, Attorney David Leff, past President Frank Nilan, of Bayonne, and President-elect Burton Trebour, vice president of APA Transport Co., and his dedicated staff and volunteers who work so closely with the professionals in the agencies.

This year's campaign manager is my long-time friend, William Thornton, past president, who has able assistance from chairpersons William Clossey, Jr., vice president of the Providence Savings Bank, and George W.

Rupp, vice president of the Provident Savings Bank, and Steven Muscat, vice president of the National Community Bank.

I am also pleased to note the progress of the American Way Division of the United Way of Hudson County, which Bill Martin devised 2 years ago. We all have been urged to extend a helping hand to those in need.

Here in Hudson County, which is a complex set of communities, made up of immigrant families from 105 nations, there has to be more than a helping hand to deliver social services. There is a definite need to reach out to those in need and newcomers. I share the enthusiasm with local United Way leaders regarding the recent naming of Elaine T. Chao, the U.S. Director of the Peace Corps, as new director of the United Way of America, with main offices in Alexandria, VA. She was born in China and has had an illustrious career in government. I am sure she will be pleased to learn of the involvement of the American Way Division in Hudson County. Bill Martin reports tremendous success, working with Conrad J. Vuocolo and the Asian-Pacific leadership of Hudson County in this concept.

Having Chairman Schreyer of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. as the keynote speaker is of tremendous significance. We thank corporate America for their community involvement, not only for employee and corporate financial aid, but for providing volunteers, loaned executives, and important non-cash and in-kind resources.

Business working with our labor forces can help fill the gap caused by cuts in human services funding on Federal or State levels. Corporate social response is important because it acknowledges that companies are indeed a large and important part of the larger community we call America.

I urge my distinguished colleagues here in the House of Representatives to join me in extending congratulations and best wishes to the United Way of Hudson County and all those present at this kickoff luncheon.

#### MILPITAS, CA, LENDS A HELPING HAND

### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday, the Milpitas, CA, city council resolution approved the donation of three police patrol cars and a public works pickup truck to the city government of Morgan City, LA, to assist in the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew. In my view, the city government of Milpitas, CA, stands as a shining, living example of a point of light.

Milpitas' gift is a very special act of kindness from the heart, an effort in small part to repay those who helped the citizens of the East Bay area after the 1989 northern California earthquake. Words cannot describe the challenges facing any community after a devastating natural disaster such as an earthquake or hurricane. It is these small deeds, however, which make the long recovery possible.

Milpitas is to be commended for its open heart. Special thanks must go out to Milpitas

Councilman Skip Skyrud, Assistant City Manager Anthony Constantouros, Cecil Williams, the office of Representative BILLY TAUZIN, and Union Pacific Railroad for making this success possible.

I recommend a San Jose Mercury article on the effort:

[From the San Jose (CA) Mercury News, Sept. 5, 1992]

#### MILPITAS SENDS HELP ON WHEELS TO LOUISIANA

(By Mark Johnson)

Milpitas is sending some rolling relief to Louisiana hurricane victims—three surplus police cars and a pickup truck.

The city ordinarily sells its surplus vehicles, but Councilman Skip Skyrud got to thinking that "what to us is surplus is a windfall to somebody else."

The Milpitas council approved the donation Tuesday night. The vehicles were delivered to the Union Pacific rail yard in San Jose Friday evening. They will be shipped by train to Morgan City, La., a town that suffered considerable damage from Hurricane Andrew.

Skyrud and Assistant City Manager Anthony Constantouros contacted the offices of U.S. Rep. Pete Stark, D-Hayward, and Rep. Billy Tauzin, D-La., and determined by Wednesday morning that Morgan City, an oil industry town of 15,000 on the Gulf of Mexico, could use the help. Morgan City Mayor Cedric LaFleur gratefully accepted the offer.

"We had a lot of police cars damaged in the storm, and of course we live in a depressed area—we were depressed before this," LaFleur said. "We're amazed that people from so far away would care about us. Thank you, and God bless all the people over there."

The city sought out Union Pacific Railroad on Tuesday for help in hauling the cars to Louisiana.

"Some of our firefighters volunteered to drive the cars to Louisiana," Skyrud said.

Tuesday, city workers outfitted the cars—from the amber lights right down to the 911 window stickers—to be used as police patrol cars the moment they're unloaded. Hearing that the Morgan City work crews also needed chain saws, the Milpitas Employees Association and the city's firefighters gathered funds for tools to be loaded into the trunks of the cars before they're shipped.

#### IN LOVING MEMORY OF STANLEY ROGOWSKI "UNCLE SKIP"

### HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, on September 1, our community lost one of its most beloved citizens—Mr. Stanley Rogowski or "Uncle Skip" as he was known to me, our family and community. He achieved the age of 73.

Born on July 16, 1919, Stanley was a decorated U.S. Army veteran who served in World War II in northern France, the Rhineland, and the Ardennes. He was employed as a road crew and maintenance engineer for the Lucas County Engineer for 24 years, retiring in October of 1982. Previously, he was a general laborer for the Champion Spark Plug Co., and a bag machine operator for the Chase Bag Co. for over 13 years. He was a parishioner of St. Catherine Catholic Church.

He also took his citizenship very seriously. More than any other individual citizen of Ohio's Ninth District, he became our premier U.S.-flag representative, distributing Old Glory to every nook and cranny in northwest Ohio. Upon his death, several boxed American flags proudly awaited delivery in his car.

It is fitting to pay tribute in this RECORD to his life. Stan was a truly good man. In his view of the world, the word family meant everything. He is survived by his beloved wife of 42 years Esther; his devoted sister Anastasia; his nephew Stephen; as well as his brother's wife Stella; and their children, niece Roseann Koperski; nephew John Rogowski; and many other nieces, nephews, and close friends.

Certain words befit his character: Fine, most generous, caring, dear, distinguished and gentle man. He was a rare and precious gift of life and love to us all, who gave so selflessly and unassumingly. Unless one took the time to appreciate his constancy, you might not realize the depth of his devotion to others.

To one side of our family he was always lovingly called Uncle Skip, to the other, Stan. But our love for him was full, and grew with the years. Thank You God for sharing him with us for those 73 rich, memorable and irreplaceable years.

Thank You for not letting him suffer as he said goodbye to us and the transitory moments of life on this Earth.

Thank You God for the younger children, and teenagers who loved him. Let me say to each of them on Uncle Skip's behalf that he—and his wife of 42 years Esther—are so grateful you wish to pay your respects to him. We know for the very young this has been especially difficult because saying goodbye to a dear friend is very, very hard. But You will always remember him, in your hearts and he is a part of you. And so God, we thank You for the courage and love of our young people who have their full lives ahead of them. Each of you honors his life by having cared for him. We thank each of you for giving great joy to Uncle Skip by becoming a friend to him.

We thank You God for the unselfish love that Uncle Skip and Aunt Esther always gave to help nurture and value each one of us, especially in the important early years when we were children. They made us all princes and princesses. We were all flowers in their garden. For those among us who lost our own fathers long ago, Uncle Skip gently filled that void out of a deep sense of duty and love so unusual in today's world. Each of us touched by his and Esther's priceless gifts of love has been blessed beyond measure.

And God, we thank You for his laughter, his jokes, for the back yard roasts, the surprise visits, the birthday cards, the trips to points far and near, the vacations, the family parties, for being Santa Claus, for the weddings, the baptisms, the communions, the holidays, the Halloweens, the graduations, the Tupperware parties, and for being on our side in all life's moments, those of great tragedy and those of great joy. He, along with Esther, were always there. They celebrated life.

We thank him for the laughter, the county maps, the toys, the winks of his eye, the always encouraging words, the gadgets, the advice and insights about life, the handmade items, the tools, the beautiful flowers, the rides

to work, to the store, to the doctor, to the family events, to church, and the regular delivery of Grade A Zwyer eggs since 1973, and of course, the handmade congressional podium.

We thank God for Uncle Skip—for Stan—for his open and loving embrace to all who crossed his path. He noticed you. He welcomed you. He loved you.

Thank You for letting him survive the horrors of this country's bloodiest war, to come back home, marry a beloved wife, be reunited with his mother, father, sister, brother, and watch their children be born and grow up. And then their children's children.

God, thank You for sharing him with us for nearly three-fourths of a century before You took him back home.

We shall miss him deeply. That sorrow is our lot to bear. God spared him, thankfully, these moments of sorrow. But our very souls are imbued always with the love he taught us, just by the way he lived. His life was a testament to unequalled generosity, unselfish love, honesty, dependability, humor, great joy, patriotism, and a sacred regard for family.

Though he was a decorated Army combat veteran, somehow the Marine Corps motto benefits him best "Semper Fidelis"—Always Faithful, Always Faithful.

In offering our prayers, we recall the beautiful word of Plato to Aster:

Thou Wert the Morning Star Among the Living

Until Thy Fair Light Had Fled;

But Now Thou Art As Hesperus

Giving New Splendor To the Dead

Stanley Rogowski graced us with the simple joy of living. The world smiled as he negotiated its byways. We love you, Stan. Thank You God for letting us know him. We love you, Uncle Skip. We love you: husband, brother, uncle, brother-in-law, great uncle, great-great uncle, wonderful neighbor, dearest friend, distinguished citizen of these United States.

TRIBUTE TO ERNEST W. HAHN:  
"NICE GUY OF THE YEAR"

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute today to Mr. Ernest W. Hahn, a living legend to the people of San Diego, CA. Mr. Hahn is chairman of the board of the Hahn Co., a respected shopping center developer who began his successful career in 1946 and quickly becoming the largest general contractor in the United States specializing in retail store construction.

Throughout his lifetime, Ernest Hahn has been, and continues to be, a valuable influence in the business community, a counsel to elected officials, a generous contributor to philanthropies and an inspiration to local organizations. San Diego has been fortunate to have many leaders who have distinguished themselves in business, government, society, and civic organizations but only a few of these outstanding men and women are accomplished in all of these noble fields.

Mr. Hahn initiated a fresh and innovative concept in shopping center design that com-

bines community and cultural facilities with retail operations. This approach has created a new sense of civic spirit and organ revitalization, which has sparked the imagination of the public and encouraged their participation in community planning.

In San Diego, the jewel of downtown's redevelopment effort has been Horton Plaza, which offers visitors, office workers, and nearby residents a unique opportunity to shop, dine, and browse through an architectural tapestry filled with interesting discoveries in an atmosphere of distinction. Of course this triumph would not have been possible if it had not been for Ernest Hahn, who prevailed over unpredictable politicians, erratic city planners and the cumbersome bureaucracy of five public agencies, in addition to maneuvering among the financial jeopardies of numerous bankers and mortgage lenders during a recession.

In addition to his professional accomplishments, Mr. Hahn is the chairman of the board of trustees for the University of San Diego, a life trustee of the University of Southern California, president of the Urban Land Foundation, a trustee of the Urban Land Institute, and vice-president of the San Diego Olympic Training Center. He is also a president emeritus of the Bob Hope Cultural Center and is the founding trustee and donor of the Eisenhower Medical Center & Hospital in Rancho Mirage, a trustee of the Scripps Institute of Medical Sciences in La Jolla, and with his lovely wife Jean, in the founding patron of downtown San Diego's Hahn Cosmopolitan Theatre.

On Saturday, October 3, 1992, Mr. Hahn will be honored as the Nice Guy of the Year by the Nice Guys of San Diego, Inc. for his exceptional contributions of the citizens of San Diego. The Nice Guys were formed in 1980 to provide immediate assistance to individuals, charitable groups, and other nongovernmental organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Ernest Hahn for all his efforts to improve our quality of life. We are truly fortunate for having benefited from his vision, commitment, and generosity.

THE ECONOMIST ON CLINTON'S  
LEFT

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, as this election draws ever closer, I think it essential that the American people take a careful look at the agenda of those people who advise Democratic Presidential nominee, Bill Clinton.

One of these advisers, Derek Shearer, is a proponent of economic democracy, which is considered in many circles a code word for socialism.

I submit for the RECORD a story, entitled "The Economist on Clinton's Left," profiling Mr. Shearer, and his economic beliefs. This story originally appeared in the September 10, 1992, issue of the Wall Street Journal.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 10, 1992]

THE ECONOMIST ON CLINTON'S LEFT

(By Thomas J. DiLorenzo)

If Bill Clinton's economic rhetoric sounds conservative at times, his choice of economic advisers is not. One in particular, Derek Shearer, a professor of urban studies at Occidental College in Los Angeles, has taken public positions miles to the left of the Democratic mainstream.

Mr. Shearer is a longtime friend and adviser of Mr. Clinton's. Indeed, the two met during Mr. Clinton's student days at Oxford, and Mr. Shearer is now widely regarded as a member of Mr. Clinton's inner circle of economic advisers. According to the Washington Post, Mr. Shearer would likely play a prominent role in a Clinton administration, perhaps even as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Given this prominent role, perhaps it is worth taking a closer look at Mr. Shearer's public pronouncements, his activism in his hometown of Santa Monica, Calif., and his writings, especially his best-known book, "Economic Democracy," published in 1980.

Although the phrase "economic democracy" sounds innocuous, it is a kind of "euphemism," as Mr. Shearer explained in the leftist weekly *In These Times* a year before his book appeared. "Socialism has a bad name in America," he also wrote in *In These Times* (as quoted in *Reason* magazine), "and no amount of wishful thinking on the part of the left is going to change that in our lifetimes. . . . The words Economic Democracy are an adequate and effective replacement."

AVOIDING THE 'S' WORD

At a 1981 conference of left-wing activists hosted by Ralph Nader—featuring I.F. Stone and Studs Terkel, among others—Mr. Shearer elaborated. "While we can't use the 'S' word [socialism] too effectively in American politics," he said, as quoted in *Barron's*, "we have found that in the greatest tradition of American advertising that the word 'economic democracy' sells. You can take it door to door like Fuller Brushes, and the door will not be slammed in your face."

Mr. Shearer's perspective on the U.S. economy, and on the role of profit in it, has led him to show a certain hostility toward private ownership. In discussing how he and Tom Hayden organized the campaign for rent control in Santa Monica in 1980 and 1981, Mr. Shearer explained to his conference audience that "housing is a basic human right that . . . comes before the need to profit." Guided by this philosophy, Santa Monica has adopted perhaps the strictest, and most destructive, rent control laws in the nation.

In 1982, Mr. Shearer told Ed Bradley of CBS's "60 Minutes"—in a segment about Santa Monica entitled "Left City"—that America is a "profoundly unequal country." To rectify this state of affairs, he explained, the Campaign for Economic Democracy—an activist organization founded by Mr. Hayden—was recommending a radical redistribution of the wealth in Santa Monica. The hope was to "use the power of the . . . government to control the wealth of the city."

The strategy apparently paid off. Mr. Shearer's wife, Ruth Yanatta Goldway, was elected mayor in 1981 and promptly appointed her husband and other CED activists to the city commission. Their harshly anti-business policies soon earned their city the derisive nickname "the People's Republic of Santa Monica."

The philosophy behind this activism may be found, spelled out at length, in "Economic

Democracy." In that book Mr. Shearer, with his co-author Martin Carnoy, addresses essential aspects of the American economy. He does not like what he sees.

Mr. Shearer and Mr. Carnoy write in "Economic Democracy" that corporations are too "impersonal and powerful" and that a strategy to achieve economic democracy "must start by dismantling, or at least restricting, the power of these corporations."

Ignoring the debacles of central planning, Mr. Shearer and Mr. Carnoy call in their book for a "democratically" planned economy—i.e., one planned by government bureaucrats. They also call for nothing less than complete governmental control of the capital markets. "A strategy of reform," the authors write, "must transfer capital from the corporations to the public. . . . The logical vehicle for that process should be the government."

Another "logical vehicle" would be government "holding companies" that would purchase from 10% to 20% of the shares "in at least one major firm in each major industry." The board of directors of such holding companies would include consumer activists, union officials and government bureaucrats. The objective, the authors write, is to provide a vehicle for governmental takeovers of entire industries "without the immediate financial and ideological burdens that large-scale nationalization efforts would entail."

According to "Economic Democracy," Mr. Shearer favors, as an alternative to nationalization, pervasive governmental control of virtually all business behavior. If an industry "refuses to bargain" with the government by, say, objecting to the imposition of price controls, "real sanctions must be levied. . . . These could include denial of tax advantages and other subsidies, denial of export licenses, threat of antitrust suits, and so on."

Mr. Shearer's views don't seem to have shifted much since the publication of "Economic Democracy." A 1983 book (with Mr. Carnoy and Russel Rumberger) entitled "A New Social Contract" calls for government "control of . . . investment." Dozens of newly created government enterprises are "the cornerstones of our New Social Contract," under which private businesses will be "guided by new rules of behavior" enforced by regional and local government planning agencies. Other ideas include a "well planned expansion of the public sector," creation of a "national planning agency," and the implementation of Ralph Nader's "corporate democracy" agenda, according to which corporations would be required to submit a "social balance sheet" to regulators each year.

"A New Social Contract" hails the election of "self-described socialist" Bernie Sanders as mayor of Burlington, Vermont, in 1981. His election is called a significant "political victory," the likes of which the authors hope will someday "lead to a majoritarian movement." The book ends by expressing the hope that economic democracy will play an "influential if not a leading role in the next Democratic administration."

Having developed his basic economic ideas in these two books, Mr. Shearer seems to have turned, in recent years, to strategies for implementing them. A typical example is a 1986 article in the Nation in which he suggests that "progressive" policies, such as those he helped to implement in Santa Monica, will come to other cities only with the election of "a reform-minded democratic President. . . . who will appoint a progressive Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

to spread information about progressive programs across the country."

Bill Clinton would seem to fit the bill. He is "pragmatic and wants to get things done," Mr. Shearer recently told the San Francisco Examiner. And he is ideologically compatible apparently. "The best way I can describe Clinton is as a progressive. He believes in activist government," Mr. Shearer told the Washington Post.

When criticized last month in the Orange County Register for his socialist views, Mr. Shearer responded by saying that he was not an advocate of socialism but in fact a "proponent of democratic capitalism" and proudly asserted that he had "served on the board of directors of private corporations, and on the board of the National Consumer Cooperative Bank in Washington, D.C." He recently told The Wall Street Journal that his radical views had "changed," although he did not say how, except to endorse Mr. Clinton's economic program, of which he is an architect.

#### TAX THE RICH

It is certainly possible that Mr. Shearer has lately revised his leftism, even if none of his published writings, at least those that I have seen, repudiate or significantly alter his celebrated public positions or the views expressed in his most famous intellectual manifesto. It might be mentioned, in this connection, that the National Consumer Cooperative Bank he names in his rebuttal to the Register's critique is not exactly a bastion of free enterprise. It is in fact a product of lobbying efforts by Ralph Nader and his associates during the Carter administration. Its purpose, according to Mr. Nader, is to "replace the existing capitalist economy with a cooperative economy."

Not surprisingly, Mr. Shearer hopes that Mr. Clinton and his Democratic Congress would enact a "tax reform that seriously attempts to increase taxes for the rich," as Mr. Shearer told the Post. He also favors an interventionist industrial policy. In this he is joined by other Clinton economic advisers, like Robert Reich of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government and business consultant Ira Magaziner.

It is hard to say for certain what a Clinton administration would be like, but it is clear that its economic policy would have a marked leftward tilt. Many have criticized the bush administration for increasing domestic spending and adding significantly to government red tape. But judging by the thinking of one of Mr. Clinton's close advisers, a President Clinton would make George Bush look like a piker when it comes to expanding the size and scope of government.

(Mr. DiLorenzo is professor of economics at Loyola College in Baltimore.)

#### NATIVE AMERICAN APPRECIATION DAY

##### HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to extend my support and appreciation for the efforts of the many people who worked to organize Maine's Native American Appreciation Day on September 12, 1992. This day has been set aside not only to honor these people, but also to celebrate their culture.

The day features exhibitions of singing, drumming, ceremony and worship. There will

be many displays including American Indian food. These celebrations are planned in the hope of greater cooperation, understanding and respect in the future.

Native Americans have a wealth of history in Maine. Living in Maine are the Penobscots, the Passamaquoddy, the Houlton Band of Maliseets and the Aroostook Band of Micmacs. Some claim that the earliest recorded contact with the Penobscots was in the spring of 1524 when explorer Verrazzano sailed along the coast of Maine. After this encounter, there were numerous other contacts with Europeans. As the United States was formed, the Maine tribes developed several treaties with the colonies. In fact, several fought on the American side against the British during the Revolutionary War. Even when Maine was part of the State of Massachusetts, the Penobscots and the Passamaquoddy sent representatives to the State legislature, a practice that continues today. However, Maine was the last State in the country to extend voting rights to Indians.

The Maine tribes practiced agriculture, growing corn, squash, and a number of other vegetables. They harvested wild blueberries which is one of Maine's most important agricultural commodities today. In addition, the tribes are known for their basketmaking and beadwork.

I am proud to have been a part of efforts to federally recognize the Passamaquoddy, the Penobscots, the Maliseets and Micmacs. I am also proud that Maine has set aside this day to recognize the achievements and appreciate the culture of Maine's tribes. And, I hope that this day will bring people together to put an end to the discrimination that Native Americans have faced throughout the United States.

#### TRIBUTE TO LARRY MORRISH AND ANN LOPA

##### HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, September 14, 1992 a very special event will take place. The military commands of the five services in the New York metropolitan area will present merit awards to individuals recognizing their efforts to provide major support for activities organized for military members and their families on an annual basis. I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to two very special people who have dedicated their time and energy to assist the individuals being honored and are deserving of recognition in their own right. They are Larry Morrish and Ann Lopa.

Larry Morrish has been active on Staten Island and Brooklyn for 25 years, and has been a lifelong friend. His work with Brave Volunteer Ambulance Corps, the American Legion, and the Friends of the Navy Committee are just a few of the many worthwhile groups and causes with which he has been involved in over the years. He has acted as a liaison between our community and the Navy family. Recently, he has been organizing and promoting goodwill between the families of the serv-

icemen and the Staten Island and Brooklyn communities. Larry has done an outstanding job helping the Navy wives and children adjust to their new home. Larry is a very special man who seems to get more hours into his day than the rest of us, and he is responsible for so many victories and takes so little credit.

Ann Lopa has also committed her time and energy to volunteer work for the good of our community. Many of us who get involved in causes, depend heavily on Ann. She is a partner of Help-You-Sell Realty, and offers her real estate expertise to find housing for military personnel and families who want to live off base without charging for her services. She was instrumental in bringing the USO to Staten Island, and has raised thousands of dollars to buy toys for the Navy Christmas party. Ann has helped the serviceman and their families get adjusted to their new surroundings, by taking them on trips to different Staten Island communities and bringing them into Manhattan. And every time a new ship arrives at the homeport, Ann is always there to welcome the servicemen to our community. And through all of her work, Ann never asked for anything back.

Mr. Speaker, Larry Morrish and Ann Lopa have an unselfish devotion to Staten Island and Brooklyn. Those who know them personally, and I am one of the fortunate, know that they are always willing to help whenever you ask for their assistance. They have proven that the ability of the volunteer to keep the spirit of America vital in every corner of our great country is our success story. I extend to them my personal thanks and gratitude on behalf of Staten Island and Brooklyn, for their continual commitment to our communities.

CONGRESSMAN MAVROULES SALUTES BARBARA FRIETCHIE DAY CEREMONY

### HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, the lasting effect on American life of a quiet, soft-spoken Quaker poet is being reviewed this year.

John Greenleaf Whittier died 100 years ago. The city of his birth, Haverhill, MA, and other places are taking part in a program entitled "Our Whittier Heritage."

The phases of his life that have been reviewed this year started with his earliest labors as one of the most ardent advocates of the abolition of slavery in the young country.

This led to his part in forming a new political party in 1854, to stop the spread of slavery to the new territories of this growing country. He helped to start today's Republican Party.

During that time, he began writing the poetry that brought him international fame.

Some of those poems have been learned and recited by American school children for many years. One is "Snowbound," the story of winter life on a farm. Another is the "Barefoot Boy," he with a cheek of tan. There was "Maud Muller," whose story contained the memorable line about "Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these: It might have been."

This month, one of the most impassioned poems by Mr. Whittier is getting special attention. It was on September 10, 1862, that Confederate troops were marching through Frederick, MD, under the command of Gen. Stonewall Jackson when, according to legend, they encountered a feisty elderly woman, Barbara Frietchie.

An American flag was hanging outside her window, we are told, and the Confederate soldiers, heading toward Washington, started shooting at it. To depict her defiance, Whittier had her saying, "Shoot, if you must, this old gray head, But spare your country's flag," she said."

According to the poem, General Jackson, who had ordered the shooting, answered her remark by withdrawing the order with another strong line, saying "Who harms a hair of your gray head, Dies like a dog. March on!" he said."

Poetry like that made Whittier one of the best-known Americans of his time. Two cities and a college bear his name.

This is part of Our Whittier Heritage, a love for liberty and respect for the American flag. Flags will be raised in Haverhill and Frederick on September 10, with a recitation of the poem "Barbara Frietchie." The poem is etched on her tombstone in Frederick.

All Americans can be proud of the principles passed on to them by people like John Greenleaf Whittier, and I urge Congress to join the residents of Haverhill in acknowledging the contributions of Whittier to our heritage.

### TRIBUTE TO MR. GEORGE SCHARFF

### HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend Mr. George Scharff, resident of New Jersey and president of the Society for Cultural Advancement and World Brotherhood NOW. Mr. Scharff and his society are currently in the process of condensing the world's greatest motivating thoughts into simple and comprehensible quatrains to instruct young and old alike on the proper way to live. As Mr. Scharff notes in one of his quatrains.

No other scheme will work  
No matter how wrought  
The only way to improve human action  
Is to improve human thought.

Mr. Scharff has grown weary of America's habit of crisis management that is currently being used to solve all of our country's problems. Mr. Scharff's compilation of motivating thoughts seeks to restore integrity, virtue, and honor into our society. Through this work he hopes to provide a base of fundamental principles so that all citizens would have a strong understanding of their relationship to the Government.

This aforementioned program of cultural advancement is crucial to the development of Mr. Scharff's proposed system of world unity. As Mr. Scharff has insightfully noted, to improve each individual a little is to improve the world a lot.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I have taken the liberty to enclose a Joseph Malines poem that Mr. Scharff forwarded to my office entitled "The Fence or the Ambulance." This poem, I think, accurately details Mr. Scharff's hopes and dreams for a less reactive society and for a world of nation builders. The poem is as follows:

"Twas a dangerous cliff as they freely confessed  
Though to walk near its crest was so pleasant

But over its terrible edge there had slipped  
A Duke and many a Pleasant;  
So the people said something would have to be done,

But their projects did not at all tally;  
Some said "Put a fence around the edge of the cliff";

Some, "An ambulance down the valley".  
"But the cry for the ambulance carried the day

For it spread to the neighboring city;  
A fence may be useful or not, it is true,  
But for each heart became a brimful of pity  
For those who had slipped o'er that dangerous cliff,

And the dwellers in highway and alley  
Gave pounds or gave pence, not to put up a fence,

But an ambulance down in the valley.  
"For the cliff is all right if you're careful" they said;

"And if folks even slip or are dropping,  
It isn't the slipping that hurts them so much  
As the shock down below—when they're stopping."

So day after day, when these mishaps occurred

Quick forth would the rescuers sally  
To pick up the victims who fell off the cliff  
With their ambulance down in the valley.

Then an old man remarked: "It's a marvel to me

That people give far more attention,  
To repairing results than to stopping the cause,

When they'd much better aim at Prevention.  
Let us stop at its source all this mischief," cried he,

"Come Neighbors and Friends, let us rally;  
If the cliff we will fence, we might also dispense

With the ambulance down in the valley".

"Oh, he's a fanatic," the others rejoined;  
"Dispense with the ambulance? Never!  
He'd dispense with all the charities too, if he could;

No, no! We'll support them forever.  
Aren't we picking up folks just as fast as they fall?

And shall this man dictate to us? Shall he?"  
Thus the story so old has beautifully told  
How our people with the best of intentions,  
Have wasted their years and lavished their tears

On treatment with naught for Prevention.  
But a sensible few, who are practical, too  
Will not bear with such nonsense much longer;

They believe that Prevention is Better than cure.

And their party will soon be the stronger.  
Encourage them then, with your Purse,  
Voice, and Pen,

And (While other Philanthropists dally)  
They will scorn all pretense and put up a stout Fence

On the cliff that hangs over the valley.

Mr. Speaker, George Scharff has undertaken the enormous and laudable task to re-

form America. His dedication of 35 years to this task is exemplary and inspirational to us all. I take this time to recognize Mr. Scharff's contributions and to wish him the best of luck in his endeavor.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. DEAN LARSON

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I rise today to pay tribute to a truly extraordinary man, Capt. Dean Larson, who is retiring from the U.S. Naval Reserve.

Captain Larson has served for 28 years in the Navy, both Active and Reserve. He holds the rank of captain with the designation in special operations. He has over 6 years of sea duty with service in both Atlantic and Pacific Fleets. In addition, he has commanded two Naval Reserve ordnance units and, for 4 years, he served as the Reserve Forces training officer for the naval weapons station at Yorktown, VA.

Captain Larson's accomplishments while serving in the Navy are as extensive as they are impressive. He has been decorated with such honors as the Navy Achievement Medal, the Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation, National Defense, Vietnam Service, Naval Reserve Medal, Indiana Commendation Medal, as well as an award from the Republic of South Vietnam.

Captain Larson holds membership with the Naval Reserve Association, the Naval Enlisted Reserve Association, the Naval Order of the United States, the Naval Institute, the Naval Club, the Indiana USNA Parent's Club, and the Naval Historical Society.

In addition, Captain Larson served as the training and QA coordinator in the environment, safety, and health division of Argonne National Laboratory. Prior to his service at Argonne, Captain Larson was a manager for 14 years with the USS Division of USX Corp. at their plant in Gary, IN. During his tenure in the steel industry he worked in production, emergency management, and environment, safety, and health compliance programming for the coke and chemicals operations.

As a native of northwest Indiana, Captain Larson graduated from Horace Mann High School, received his B.S. degree in industrial management from Purdue University in 1965, and an M.S. degree in communications management from the Naval Postgraduate School in 1971. Captain Larson is currently pursuing a doctorate in education from Purdue University in instructional research and design.

Captain Larson's commitment to higher education, as well as his dedicated service to this country, has provided numerous opportunities and advantages for the youth of northwest Indiana. He has generously contributed his time and military acumen toward serving on the First Congressional Service Academy Board. As former chairman of the board, his participation and expertise has proven to be invaluable to myself as well as the youth. He has been instrumental in maintaining a fair and well rounded academy board which has rec-

ommended many fine candidates to the U.S. service academies.

Captain Larson's lifetime accomplishments are to be commended and greatly appreciated. His dedication and contribution to society should serve as an inspiration for us all. It is my distinct honor to wish him a most rewarding retirement.

CAMP PENDLETON CELEBRATES  
50TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. RON PACKARD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, September 25th of this year marks the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton. As the congressional representative of Camp Pendleton, I am honored to stand before the House of Representatives to commemorate this important milestone.

Named after the late Maj. Gen. Joseph H. Pendleton and officially dedicated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1942, Camp Pendleton enjoys the honored tradition of training the world's finest fighting force. Pendleton-trained Marines have fought in notable places such as Iwo Jima, Okinawa, Korea, Vietnam, and most recently, Southeast Asia against the forces of Saddam Hussein.

As was the tradition, the first troops to arrive at Camp Pendleton in 1942 came on foot. Commanding officer Col. Lemuel Shepherd kept his troops alert on the 4-day march by conducting simulated attacks along the countryside in preparation for their expected future battle in the Pacific. Commanding officers of the new base were already establishing their invaluable role as the Marine Corps' west coast training facility. Prior to establishment of the base as a permanent installation in 1946, marines from Camp Pendleton honorably fought in World War II, battling in Bougainville, Tarawa, Cape Gloucester, Kwajalein, Eniwetok, Saipan, Guam, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa.

As home to the 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton processed and trained thousands of combat troops for the Korean and Vietnam conflicts. Recognizing the importance of adequate training for the extreme temperatures in Korea, a satellite camp was established in 1951 in the high Sierras. Today, Marines continue to train at that camp for severe cold weather conditions and mountain warfare techniques. Battlefield readiness was further tested as tensions in Southeast Asia escalated. Camp Pendleton became the training pipeline for replacement troops going to Vietnam and the 1st Division headquarters would be gone from the base from 1965 to 1971 in that conflict.

The base has also served as training ground for the Navajo code talkers during World War II when the Japanese were utterly confounded by secret code based upon the Navajo unwritten tongue. In 1975, more than 50,000 Southeast Asians took refuge at Camp Pendleton as a result of Communist takeover of their homelands.

Most recently, as Saddam Hussein brutally invaded a neighboring state in August 1990,

Camp Pendleton Marines were the first combat troops on the scene, ready to repel Iraq's superior numbers. The short-lived armed conflict proved to the rest of the world what Americans have always known—the men and women of the U.S. Armed Forces are the most professional and best trained fighting force in the world.

As we enter a new era free of the great Soviet menace, the U.S. Armed Forces will undergo sweeping changes. I am confident that Camp Pendleton and the U.S. Marine Corps will continue to play a pivotal role in defending and protecting the United States of America.

TRIBUTE TO NEFFS VOLUNTEER  
FIRE COMPANY OF NEFFS, PA  
ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. DON RITTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Neffs Volunteer Fire Company of Neffs, PA, as its members celebrate its 50th anniversary, and its legacy of service and fellowship to the town of Neffs and our entire Lehigh Valley community.

In 1942, according to LeRoy Reichenbach, the company's first secretary, the members of the Neffs Air Raid Warden group recognized the need for a local fire fighting organization for their immediate war defense effort, and for the future needs of a growing community.

Air Raid Warden groups were formed during World War II to patrol communities during threats of enemy air raids. Their job was to ensure the safety of the community and to mount an effort that could combat the destruction of an air raid.

On April 28, 1942, a group of 15 concerned citizens from the Neffs Air Raid Warden group met in a two-room schoolhouse to plan for the town's first volunteer fire company. As a result, the first permanent fire company was formed on May 12, 1942, and later incorporated as the Neffs Volunteer Fire Company on November 30, 1942. The company's first fire hall was a converted livery stable, and its first piece of equipment was a Bean pump on a used 1937 Ford chassis.

Over the years, the Neffs Volunteer Fire Company has grown and made many changes. Today, with over 500 members, the company has four first class fire fighting and safety vehicles, and a home in a modern community building. The all-volunteer company serves a community that is 30 times larger than in 1942, and is also an integral part of a countywide fire protection effort.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the fine volunteer members of the Neffs Volunteer Fire Company. They continue to embody the spirit and philosophy of volunteerism that has met the needs and challenges of the Lehigh Valley and our great Nation. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating LeRoy Reichenbach and the volunteer members of the Neffs Volunteer Fire Company on their 50th anniversary. As their U.S. Congressman, I thank them for keeping the town of Neffs safe from the threat of fire, and I wish them many more years of service and prosperity.

THE RIGHT OF SELF  
DETERMINATION IN PUERTO RICO

**HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about the need for a Congressionally authorized status referendum in Puerto Rico. The people of Puerto Rico deserve the right to determine their own future.

This year, the people of Puerto Rico celebrate their 75th anniversary as American citizens. Puerto Ricans have fought alongside other American servicemen in every war since World War I. However, despite this sacrifice, Puerto Ricans have not been granted the right to decide their own political future. Puerto Ricans must have the right to choose the future status of their island, whatever that choice may be.

I believe the bringing about of a status referendum by the United States Government is necessary if we are to properly carry out the mandates of our Constitution. The Framers of the Constitution of the United States clearly intended for each of our citizens to enjoy the full right to self-determination. Thus, it is the duty of Congress to facilitate and encourage the full application of the United States Constitution to the citizens of Puerto Rico with the accompanying rights, duties, benefits, and responsibilities.

It is with the intention of carrying out this mandate that I have proudly cosponsored the Puerto Rico Self-Determination Act in both the 101st and 102d Congresses. I have also helped organize field hearings on this bill in New York City. Unfortunately, Congress has not passed this legislation. In fact, during this session, the bill has not even been brought up for a Committee vote in the House.

Clearly, there does not appear to be enough time on the Congressional schedule this year to pass the bill. However, during the next Congress, I plan to make the passage of a bill to authorize a status referendum in Puerto Rico and create a procedure for Congress to monitor its results, one of my highest legislative priorities.

It is time for Congress and the executive branch to review its practices so that they are consistent with all appropriate measures to facilitate the full application of the Constitution to the citizens of Puerto Rico. We have a moral obligation to extend to all United States citizens—including those living in Puerto Rico—the constitutional right of self-determination.

NORTHWEST OHIO JEWISH AND ISLAMIC COMMUNITIES URGE END TO FIGHTING IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

**HON. MARCY KAPTUR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, recently, the Islamic Center of Toledo and the Jewish Federation of Greater Toledo joined together in is-

uing a statement condemning the ongoing violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this sincere spirit of cooperation and peace, the Islamic and Jewish communities in Ohio's Ninth District are urging the President and Secretary of State to explore all possible options to stop the loss of life and protect the human rights of all citizens. I commend this spirit of cooperation and would like to submit their statement for review by my colleagues in the Congress:

The Islamic Center of Greater Toledo and the Jewish Federation of Greater Toledo express their moral outrage over the brutal, systematic violence perpetuated against the Croatian and Moslem citizens in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We are horrified by the reports of exterminations in concentration camps operated by the Serbs.

These atrocities violate the sacred teachings of Christianity, Islam and Judaism.

The safety of the civilian population of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the other former republics of Yugoslavia, must be guaranteed by the international community. The human rights of all citizens of the former Yugoslavia, regardless of religion or ethnicity, must be upheld.

We demand that the United States, the United Nations and other international agencies mobilize their resources to protect the men, women, and children of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Our religious faiths teach us we must not be indifferent to the suffering of the peoples of Yugoslavia. We pray for the peace and well-being of our brothers and sisters.

ELIMINATE THE TAXPAYERS  
FUNDING OF POLITICAL CONVENTIONS

**HON. PHILIP M. CRANE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, although the vast majority of Americans did not attend the latest round of Presidential nominating conventions this summer, their wallets did. Indeed, through the Presidential Election Campaign Fund, Americans contributed over \$22 million to the galas. This year's amount averages to a taxpayer contribution of \$825 per person attending the Democratic Convention and \$418 for each person attending the Republican Convention. Not surprisingly, the Government's tab for these conventions has risen sixfold since public financing began in the wake of Watergate. In fact, convention costs have soared from \$3.52 million in 1976 to \$22.1 million this year.

Today, I am introducing legislation that would eliminate the provision that permits payments from the Presidential Election Campaign Fund to finance the Presidential nominating conventions. With a Federal debt of over \$4 trillion, spending \$22 million on confetti and balloons is merely a wasteful and foolish abuse of taxpayer funds.

A TRIBUTE TO NARFE CHAPTER  
1264 ON THEIR 20TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, on October 16, chapter 1264 of the Suffolk County National Association of Retired Federal Employees [NARFE] celebrates its 20th anniversary. I am pleased to mark this event by directing the attention of the House of Representatives and the Nation to the achievements of this local organization.

In 1972, chapter 1264 was founded with 13 charter members and has grown over the years to now include nearly 700 members. Since its inception in 1921, NARFE has been a guardian of the rights of those men and women who devote their careers to the service of our country. NARFE has consistently met its goal of promoting and preserving the interests of its members in a radically changing work force. In its 20 years of service, chapter 1264 has served Suffolk County and its members with pride and dedication.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in congratulating chapter 1264 of the Suffolk County National Association of Retired Federal Employees on its 20th anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO WILFRED WEBB

**HON. SANDER M. LEVIN**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, Wilfred Webb will be retiring this year from the Michigan House of Representatives after a long and unusually distinguished career.

He began as a young but immensely gifted teacher, and then became superintendent of schools in Hazel Park. Under his tutelage, the Hazel Park School System stimulated tens of thousands of students, providing a high-quality education and inculcating strong moral values. I had the privilege of working with many graduates of the Hazel Park School System who became very successful in both the public and private sectors, in business, the professions, and as community leaders. They considered themselves his proteges and what a wonderful testimony they are to Wilfred Webb.

After retiring as school superintendent, Wilfred Webb continued his activities in the community, in his beloved Hazel Park, in his church, and in many other ways, often in tandem with his wonderful wife and partner, Virginia.

Then, in 1982, when a seat opened in the State legislature, he was urged by his numerous friends to run for the State House. Once again, he answered the call to duty. As a highly respected member, he has been a beacon of strength on many issues. On education he has been a source of both information and inspiration.

He will be sorely missed in Lansing. His presence in Hazel Park will continue to be fully valued by his innumerable friends.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO  
THE DONALD P. AND KATHERINE  
B. LOKER UNIVERSITY STUDENT  
UNION

**HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 11, 1992, California State University, Dominguez Hills, will witness a long-time dream come to fruition, the grand opening of the Donald P. and Katherine B. Loker University Student Union. Under construction since the fall of 1990, this two story, \$10 million structure will make 60,000 square feet accessible to the university's students, faculty, and staff. It will house the university bookstore, campus dining facilities, a coffee shop/bistro, two recreation/game rooms, several lounges, a vending area, and a grand hall for large group activities. The Loker Student Union is but a part of the ongoing development of CSU Dominguez Hills, which was established in 1960 by the legislature of the State of California and enrolled its first students in the fall of 1965.

The theme of the week-long grand opening festivities is "Celebrating Our Cultural Diversity". As part of one of the fastest growing and most ethnically and culturally diverse campuses in the State, the Loker Student Union will serve as a focal point, both physically and socially, for the students to meet and exchange views, ideas, and opinions. CSU Dominguez Hills has long recognized the value of all cultures and the Loker Student Union will continue in this tradition with the implementation of its future projects, services, and programs.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when all Californians are uniting to rebuild its cities and relationships, I rise today to pay tribute to the Donald P. and Katherine B. Loker University Student Union whose purpose is to unite through social means the various races, ethnic groups, and cultures represented on the CSU Dominguez Hills campus. Mr. Speaker, this is what higher education is all about.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending our congratulations to CSU Dominguez Hills on the completion of the Loker Student Union. We wish CSU Dominguez Hills, its students, faculty, and staff all the best in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO LEON GRADY MIXON

**HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I was recently informed of the passing of a lifelong resident of the Second Congressional District and a beloved friend to many in his native Butler County, AL.

I am speaking of Mr. Leon Grady Mixon of Georgiana, age 89, who passed away after an extended illness on August 8. To those who knew him, Grady Mixon was a gentleman, a scholar, and a true servant to his fellow man.

Grady Mixon was also a man of many interests and contributions. He is credited with forming the first football team in Flomaton while a teacher in that small Escambia County community in the late 1920's. During the Depression era, his desire to teach also took him to schools in several other south Alabama towns, including Geneva and Starlington. His friendly, folksy classroom and coaching style earned him the respect of many a pupil, and inspired still more.

In 1941, Grady and his wife, Pattye Rue, finally settled in Georgiana where they raised four children, and he followed in his late father's footsteps as a postal clerk. During his 30 years with the U.S. Post Office, Mixon served with distinction. Upon retirement in 1971, Grady Mixon's contributions to his community had only just begun.

Believing in an active retirement, Mr. Mixon answered his community's call to serve as city clerk of Georgiana, and was elected president of the Georgiana Kiwanis Club. He was also quite proud to become a member of the Alabama Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. A consummate student of history, Grady Mixon used his golden years to research and compile an articulate and entertaining book profiling the Mixon family in Butler County. This work is filled with Southern colloquial treasures and his own characteristic brand of good-natured humor.

Grady Mixon's dedication to the Georgiana First Baptist Church where he served for many years as a deacon, and his well known love for community service and volunteerism, further serve to illustrate the special mark of the man that he was.

To be sure, Grady Mixon's flavor of popular wisdom and folksy insight will be sorely missed. Today, I join with his family and many fiends in paying homage to the memory of this exemplary citizen.

TRIBUTE TO MR. FRANK  
FITZPATRICK

**HON. CURT WELDON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend and honorable American citizen. Today, Mr. Frank Fitzpatrick is celebrating his 64th birthday.

Having once worked for former Congressman Larry Williams, today Frank Fitzpatrick is a successful businessman, currently serving as the vice president of The Franklin Mint in Wawa, PA. In addition to being a successful working man, Frank is also a devoted husband and father. Frank and his wife, Lucretia, have four beautiful daughters who have distinguished themselves in a variety of fields. A tribute to their parents devotion and their hard work, these four women have earned five professional degrees: Two law degrees, two nursing degrees, one masters degree in social work.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge and thank Frank for all the work he has done in Delaware County. The time and energy he has devoted to many worthwhile

causes in southeastern Pennsylvania is recognized and appreciated by many.

It is a great pleasure to honor Frank on his birthday. I feel honored to know and share the friendship of this special man.

SALUTE TO WILLIE PEP, THE  
GREATEST BOXER THAT EVER  
LIVED

**HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Willie Pep, the two-time former world's featherweight champion as he reaches his 70th birthday on September 19. In celebration of Willie's birthday and to mark the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his winning the world's title, friends, family, and many great sports figures and celebrities will gather on September 18, 1992, to pay tribute to this remarkable gentleman.

Born in Middletown, CT, in 1922, Willie spent the first few years of his career boxing in Hartford and other New England towns. By the age of 16, he was Connecticut State Amateur Featherweight Champion. His early outstanding record quickly propelled him into the professional ring and he took on his first professional adversary when he was just 18.

In 1942, Willie was crowned World Featherweight Champion after 56 straight wins, 3 months after his 20th birthday, and was the first boxer ever to win a world championship without losing a fight. In spite of serving in both the Army and the Navy in World War II and surviving a plane crash in 1947 that took five lives, Willie held that title for almost a decade. He relinquished it only once in 1948 to Sandy Sadler, quickly winning it back from him the next year in a 15-round fight.

Willie's outstanding record of 229 wins—65 by knockouts—remains unsurpassed. Fighting a total of 241 fights, he lost only 11, and had just one draw. To this day, Willie is thought of by many experts as the greatest boxer ever. The late boxing writer, Dan Parker, writing in the New York Daily News, paid Willie perhaps the greatest compliment of all when he said: "I'd pay general admission just to see Willie shadow box."

Willie now serves as the honorary president of the Neutral Corner, a boxing fraternity with 100 members, and works as a deputy sheriff at the Hartford Superior Court. To this day, Hartford is lucky to call him one of its own.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Willie Pep on his remarkable career and wishing him a very joyful 70th birthday celebration.

A TRIBUTE TO THE WORLD CHAMPION  
BRADLEY-BOURBONNAIS  
PONY LEAGUE TEAM

**HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding group of

young men and their dedicated coaches—the World Champion Bradley-Bourbonnais, IL, Pony League All-Star baseball team.

In what has to be perhaps the most thrilling victory in the history of Pony League World Series play, Bradley-Bourbonnais defeated the squad from Pasadena, TX, 4–3 in the championship game August 18, 1992, in Washington, PA. Coach Paul Zeedyk called for a daring double steal in the bottom of the sixth inning that pushed the winning run across the plate.

I had the pleasure of participating in a parade with the World Champions in Bradley 2 days after their victory. The enthusiasm the community showed that day for these fine athletes and their coaches matched in its intensity the outpouring of support witnessed by some of our professional championship teams, such as the Chicago Bulls.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the World Champion Bradley-Bourbonnais Pony League All-Stars and extend to them my best wishes for the future.

**GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA CELEBRATES ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY**

**HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, this year, Gateway National Recreation Area, which comprises 26,000 acres of land and water in New York City and New Jersey, will celebrate its 20th anniversary. I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the contributions Gateway, one of America's first two urban parks, and its hard-working staff have made to the New York community.

Gateway provides opportunities for relaxation and environmental awareness for over 200 million visitors, allowing New York residents the chance to escape from the noise and tension of everyday industry, pollution, and construction, into the peaceful world of nature.

In particular, the park has provided educational opportunities for the children of New York. School-sponsored class trips to Gateway offer these children the opportunity to learn about the environment and the need to preserve our resources.

I would like to extend my thanks and congratulations to all those who made Gateway's first 20 years a success. I am sure that this success will continue for years to come.

**"HEATS-ON" PROGRAM**

**HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, on October 3, 1992, a very special event will be repeated, for the sixth consecutive year, when the "Heats-On" Program begins in the Greater St. Louis area.

In order to help make sure that when the cold weather comes the "heat's-on," the members of Pipefitters Local 562 and the Mechanical Contractors Association of St. Louis will send working vans, each with two trained tradesmen, to over 600 homes.

The residents, who must be elderly, disabled, or poor in order to qualify, receive free services that include new filters, fan belts, smoke alarm batteries, complete testing of heating units, and identification of dangerous conditions.

The provision of these important services to people in need is made possible by the hard work and cooperation of St. Louis Mayor Vincent C. Schoemehl, Jr., and Deputy Mayor Jack Keane; business manager James E. O'Mara and business representatives Mike O'Connell and Dick Sullivan of Pipefitters Local Union 562; President Thomas J. Corrigan, Jr., John W. Siscel, executive vice president, Debbie Buscher, operations coordinator of Mechanical Contractors Association; executive director Dennis Kelley, of Missouri Energycare; Sister Anne Roddy of the St. Louis Area Agency on Aging; John Vincenzo and Debbie Sabourin of Senior Home Security; Neil Svetanics, fire chief of the city of St. Louis; fire captain Adam Long; police officer Richard Stevens; Joan Moser of McDonald's Restaurants; branch manager Andy Soehrkolb of United Refrigeration; and Ken Otto, president of the Handy Man True Value Hardware Stores.

I know my colleagues will join with me in saluting the many fine people of St. Louis who will join together in the spirit of community service for the sixth annual "Heats-On" Program to help their neighbors stay warm and safe through the winter.

**TRIBUTE TO CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY**

**HON. DAVE CAMP**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1992

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize an outstanding educational institution in Mount Pleasant, MI. On September 13, Central Michigan University will celebrate its centennial birthday.

Initially known as Central Michigan Normal School & Business Institute, the school first prepared eighth-grade students for careers in the teaching profession. As the institute grew, the Michigan State Board of Education assumed control of the school in 1895 and renamed it Central State Normal School. By 1918, the campus encompassed 25 acres and enrollment had more than tripled. It was also in 1918 that the school awarded the first bachelor of arts degree.

Although fire destroyed the main building on campus in 1925, Central State Normal's enrollment continued to increase. Following World War II, residence halls were constructed and the first masters degree was accredited by the North Central Association. On June 1, 1959, with 40 buildings on 235 acres and an enrollment of 4,500 students, the college was renamed Central Michigan University. This designation reflected the tremendous growth in the school's academic curriculum during the postwar period.

Today, Central Michigan University is a comprehensive university that offers its 25,000 students over 22 degrees and more than 150 programs of study. The wealth of opportunity at Central Michigan University attracts students from across the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, Central Michigan University has a colorful history and a bright future indeed. Its commitment to higher education throughout the years has set a high standard. I know you will join me and the students, alumni and faculty in congratulating Central Michigan University on the very special occasion of its 100th birthday and offering encouragement for the next 100 years of quality education.