

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REPORT BY THE WORKING GROUP
OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY
UNION

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the Interparliamentary Union, the world's oldest and largest parliamentary association held its 88th interparliamentary conference in Stockholm, Sweden last week.

Representatives from 101 nations, including the United States, attended this meeting and participated in a variety of debates and discussions on strengthening the United Nations, the Third World debt crisis, the impact of mass migration of peoples and an emergency item on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

One of the products of the conference was a report by the Working Group of the Twelve Plus, a caucus of parliamentary democracies from Western and Central Europe plus the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, on possible reforms to the IPU's conference format.

As president of the U.S. group, I have shared my concerns with the IPU Secretariat over the factors that hamper U.S. participation in IPU conference, primarily the scheduling of conferences when both the U.S. House and Senate are in session. I am pleased to see that several related recommendations are included in the working group's report. Given the tremendous changes now underway in the world, the IPU, representing the elected parliamentary leadership of the majority of the world's people, now has an historic opportunity to play a pivotal role in shaping priorities in the post-cold war world.

I am hopeful that the working group's recommendations will enhance the ability of the IPU to seize that opportunity. A copy of the report follows:

REPORT ON POSSIBLE CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS
IN THE FORMAT OF IPU CONFERENCES
(Report presented at the meeting of the
Twelve Plus Working Group in Stockholm
on September 5, 1992)(Federal Republic of Germany, Italy,
Canada, Sweden and the United Kingdom)REPORT ON POSSIBLE CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS
IN THE FORMAT OF IPU CONFERENCES

The Twelve Plus Working Group has the mandate to deal with possible changes and improvements in the format of IPU Conferences and to submit a corresponding report at the meeting of the Twelve Plus Group in Stockholm on September 5, 1992.

At the 87th IPU Conference held in Yaoundé in April 1992 the members of the Working Group discussed options for reorganizing the IPU and arrived at the conclusions and recommendations listed below.

With regard to reorganization of the IPU the Working Group wishes to underscore the following objectives:

- (1) giving the work of the IPU a larger measure of political relevance and response,
- (2) cutting costs in connection with the organization of IPU Conferences and
- (3) easing the burden on the small IPU Secretariat

With regard to the format of IPU Conferences the Working Group wishes to make recommendations on the following points: conference frequency, conference duration, conference dates, conference schedule (plenary and committee work), conference themes, and new areas of IPU activity.

CONFERENCE FREQUENCY

At the present time IPU Conferences are held in accordance with the following schedule: two IPU Conferences of 6 days duration per year as well as one meeting of the IPU Council and the Executive Committee in connection with each of the two IPU Conferences. The existing structure based on the holding of two IPU Conferences per year has existed since the reorganization carried out in 1984. Prior to that the IPU had restricted itself to holding one ten-day conference per year and a preparatory meeting of about half a conference's size during a week in spring.

The holding of two IPU Conferences, attended in each case by a relatively large number of people, constitutes a considerable cost factor in the IPU budget. Special or regional conferences attended by smaller numbers of people would give the IPU an opportunity to work more effectively on specific topics and in this way to achieve a larger measure of political relevance and a greater international response.

WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That one IPU Conference of the present size be held per year but with a different procedural structure;
- (2) That a meeting of the IPU Council and the Executive Committee be convened in connection with the annual IPU Conference;
- (3) That one theme-related regional or special conference be held per year for a limited group of participants consisting of specialists or representatives of the region in question; and
- (4) That at least one further meeting of the Executive Committee be held in Geneva.

DURATION OF CONFERENCES

The duration of IPU Conferences is six days. In addition to this, meetings of the Executive Committee, the Twelve Plus Group and the Group of Women Parliamentarians take place a few days before the actual Conference begins. For the members of the Executive Committee as well as for the persons attending the meetings of the Twelve Plus Group the duration of IPU Conferences amounts to eight or nine days. Many parliamentarians are unable to attend Conferences for the full period of six or nine days, since their duties in their respective national parliaments prevent them from being away for longer periods of time.

WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That the Conference agenda be streamlined by shortening plenary debates and assigning theme-related work to the relevant committees;
- (2) That the duration of regional or special conferences be definitely limited to a maximum of five days;

- (3) That the meeting of women parliamentarians be integrated into the normal agenda of the IPU Conferences; and

- (4) That plenary debates be shortened at regional or special conferences in favour of hearings and expert discussions.

SCHEDULING OF CONFERENCES

Since 1984 the IPU Conferences have been held in spring (March or April) and in autumn (September or October). A number of IPU delegations—particularly members of the U.S. Congress—regularly have scheduling problems when conferences are held in March, September or October.

WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That the IPU Conference be held in the present format in mid-April (if possible in connection with the Easter recess); and
- (2) That the regional or special conference be held in autumn.

CONFERENCE AGENDA (PLENARY AND
COMMITTEE WORK)

At present a great deal of time is taken up at the IPU Conferences with plenary debates in which the speakers generally read out prepared statements. As a result of the long lists of speakers it is frequently necessary to extend the meetings on into the evening hours. All told, the plenary debates in their present form contribute little towards genuine discussion and dialogue among the parliamentarians.

In contrast to this, little time remains for work in the four Conference committees. Discussions of focal topics rarely take place in the committees. Substantive work is generally assigned to the drafting committees comprised in each case of fewer than fifteen parliamentarians. In order to be able to involve a larger number of parliamentarians in substantive activities, the work carried out in the committees should be intensified at the expense of long and unproductive plenary debates.

WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) That the plenary debate be limited to a general debate on the political, economic and social situation in the world, connected with an emergency debate;
- (2) That substantive work and debates on focal conference topics be assigned to the relevant committees;
- (3) That the general debate during the IPU Spring Conference be held in part parallel to committee work;
- (4) That the committees be convened only during the IPU Spring Conference;
- (5) That a focal topic be discussed in each of the committees without a resolution necessarily being formulated but that the results of the discussion be summed up by the committee rapporteurs at the final plenary session;
- (6) That the committee meetings be held in the form of a seminar with hearings and expert discussions with a view to strengthening parliamentary debate as well as dialogue with experts;
- (7) That substantive preparations be made for regional or special conferences in the relevant committee meetings at the IPU Spring Conference;
- (8) That ad hoc committees be formed at the theme-related regional or special con-

* 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.

ferences held in autumn for the purpose of discussing the different aspects of the theme in question;

(9) That IPU Council meetings held at conferences be streamlined and shortened in duration to half a day;

(10) That day time sessions start punctually and no evening and night sessions be held; and

(11) That parliamentarians whose names were duly entered on the list of speakers and who were not able to speak owing to lack of time be given an opportunity to have their speeches included in the record of the proceedings.

CONFERENCE TOPICS

With regard to agenda items at IPU Conferences, the failure to formulate concise topics of current interest is often the result of an effort made to select topics on which a general consensus can be achieved. In order to evoke a stronger international response the IPU should deal in the future to an increased extent with briefly formulated topics of current interest and of major importance in the international sphere.

WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) That topics be formulated which are timely, concise, relevant and opportune;

(2) That the focal topics for the IPU Spring Conferences be identified in the relevant committees and that decisions on topics for regional or special conferences continue to be made by the IPU Council;

(3) That the supplementary agenda item be established by the IPU Council;

(4) That the practice of formulating reports, position statements or resolutions on the different focal topics in the committees, drafting committees or ad hoc committees be continued; and

(5) That resolution texts in the traditional sense not be formulated if these texts do not contain new and independent thinking on the part of IPU parliamentarians on the topic in question.

NEW AREAS OF ACTIVITY FOR THE IPU

In order to achieve a larger measure of political importance in the international sphere the IPU should dedicate itself to new areas of activity to a greater extent in the future. The IPU, which is currently providing effective support under a technical co-operation programmed for the establishment of representative institutions in numerous new democracies, should dedicate itself in the future to two further areas of activity in particular, i.e. the monitoring of elections as well as more intensive cooperation with the United Nations.

WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) That the IPU be developed into a parliamentary counterpart to the United Nations since both organisations are complementary in role and activities;

(2) that parliamentarians seek to stimulate new ideas and prospects for the future of the United Nations and, at the same time, support the wide-ranging UN-activities from a parliamentary standpoint; and

(3) That IPU parliamentarians be sent on election-monitoring missions to a greater extent with a view to supporting the democratization processes taking place in many parts of the world.

TRIBUTE TO MARTIN CALDERON

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Martin A. Calderon, an outstanding young individual who achieved the rank of Eagle Scout on July 9, 1992.

Martin's scouting career began when he joined Cub pack, sponsored by St. Stephen Catholic Church in Chicago, at the age of seven. He graduated 4 years later to Scout Troop 286 sponsored by the St. Paul Catholic Church.

Less than 2 percent of all young men in America attain the rank of Eagle Scout. This high honor can only be earned by those Scouts demonstrating extraordinary leadership abilities. Martin has held a number of leadership positions, including patrol leader, senior patrol leader, and junior assistant scoutmaster. His eagle project was planning and supervising renovation of the church courtyard.

Martin recently graduated from Kelly High School in Chicago. He was a member of the computer club and was secretary of the senior committee. In addition, Martin served as a peer tutor assisting other students. Martin intends to further his education and enter the medical field.

In light of the commendable leadership and courageous activities performed by this fine young man, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Martin Calderon for attaining the highest honor in Scouting—the rank of eagle. I wish him the best in all his endeavors.

GERMAN HERITAGE AND CULTURAL FESTIVAL

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 12, 1992, the Garden State Arts Center in Holmdel, NJ, was the site of the annual German Heritage and Cultural Festival. The event attracted thousands of people from throughout New Jersey and the New York metropolitan area for a celebration of centuries of cultural achievement, and a tribute to the accomplishments and contributions of people of German descent on both sides of the Atlantic. It was a great pleasure for me to be among those in attendance at this celebration of pride.

German-Americans account for one of the major ethnic groups in the United States. People of German descent make their home in every region of our country, and everywhere they have settled they have enhanced our society through their dedication to hard work and family. The central New Jersey area has a large and vibrant German-American community, and the annual German Festival at the Arts Center has developed into a major occasion for members of this community to rediscover their roots and traditions, to make new acquaintances and renew old friendships. It is

also an occasion for people from other ethnic groups to learn about the achievements of the German people. German culture, both in the serious realms of music, literature and the arts, as well as in the lively folk customs, food and drink, provide a tremendous source of inspiration and enjoyment.

The past few years have witnessed both excitement and tumult in Germany. The fall of the Berlin Wall and German reunification has been one of the major events of our time. Millions of Americans looked on with joy and admiration as the wall, a symbol of Communist oppression and foreign dominance, finally crumbled under the force of a people's desire for freedom and self-determination. While we welcome the removal of the iron curtain across the heart of Germany, we must keep in our hearts the memory of those brave people who lost their lives trying to escape to a better life in the West. Future generations in Germany, America, and throughout the world must never forget their example of sacrifice in the search for freedom.

Since the end of the Second World War, relations between Germany and the United States have been of tremendous importance to both countries and both peoples. I hope that, after the fun and excitement of Saturday's German Festival, we will renew our respect for the fine traditions of the German people as we look forward to a future German-American relationship based on shared values of peace, freedom, human rights, and democracy.

TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, September 18 marks the beginning of National Hispanic Month, and I would like to take this moment to pay tribute to the rich cultural heritage of the Hispanic population. Many Hispanic-Americans live in the Eighth Congressional District and the State of Michigan. Our lives have been enriched by the contributions of Hispanic-Americans who have shared their culture with all citizens of Michigan and our country.

Since America's discovery, Hispanic Americans have played an important role in the development of the United States. From the earliest colonial time to the present, Hispanics have participated in our defense of liberty and freedom. They are part of our country's political, social, cultural, economic, religious, and education fabric. Hispanic Heritage Month is a special time to display the achievements of music, dance, art, food, and dress. It is a wonderful opportunity for Michigan residents to appreciate the talents of these artists.

As we look toward our future, I do not want to forget our ties to the past and our historic roots. America has always been a melting pot and we are a rich Nation for that reason. I salute National Hispanic Heritage Month, and I invite all Michiganders to take part in this important recognition of Hispanic-Americans.

TRIBUTE TO GAIL DUNCAN-
CAMPAGNE

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding community and business leader, Gail Duncan-Campagne, who has been named as the 1992 March of Dimes Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year. Ms. Campagne has demonstrated continued involvement in community, civic, and political affairs.

When Gail graduated with her bachelor's degree in child development from Central Michigan University, she probably never envisioned herself becoming the president of Jerome-Duncan Ford. Originally, she went to work at the dealership on a temporary basis, until a position opened up in her field of social work. She then continued to earn her master's degree from Oakland University. When it became clear that the automobile business was her career of choice, Gail pursued her degree at the National Auto Dealers Association Dealer Candidate Academy and graduated in 1983.

While committed to her career and the success of Jerome-Duncan Ford, Gail still found time to become active and participate in many community organizations. She is the past president and board of director member of the Sterling Heights Chamber of Commerce, member of the Utica Business and Professional Women's Club, advisory board member of the Girl Scouts of Macomb County, and a lifetime and charter member of the Greater Utica Optimist Club. Most recently, she has been named to the board of directors of St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital and cochair of the 1992 Utica 175th anniversary celebration.

In addition to her full work load and civic commitments, Gail is a devoted wife and mother. She and her husband, Paul, are the proud parents of Kristen and Whitney, and care for their Old English Sheepdog, Michelob.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to join together with her friends and family in honoring Gail Duncan-Campagne as she is recognized by the March of Dimes as the 1992 Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year.

MR. DENKTASH, GIVE PEACE A
CHANCE ON CYPRUS

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the current bloodshed in former Yugoslavia has drawn the attention of the world from another tragedy that has been going on for 18 years; the cruel division and occupation of Cyprus.

In 1974, Turkey invaded Cyprus and conducted its own form of ethnic cleansing by forcing the displacement of 160,000 Greek Cypriots from their homes in the north and denying them access to their ancestral villages. Since then, 30,000 Turkish Cypriot soldiers

have occupied northern Cyprus in clear violation of international law.

With the support of the U.S. and several European countries, U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali recently ended a series of meetings designed to bring the two sides to the dispute together to reach an understanding to end the dispute and to show them a map of the U.N. plan for a future Cyprus.

As I have said on many occasions, Rauf Denktash, the leader of the Turkish-Cypriot community, is not serious about peace on that troubled island. As in the past, he dragged his feet at the high-level meetings, claimed that the Secretary General was against him, and even threatened to boycott future talks.

Continued meetings are scheduled to begin in late October in New York and I hope that Mr. Denktash will attend. Should he continue to be unreasonable about the need for compromise, maximum pressure should be brought on him. Ankara, one key to peace on Cyprus, should again urge Denktash to be serious and fully committed to finding a solution to this long-standing problem.

I recommend the following New York Times article to my colleagues in the Congress who share my interest in finding a way to solve the Cyprus dilemma.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 5, 1992]

"ETHNIC CLEANSING," CYPRIOT STYLE

Alas, a month of direct talks at the United Nations between Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders has gotten nowhere. An achievable "set of ideas" for uniting this dismembered island had been put forward by Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. But Rauf Denktash, speaking for Cyprus's Turkish enclave, shredded all proposals for power-sharing and justice for refugees.

So Cyprus remains a cruelly divided economic slum. Such is the dirty legacy of "ethnic cleansing," which occurred in Cyprus long before Bosnia.

After independence in 1960, Cyprus's Greek and Turkish communities proved unable to live under a common roof. Reciprocal folly led in 1974 to Turkey's armed intervention and a brutal population exchange that displaced 160,000 Greek Cypriots and 45,000 Turkish Cypriots. Since then, an unrecognized Turkish Cypriot ministate has been kept alive by Turkish subsidies and soldiers, while United Nations blue helmets patrol a buffer zone.

Eager to end a costly peacekeeping operation, Mr. Boutros-Ghali came up with a suggested map giving the Turkish side 28.2 percent of the island; it currently occupies 38 percent. The plan was accepted by George Vassiliou, leader of the Greek Cypriots, who speaks for about 80 percent of the island's inhabitants. But it was rejected by Mr. Denktash, who speaks for only 19 percent.

In Cyprus, forcible partition has entrenched communal grievances. And as elsewhere, each side anxiously leans on a foreign big brother. Greece, preoccupied with Balkan turbulence, now presses for compromise on Cyprus. Turkey hinted to President Bush that it was prepared to do the same. Mr. Denktash, it appears, didn't get the message from Ankara.

The Cyprus talks will resume in October. A solution would enable Greek and Turkish Cypriots to enjoy political equality in a bilateral federation, thereby making the island a model rather than a warning. But that can only happen if Mr. Boutros-Ghali and the Security Council finally turn widespread dis-

gust with this interminable dispute to their diplomatic advantage.

ACDA'S ORIGINAL MANDATE MORE
IMPORTANT THAN EVER

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor of the legislation establishing the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in 1961, I have maintained a strong interest in the agency's development and contribution to national security and arms control efforts worldwide. I requested an historical overview of the agency with particular emphasis on the intended role for the ACDA Director. Amy F. Woolf, specialist in national defense in the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division of the Congressional Research Service fulfilled this request. Her memorandum makes an important contribution to the discussion of the agency's changing role in the post-cold war arms control environment.

This memorandum cites the following problems the establishment of ACDA was meant to resolve: lack of continuity in U.S. arms control and disarmament policy; the lack of coordination in arms control and disarmament policy development; and the lack of coordinated or balanced research on related issues.

President John Kennedy envisioned an agency that would have the necessary expertise and resources for research, development, and policy planning in the area of arms control and disarmament. One year after its creation in 1961, ACDA had already begun to demonstrate its ability to fulfill these expectations; ACDA's focus on verification of Soviet compliance with disarmament agreements proved a valuable contribution to the national security of this country.

As the world community replaces the cold war mindset of mutual assured destruction with a more sane and humane concept that emphasizes disarmament, it is imperative that we actively support the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in its continuing efforts to implement its mission and meet the challenges of its charter. ACDA was created as a new agency of peace to deal with the problem of reduction and control of armaments looking toward ultimate world disarmament. In the emerging world order, nonproliferation and disarmament concerns will be primary. ACDA has the mandate and the opportunity to play a leading role in this endeavor.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE,
Washington, DC, August 14, 1992.

To: Hon. Dante Fascell. Attention: Dave Barton

From: Amy F. Woolf, Specialist in National Defense, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division.

Subject: The Intended Role of the Director of ACDA.

This memorandum responds to your request for information about the role intended for the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) when ACDA was established in 1961. The memorandum draws on the debate in the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Senate Foreign

Relations Committee hearings on the Disarmament Act for World Peace and Security, which became the Arms Control and Disarmament Act of 1961 (U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Foreign Relations, Disarmament Agency. Hearings, August 1961; U.S. Congress House, Committee on Foreign Affairs, To Establish a United States Arms Control Agency. Hearings, August-September 1961). Additional documents, including the committee reports, were found in Documents on Disarmament, 1961 (United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, 1961). The memorandum also draws on *Politics of Arms Control*, by Duncan L. Clarke (Collier Macmillan Publishers, 1979).

As you requested, I have quoted numerous statements made by individuals during the 1961 debate on ACDA. If you have questions about the information in this memorandum, please call. My telephone number at CRS is 707-2379.

BACKGROUND

The United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) was established by the Arms Control and Disarmament Act of 1961. The creation of a new agency was intended to remedy a number of perceived problems in the development and implementation of U.S. arms control and disarmament policy:

Lack of continuity: During the 1950s, the Eisenhower administration relied on ad hoc committees to review U.S. arms control policy and to develop U.S. positions for international negotiations and disarmament matters. This arrangement led to a lack of institutional memory in the policy formulation process. The United States also demonstrated a lack of continuity at international negotiations; in the 16 years between 1945 and 1961, U.S. negotiating teams were led by 16 different individuals. During this time, the Soviet Union was represented by one of five or six individuals at all international negotiations (Clarke, *Politics of Arms Control*, p. 17).

Lack of coordination: With the exception of a brief two year period in the mid-1950s, the United States did not have a single individual or agency responsible for the development of U.S. arms control and disarmament policy. From 1955-1957, Harold Stassen headed the Office of the Special Assistant to the President for Disarmament Policy. He reportedly enjoyed access to the President and played a key role in the development of U.S. positions for ongoing negotiations. However, Secretary of State Dulles opposed the independent office and felt that its responsibilities belonged in the State Department. It was moved there in 1957 and downgraded, losing both staff and status. It then lacked the access and technical expertise needed to contribute to the formulation of disarmament policy. Therefore, development of arms control and disarmament policy remained an interagency process, with a role for the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission, and other agencies. But these agencies were often unable to reach agreement and develop a single U.S. position. The fact that U.S. negotiators sometimes did not have a single U.S. position complicated U.S. participation in international negotiations. The negotiator also often lacked background information needed to explain those U.S. positions that did exist (Clarke, p. 16).

Lack of coordinated or balanced research: Throughout the 1950s, the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission were the only agencies with the technical expertise and personnel to conduct research on

arms control and disarmament issues. Yet many believed these agencies were naturally disposed *against* arms control; their primary missions were the development and procurement of weapons, not the elimination of weapons. Therefore, some concluded that U.S. disarmament research was incomplete—DOD and AEC did not explore many possible measures or approaches—and lacked balance.

Many Members of Congress recognized these problems and sought a solution. Senator Humphrey, in particular, championed the cause in the Foreign Relations Committee Subcommittee on Disarmament. During his committee's hearings in 1961, he noted:

"We ought to make it quite clear that the purpose of a disarmament agency is to assure that we do not have a disarmament negotiator off on one tangent, the Defense Department off on another tangent, and, in between, the Secretary of State. There must be coordinated policies. The only way we are going to get that is to have someone of stature, responsibility, and experience who can help bring together under the general guidance of the President and the Secretary of State the relationship of defense to disarmament to total foreign policy, which to me means national security." (Senate Committee of Foreign Relations, Disarmament Agency, p. 22)

As a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator John Kennedy had criticized the Eisenhower Administration's approach to arms control. He favored a new research institute that would be responsible for "research, development, and policy planning." (Clark, pp. 14-15.) After his election, President Kennedy appointed John McCloy as his disarmament advisor and asked him to make recommendations on U.S. organization for disarmament (Clarke, p. 18). McCloy's efforts produced the legislation that eventually became the Arms Control and Disarmament Act of 1961.

The Kennedy Administration and congressional proponents hoped that the creation of a new agency would solve the problems identified above. With its own staff of experienced individuals, the new agency might offer continuity and institutional memory in the formulation of arms control and disarmament policy and in the development of U.S. negotiating positions. They also envisioned an organization that housed the technical expertise and resources needed to conduct its own research and to coordinate other agencies' research into arms control and disarmament matters. They hoped this would help integrate arms control considerations into the development of national security policy and help balance the views of the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission. And, with its in-house ability to conduct research, the new agency was intended to "backstop" ongoing negotiations by providing U.S. negotiators with documents needed to support U.S. positions and analyses needed to address (or refute) an adversary's positions.

THE INTENDED ROLE OF ACDA AND THE DIRECTOR

In a letter to President Kennedy that was submitted to the Senate along with the Administration's proposed legislation, John McCloy outlined the Administration's views on ACDA's role and its place in the Executive Branch. He stated that the purpose of the bill was to establish an agency at an authoritative level in the government with exceptionally broad competence, functions and resources. He went on to say:

"An agency of such far-reaching scope should be able to bring its point of view and

recommendations promptly to the highest level of government. This agency should have the primary responsibility within the Government for disarmament matters, but there must be close cooperation and coordination with the other affected agencies, particularly the Department of State, since a disarmament program must take into account the national security; foreign policy; the relationships of this country to international peace-keeping agencies, including the United Nations; and our domestic economic and other policies." (Senate Committee of Foreign Relations, Disarmament Agency, p. 10.)

This quote highlights one of the primary tensions that developed in the formation of ACDA. The Kennedy Administration wanted to establish an organization that had the status and the prestige needed to bring an authoritative voice *for* arms control and disarmament into the national security debate and it wanted the agency to have the authority to direct and coordinate the efforts of other government agencies. To do this, the agency needed to be seen as an arm of the President. At the same time, however, the Administration did not want the agency to usurp the authority of other government agencies. In particular, it did not want the new agency to interfere with the State Department's role in developing foreign policy and negotiating with other nations. (Memories of the rivalry between Harold Stassen and Secretary of State Dulles contributed to concerns about the new agency's relationship with the State Department.) As a result, the Kennedy Administration proposed the creation of a quasi-independent agency that would be attached to the Department of State. Its independent status would place it at the highest levels of government, while its connection to the State Department would ease concerns about coordination on foreign policy and international negotiations.

The Kennedy Administration also wanted the Director of the new agency to be seen as an independent and authoritative actor in the bureaucratic process. The legislation developed by the Kennedy Administration stated that the Director of the new agency would serve as the principal adviser to the President on disarmament matters. The Director was to have direct access to the President, although he would inform the Secretary of State when he planned to go to the President. The legislation also stated that, under the direction of the President and the Secretary of State, the Director would have primary responsibility within the government for disarmament matters. In general, the Director would carry out activities related to research under the direction of the President and activities related to negotiations (such as meetings with foreign officials) under the direction of the Secretary of State.

This arrangement—with the Director serving the President in some cases, the Secretary of State in others, and both at times—was an effort to ensure that the Director would have access to and authority from the President without undermining the role of the Secretary of State in foreign policy and negotiations. John McCloy explained this arrangement in his testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee:

"In this first place, we have made this Director subject to the Secretary of State and to the President * * * We felt, however, that it was desirable in those areas where he is directly related to the Secretary of State and his functions, that we ought to expressly affirm his subordination to the Secretary of State. But the Secretary of State does not

entirely cover this field, because there are other agencies involved: the Defense Agency, the Department of Defense, the Department of the Treasury, maybe Commerce, in considering the economic aspects of disarmament. There we have made him subject to the President." (House Committee on Foreign Affairs. To Establish a United States Disarmament Agency. p. 7.)

Although coordination with the State Department was of primary concern, the Administration recognized that the new agency and its Director would have to cooperate with other government agencies, as well. The legislation prepared by the Administration stated that the Director would develop procedures needed to ensure cooperation, coordination, and continuing exchange of information about disarmament policies and plans among the affected government agencies. This was designed to ensure that other agencies had a voice in the formulation of arms control and disarmament policy. But it did not diminish the Director's role as the primary advisor to the President on disarmament matters. It also did not indicate how issues were to be resolved if the agencies could not reach a consensus during their consultations.

Several of the agency's proponents emphasized the coordinating role that the new agency and its Director could play in the formulation of disarmament policy. In his letter to the President, John McCloy stated:

"In addition to providing a focal point for the integration of the Government's overall efforts in disarmament, establishment of the U.S. Disarmament Agency—will make possible the necessary augmentation and coordination of the various programs of research and development already being conducted by other agencies of the Government. When it appears that projects now assigned to other agencies would be more effectively performed if made the responsibility of the new agency, they would be transferred at the direction of the President." (Senate Committee of Foreign Relations. Disarmament Agency, p. 10.)

Secretary of State Rusk also commented on the new agency's role in the coordination of policy formulation. He expressed the hope that the new agency would alleviate bureaucratic rivalries among the order agencies involved in disarmament policy. When testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, he stated:

"We want to get this subject out of any possible framework of interdepartmental or bureaucratic rivalries of the sort that could plague the subject. What is needed to get complete cooperation with the different agencies who have their own very important critical missions to perform, whether it is the Atomic Energy Commission or the Defense Department, is to get a national policy that these agencies are to come together and work hard at this problem of disarmament in the national interest. I think the way this is set up avoids at least some of the instinctive natural bureaucratic rivalries which have plagued this subject in years past." (House Committee on Foreign Affairs. To Establish a United States Disarmament Agency. p. 57.)

He elaborated further before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee:

"I think it is important that we have an agency which is clearly the instrument of the President, with the full backing of the Congress on a nationwide and government-wide basis. We must avoid any possibility that disarmament would be looked upon as an effort, say, by the Department of State to put the Department of Defense out of busi-

ness or that there be rivalry in any departmental or bureaucratic sense between the Department of State and the Atomic Energy Commission. (Senate Committee of Foreign Relations. Disarmament Agency, p. 19.)

In his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Henry Cabot Lodge, a former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, indicated that he hoped the Director's role would involve more than just the coordination of research. He stated that he believed the purpose of the new agency was to "have a Director who will evolve a U.S. position on disarmament." He went on to say:

The Director's job would be to try to reconcile the viewpoints of the State Department, the Pentagon, and the Atomic Energy Commission, and so we would have a U.S. position which was solidly based on the vital interests of those three departments. Then, if he were unable to bring about such a reconciliation, and there would be cases when he would be unable, he would have clear track to the President so that the President could make the decision. (Senate Committee of Foreign Relations. Disarmament Agency, p. 124.)

CONGRESSIONAL CONCERNS AND DISSENTING VIEWS

Neither the Senate Foreign Relations Committee nor the House Foreign Affairs Committee heard from witnesses who spoke against the formation of a new Disarmament Agency. Some attributed this overwhelming support to the skill of John McCloy, who circulated the proposed legislation and was able to gain the approval of all the relevant government agencies (Clarke, p. 19). At the same time, though, some of the witnesses and several Members of Congress did express concerns about the timing of the legislation. These concerns reflected the era and events in 1961. Faced with the Berlin crisis and the possible collapse of the nuclear testing moratorium, many were highly suspicious of the Soviet Union and questioned whether the United States has chosen the right time to establish a "Disarmament Agency."

Some of the concerns expressed by Members of Congress and witnesses at the hearings derived from the fact that the Director of the new agency was to have direct access to the President and authority over programs in a number of government agencies. Some feared this might provide the Director with too much authority and influence. Former Secretary of Defense Robert Lovett voiced these concerns in his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. When expressing his reservations about the provisions in the legislation that allowed the Director to use other agencies' research facilities he noted:

We are very fortunate in having currently individuals of competence and self-restraint who will use power wisely. But I think that a bill of this sort in the hands of an ambitious Director or an empire builder could be the source of real embarrassment to the President and the executive branch . . . (Senate Committee of Foreign Relations. Disarmament Agency, p. 85)

For some, concerns about giving the Director of the new agency too much authority were compounded by fears that the new agency would be staff by strident supporters of disarmament who had little concern for national security or the military. Secretary Lovett also gave voice to these concerns:

This would be almost an ideal place for subversives to attempt to infiltrate. . . . It seems clear to me that this is going to be a Mecca for a wide variety of screwballs. It will be a natural magnet for those rather

uninspiring groups that have slogans, "Better Red than Dead," "Surrender and Survive," or the give-up groups. I do not think this is a vain worry; I think it is quite real. This will attract a considerable group of people whose purposes are not those of the sincere and experienced individual who has a profound belief in this agency's purpose and who is a loyal government servant. It would be a great pity to have this agency launched and shortly become known as a sort of bureau of beatniks. (Senate Committee of Foreign Relations. Disarmament Agency, p. 87).

In response to these concerns, the Senate added and the House accepted more stringent security clearance procedures to the legislation.

CONCERNS ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Some Members felt that an independent Director would undercut the position of the Secretary of State and they questioned the relationship between the new agency and the State Department. They found it difficult to understand why the new agency could not be completely within the State Department—as was the Disarmament Administration that President Eisenhower had formed in 1960—if disarmament policy was so closely associated with foreign policy and international negotiations. In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State Rusk outlined his views on why the new agency should not be a part of the State Department.

The State Department is not organized to conduct a large-scale program of scientific research. It is clearly not organized to run a large-scale operating organization of the type which would have to be established in the event it becomes necessary to administer a control system under a disarmament agreement. For these reasons, I am convinced that the proposed disarmament organization should not be simply another bureau in the Department of State. (Senate Committee of Foreign Relations. Disarmament Agency, p. 15.)

Several witnesses also explained that the Secretary of State had no authority over the activities of the Department of Defense or the Atomic Energy Commission and the Director of the new agency would lack this authority if he were subordinate to the Secretary of State. He had to take authority directly from the President to coordinate the efforts of numerous agencies outside the State Department. According to Secretary of State Rusk:

Disarmament activities involve to a great extent some of the primary functions of agencies of the government other than the Department of State. The formulation and coordination of a disarmament policy must take into account the views of officials such as the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, who have direct access to the President. Since the President must be the final arbiter in this type of coordination, the Director can perform his coordination function effectively only if he has a similar right of access. (House Committee on Foreign Affairs. To Establish a United States Disarmament Agency, p. 40.)

This explanation appeared to satisfy many Members. Nonetheless, some still questioned whether the new agency would downgrade the role and status of the Secretary of State if the agency's Director could go directly to the President on matters that were of concern to the Secretary of State. Senator Symington was particularly concerned, yet when he asked John McCloy if he thought

the new organization would diminish the authority of the Secretary of State, Mr. McCloy responded, "No, I really do not." (Senate Committee of Foreign Relations. Disarmament Agency, p. 51.)

Senator Fulbright also addressed these concerns in an exchange with Ambassador Lodge. He noted:

There has been considerable concern expressed by members of the committee about this clearly established right to go to the President, as you say. It is the question of reconciling the role of the Director of this agency with that of the Secretary of State . . . We are troubled by it, I know. We do not wish to downgrade or in any way affect the position of the Secretary of State. Yet at the same time, you make it very clear that the Director must have the right of direct access to the President.

In his response, Ambassador Lodge stated: I do not think there is any basic reason why there should be any trouble at all between the Director and the Secretary of State. No matter how the committee decides to draft this bill, the Director is always under the Secretary of State in the broad sense, but he must be able to come up to the President. (Senate Committee of Foreign Relations. Disarmament Agency, pp. 119-120.)

Nonetheless, in response to these concerns, the Senate reported out a version of the bill that placed the new agency completely within the State Department. The Director was to be the Undersecretary of State for Disarmament, serving as the principal advisor the President and the Secretary of State on disarmament matters (Documents on Disarmament 1961, p. 363). The Senate also amended the legislation so that the Secretary of State, as well as the President, would provide supervision and direction to the Director in areas where the Administration bill had called for Presidential direction. The House had not moved the agency into the State Department, and during conference, the Senate agreed to restore the agency's quasi-independent status. However, the House agreed to adopt several of the Senate's amendments that gave the Secretary of State, as well as the President, authority over the Director's activities.

CONCERNS ABOUT COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Several Members of Congress and some of the witnesses also expressed concerns about the relationship between the new agency, on the one hand, and the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission on the other. Their concerns were generated by the fact that the Director of the new agency was designated as the principal advisor to the President on disarmament matters and that the Director was to have direct access to the President. This led many to wonder whether other agencies, who might disagree with the views expressed by the Director of the new agency, would have the opportunity to present their views to the President.

Administration witnesses defended the Director's access to the President, stating that it was necessary if the Director was to fulfill his role in coordinating and formulating disarmament policy. As John McCloy noted, the legislation did contain provisions for the corporation and coordination among the new agency and the existing agencies involved in disarmament issues:

Section 37 provides for the establishment of procedures subject to the approval of the President for coordination, cooperation, and a continuing exchange of information between the various agencies interested in disarmament activities. The bill would permit

the use of the existing organs of consultation, the Committee of Principals, and the National Security Council. It would also permit the President to utilize other procedures which he might designate. (House Committee on Foreign Affairs. To Establish a United States Disarmament Agency, p. 4.)

Ambassador Lodge noted that the Director would need access to the President in those instances when the coordination process did not produce a consensus:

We may as well face the fact that the man who occupies this post will have to step on a great many toes. There will always be sincere differences of view in the various agencies of government on matters which are far reaching and which involve the most vital interests of the country. After the Director has exhausted the procedure of trying to compose the differences between the departments himself—which eventually he will in many instances—he must go up to the President, and I believe the bill makes this possible. (House Committee on Foreign Affairs. To Establish a United States Disarmament Agency, p. 60.)

At the same time though, the Administration's bill did not specify which agencies were to be included in the consultations and it did not specify that the Director had to report to the President through the National Security Council or other "existing organs of consultation." As a result, some questioned whether the Director would have the discretion to ignore the views of some agencies and to bypass them when reporting to the President. In particular, while representatives from the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission testified in favor of the new agency, they expressed concerns about whether their views on disarmament issues would make it to the President. For example, in his testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Roswell L. Gilpatric, the Deputy Secretary of Defense supported the new agency:

Some in our government must be striving to find ways to negotiate and to achieve reductions in arms and, if possible, full disarmament . . . There should be an arm of government to exhaust the possibilities of such measures and to explore their implications with respect to our military capabilities, our economy, and our collective defense alliances. The establishment and operations of such an agency under the direction of the President and the Secretary of State should in no way impair the responsibilities of the Secretary of Defense.

But he continued by stating:

This assumption behind it [DOD support] is that the Secretary of Defense, the Department of Defense will continue to coordinate as it has on all measures in this area so that the views of the military may be reflected in national decisions taken to the highest level. (House Committee on Foreign Affairs. To Establish a United States Disarmament Agency, p. 70.)

Some sought assurances that positions on disarmament issues would be presented to the President in the National Security Council, where they would be able to express views that might differ from those of the Director of the new agency. For example, General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, stated:

We did question the procedures which would be used in transmitting the recommendations of the agency to the President, and wanted to assure ourselves that the Joint Chiefs of Staff would have an opportunity to study those recommendations and express opinions on them. . . . More spe-

cifically, we questioned whether the recommendations of the agency would reach the President through the National Security Council, where the Defense Department and the Joint Chiefs of Staff have an opportunity to express their views with regard to national security matters. (House Committee on Foreign Affairs. To Establish a United States Disarmament Agency, p. 80.)

In response to a question from Representative Fascell about whether the military objected to having the policy recommendations on disarmament come up through the Secretary of State to the President, General Lemnitzer responded:

There is no objection, provided the policy recommendation came through the National Security Council, as it would today." (House Committee on Foreign Affairs. To Establish a United States Disarmament Agency, p. 86)

Members of both the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee pressed the witnesses on this issue of coordination between the new agency and the Department of Defense. Senator Symington asked Deputy Secretary of Defense Gilpatric, "Do you feel this bill makes it possible for the Department of Defense, with respect to negotiations on disarmament, to express its position properly?" Deputy Secretary Gilpatric responded:

We believe, Senator, that under this agency, as is the case now, the President will solicit our advice, and that the position that the Director of this new agency, this new advisor takes, will be coordinated with the Defense Department as has been true in the past. It is, of course, of vital concern in many respects that any policy, any position, which this Government takes on arms control be carefully considered in relation with the obligations and responsibilities of the Defense Department.

We believe that there are in the bill as before the committee, provisions that are designed to insure that there is cooperation and coordination. How the President seeks our advice, whether he uses the National Security Council or whether he operates, as often times the President does, directly with the heads of the agencies involved, is a matter of course, for the President to decide. But I certainly am satisfied that the views of the Defense Department on its primary functions will be recognized here in the operation of this new agency. (Senate Committee of Foreign Relations. Disarmament Agency, p. 73)

However, Deputy Secretary Gilpatric did suggest that the committee add provisions to the legislation that would make specific reference to the agencies that the Director of the new agency was to consult in the coordination process.

Representative Fascell asked a similar question of former Secretary of Defense Thomas Gates:

Do you see any reason why the National Security Council would be circumvented if the present Disarmament Agency is set up according to the bill?

Secretary Gates responded, "The President will use the National Security Council as he wishes. This is one way of coordinating policy matters in the executive department."

Representative Fascell continued:

We are talking about the military, specifically whether the Joint Chiefs of Staff or the Department of Defense are going to be circumvented in any decision dealing with either arms reduction or arms control.

Mr. Gates stated:

I can't imagine they would be. The fields are so interrelated. Even the testing devices

and other things, the research is so interrelated that I can't imagine on a matter of important national policy of this character, vitally affecting our security, that the Secretary of Defense wouldn't play a major role in any negotiations within the executive department, and automatically, therefore, the Joint Chiefs of Staff would be involved. (House Committee on Foreign Affairs. To Establish a United States Disarmament Agency, p. 95)

Nonetheless, concerns about the coordination process and the possibility that the Director might ignore the advice of others and take his opinions directly to the President resulted in some changes in the legislation. In particular, the House and the Senate agreed that the President, not the Director of the new agency, would establish the procedures for coordination and cooperation among the agencies. The President would also establish procedures to resolve differences of opinion between the Director and other agencies. The final legislation also listed the agencies that were to be included in the coordination process. (Documents on Disarmament, 1961, p. 488.) These changes were designed to ensure that the Director of the new agency had to listen to others and that the President would hear from others if they disagreed with the Director.

SUMMARY

The new agency established by the Arms Control and Disarmament Act of 1961 bore a strong resemblance to the agency designed by John McCloy and President Kennedy. It was not wholly a part of the State Department, but its Director was subordinate to the Secretary of State on issues relating to foreign policy and negotiations. The Director was designated as the principal advisor to the President (and the Secretary of State, at the Senate's insistence) on disarmament matters. He was given access to the President and he derived some of his authority directly from the President so that he could coordinate research and opinions from agencies throughout the government. Nonetheless, ACDA has not operated as its proponents had advertised or its detractors had feared. It has been rare for the Director to be an independent voice for arms control—he has often held views similar to those of the Defense Department or the State Department—or for him to have much say over the direction of other agencies' research on disarmament issues.

The difference between the intended role and the actual role of the Director and the agency reflects, in part, the fact that ACDA is not independent. It has never had the resources or facilities needed to conduct significant levels of independent research. Instead, it has often participated in or supported research sponsored by the Defense Department. And, although the legislation states that the Director has primary responsibility for disarmament matters, he has secondary authority over the two key elements of arms control. The Secretary of State has primary responsibility for the negotiation side of arms control and the Secretary of Defense has primary responsibility for the weapons side of arms control. Consequently, the Director's influence has been limited, and he has allied himself with one of the primary agencies.

In addition, it is unlikely that a President would appoint someone to serve as his "principal advisor" on any subject if that appointee held views that were vastly different from those held by the President. Hence, it should not be a surprise that during the Reagan Administration, when the President

and most of his closest advisors held generally negative views about the value of arms control, that the Director of ACDA would hold similar views. In this circumstance, the Director of ACDA could be expected to support the Defense Department in interagency debates. Although many of the original supporters of the new agency hoped the Director's views and the agency's research would provide a contrast to the views and research in the Defense Department, the initial legislation does not predict or compel such an outcome. Moreover, to the extent that the hearings reveal concerns about the relationship between ACDA and the Department of Defense, Congress, at the time, appeared more concerned that the Director would ignore, rather than echo, the views of the Department of Defense. They sought assurances of more, rather than less, coordination between the two.

Finally, the Director's access to the President does not ensure that he will influence the President. Senator Albert Gore, Sr. noted this fact during the hearings in 1961:

The bill designates the Director as the principal advisor to the President on disarmament. I should think that the President would choose his own principal advisor, whatever the bill might say. It is all right to designate a man as principal advisor, but he may not turn out to be the principal advisor . . . We could give him a direct line to the White House, but there is no way that Congress can pass a bill requiring the President to be on the other end of the line. (Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Disarmament Agency, p. 132.)

CHRONICLES OF THE "NAMELESS GRANDMOTHER"

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, everybody knows that William Raspberry is one of the best columnists on Earth.

In this one, he has outdone himself. It is earthshaking.

CHRONICLES OF THE "NAMELESS GRANDMOTHER"

(By William Raspberry)

OKOLONA, MS.—After all these reenactments, the pageant still gets to me: Young Simon, perhaps 12 years old, on a forced march from Virginia to Kentucky, watching in helpless horror as his mother, several months pregnant, stumbles again and falls.

The boy turns to help her but is ordered back in line—ordered to leave the dearest person in the world to him to die like a dog on the trail.

It's the last time Simon—my great grandfather—ever sees his mother. He never even knew her name. And so it is that at each of our family reunions, the younger members of the clan reenact that forced march, that agonizing separation, and make their report to Nameless Grandmother.

They depict Simon's being sold "down the river" to Mississippi by his Kentucky owner, show him on the slave auction block in Columbus. (Next to the day he last saw his mother, he later told my grandfather, it was the low point in his life: being displayed and poked and probed and sold like a thing.)

There are other, less gloomy elements of the report to Nameless Grandmother: Jubi-

lee—the emancipation Simon's mother hardly dared dream of; Simon's persistently upright and ethical behavior; his struggles to meet the demands of his new status as a free citizen. (Family lore has it that he harvested nuts and berries to supplement his meager earnings in order to purchase the 40-acre parcel that was to become the nucleus of the family farm near Smithville.)

But the heart of the children's report is family: Simon's marriage to Great-Grandma Martha Ann, their children and their grandchildren—my mother and her seven siblings—in all, seven generations of descendants of Nameless Grandmother.

Interestingly enough, there's no mention of secular accomplishment in the entire skit. The recitals are of special people and their special traits (Aunt Dora's intellect, Aunt Fannie's wit, Uncle Ernest's musicality), not of degrees or status or income.

The whole affair is about (as we say these days) "family values." It is about family writ large—the main river stretching back to Nameless Grandmother and embracing generations yet unborn—but also about the smaller tributaries: the marriages and births that constantly renew the stream, the parental sacrifices, the inherited standards of permissible behavior.

The celebration seems remarkable at a time when families are under such stress, when two-parent households seem almost aberrant. Particularly among black Americans, with nearly two-thirds of all births out of wedlock, the loss of family is making it more difficult to raise healthy and hopeful children or to pass along tribal values.

But how remarkable, really, is my family's devotion to family? I've been thumbing through a book called "From Plantation to Ghetto" (August Meier and Elliott Rudwick) and I'm struck by these passages:

"Much in the slave regime promoted marital and familial instability. Slave marriages were not recognized by law; slave sales were a frequent disrupter of family life; the miscegenation that resulted from the white males' sexual exploitation of female slaves, while at times involving stable and affectionate concubinage, also discouraged slave married life * * *.

"Slaves nonetheless managed to create and sustain a stable family life, with two-parent male-headed households evidently the norm." And this:

"The eagerness with which slaves hastened to legalize their marriages after the Civil War and sought to reunite with long-separated families, reveals the importance of this institution to them."

The thing we celebrate in the story of the Nameless Grandmother may be unusual in its detail but is—or was—quite ordinary in its content. Strong and enduring marriages, devotion to families that cared enough about children to make serious demands on them, were the norm. What is truly remarkable is how unremarkable "family values" used to be.

Economic pressures, we say today, are tearing families apart; joblessness, exacerbated by pride-destroying racism, keeps them from forming in the first place.

I think of Great-Grandpa Simon and the thousands of people like him for whom our "economic pressures" would have constituted undreamt of opportunity, and for whom the racism we experience would have seemed an eyelash from freedom, and I wonder: What precious thing have we lost? How can we at least begin to get it back?

A CURE OF ALL SEASONS

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the Jacksonville, IL, community has seen many outstanding professional and civic leaders in its past, but one who stands out is Dr. E.C. Bone. Dr. Bone has had a distinguished medical practice for over 40 years. Along with his medical practice, his civic involvement has contributed to what might be called the health of the community.

Dr. Bone is a native of Prairie City, IL. He attended Illinois College in Jacksonville in the midst of the Depression, and was interested in becoming an industrial chemist. After college he taught chemistry and physics at Petersburg High School. In 1936, he returned to Illinois College as admissions director.

He has always wanted to go to medical school but lacked a class in embryology. Willys DeRyke, the head of the biology department at Illinois College, persuaded him to enroll in his 7 a.m. embryology class and urged Bone to attend University of Illinois Medical School. With his family, Bone moved to Oak Park to attend medical school. In 1947, Dr. Bone started private practice and retired from clinical practice in 1989.

His association with boards and committees involves virtually every school, church, medical, and charitable cause in the community, as well as association with State and national groups. In 1980, he was the first recipient of the Man of the Year Award given in Jacksonville. In 1990, he was a member of the inaugural class of the Jacksonville Area Hall of Fame.

Dr. Bone still works 3 days a week with the Division of Disability Services within the Department of Rehabilitation Services and stays active in a number of community projects.

At this time I would like to insert into the RECORD an article by Buford Green of the Jacksonville Area Showcase of August 12, 1992, "A Real Shot in the Arm" to further detail Dr. Bone's success and achievements.

A REAL SHOT IN THE ARM—DR. BONE HAS LEFT HIS MARK ALL OVER THE COMMUNITY
(By Buford Green)

In a community long known for its many outstanding civic leaders, the light cast by Dr. E.C. Bone for the past six decades is overshadowed by very few in Jacksonville.

There are few civic causes for which Bone has not played a guiding role, even at the state and national level. He has a distinguished medical practice for over 40 years, is a lover of the arts and has left his mark all over his adopted hometown.

To get an idea of the life he has tried to lead, one has only to take a look at some of his guiding philosophy.

"I have always leaned heavily on the thought that service is the rent you pay for your place here on earth," says Bone. "Another I lean on is—strangers are just friends you haven't met yet. Basically, my philosophy centers around the enjoyment of the people around me and the appreciation of the many things they do for me and my family and friends."

The story of Bone's association with Jacksonville began when the native of Prairie

City, IL., visited his aunt, Mrs. W.E. Hall, after she moved to town.

"I came here as a youngster about every summer to visit Aunt Mary," says Bone. "When the time came to go to college, I had the opportunity to live with her, and walked or drove my Model T Ford to school."

"The years at Illinois College were very pleasant. It was in the midst of the Depression and I came from a farm home. Corn was 12 cents a bushel when I started college, and I had been showing hogs at small fairs. My dad traded a calf for a Model T for me to drive, about a 1923 or 1924 model that had been sitting in a garage."

Bone remembers that he had no intention to go back to farming following college.

"I was really interested in becoming an industrial chemist and had a double major in biology and chemistry. My guiding light at IC was Willys DeRyke, the head of the biology department. I also had my teaching requirements and when a job became available, I taught chemistry and physics at Petersburg High School, for a year and a half."

He returned to IC as admissions director in 1938. "Dr. DeRyke would, no matter to whom I was talking, stop by and say, 'Bone, are you still sitting in this office?' I told him I couldn't go to medical school because I didn't have embryology, and he said for me to register for it and he would have the class at 7 a.m."

With DeRyke's urging, Bone enrolled in the University of Illinois Medical School.

"Without his encouragement, I would never have gone," says Bone. "I was married then and son David was two years old. It meant selling most all our possessions and getting some money together and moving to Oak Park where I had three, 12-month school years. I knew all along that I wanted to go to medical school, but I didn't think I had enough money."

On his change to the medical profession, Bone says, "It was a great move. I have enjoyed every minute of it. I enjoyed teaching, but I enjoyed this more. Both involve people and I am basically a people person."

"Dr. Ellsworth Black encouraged me to move back to Jacksonville and took a major interest in seeing that I came back here. Mrs. Ruth Cully was my first office assistant. She had previously been Dr. Black's assistant. He used me as an assistant on all of his surgery and referred most of his house calls to me, so I soon became busy."

The years "really flew by" during his medical practice, Bone says.

"It didn't seem like that long, of course. The medical practice was very enjoyable and I enjoyed the patients. We had a very congenial atmosphere to practice as far as relationships with other physicians in general here. I found the medical community very cooperative."

He started private practice in 1947 and retired from clinical practice in 1989. He also served two stints in the U.S. Navy.

Bone's civic involvement is legendary. His associations with boards and committees involves virtually every school, church, medical and charitable cause in the community, as well as associations with state and national groups. He was the first recipient of the Man of the Year Award given in Jacksonville, in 1980, and in 1990 was a member of the inaugural class of the Jacksonville Area Hall of Fame.

"I think I really wanted to do it," Bone says of his many community projects. "I just enjoyed the associations with such groups as the school board and the local colleges."

Bone says his three sons have always been a very big part of his life. They are Judge J.

David Bone of Jacksonville, Stephen K., a co-owner of the Waterfront Hilton in Huntington Beach, Calif., and a real estate developer; and Timothy R., director of risk management for the Nemours Corp. in Jacksonville, Fla. and Wilmington, Del. "They raised me very well," says Bone.

His first wife, Eileen, died in 1979. His wife Louise has two daughters, Jennifer Norris Peterson and Kathryn Norris. "Kathryn was 9 when we were married, and she has been very much a daughter," he says.

Bone, who still works three days a week with the Division of Disability Services within the Department of Rehabilitation Services and keeps active in a number of causes, calls Jacksonville "a great community that has continued to improve through the years."

In addition to his sons, Bone lists among those having a major impact on his life as his mother and Aunt Mary, Eileen and Louise, and Dr. Harvey Scott, with whom he practiced for 35 years in the Bone-Scott Clinic. "He was the perfect medical associate," says Bone.

"It has much culture to offer and share with its citizenry, and the culture is accessible. The school system is especially good, and the community is known for its churches and the role they play in the lives of their members. Just living in a college town adds so many different flavors to one's life that I can't easily think of another place I would rather be than Jacksonville."

Bone says he plans to stay active as long as he is physically able and prefers to be remembered as, "One who was available to his patients and his friends to offer the best assistance, medical or otherwise, that was within my capability to give."

"I have been extremely blessed during my life, blessed with opportunities, with friends and most of all by a fine family."

"ETHNIC CLEANSING" CYPRIOT STYLE

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, progress toward a solution in the long-simmering Cyprus dispute has once again been brought to a halt by the leader of the Turkish-Cypriot community, Rauf Denktaş.

A framework for the settlement, or set of ideas, has been endorsed by the U.N. Security Council and presented by Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to the two parties. Greek-Cypriot President George Vassiliou accepted the document. Denktaş said, "No."

The rejection is only the latest episode in Denktaş's long-running effort to maintain absolute control of the illegal and unrecognized mini-state on the northern third of Cyprus. While Turkish-Cypriots account for 19 percent of the population, the Turkish sector covers one-third of the island. Turkey keeps a 35,000-man strong occupation force to maintain the division of Cyprus. The map included in the draft agreement offers the Turkish-Cypriots 28.2 percent of the island—a generous compromise by any reasonable standard. Still, Denktaş continues to choose a stalemate rather than solving this long-simmering conflict.

The talks have recessed until the end of October. The United States and the leadership in Ankara have until then to convince Denktash to come back to the table, ready to end the Cyprus stalemate and bring this 18-year tragedy to a close.

The attached editorial from the New York Times, September 5, 1992, pints out that such a U.N.-brokered solution could turn Cyprus into a model rather than a warning for other places troubled by ethnic strife. I commend it to my colleagues.

A copy of the article follows:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 5, 1992]

"ETHNIC CLEANSING," CYPRIOT STYLE

Alas, a month of direct talks at the United Nations between Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders has gotten nowhere. An achievable "set of ideas" for uniting this dismembered island had been put forward by Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. But Rauf Denktash, speaking for Cyprus's Turkish enclave, shredded all proposals for power-sharing and justice for refugees.

So Cyprus remains a cruelly divided economic slum. Such is the dirty legacy of "ethnic cleansing," which occurred in Cyprus long before Bosnia.

After independence in 1960, Cyprus's Greek and Turkish communities proved unable to live under a common roof. Reciprocal folly led in 1974 to Turkey's armed intervention and a brutal population exchange that displaced 160,000 Greek Cypriots and 45,000 Turkish Cypriots. Since then, an unrecognized Turkish Cypriot ministate has been kept alive by Turkish subsidies and soldiers, while United Nations blue helmets patrol a buffer zone.

Eager to end a costly peacekeeping operation, Mr. Boutros-Ghali came up with a suggested map giving the Turkish side 28.2 percent of the island; it currently occupies 38 percent. The plan was accepted by George Vassiliou, leader of the Greek Cypriots, who speaks for about 80 percent of the island's inhabitants. But it was rejected by Mr. Denktash, who speaks for only 10 percent.

In Cyprus, forcible partition has entrenched communal grievances. And as elsewhere, each side anxiously leans on a foreign big brother. Greece, preoccupied with Balkan turbulence, now presses for compromise on Cyprus. Turkey hinted to President Bush that it was prepared to do the same. Mr. Denktash, it appears, didn't get the message from Ankara.

The Cyprus talks will resume in October. A solution would enable Greek and Turkish Cypriots to enjoy political equality in a bizonal federation, thereby making the island a model rather than a warning. But that can only happen if Mr. Boutros-Ghali and the Security Council finally turn widespread disgust with this interminable dispute to their diplomatic advantage.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF
ROBERT MEDLICOTT

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in sorrow after hearing of the death of Robert G. Medicott, Sr., a firefighter for the Berwyn, IL, fire department. Mr. Medicott lost his life in the line of duty on July 29, 1992.

We often recognize those Americans who make sacrifices for the good of those around them. I am struck by Robert Medicott's ultimate sacrifice to save other lives. Robert Medicott is a true American hero.

Robert Medicott is survived by his wife Roberta and his five children Bob, Kim, Carl, Brian, and Lisa. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring the memory of this fine individual. We can only hope that as the Medicott family mourns their loss, they are reassured by the bravery and commitment which Robert Medicott demonstrated. He truly is a model for each of us.

TRIBUTE TO ST. CLAIR PARRIS

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, September 13, a tribute was paid to Mr. St. Clair Parris of Aberdeen, NJ, a man who has been a community leader and a dedicated public servant for more than three decades. It was a great honor for me to take part in Sunday afternoon's toasting of St. Clair Parris at the Garden Manor in Aberdeen.

Mr. Parris has been a resident of Aberdeen Township since 1953, and he has been active in community affairs for most of that time. He served two terms on the township council and has 25 years of service on the planning board. He is a former special constable on the township police department, has served on the township industrial relations committee and is a former trustee of the Bayshore Recreation and Economic Development organizations. His leadership skills have also come into play as a community organizer with the Concerned Citizens of Aberdeen.

In addition to these activities, St. Clair Parris is a past member of the New Jersey Black Issues Convention. Mr. Parris has dedicated a great deal of his time and energies to the Knights of Columbus. A member of Council 3402 of the Knights of Columbus in Keyport, NJ, he is a former grand knight, a past faithful navigator and a one-time State district deputy of the fourth degree.

A graduate of Bayshore Community College in Lincroft, NJ, where he concentrated on paralegal studies, Mr. Parris is a retired business agent of the National Maritime Union.

St. Clair Parris married the former Edna Mack in 1953. They are the proud parents of three daughters, Barbara, Michele and Lisa, and a son, Michael.

The Parris family is obviously very proud of Mr. Parris, whose public service career is second to none. I was happy to join with the members of the Committee for St. Clair Parris and all of his many friends and supporters in Monmouth County to honor a fine man who has given us a shining example of hard work and dedication to making his community a better place for all of its citizens.

CELEBRATING POOLESVILLE'S
125TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise with pleasure to note the 125th anniversary of the incorporation of the municipality of Poolesville in Montgomery County, MD.

In honor of this occasion, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues a brief history of a town that is steeped in tradition.

When John Poole became the first storekeeper in Poolesville in 1793, it is doubtful that he envisioned the establishment of a town there. He simply planned to operate his small store from his residence, a small one-room-and-kitchen log house—which still stands today—offering his services as merchant to travelers and farmers.

The agricultural development in the area increased the settlement in Poolesville and the town became a crossroads and trading center for local farmers. Town residents supplied services as well as goods. Blacksmiths, wheelwrights, shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, barbers, coopers, taverns, and a hotel could be found in Poolesville in the early 1800's. An essential factor in Poolesville's development was its proximity to various Potomac River ferries and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal which started partial operation on December 1, 1833.

Poolesville, whose population had reached about 200 by 1861, was the second largest town in Montgomery County and was of major importance during the Civil War due to its strategic location between the Nation's Capitol in Washington, DC and nearby Virginia. By October, 1861, some 15,000 Union troops were stationed in this town. Most Poolesville area residents were pro-Southern and proof of this occurred in August, 1862, when 40 men from the Poolesville area, led by Capt. George Chiswell, joined a Confederate cavalry company under the command of Col. E.V. White—also known as the Commanches. Thirty-two of these men, whose descendants still reside in the Poolesville area, are buried in the nearby Monocacy Cemetery in Beallsville, MD, where their names are inscribed on a stone tablet. There were no Civil War battles fought in Poolesville, but after the nearby Union disaster at Ball's Bluff on October 21, 1861, and the death of President Lincoln's friend, Col. Edward Baker, his body was brought back to the Frederick Poole house, which is still standing in Poolesville. In September 1862, General Lee and the Confederate forces crossed the Potomac at nearby White's Ferry on their way to the Battle of Antietam. Also, in December 1862, White's battalion surrounded the Poolesville Presbyterian Church and captured Federal troops as they left services on a Sunday, only to release their prisoners later that day before recrossing the river back into Virginia. Confederate forces raided the town several times during the war, but quickly retreated because a Federal signal corps located on Sugarloaf Mountain could report their presence to much larger Federal forces in the area. In the spring of 1865, as the war neared

its conclusion, the last troops were withdrawn and Poolesville citizens began a valiant effort to recover from the wounds of war and to rebuild their lives.

Poolesville was never able to return to the agricultural prosperity of pre-Civil War days. One reason was the decline beginning in the 1870's of the C&O Canal, which was being overshadowed by the B&O Railroad. Poolesville became an incorporated municipality in 1867, but even this did not spark new growth. Perhaps that is Poolesville's most valuable asset, its smallness, slow growth, and rural character which it has been lucky enough to largely maintain to the present.

With the arrival of the 20th century, Poolesville built its first bank in 1908—Poolesville Town Hall is now located in this bank building—and the year before, 1907, Poolesville opened its first public school, a two story wooden building with four rooms. Mrs. Mary Page Chiswell, who today lives just across the street from the current Poolesville Jr.-Sr. High School, attended school in this building, attended college, then returned to teach in Poolesville for 40 years. Poolesville Jr.-Sr. High School still is very much the educational and social center of town activities, just as it was in 1907. Many students who attended Poolesville Jr.-Sr. High School today have parents and grandparents who graduated from the same school.

During the 1920's, Poolesville was still a self-sufficient town with a hotel, boarding houses, blacksmith, livery stable, millinery shop, stores of all kinds, and even a silent movie theater. There were community dances nearly every Saturday night. However, with the increased acquisition of automobiles starting in the 1920's, it became easier to go to bigger towns—Frederick and Rockville—for shopping and entertainment.

Today Poolesville still maintains its small, rural character with a population of 3,796. Historic preservation is a matter of importance to all town residents and an integral part of the planning process. The future design and layout of Poolesville's Town Center provides the town with a link to its historic past and, because of its scale and commercial activity, creates the image of Small Town America.

FAMILY MEMBERS OF POW'S/MIA'S DESERVE MUCH BETTER

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the privilege of meeting with members of the American Defense Institute. We discussed many matters of vital importance to ex-prisoners of war which I would like to share with the House today.

Ex-POW's are a unique breed of veterans. Like all veterans, they have served their country honorably. But beyond that, they have endured much more. The emotional ordeal of the families, the debt which the Nation owes to those who have put their lives on the line for their countries, and the human dignity of each and every single soldier, sailor, or airman

ought to have a considerable bearing on our national policies.

At the end of the Vietnam war, there were 2,583 Americans who were listed as prisoners, missing or killed in action without their bodies recovered. Since that time, only 310 have been accounted for. On the record, the Bush administration professes to give POW/MIA concerns the highest national priority. Off the record this priority seems to vanish and is replaced by other considerations including increased opportunities for trade and investment and the tendency to reduce workloads by filing cases marked "closed" instead of working to find people.

Documents recently released under an executive order by President Bush show Government bureaucrats failed the follow through on many leads because officials were overworked and tried to clear the cases, rather than pursue an investigation. In many instances, officials have refused to answer questions straightforwardly, instead they have engaged in a series of stonewalling maneuvers to avoid dealing with unpleasant truths surrounding the POW/MIA issue.

It's no wonder that family members and friends have become distraught and angry over the Government's handling of POW's/MIA's.

Mr. Speaker, family members of POW's/MIA's deserve much better than this. This is a matter that should have been resolved long ago. We must put all our cards on the table so that the American citizens can see for themselves what our Government knows, when it knew it and what it did with the information it had.

I am encouraged by the recent work of the Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs. They have undertaken the task of assessing the level of commitment and cooperation that exists between the United States, the Vietnamese, and the Lao. I am hopeful that their efforts to investigate any evidence that live prisoners were held against their will after 1973 will result in some type of constructive action to resolve this issue.

Some 1.3 million papers dealing with the POW/MIA issue are to be released by the Pentagon over the next several months. It is expected that these papers will clear up some cases but raise additional questions in others. More to the point, these papers will likely reveal a shoddy approach within our Government in dealing with this issue.

This Nation owes all of our veterans, and in particular our POW's/MIA's a debt that we will never be able to fully repay. I stand here today on behalf of the American Defense Institute and all former prisoners of war and urge this Congress and the President to call for a special prosecutor to ensure the Defense Department's compliance with the disclosure law passed by Congress last November. The establishment of a centralized repository to collect information on America's POW/MIA's is an important contribution to helping satisfy families' need for more complete answers about their missing loved ones.

We must go beyond rhetoric and develop policies that truly make the accounting of the missing 2,273 servicemen the highest national priority.

Former POW's perhaps more than any other Americans, deserve to live their lives

with dignity. We must do what we can to reward ex-POW's for what they have earned—our respect, our gratitude and real solutions to the problems they face.

WELCOMING THE CROATIAN AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to welcome the Croatian American Association and its supporters to Washington, DC, for Croatian Days on the Hill. This gathering of Croatian-Americans in our Nation's Capital today is extremely timely, given the increasing need for refugee housing and disaster relief in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the distressing news today from Sarajevo. In one of the worst days since the beginning of the war in this besieged city, over 20 people were killed and at least 60 wounded when Serbian forces bombarded the city's defenseless population with artillery hidden from international observers.

This Serbian offensive, together with infantry and artillery attacks by Serbian nationalists in other Bosnian cities, represents a disturbing pattern of intensified Serbian assaults on the eve of scheduled peace talks. Just after announcing that all Serbian weapons had been placed under U.N. military surveillance, Serbian forces unleashed a 2-hour barrage of artillery and mortar shells on Sarajevo breaking the first relative calm in weeks. How many times must Serbian generals break a cease fire, before the United States and the United Nations take action to help innocent Croatian and Bosnian victims?

As the world sits helplessly by, Serbian soldiers continue to fire, to shell, and to kill. Even U.N. monitors are not spared. These Serbian attacks on Bosnian cities coincide with tank reinforcements from the government of Serbia. I urge the United States to take action to stop the violence and inhumanity in the Balkans.

Six months ago I introduced legislation to impose sanctions on Serbia and to create a no-fly zone over Bosnia and Croatia. In addition, my bill called for the immediate provision of humanitarian assistance. Sanctions have finally been imposed, but an air cap would prevent Serbian warplanes from shadowing U.N. relief planes and from using aircraft to support Serbian ground forces and bomb civilian targets. Humanitarian relief is also necessary to help alleviate the suffering of these Croatian and Muslim victims—for the most part, innocent children and defenseless civilians.

Today I urge my colleagues and the administration to act decisively—to provide humanitarian aid to Croatia and Bosnia, and to curtail Serbian air power by barring military flights over the Bosnian Republic.

As the Croatian-American Association convenes in Washington, I am happy to announce that the Senate has accepted my proposal to provide \$25 million in humanitarian assistance to Croatia as part of the Foreign Aid Appropriation Act of 1993. I hope that this act will move expeditiously through Congress, and

that this assistance will be supplemented by other moves to end the violence and tragedy in the Balkans and to provide relief to the victims of Serbian aggression.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE SAGINAW
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL
WOMEN'S CLUB**

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding organization in my district, the Business and Professional Women's Club of Saginaw, MI. I would also like to honor them as they celebrate their 75th anniversary of service and dedication to women of their community.

I would like to share with my colleagues some information about the Saginaw BPW. Throughout its history, the BPW has provided an opportunity for professional and personal growth to thousands of women. It continues to stand as an organization of high standards and learning, offering women the chance to develop leadership skills and other qualities to enhance their careers. BPW members can meet other working women from a variety of occupations, attend seminars and workshops, receive information about educational scholarships, personal loans, health insurance, and financial management.

As women gather to share and learn from one another's experiences, through the direction of the Business and Professional Women's Club, they continue to offer greater service to their jobs and to their community, as well as doing the best for themselves.

For young members, the BPW provides an opportunity to learn from older members, to offer their own new and innovative ideas, and to shape their goals as career women. For midlife members, the BPW is a source of continued growth, an opportunity to teach, and a place to evaluate where they have been and where they would like to go. And finally, for the mature members, the BPW offers a chance to share their experience and wisdom, to use their leadership skills in helping to maintain the organization, and to continue valuable friendships.

The Saginaw Business and Professional Women's Club has been exemplary in its service to the women of the Saginaw area throughout the years and deserves to be recognized for its past, as well as its present contribution. I join with my colleagues in honoring all of the BPW members for 75 years of excellence, and in wishing them continued success.

H.R. 4551

HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to Members' attention to the budgetary implications of this bill.

This bill would provide additional funding for compensation to eligible Japanese-Americans who were interned during World War II.

The Office of Management and Budget [OMB] believes this program is a capped entitlement and the Government's obligation is limited to the \$1.25 billion specified in law. As a result, increasing the authorization cap would expand the scope of the original entitlement program and create costs scored on the PAYGO scorecard.

At present, the PAYGO scorecard has a surplus of \$325 million in 1993. This bill will spend much of the surplus if enacted. According to OMB, this bill will cost \$250 million in outlays in 1993.

If enacted alone, this bill would not cause a sequester. However, several bills that have already passed the House also have laid claims to this surplus. All of them cannot be enacted without causing a sequester. Thus, this bill is yet another that will compete to spend any available surplus on the PAYGO scorecard. Listed below are some of the other House-passed bills—totaling \$3,376 million—competing to spend this surplus and which could cause a sequester.

Deficit Impact of Selected House-Passed Bills

[Dollars in millions according to OMB]

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Comprehensive National Energy Policy Act (H.R. 776) | \$1,431 |
| Revenue Act of 1992 (H.R. 11) | 1,745 |
| Cash Management Improvement Act Amendments (H.R. 5377) | 75 |
| Family Preservation Act (H.R. 3603) | 125 |
| Total | 3,376 |

Note.—The total equals the combined effects of 1992 and 1993 legislation.

**A TRIBUTE TO CARMEN AND LOU
WARSCHAW**

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a special privilege for us to salute our close friends, Carmen and Lou Warschaw, who over the past four decades have compiled an extraordinary record of service to their community. Separately, Carmen and Lou have served—with enthusiasm and energy—on what seems like every major cultural, political, and social committee in the city of Los Angeles. Together, they are the model of devotion to their community.

A few examples illustrate the point: Carmen has been chair of the National Commission of Community Relations Fair Employment Practices Commission, chair of the Cedars Sinai Medical Center board of directors, a member of the Los Angeles Music Center board of overseers, and for many years, our distinguished National Committeewoman on the Democratic National Committee. Lou has served as president of the Board of Airport Commissioners of Los Angeles; president and

vice president of the Los Angeles Board of Building and Safety; and was a member of the Commission on California State Government Organization and Economy.

Through the many years we have been privileged to know Carmen and Lou, they have tirelessly dedicated their time, energy, and active involvement to innumerable worthy causes. They are individuals of the strongest principles and convictions. Their willingness to stand up for what they believe is right has made them extremely effective and strong advocates and has earned our respect and admiration.

It would be hard to find two more generous people. We and so many others have learned firsthand both how kind and supportive the Warschaws can be. It's hard not to think that Los Angeles would be better off today if more people embodied the spirit of Carmen and Lou.

We have been very fortunate to count Carmen and Lou as close friends for many years. We are honored and privileged to pay tribute to their devotion to the community and their compassion.

**BROADCAST COMMISSION
ENDORSES RADIO FREE ASIA**

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, following a 6-month review, the Commission on Broadcasting to the People's Republic of China yesterday issued its long-awaited report. Having first introduced the original Radio Free Asia legislation, I am pleased that the Commission endorsed—by a margin of 6 to 4—the creation of a Radio Free Asia service, tied to the B.I.B.

Naturally, those commissioners opposing Radio Free Asia advanced a series of tired and worn-out arguments. First, they said that a Radio Free Asia service would strengthen the hand of hardliners, and give the regime in Beijing an excuse to crack down on dissidents. Come on. They don't need an excuse to throw people in jail—they just manufacture a charge. The suggestion was also made that information-starved Asians should not be given an opportunity to listen to a Radio Free Asia broadcast, presumably because they already have the VOA. A condescending remark if there ever was one.

Mr. Speaker, two separate commissions have issued parallel decisions favoring a Radio Free Asia. Now its time for this House to get serious about setting the wheels in motion. In closing, I hope that my colleagues will take the time to review a timely article written by Commissioner Ben Wattenberg, which appears in the current issue of the Reader's Digest.

[From Reader's Digest, September 1992]

TIME FOR RADIO FREE ASIA

(By Ben Wattenberg)

Americans have this odd belief: they think they can change the world. Sometimes the newest Americans believe this more strongly than the rest of us.

I saw moving evidence of this attitude last May, as Asian-Americans came before a

Presidential-Congressional commission of which I am a member. They told stories of brutality, repression and regimentation from China, Vietnam, North Korea, Cambodia, Burma, Tibet and Laos.

Those witnesses, many of them recent immigrants, were testifying to lend their weight to an exciting concept the commission is investigating, one that can serve American ideals and interests. It is called Radio Free Asia and would be directed to that area of the world, where 1.3 billion people—almost 25 percent of humanity—are still crushed under the heel of totalitarian governments.

Much of what they told us was not new—it was the horrific commonplace of evil. What was new in their testimony was the emphasis they put on a remedy to the situation: information.

Information, we have learned by now, may be what communists fear most. It was at the root of the downfall of the Soviet empire. It keeps hope alive among subjugated people. And it is something the United States, uniquely, can provide at low cost and little risk.

Zhou He, a former reporter for the New China News Agency and now an assistant professor at San Jose State University in California, described his Chinese homeland as "a country where the Party and the government control almost everything—the timing of birth, food rationing, personal mobility, individual careers and ideological tendencies."

Chinese journalists, Professor He reported, have been "purged, dismissed and jailed" since the slaughter of democrats in Tiananmen Square in 1989. "The content of the Chinese press is extremely propaganda-oriented."

The situation is as bad elsewhere in communist Asia. In North Korea, radios were manufactured with no dials, permanently tuned to an official station. In Laos, newspapers, radio and TV are instruments of the government, and letters from abroad may be read by the secret police.

In the United States, a coalition is forming that believes that Radio Free Asia is the answer to such repression. Liberals and conservatives alike, from Sen. Joseph Biden (D., Del.) to Sen. Jesse Helms (R., N.C.), are backing the concept, and Asian-American groups are learning how to lobby. Alas, the U.S. Department of State doesn't agree—yet.

The United States has, in the course of the Cold War, engaged in two kinds of international broadcasting. One might be called national broadcasting, typified by the BBC World Service from Britain. In the United States, that function is carried on admirably by the Voice of America, which broadcasts in 47 languages, reaching nearly 120 million listeners weekly, including at least 16 million in China.

The VOA's programming includes news and commentary from America, government editorials, English-language instruction, global news and, as a lesser priority, some local news about the countries receiving the broadcasts. But it is precisely the area of local news that presents the greatest challenge. Repressive governments regard honest domestic reporting as nothing short of treason. And local news is what interests people most.

In the early 1950s, the United States figured out a way to purvey "internal news" to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. This involved intensive journalism, using accounts by travelers, refugees and the underground press, monitoring broadcasts, study-

ing publications and working with scholars. These new services, Radio Free Europe (RFE) and Radio Liberty (RL), offered programming that was far more localized than the VOA's. Surrogate broadcasting—also known as home-service broadcasting—tried to reflect the full range of information that would be available if the receiving country were free.

Over time, RFE and RL broadcast in 11 time zones and 23 languages—including Russian, Polish, Lithuanian, Tajiki and Uzbek. Because most of their broadcast journalists were émigrés, the two radio services came to act not only as news broadcasters but as op-ed page, historian, theater, church and repository of national culture.

The communists hated RFE and RL and spent huge sums trying to jam their signals. But for tens of millions of devoted listeners, they became "our radio," a beacon in the darkness.

When the Polish trade union Solidarity was forced underground in 1981, Polish communists tried to enforce a news blackout to prevent Solidarity members from hearing their leaders. But the Polish service of RFE got through, and at the peak of the crisis, 70 percent of all Poles were tuning in. Asked if Radio Free Europe had played a role in bringing down the communist regime, President Lech Walesa replied, "Would there be Earth without the sun?"

Czech President Václav Havel remembered "the time when Radio Free Europe was, for me, the main source of information about the situation at home and abroad." The foreign minister of Estonia went so far as to nominate RFE and RL for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Their work is not done. The newly democratic nations of Eastern Europe and the former U.S.S.R. have asked that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty be continued, to provide a model of free journalism. But the services will likely be phased out by the turn of the century as—and if—democratization proceeds apace.

Why haven't we already had such a force for freedom in Asia? Chinese, like people everywhere, seek freedom. They want to know their own culture and history. They want to know what's going on in their own country.

There is a great irony about information in China today. American entertainment—movies, music, television—is sometimes available. Through the VOA, other foreign radio services and satellite dishes that bring in CNN, the Chinese people can find out a great deal about what's going on in the world—but not much about what is going on in China. The Communist Party is in official control of radio, TV, film and print. And traditional foreign broadcasting can't make up the difference. Until recently, there were two good reasons. First, policy makers felt it was in America's best interest not to do anything that might push the Chinese back toward the Soviets. Second, starting in the late 1970s, there was evidence that personal liberties, though still limited, were beginning to flower in China.

Now there is no Soviet Union. And the brutal crushing of the Chinese democratic movement on June 4, 1989, in Tiananmen Square brought the advance of human rights in China to a jolting halt.

As the distinguished Chinese-American author Bette Bao Lord told the Presidential-Congressional commission examining the idea of Radio Free Asia, there are certain transcendent human truths: They only devote about one hour a day to first-run original China reporting.

So, by mid-1991, some members of Congress had begun moving the idea of a Radio Free Asia onto the front burner. But the State Department has been opposed from the start. A leading State Department official testified that home-service radio to China would only "provoke" the Chinese leaders.

Such pragmatism not only runs against American idealism but is simply not pragmatic. The Chinese leadership is a gerontocracy, led by men in their 80s who are on the way out. One day China will be free, and the leaders will be the people who hoisted their own Statue of Liberty—the "Goddess of Democracy"—aloft in Tiananmen Square. Won't we be better off having been clearly on liberty's side? Will we be able to look them in the eye if we're not?

Another objection to creating Radio Free Asia is that it would divert funds from the VOA. The State Department argues that getting more information into China is necessary, but the VOA is the institution to do it—and could, with a greater appropriation.

That claim was investigated by a Task Force on U.S. Government International Broadcasting appointed by the President last year. After thorough research, the task force, by nearly a two-to-one majority, recommended that the United States expand VOA-type broadcasting, but also establish low-cost home service broadcasting to China and the other nations of Asia.

The task force noted that home service radio can carry a harder edge and more information than is plausible in national-service broadcasting like the VOA's. Hard-hitting investigative journalism and commentary are difficult for a broadcast service that is run, even from a distance, by diplomats who typically seek accommodation. Like RFE and RL, a Radio Free Asia would be run by a blue-ribbon board of Americans, largely untethered by the diplomatic establishment and staffed mostly by emigres from the listening countries.

New legislation to advance home service Asian broadcasting has been introduced in Congress, most notably by Senators Biden and John Seymour (R., Ill.) and Representatives John Porter (R., Ill.) and Helen Bentley (R., Md.). The Presidential candidates should be scrutinized on this litmus issue regarding America's commitment to the expansion of liberty, our best guarantee for peace and prosperity.

In Chinese, the word for America means "beautiful country." Ultimately the issue is not only about China or Asia. It is about America, and whether such a triumphant, beautiful nation has the vision to stick to its ideals and promote them.

When we take a stand for something great, we end up greater, wealthier and more secure than if we make excuses for doing nothing.

MIRACLE IN SRI LANKA

HON. CHARLES WILSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, occasionally I see something in the Washington Post worth bringing to the attention of my colleagues. An op-ed piece this morning is one of those times. Written by a special representative of the Government of Sri Lanka, this piece takes exception to recent remarks made during the Presidential campaigns which basically used

Sri Lanka as a metaphor for economic decline and failure.

Not many Members of this House have been to Sri Lanka, but I have had that pleasure and hope to visit there again. I have been active on South Asian issues for more than the past decade and have paid attention to the country of Sri Lanka during that time. It is a small country, but nonetheless deserves better than off-hand stereotypes from the campaign trail.

I am very pleased to see that Mr. Milinda Moragoda has written an articulate and intelligent op-ed piece pressing his country's case before the American public. As we look to the former Soviet Union and other areas, we cannot forget countries such as Sri Lanka which have major developmental needs—such as for basic infrastructure and food aid—but which are taking the steps necessary to open their markets to increased American investment. Sri Lanka has embarked on an ambitious economic development plan which deserves America's support and encouragement.

I commend this article to my colleagues' attention.

[From the Washington Post, Sept., 15, 1992]

MIRACLE IN SRI LANKA

(By Milinda Moragoda)

The name Sri Lanka has recently become synonymous in the lexicon of the 1992 campaign with economic decline, as both Bill Clinton and George Bush have made disparaging references to us. When our name was Ceylon we were never so treated. We wonder if we too have become a victim of the sound bite.

When my country first changed its name from Ceylon to Sri Lanka, all was peaceful, and so many world leaders went along for awhile not even knowing who we were. We started a Western-style economic revolution, but it merited only the inside pages of business newspapers. A few years ago, however, one of our "states" tried to secede from the "union," and in the ensuing civil strife, all hell broke loose. Then we got noticed.

As violence, terrorism and economic tragedy befell my country, the American public finally became aware that there was a country called Sri Lanka, and it was in trouble. All but ignored was its 2,500 years of recorded history, a population as ethnically diverse as New York City's and a strong modern record of democracy and devotion to free enterprise.

Thus it comes as no surprise that the staffs of Messrs. Clinton and Bush would use Sri Lanka as an example of an economic shambles. But it's still a shame they did so. For if the candidates could visit us today, they might find we deserve to be the subjects of a new and very different sound bite. The fact is that Sri Lanka is on the way back to resuming its place as the next Asian economic miracle.

Since 1931 every citizen of my country has enjoyed the right to vote, and all of our governments have been popularly elected. We have a literacy rate of nearly 90 percent—higher than a number of countries in the Western world—and our overall quality-of-life rating has won the praise of international development organizations.

Long before Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union realized the error of their systems, we threw off the yoke of central economic planning and dedicated ourselves to a free market. That popular decision by our electorate 15 years ago led to a difficult period of sac-

rifice and belt-tightening. We could not have imagined then that one day this noble effort by our people to emulate the success of the Western democracies would be misused in an American presidential campaign as an example of a poorly performing economy.

Nine years ago our miracle was brought up short. Civil strife broke out in my country when one of our minority ethnic groups sought autonomy. Violence and terrorism were widespread for a time. Sri Lanka was not well prepared for civil war. For decades our economy had concentrated its "peace dividend" on economic development. Our military infrastructure was not able to cope with the terrorism. Thus, we sought the help of our neighbor India to quell the violence. But the violence grew worse, and the Indian peace-keeping force itself became another subject of controversy.

As Sri Lanka began to be noticed in the foreign press for its violence and perceived instability, foreign investors and tourists started avoiding the country. Tourism, a major source of foreign exchange, fell by 75 percent. Growth rates slipped dramatically to the 1.6-2.2 percent range. Prices spiraled. It was inevitable that voices would be heard condemning our flirtation with the free market.

TAKING EXCEPTION

But in their wisdom, the people of Sri Lanka once again rejected central economic planning, and returned to power the United National Party under President Ranasinghe Premadasa. The new president acted quickly to stabilize the nation's security and resolve the conflicts through consultation and consensus. He succeeded in obtaining withdrawal of the Indian peace-keepers.

However, his efforts at conciliation with rebel groups were not rewarded. Only after the government took determined measures to achieve internal security did the armed strife begin to abate. Today, life is back to normal almost everywhere in Sri Lanka, with hostilities being confined to two small areas in the north and east.

So to Messrs. Clinton and Bush we say: "All is forgiven. Welcome to Sri Lanka—the next economic miracle."

ACCOMPLICE TO MURDER

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, the violence in the Nation's Capital makes headline news across this country and around the globe as well as in the District itself. The District of Columbia belongs to all Americans and we have a stake in ending the violence here.

The recent death of Pamela Basu has brought a new trend to light—the senseless violence involved in carjackings. That tragic event has again focused the Nation's attention on the District. The District itself is a victim as middle-class families have fled the violence. The resources intended for education, health services, and the humanities to improve the quality of life here are being diverted to police, the courts, and the correctional facilities at record levels. But still the violence continues, in part because the judicial system cannot keep pace. Today, I am inserting into the

RECORD the recent Richmond Times-Dispatch editorial which captures the outrage so many of us feel about the violence in the Nation's Capital.

[From the Richmond Times-Dispatch, September 14, 1992]

ACCOMPLICE TO MURDER

Pamela Basu, a 34-year-old research chemist, began last Tuesday just like millions of other suburban working mothers: She packed her 22-month-old child into a car seat and headed to pre-school and to work. She didn't count on crossing paths with Rodney Eugene Solomon and Bernard Eric Miller only a few blocks from her home in Savage, a Baltimore/Washington suburb generally regarded as affluent and therefore safe.

Mrs. Basu was sitting at a stoplight, perhaps pondering her daughter's first day of pre-school, when Solomon and Miller shoved her out of her car and sped away. Mrs. Basu, tangled in a seatbelt, was dragged along. The carjacker stopped and threw the baby out like so much trash—thank Providence she was not injured. Off they went again, still dragging Mrs. Basu. She died of massive injuries.

This sort of crime shakes us all. People move to the suburbs in search of—among other things—safety. And aside from the slim possibility of a traffic accident, most of us feel safe inside our cars.

Yet grim deeds are common near America's big cities, especially near Washington. There have been at least 245 carjackings in the Washington area this year, five—now six—including murders. Only a few months ago, Patricia Lexi of Virginia was shot and killed on a D.C. expressway as she and her husband returned home from an evening with friends. The murderer, who recently had made a quick trip through the D.C. court system, said he just felt like killing someone. Now this.

Pamela Basu might not have died were it not for D.C.'s criminal-coddling laws. Solomon has a long criminal record; he was out on bail over the U.S. attorney's protests. Washington Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly has done little to change D.C.'s laws. The police force gets short-changed in its budget while America's worst city bureaucracy stumbles on, doing little efficiently but issuing parking tickets.

Richmond Congressman Tom Bliley has urged the District to stiffen its laws or else see Congress override home rule. He immediately should bring appropriate legislation before the House, including a death penalty. If a few casual killers were to meet Old Sparky, then perhaps some of their kind would think twice about murder.

Fortunately, the Basu case will be tried in Maryland, where the death penalty may apply. Surely Mrs. Basu's killers deserve death.

TRIBUTE TO STEVE YOKICH

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, on September 23, 1992 in Sterling Heights, MI, the March of Dimes will be honoring Steve Yokich as the 1992 Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year. Steve Yokich is a good friend of mine who was born into a family with strong UAW roots.

He is currently serving his fourth term as a UAW vice president and is assigned to the union's largest department, General Motors.

Steve is noted for his concern for the health and safety of his members. He pioneered the Employee Assistance Program which assists employees that are experiencing problems such as drug and alcohol abuse, domestic, and financial problems. He is also recognized for the leadership role he has played in promoting the developing child care programs.

In addition to his union responsibilities, Steve Yokich is a highly respected and dedicated community leader in Michigan. He is a member of the NAACP, the Coalition of Labor Union Women, and the AFL-CIO's National Organizing Committee. Furthermore, he serves on numerous boards and committees such as the Economic Alliance of Michigan, Michigan Blue Cross-Blue Shield, the Michigan Cancer Foundation, the Father Clement Kern Foundation, and the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

Besides his commitment to the union and the community, Steve Yokich is also involved in civic and political affairs. Active in Democratic politics, he is a member of the Michigan Democratic Party State Central Committee. He has participated and coordinated many Democratic campaigns and was an official delegate to three Democratic National Conventions. His leadership role as the chair of the UAW's Community Action Program in Michigan is instrumental in setting the legislative and political agenda for the 500,000 active and retired UAW membership from this State.

Steve Yokich and his wife, Tekla, reside in St. Clair Shores, MI. They are the parents of Stephen and Tracey, and have one grandson, Michael Stephen. When he has any free time, Steve likes to golf, sail, and fish.

Mr. Speaker, these biographical facts cannot begin to convey the many contributions of Steve Yokich to his union, the working men and women he represents, and the people of Michigan through his involvement in political, economic, and social activities. His contributions have been numerous. It is my pleasure to join his many friends and family in congratulating Steve Yokich as he is honored by the March of Dimes as the 1992 Alexander Macomb Citizen of the Year.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. FRANK CARDILE

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, on August 28, Brig. Gen. Frank Cardile retired as commander of the 438th Airlift Wing at McGuire Air Force Base.

General Cardile was the latest in a long line of commanders who have made McGuire one of the finest military installations in the Nation.

Under General Cardile's leadership, the 438th has transported personnel, equipment, and supplies all over the globe, including humanitarian transports to the Soviet Union and, most recently, Somalia.

General Cardile gave a very poignant speech at the ceremony marking his retire-

ment and the assumption of command by Brig. Gen. George A. Gray III.

General Cardile talked about the importance of an effective airlift command as security needs change. He further talked about the vital need for topnotch bases such as McGuire Air Force Base to carry out this airlift mission.

Following are excerpts of the general's remarks:

When I entered the Air Force, and three years later when Barbara joined me on this journey, the potential for nuclear war was real, the Berlin Wall was solid and the Cold War was raging. But, there could be only one winner, and I am proud that I served as an airlifter on that winning team. It has been a proud time to be part of a great victory for our country and for the free world. The Soviet Union no longer exists and democracy is flourishing.

Airlift has been key to these victories, and the men and women of the 438th Wing have been an important part of the winning team * * *

And, as we look ahead it is clear that America's security will become more dependent on airlift as we bring many of our overseas units home.

Our Air Force vision of global power and global reach is almost totally reliant on airlift. Except for our shrinking strategic bomber force our attack aircraft require airlift to provide the necessary logistic support and supplies needed to conduct combat operations, and of course, our ground forces need airlift to quickly deploy to locations around the globe.

Without airlift, there is no global reach and there is little global power.

COMMENDING SOCIETY CORP. OF CLEVELAND, OH, FOR ITS RECEIPT OF THE EXEMPLARY VOLUNTARY EFFORT AWARD FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I wish to acknowledge and salute Society Corp. of Cleveland, OH, for receiving the 1992 Exemplary Voluntary Effort [EVE] Award from the U.S. Department of Labor. The EVE Award recognizes and honors Society for the outstanding success it has achieved in actively recruiting and hiring minorities, women, persons with disabilities, disabled veterans, and Vietnam veterans. In selecting Society to receive this prestigious award, the Department of Labor noted that Society's recruitment and hiring programs had paved the way for advancement by women and minorities into the upper levels of corporate management.

I, too, applaud Society for its extraordinary accomplishment in enabling otherwise disadvantaged persons to realize their full potential as productive human beings and permit them to perform competitively at the professional, managerial, and executive levels. At a time when qualified women still bump their heads against the glass ceiling in corporate America, and when minorities are without the hope of even modest improvement in their

employment prospects because the good job offers aren't forthcoming, Society should challenge and inspire all of us for the enlightened leadership it has shown on this very important social, economic, and human issue.

Therefore, I am delighted to congratulate Society for receiving the Labor Department's 1992 EVE Award, and would urge other employers to follow Society's example.

PRIORITY REFORMS FOR A NEW HOUSE RESOLUTION

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to join my good friend and colleague from New York, Mr. SOLOMON, in introducing a package of amendments to the House rules which are designed to make the legislative process in this institution more orderly, deliberative, and accountable. I commend Mr. SOLOMON for taking this initial step to open discussion on this topic.

This institution is one of the greatest that has ever existed in the annals of history. Our tripartite system of government is built on the ideals of freedom, stability, and majority rule tempered by protection of minority views. The legislative branch of Government—this great institution—is an integral part of our democracy, and its potential for greatness is unequaled anywhere on the globe.

Yet, something has happened to this great institution over the years. It is evident anywhere we turn: the American people are frustrated with the Congress; the administration is frustrated with the Congress; even Members of Congress are frustrated with the Congress. We, the Congress, have the opportunity and the obligation to do something about it. Although the Hamilton-Gradison Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress will not officially convene until November 15, now is the time to begin to think about what's wrong with this process and what can be done to change it.

These proposed rule changes are a good starting point for discussion. This package recognizes that the scheduling of business is not very conducive to actually conducting business; scheduling changes need to be made. This package recognizes that many Members are spread too thin; the number of committee assignments should be reduced to allow Members to gain expertise in a given area. This package realizes that our budgetary process is structured so that it will sometimes reward a short-term focus to the detriment of long-range planning. The process should be restructured.

There are elements of this package with which I do not necessarily agree, but about which I think there should be full deliberation. The package proposes to abolish all Select Committees of the House. Some years ago, I would have agreed with this goal. In fact, I led the fight against the creation of the Select Committee on Hunger in 1984. Since that time, however, I have had the opportunity to serve on the Hunger Committee, and my experience has changed my mind, at least as to

that committee in the current overall structure of committees. The Hunger Committee plays a valid role in addressing the problems of hunger, both at home and abroad, problems that otherwise would not have been dealt with. Hunger is a very real problem, and the select committee provides a necessary forum and is a focal point for investigating and addressing the problem in a way that legislative committees are not prepared to deal with.

I have cosponsored this package in the firm belief that these issues are ripe for discussion. Mr. SOLOMON has taken a good first step and has made several constructive suggestions. I urge each and every Member to begin to think seriously about the procedures of the House and to examine the proposals Mr. SOLOMON has introduced today. This great institution can change for the better, and we have the power, the opportunity, and the obligation to effect such change.

TRIBUTE TO COL. JOHN J.
DONNELLY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a distinguished Missourian who has dedicated a great portion of his life to service in uniform. The man of whom I speak is Col. John J. Donnelly, who was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Air Force upon his graduation from officer training school at Lackland Air Force Base, TX, in January 1965. From the time he earned his navigator wings in 1967, Colonel Donnelly successfully completed assignments at many bases throughout the world earning his status as a master navigator with over 3,500 flying hours as well as such distinguished military honors as the Bronze Star, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, and the Air Medal with five oak leaf clusters. Colonel Donnelly has spent the past 2 years as the commander of Detachment 509, 351st Missile Wing, Whiteman Air Force Base, MO. He was responsible for planning for the deployment of the first B-2 bomber wing in Air Combat Command.

Col. John J. Donnelly epitomizes the citizen soldier who has made our military strong throughout our history. He retired September 1, 1992, after 27 years of faithful and dedicated service to the Air Force and the United States of America. I know other Members will join me in commending Colonel Donnelly for his many years of devotion to duty and service to our country.

SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY: PROMOTING RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, a recent article in the San Francisco Chronicle carried an en-

couraging story about how one of our major urban institutions of postsecondary education, San Francisco State University [SFSU], is serving as a leader in promoting racial and ethnic diversity in and outside the classroom.

In its praise of the university as a leader in dealing with the fundamental issues of diversity, the Accrediting Commission for Senior Colleges and Universities pointed to such indicators as SFSU's extensive recruitment of minority professors, higher graduation rates of minority students, and courses with a multicultural orientation.

A 17-member visiting team, drawn from across the Nation, spent 4 days on the SFSU campus in April, meeting with faculty, staff, students, and administrators. In its report the Commission credited SFSU with being in the vanguard with respect to some of the newest and most difficult issues facing higher education today.

In acknowledging that SFSU is "on the leading edge of institutions dealing fundamentally with issues of diversity," the Commission report found it particularly noteworthy that SFSU does not exhibit the interethnic tension and conflict so prevalent on so many other college campuses.

Dr. Robert A. Corrigan, the president of San Francisco State, attributed these successes to work begun many years ago in the tumultuous days of the 1960's, with the establishment of the educational opportunities programs and the School of Ethnic Studies.

The Commission found that:

Faculty members display a depth and breadth of commitment to cultural diversity in the curriculum and among faculty members;

The School of Ethnic Studies is the leader in the Nation in the development of scholarship in the areas of race and ethnicity;

Minority students graduated at a higher rate than most other colleges in the State;

Minority faculty members are being recruited in significant numbers. In the fall of 1990, for example, 41 percent of the tenure-track professors who were hired were members of an ethnic minority group; and

Ethnic studies professors have worked successfully with colleagues from other disciplines to develop joint courses, thereby avoiding turf battles over multiculturalism.

Another source, the educational journal, *Black Issues in Higher Education*, carried a report on which colleges and universities are doing the best job of graduating people of color at the baccalaureate, graduate, and professional degree level. SFSU again received recognition by being ranked fifth nationally on the list of the top 100 degree producers, all disciplines, all minority groups.

Mr. Speaker, the ability of San Francisco State University to confront the issues of ethnic diversity and multiculturalism head on and to take a proactive role in resolving related problems is a sign of academic strength which should be recognized and applauded.

PROPOSED RELIEF FOR
OVEROBLIGATED DOD ACCOUNTS

HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, the Senate version of the fiscal year 1993 defense authorization bill, S. 3114, contains a provision—section 1003—that is inconsistent with the maintenance of integrity and discipline in accounting and finance at the Department of Defense [DOD].

Section 1003, if adopted by the House in conference, would authorize DOD to use current appropriations to meet obligations properly chargeable to expired accounts that have not yet been closed under the M account legislation adopted by Congress in 1990—31 United States Code 1552(a).

Section 1003 would authorize DOD to pay old debts with new money—a violation of one of the most basic principles of appropriations—31 United States Code 1502(a). Under section 1502(a), appropriations are available only for payment of expenses properly incurred during their period of availability or to make payments on contracts made within that period of availability.

Mr. speaker, why would DOD need an exemption from this most basic statute? Why would DOD want to use current appropriations to pay obligations properly chargeable to expired accounts that remain open?

Surely, if sufficient money remained in those accounts, DOD would use it. What is the problem?

The answer to these questions is very simple. There can be only one reason why DOD is proposing section 1003. Those accounts are empty. The money is gone. In technical terms, those accounts are overobligated. In all probability, these overobligations constitute violations of the Antideficiency Act.

It's the same old story. DOD has bills to pay, and no money to pay them. This is what happened.

Congress originally provided all the money DOD requested to meet those obligations. DOD then signed the requisite contracts. Unfortunately, the cost of those contracts exceeds the total amounts appropriated to cover them.

DOD is failing to live within the broad monetary limitations mandated by Congress in annual authorization and appropriations bills.

Mr. Speaker, How does DOD find itself in this predicament today?

Prior to the enactment of the M account reform legislation, DOD used the infamous merged surplus account to secretly cover overobligated accounts—well beyond the purview of Congress. Well, as a result of the M account legislation, the merged surplus was closed in December 1990. It's now history. The honey pot is gone. And the integrity and fiscal year identity of all expired accounts must be protected.

So, under the new rules, DOD has no choice but to come before Congress to justify its actions and to seek monetary relief—exactly as we intended. In requesting the authority incorporated in section 1003, DOD has

done exactly that. But there is one glaring deficiency with the recommended approach, section 1003 would bestow blanket authority to pay off overobligated accounts.

I refer to section 1003 as blanket authority because it would authorize DOD to pay off all overobligations—before Congress receives all the facts bearing on each overobligation—as required by law.

Under section 1003, Congress would provide this blanket authority with no information whatsoever. Which accounts are overobligated? To what extent are they overobligated? How much money is involved? Who is responsible? We don't know the answers to any of these important questions. No information has been forthcoming. It would be irresponsible to act without that information.

Congress should not grant the requested authority until the answers to these questions are in hand as prescribed in law. There is a whole body of law establishing procedures for handling violations of the Antideficiency Act. They must be followed. This is a very serious matter indeed.

First, knowing and willful violations of the Antideficiency Act are class E felonies in the opinion of the Comptroller General.

Second, according to the Comptroller General, an overobligation of a prior years appropriations is a reportable violation of the Antideficiency Act—31 United States Code 1341. Such overobligations must be reported immediately to the President and Congress along with all relevant facts and a statement of actions taken as specified in 31 United States Code 1351.

The Comptroller General also asserts that the failure to disclose known violations of the Antideficiency Act is also a felony. So, if DOD is requesting the authority embodied in section 1003 because of known violations of the Antideficiency Act, which have not been duly reported to the President and Congress, DOD and anyone else involved could be placing themselves in a precarious legal situation.

Once the required information is submitted and Congress is in a position to make an informed decision, Congress has two options: First, provide a deficiency appropriation; or second, authorize the use of current appropriations.

If DOD needs the authority requested in section 1003 to meet legitimate obligations, Congress must and will provide the money needed to meet those obligations. That's a certainty. But before that authority is granted, DOD must comply with the reporting requirements contained in 31 United States Code 3151. DOD must provide all relevant facts and a statement of actions taken. That is the law of the land.

Providing blanket authority before any of the facts are known is a mistake. DOD will be off the hook. Section 1003 would encourage DOD to ignore the Antideficiency Act.

The Senate Armed Services Committee, in adopting section 1003, assures us that the measure does not in any way affect the requirement for expeditious reports to Congress and the President, under existing law, concerning violations of the Antideficiency Act. I maintain that is like putting the cart before the horse. Reportable violations of the Antideficiency Act have obviously occurred,

but Congress has no report. Congress has no information about them. Since when does Congress authorize appropriations without some justification?

Congress has a responsibility to provide monetary relief but only after DOD has complied with the law.

SEPARATE VIEWS IN SUPPORT OF
H.R. 5096

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, here is the fundamental question at issue in this legislation. If we allow the BOC's into information services, exchange markets, and equipment manufacturing, an incentive is created for them to deal with their competitors in each of those fields in a less than fair manner. Second, the cost of the BOC's involvement in these activities might be passed along, to some extent, to the consumers who pay for the monopoly service that each BOC provides local telephone service. Placing some costs of a competitive business into a regulated monopoly base creates an anticompetitive advantage in favor of the company that has a leg in each activity. The result will be an extension of the legally created monopoly into the formerly competitive, but technologically linked fields.

These are the two great risks of permitting the BOC's to enter any field other than the monopoly, and regulated market of local telephone service.

During the course of the hearings, conduct by some of the BOC's involving discriminatory access since the decree came to light. That this took place during a time of the highest scrutiny, when the BOC's should have realized their behavior would be used as evidence in legislation or decree modifications, is good testimony of the difficulty of adequate supervision against such behavior, and the strength of the temptation toward it.

However, let us assume that even more extensive regulation could prevent the recurrence of such behavior. The joint cost issue remains as a serious anticompetitive problem, to which the hearings and submissions provided no ready answer.

Against these risks is the potential for benefit that each BOC might bring. Many of the views expressed as dissenting to this report emphasize the consumer good that the BOC's promise if they were allowed to compete. Against that argument is posed the presence of many other companies, including AT&T, who promise equally significant value to consumers in these fields, but without the attendant anticompetitive risks.

I asked at this hearings, and have combed the record, for evidence of any unique element of competition the BOC's would bring that could not be offered by, say, AT&T, in the field of equipment manufacturing, exchange services, and information services. The best suggestion any could put forward was a synergy offered by a BOC that could work closely with its local service customers in providing them

enhanced services. However, this advantage appears to be easily achievable by any non-BOC capable of doing consumer research.

To the degree there are other synergies of a more technical kind, the antitrust problem of accounting for joint costs becomes worse. That is to say, if a company that provides the local telephone loop is more efficient for that reason, at manufacturing the local switch—then there must be issues of joint costs. To which base should research into the connection between local switch and local loop be allocated: The regulated monopoly base of the local loop or the market-constrained base of the switch? To the extent any of that joint cost is attributed to the local loop, a competitive advantage accrues to the BOC as against any other provider of the local switch. From that competitive advantage, eventual market power will emerge—shared in an oligopolized market by the several BOC's in the best case, or enjoyed as a monopoly by the one most successful BOC in the worst case.

One might respond, that is true, but the benefit is worth the risk. That might be the case. It is equivalent to the putative efficiencies defense in merger law: Yes, this merger confers market power, but it will lower costs sufficiently to offset the consumer harm from exercise of that power.

Frankly, I was expecting the BOC's to make this argument. I was prepared to give it a great deal of consideration. However, the BOC's did not do so. Hence, without any evidence of cost-lowering synergies, I find that the argued for advantages of allowing the BOC's into exchange services, information services, and equipment manufacturing are no different in kind or degree than could be offered by AT&T, or any of the many companies already competing in those three fields. It might be said that you can never have too much competition, but here there is a risk with the kind of competitor we would allow in—a risk not overcome by any special contribution others couldn't replicate.

Resolving these fundamental questions in this way led to my support for H.R. 5096. However, my support was prevented, at first, by the subcommittee's creation of a series of per se offenses. I believe antitrust law should apply to this area, and that courts have now developed the sophistication to deal with antitrust through rule of reason, rather than per se analysis in most, if not all, cases. And in any event, the categories for proposed per se treatment in the subcommittee draft would receive rule of reason consideration under existing law if they occurred in any other context. Hence, I voted against the draft at subcommittee. In full committee, however, I was gratified that my amendment imposing a rule of reason standard, borrowed from the appropriate antitrust statutes applicable to all other fields, was accepted in place of the per se prohibitions on discrimination, joint venturing, or merging.

The distinguished ranking members of the committee and subcommittee, in their dissenting remarks, note that H.R. 5096 imposes a tougher standard than has been adopted by the courts in essential facilities cases. That is true. But it is also appropriate. The normal essential facility presents only the problem of discriminatory access. The unique factor here is that the agency controlling the essential fa-

cility also has the means of passing along joint costs to a regulated rate base. That is not part of the usual essential facilities case, and it requires a tougher standard. The standard adopted in this legislation is the same one presently applied by the Federal district court administering the AT&T decree on petitions for waivers from the line of business restrictions.

I part company with these distinguished colleagues of mine on this committee with great reluctance, given the high esteem in which they are held by all, and their learning in this field.

Moreover, in supporting this legislation, I am pleased to find myself in the company not only of the other members of this committee, but also of our country's most esteemed antitrust scholars, including William Baxter of Stanford, Phillip Areeda of Harvard, Robert Bork, formerly of Yale and Chicago, and Lawrence Sullivan of California.

CATERPILLAR, INC.

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the Nation's current economic status has shown us that there is a major realignment underway in our manufacturing sector. Business, labor, government, and community leaders are searching for answers in their quest to create jobs, harness new technology, and enhance competition for American goods.

Nowhere is this metamorphosis more evident than at Caterpillar, Inc., in my hometown of Peoria, IL. A recent editorial and article in the Chicago Tribune have shown in a comprehensive, understandable way just what these changes are all about. I would like to include them here for my colleagues' benefit.

The editorial and article follow:

[From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 7, 1992]

A LABOR DAY ALERT FROM PEORIA

The American worker has reached a crucial juncture on this first Monday of September—as important as any in the 98-year history of the national holiday called Labor Day.

It's true that labor (big "L" or small) has not had much to celebrate for quite a while. A stubborn unemployment rate hovers at 7.6 percent, meaning 10 million men and women are looking for work and can't find it. Among those with jobs, average incomes—corrected for inflation—have grown hardly at all since the mid-'70s. Organized labor remains in broad retreat, with one of eight workers carrying a union card compared to one of three 40 years ago.

Some might cheer that last trend. Unions haven't exactly been in the vanguard of the push for competitiveness. And yet, it's hard to imagine a healthy America without a healthy blue-collar middle class—the folks whose purchasing power has fueled much of the rest of our economy.

The blue-collar blues are examined this week in a series of stories that began in Sunday's Tribune. Each installment revolves around a single event—this year's bitter standoff in Peoria between the United Auto Workers and Caterpillar Inc.

In one respect, it was just another labor dispute, albeit between one of America's

largest unions and Illinois' biggest manufacturer. But a closer look by reporters Steve Franklin, Peter Kendall and Colin McMahon shows a Peoria that reflects changes sweeping across the American workplace. More so than their brethren in white or pink collars, the ranks of factory workers are being decimated by automation, foreign competition and a labor market gone global.

Peoria's story is not about the current economic downturn or another U.S. manufacturer on the rocks. Caterpillar is the world leader in earth-moving equipment, having bested Japan's Komatsu Inc., and other competitors here and abroad.

Trouble is, the company succeeded only after slashing its blue-collar work force to the bone. To get competitive, Caterpillar has halved its payroll of hourly workers over the past 12 years. That's worldwide. In the Peoria area, the company whacked its union payroll by two-thirds. Some jobs were automated, others "out-sourced" to non-union shops in the Midwest. New factories were opened in the non-union South, in Mexico, in Belgium and Brazil.

Now thousands of Peorians, most with high school educations or less who had been making the UAW scale of \$17 an hour, find themselves scrambling for minimum-wage fast-food jobs or commission sales work. The post-strike survivors at Cat are a beaten lot, having returned to work on the company's terms rather than be replaced.

What's happening in Peoria forces us to ask troubling questions about America's economic future. Two come quickly to mind: How will blue-collar workers add enough value in a globalizing economy to justify their middle-class way of life? And what happens to the rest of us if they do not?

The answer to the first question includes retraining, better education and a management-labor paradigm based on cooperation instead of confrontation. The answer to the second is too grim to contemplate.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Sept. 6, 1992]

AT CATERPILLAR, A CLASSIC CONFLICT—BIG LABOR VS. BIG BUSINESS, AND ONLY THE STRONG SURVIVE

Behind the wheel of his new Dodge pickup, Chuck Lovingood approached a crossroads outside the Caterpillar transmission factory in East Peoria.

He had driven to that gate thousands of times in his 29 years as a Caterpillar worker, but this time was different. On this cool, clear April morning, everything he held dear was on the line.

Chuck Lovingood had to decide which way to turn. Go straight through the gate—and past a picket line—to his \$18-an-hour factory job, and he would become an anti-union "scab." Turn left and he would join the chanting crowd that had gathered outside the gate to discourage people from crossing.

Even as his wheels rolled into the intersection, he did not know which way he would go.

It was April 6, 1992, and Chuck Lovingood had been placed on the spot by Caterpillar Inc.'s hardball threat to supplant its striking United Auto Workers with permanent replacements. Caterpillar, the pride of Peoria and one of America's few manufacturers successful at holding off Japanese competition, had become the first major U.S. manufacturer in modern times to threaten the use of replacement workers.

Lovingood had no way of knowing that morning that Caterpillar and the UAW would step back from the brink. Or that the two sides, under federal mediation, would later

suspend their standoff and let workers go back to work without a contract. (No contract talks have been held since June 2.)

All Lovingood knew that morning was that his world was in jeopardy. Although he describes himself as "just a hillbilly" with coon-hunting dogs out back and a Mason jar half-filled with moonshine in the cupboard, Chuck Lovingood, factory worker and union man, had gained admission to the American middle class. He liked it there.

Go straight, or turn left. Either way, Chuck Lovingood's world would never be the same.

Lovingood's dilemma is worth revisiting this Labor Day weekend. And not just because his union is in crisis; or because his company is the largest manufacturing employer in Illinois; or because his hometown, Peoria, is so typical of America's industrial heartland.

This year's standoff in Peoria portends something much larger. It is the end of an era, the end of what may be the proudest creation of the American labor movement in the 20th Century: a large blue-collar middle class.

Its disappearance raises profound questions about the future of all working Americans, whether their collars are blue, white or pink.

If Americans can no longer find high-paying factory jobs after graduating from high school, what is to become of the many businesses that grew up to serve them? If only a highly educated few are able to achieve a comfortable standard of living, who will buy all the splitlevels, bass boats, minivans and magazine subscriptions whose consumption has fueled the most powerful economy in the world?

And what will happen when most American workers, not just the blue-collar ones, decide that their children have little hope of being better off than their parents?

The trouble in Peoria is not a snapshot of the current economic recession, nor of another U.S. manufacturer in trouble. It is a portrait of long-term, structural change for one of its most successful corporations, one of its most powerful unions and one of its most typical of cities.

Steeled and brawny as the million-dollar yellow bulldozers for which it is famous, Caterpillar Inc. is proving that a U.S. manufacturer still can dominate a world market—though to do so has pared its union-scale workforce to the bone. While other companies were preaching worker cooperation, Caterpillar was willing to go to war with its workers.

The United Auto Workers, like America's other fast-shrinking industrial unions, finds itself lacking vision about how to cope with the crisis. It had assumed a traditional strike still would be a force potent enough to wring concessions out of Caterpillar.

Caught somewhere in the middle is Peoria. It is a quintessentially American town, a sober river city whose bluffs have long been recognized as a good place to get a clear view of this nations' working-class culture.

And everywhere are the people—people coping with profound, often incomprehensible, change. They are reeling from the uncertainty of a working world in flux.

Some of the most profound changes are taking place right on Caterpillar's factory floor.

Cat's factories resemble, roaring, crowded cities, where machines are lined up like skyscrapers across acres of floor and the sky, far overhead, is a firmament of rafters, cables and snaking ductwork.

There is a constant rush of ventilated air, loud as river rapids, that forms a background

to the metallic sound of iron cutters and grinders, the hiss of welding torches and the bleating of warning horns.

On warm days, huge fans are aimed at work stations. On hot days, the factories, fans and all, become ovens of noise and sweat.

Light appears thin and diffused. There are no shadows in a Caterpillar plant.

Always there seems to be the sound of a hammer hitting metal, distant and rhythmic. It comes from nowhere. Nobody in sight is hammering.

In fact, at times, there seem to be few people around at all.

Laser-guided forklifts, driverless, cruise the floor, taking their directions from bar codes posted like tiny road signs. Ferrying parts from one robot to another, they beep incessantly, like alarm clocks at the dawn of a new manufacturing age.

The workers here appear almost languorous, able to keep up with their end of the job without rushing. It is the machines that are in a hurry.

Workers are often not tied to assembly lines, but move around in "cells"—areas where a worker does a number of operations before sending a part or product on its way.

In one area, a gray-haired man moves around a living-room-sized cell with all the haste of an Old World cobbler. He crisscrosses the space, attaching parts to a transmission that sits like a yellow tree stump in the middle of his cell.

Occasionally he glances through his spectacles at a computer screen to see what part he needs next. This is how a transmission is assembled in 1992.

There are 48 similar stalls, all in rows, in the 850,000-square-foot factory. Nothing about this mustachioed, gray-haired man and his job appear futuristic, except perhaps his title: Use Point Manager.

Across the street from the main gate of the transmission factory there is a more familiar world: rows of tiny framehouses, many too small to be called bungalows.

These are the Richland Bottoms (usually called just "The Bottoms"), an East Peoria neighborhood built for Caterpillar workers after World War II. The neighborhood has faded. Union workers, for the most part, have stretched their standard of living and their horizons, relocating to split-levels in towns beyond the shadows of Caterpillar factories.

Now, The Bottoms has residents with low-paying service jobs—store clerks and janitors—who would gladly trade their lot in life for a Caterpillar job.

Across the Illinois River, the City of Peoria, population 113,500, backs up onto the river bluffs and rolls westward across the central Illinois plain. At its center is a smattering of skyscrapers; at its outskirts, suburban-like sprawl.

Peoria is America, residents like to say time and again. It's fair in the summer and fireworks on the 4th of July. It's a good day's work, a great place to raise a family.

What many residents don't like to admit is that Peoria is also the other America. It has gangs and drugs, troubled schools, entrenched racism, a crumbling infrastructure and, most troubling of all, a disappearing manufacturing base.

Peoria has known the fears of Ypsilanti, Mich., where General Motors Co. will shut its Willow Run plant next summer wiping out work for 4,014 employees.

It has known the fear of Southern California, where tens of thousands of defense industry workers at firms like McDonnell

Douglas and Lockheed nervously eye the headlines—and the want ads—as America stands down from its Cold War alert.

And it has known the fear of the once-comfortable ring of Route 128, the so-called "high-tech highway" around Boston, where thousands of jobs have disappeared from failing or shrinking companies with names like Wang Laboratories and Digital Equipment.

But Peoria remains a Caterpillar town. The company hands out almost \$850 million in paychecks each year to 18,000 workers in the area. It gives another \$2 million or so to schools and museums, and in 1992, it paid \$6.2 million in property taxes in the Peoria area.

Less obviously, the company seems to provide a certain workaday sensibility, a sense that life is governed by immutable relationships between employer and employee.

Caterpillar's headquarters is in a squat, seven-story, sand-colored building overlooking the Illinois River. The company could have built a tower topped with a yellow beacon if it had wanted, but chose the less obtrusive design to avoid lording it over the city.

It wasn't until the late 1980s, in fact, that Caterpillar felt comfortable enough to put its famous name—the one co-founder Benjamin Holt applied to his tractors because they appeared to "crawl" on treads, not roll on wheels—on the top of the building.

For the most part, Caterpillar executives are no more flashy than the place they work. Caterpillar's top 25 executives, its soul and backbone, are all white males, most of them born and bred Midwesterners.

A "Caterpillar wife," as one woman who married a company man observed, is a woman who says only what she is supposed to say, at least until her husband retires.

"We learn around here that the less you say, the less trouble you can cause," said Terry Thorstenson. Having learned that lesson, he was put in charge of the company's public relations.

Caterpillar's earthmoving machinery is legendary for its durability and quality. After the failed invasion of the Bay of Pigs, Cuban leader Fidel Castro asked for Caterpillar tractors as part of the exchange for prisoners.

But Caterpillar has not stayed on top of its industry by relying on a legend.

In 1990, Donald Fites reached the top of a 34-year climb through the Caterpillar bureaucracy. On the very day he was made chairman and CEO, he announced a sweeping plan to reorganize the plodding company into more than a dozen divisions, or business units, each of which would be expected to show a profit.

That move to increase accountability followed a \$2 billion retooling of the company's factories. The world was changing, and Caterpillar was determined to change with it.

A year later, Fites turned his attention to the last element of his company that he believed was still a thing of the past: its labor contract with the United Auto Workers.

"I think the UAW leadership still thinks it's 1950," Fites said recently. "Times have changed, and they haven't changed with the times."

In trying to "modernize" the relationship between Caterpillar and the UAW, Fites and his company would permanently change it with the threat of replacement workers.

A decade earlier, Caterpillar Chairman Lee Morgan had watched with surprise as President Ronald Reagan fired the striking members of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization and replaced them with new workers.

What surprised Morgan, an optimistic man who filled his life with Caterpillar, was not that the president had actually fired striking workers, but that he could do it at all. Morgan, running a company with a long history of troubled labor relations, had not even known it was an option.

But times had indeed changed. At Caterpillar. In the UAW. For America.

Caterpillar tractors have been built in Peoria since 1909, but the company's rancorous marriage with the United Auto Workers dates only to 1948, when the UAW organized its workers out from under the United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers.

John Stevig, an early UAW supporter who hired on at Caterpillar in 1945 and retired 40 years later, recalled that before the UAW, hundreds were laid off and waiting for work. No one had health insurance. There were no sick days, no holidays, no overtime pay. Conditions were hard, like the work.

If the line shut down and work vanished, so did your paycheck. If you took too long in the bathroom, you might find somebody from the street at your machine the next day.

The UAW fought those conditions and eventually won, frequently relying on a strike for leverage. Of the last 14 central bargaining agreements between Caterpillar and the union, only five have been signed without the union first walking out.

Workers came to measure their lives in two- or three-year cycles between strikes. Something as mundane as a savings account, for example, has a different meaning for Cat workers.

"Most people, maybe they save for a boat," said 52-year-old Art Borowiec. "You know what we do at Caterpillar? We save for a contract to expire, in case there is a strike."

On the shoulders of workers like Stevig and Borowiec the United Auto Workers became the pride of the nation's powerful blue-collar industrial unions.

The UAW pioneered cost-of-living raises and health benefits, improving work and wages for union and non-union workers alike, and spoke up bravely on civil rights and other social issues.

In 1979 the UAW hit a peak of 1.4 million members. But then the industrial world began to change. The Big Three automakers' loss of market share to foreign competitors was accelerating. Farm-equipment makers were staggered by the double whammy of low-priced imports and chronic agricultural recession. Inside the surviving plants the workforce was systematically being whittled down by automation, corporate shrinkage and outsourcing (the practice of sending work to smaller, oftentimes non-union shops).

By the mid-1980s the UAW found itself scrambling to save members' jobs, and losing on almost every front. From 1979 to 1991, the U.S. car industry lost 20 percent of its domestic market share and cut 30 percent of its workforce—141,400 jobs. By 1992, UAW membership had fallen by 40 percent from that 1979 high. Once the nation's second largest union, the UAW fell to fourth, behind the union that represents janitors.

Things weren't much better in other unions. By 1991 union membership in America had fallen to 11 percent of the private workforce, down from 35 percent in 1953.

Much of this was attributed to the general decline in industry. Since 1979, 2.8 million factory positions have disappeared, according to the U.S. Labor Department. Nearly one out of five workers in 1990 held low-wage jobs—defined as the income required to keep

a family of four above the poverty line—compared with one in eight at the start of the 1980s.

Wherever there are smokestacks, good jobs have been lost.

The once powerful steel industry, which turned towns like Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Gary into world steel capitals, had 650,000 workers in 1953. By 1992, the industry employed 178,000.

As president of the 500,000-member United Mine Workers union, John L. Lewis had kindlike power in the late 1940s. Today, UMW membership has shrunk to less than one-fourth that number. The entire mining industry has shrunk from about 1 million workers in 1942 to just over 600,000 in 1992.

In the milltowns of New England and the South, there were as many as 1.3 million textile workers in the early 1950s. By 1992, their ranks had fallen by 50 percent.

But manufacturing is alive and well at Caterpillar.

While America's carmakers were losing out to imports, Caterpillar successfully held its share while aggressively moving into heavy equipment markets all over the world.

And yet, Caterpillar shed more workers on a percentage basis than its stricken corporate cousins in the automobile industry.

From 1979 to 1992, Caterpillar halved its employment of hourly workers from 60,845 to 29,479.

The auto industry shed workers as it lost market share. Caterpillar shed workers and kept its share. One loss was a sign of failure; the other a means of success.

The manufacturing world had changed during the 1980s. The burgeoning global economy and the steady march of automation had thinned the ranks of Caterpillar's blue-collar workforce. Thousands of workers would no longer be part of the company's story of success.

Through the 1980s, Caterpillar accomplished something few other U.S. manufacturers have. Virtually flat on its back during the world recession in the early 1980s, Caterpillar came back to turn away a fiercely aggressive surge by Japanese and other foreign competitors into the U.S. and world markets.

Caterpillar, as it often says, seeks to be "globally competitive from a U.S. manufacturing base." In other words, the company wants to make machinery in America and sell it around the world—no small task in a time of faltering American manufacturing.

The company was ranked ninth among U.S. exporters in 1991. Last year, 59 percent of Caterpillar's sales were outside the U.S. Only Boeing Co. has a larger percentage of foreign sales among major U.S. manufacturers.

But like many other companies, Caterpillar has kept costs down by relying on foreign plants, non-union suppliers and its own non-union suppliers and its own non-union factories. These are trends that have cut deeply into the number of jobs open to Americans, and into the wages workers are paid for the jobs that are left.

Caterpillar workers do not make every part that goes into a piece of Caterpillar machinery. Some parts, Cat buys—a practice manufacturers call "outsourcing."

To Caterpillar, outsourcing is synonymous with money saved. To the UAW and most other unions, out-sourcing means jobs lost.

Gary Stroup, who runs Caterpillar's transmission business unit, was faced not long ago with a typical outsourcing decision.

In the Caterpillar transmission plant Stroup manages, robot arms feed smooth-

sided, donut-shaped pieces of metal called gear blanks into a machine that grinds teeth into the edges.

Caterpillar goes through thousands of these gear blanks in a month, installing the finished gears inside transmissions. The company used to make raw gear blanks in the Peoria area, then in its plant in York, Pa.

In 1990, when the company consolidated its transmission manufacturing into Building KK in East Peoria, it had to decide if it would continue to make the gear blanks or buy them from another company.

Stroup did a "buy/make analysis" and found he could save money by purchasing the gear blanks from a nearby steel processing company, Hagerty Bros. Co.

Hagerty Bros. could make the gear blanks more cheaply than Caterpillar, in part, because their labor costs were lower. A Caterpillar worker making the gear blanks would earn at least \$16.72 an hour. Hagerty Bros. pays its machine operators about half that, according to company president Randy Fellerhoff.

Hagerty Bros. has worked hard to keep its labor costs low, protecting millions of dollars in business with Caterpillar. In fact, it carried out a threat that more and more companies have been making in the last 10 years: In 1990, Hagerty hired replacement workers to fill the jobs of roughly 45 members of Teamsters Local 627 who were striking over wages.

It was a swift and stunning blow to the workers, a harbinger, though on a small scale, of what Caterpillar would threaten two years later.

When the gear-blank job was sent outside Caterpillar's walls, only five or six jobs were affected, Stroup said. But it was the kind of decision made regularly at Caterpillar. The cumulative effect has been dramatic.

The decision to outsource is an academic one for Stroup, despite the fact that he grew up just outside the chain-link fence of the factory he now manages. As a boy, he would often sit just outside the fence, and his father, taking his evening break from the line would sit just inside so the two could have dinner together.

"You just cannot continue to be globally competitive in this world if you are going to be operating like you were in the 1970s," Stroup said. "You have to be cost-effective."

Of course, a job sent outside Caterpillar's walls does not necessarily disappear from the Peoria area. It does, however, usually produce a far smaller paycheck trickling through the city's economy.

Jane Haley was thankful to get a job that had been outsourced from Caterpillar. From 1986 to 1988, it was the only job she could find.

For \$5 an hour, she took parts shipped from Caterpillar, wrapped them in waxy paper, put them into Caterpillar boxes and sent them on their way back to Caterpillar or to Cat dealers.

She was working for Wildwood Industries, a Bloomington, Ill., company that belongs to a parts-packing industry that sprang up in the 1980s to give manufacturers relief from the rising costs of union labor.

The fact that she was doing a job that once would have earned a UAW wage at Caterpillar had special irony for Haley. She had been laid off from Caterpillar in 1983 after working there for 10 years.

In 1988, she was recalled to a high-paying Caterpillar job, only to be laid off again in 1991.

Today at age 45, she is trying to live off a \$4.30-an-hour job preparing coupon books for

grocery stores. In what has become a constant reminder of the good old days of Caterpillar's past, her monthly house payments are being made by her mother, who retired after 31 years at Caterpillar and collects about \$1,600 monthly in pension and Social Security. That's about four times more than Jane makes each month at her part-time job.

Jane Haley is a kind of pivot between three generations in the Peoria economy. Her mother had it good at Caterpillar; Jane witnessed it falling apart; and her daughter, Cindy, holds no hope of working there. At 24, the daughter is "between jobs." Her last permanent position was at a gas station. Over the summer, she began working temporarily beside her mother, making coupon books for \$4.30 an hour.

Some outsourced work does disappear from the Peoria economy. Some even disappear from the U.S. economy.

In 1991, the company decided a British and a Japanese company would make a new line of small engines for its earthmoving machines, even though its own engine plants are operating at 60 to 70 percent capacity.

The engines will arrive in U.S. ports already painted Cat yellow and bearing the Caterpillar name.

At maturity, the deal probably will amount to more than 20,000 engines a year. Had Caterpillar decided to make the engines, it could have meant 300 to 400 jobs in the Peoria area, or in a Cat plant elsewhere in the United States.

But even if Cat did make the engines, the jobs probably would not have gone to UAW members. Caterpillar executives say such work would not be located in a union plant because of the wage and work-rule demands.

"I would go so far as to say you couldn't, as a responsible business person," said Richard Thompson, in charge of the company's engine division. "That would be a ridiculous strategy."

Caterpillar has also moved some of its work from UAW factories to new, non-union factories in the South, companies that CEO Fites calls "union-free plants."

Randy Ary lost his job to one of these in the summer of 1991.

First hired in 1974, Ary was laid off during the downsizing of 1982. He pieced together jobs—at Mr. Donut, Porkies restaurant, Moyers Electronics, even in his own back yard as a "shade-tree mechanic"—until 1989.

Then, with the arrival of a registered letter, he was back at Caterpillar, where his father had worked where his grandfather had worked during World War II.

In 1991, however, Randy Ary was laid off again. He now spends afternoons pedaling aimlessly around East Peoria on a child's Sting-Ray bicycle. He plays "Mr. Mom" to his two sons and tries to have a hot cup of coffee ready for his wife when she gets home from work at a moving company warehouse.

Randy Ary lost his Caterpillar job the way many workers have: the company moved the machine he worked. In Ary's case, a machine that made rubber O-rings was moved from a plant in Peoria area to a new, non-union Caterpillar plant in Booneville, Mo.

Randy Ary was paid \$16 an hour. At Booneville, starting wages are \$5.84 an hour, according to the Missouri Division of Employment Security. There was no shortage of people to take the lower-paying jobs. When the company opened the plant earlier this year, the state referred 700 people to the company, which hired 50.

The company blames such moves on the intractability of the union.

"We went to the union and told them . . . we have got to find a way to significantly reduce the cost on this group of components or we are going to lose the business," said Jerry Brust, a company labor specialist. "The UAW was not amenable to making changes in that, so those components and those jobs moved to Booneville."

The expansion of Caterpillar's operations in the southern United States, where the tradition of unionism is weak or nonexistent, has for years made Peorians anxious. They have long asked whether the company has designs on leaving town altogether. But while Peoria boosters were watching the front door, many operations were quietly slipping out the back.

"The way you move, is when you develop new products, you don't put them (in Peoria)," said one retired Caterpillar executive. "Every 10 years, you have a new product line. . . . Don't put it there, and the place will eventually die."

"If the UAW continues to live in their dream world," responded Gil Nolde, a retired Caterpillar spokesman, "that could happen."

In the last decade, Caterpillar closed six union plants, eliminating 7,200 jobs, in Iowa, Oregon, Ohio, Wisconsin and California. In the same period, it opened four non-union plants employing 1,700 in Mississippi, Indiana, North Carolina and Missouri.

Some jobs have moved even farther south. Sanchez Gonzales is a Caterpillar welder, piecing together the massive bulldozer blades that make up the business and of the yellow bulldozers assembled in Illinois.

At the end of every six-day work-week, Caterpillar pays him about \$88 in salary. After government-mandated bonuses, his pay for a 48-hour week is just over \$150.

Gonzales lives in Monterey, Mexico, and works there for a fully-owned Caterpillar subsidiary called CONEK. The bulldozer blades he makes are shipped north, to Illinois, where they are bolted onto the front of Caterpillar machines. Until the late 1980s, the blades were made in Illinois, as well.

He is part of a trend that has sent tens of thousands of U.S. manufacturing jobs to Mexico.

Gonzales, who lives in a cramped, government-subsidized home with his wife and two daughters, believes Caterpillar pays its Mexican workers too little. He keeps the opinion to himself, however, because he fears the company and knows his union, which is independent from the company but has never had a strike, is docile. (He asked that his name not be used. Sanchez Gonzales is a pseudonym.)

In fact Caterpillar has not shown a great interest in chasing cheap labor, either in Mexico or elsewhere. The company has poured \$1.9 billion into the modernization of its U.S. plants, with half of that going to its Illinois factories.

Caterpillar now has 15 foreign plants, which it opened primarily to gain access to markets closed by protectionist laws and tariffs, not to capitalize on cheaper labor. Indeed, the company usually increases U.S. exports to any country where it opens a plant.

While Caterpillar cut its foreign workforce as it cut its domestic one, the U.S. workers were hardest hit. The percentage of Caterpillar's foreign workforce increased during the 1980s, going from 20 percent to 30 percent of the company's hourly payroll.

By comparison to some other U.S. manufacturers, Caterpillar does appear to be keeping true to its mission of remaining "globally competitive from a U.S. base." How large that base remains, and how much the

workers there are paid, is what worries some.

Most of those who survived a decade of cuts at Caterpillar are now just a few years away from retirement. With an average of 22 years at the company, they form a middle-age, middle-class generation of factory workers with an average annual income of more than \$42,000.

Those assemblers and machinists, electricians and inspectors had the most to lose in this year's contract showdown between Caterpillar and the UAW. Each has a varying mixture of allegiance to the company and to the union. Almost to a man and woman, each endured a wrenching struggle in deciding which side to take.

The struggle, played out in the recesses of their consciences and on the streets of Peoria, affected different workers in different ways.

For Jimmy Toothman, an assembler at Caterpillar's showcase tractor plant in East Peoria, it meant the humiliation of getting public aid.

During the long strike, the Toothmans quickly depleted their savings and fell behind on their mortgage and other bills. Desperate, they turned to the government for help.

Toothman had grown up in a union family, a union neighborhood, a union town. He fought in Vietnam, like many Caterpillar men his age, then came back and settled down in the working-class Creve Coeur neighborhood of his youth. Today, he lives next door to the house where his dad, a union Caterpillar man, had raised him.

"It was embarrassing for me, going up to the checkout and putting down a bunch of food and . . . pieces of paper and not paying for it," recalled Toothman. "I've never really been a big supporter of welfare."

For Dick Owens, a quiet machine operator who talks only when there's a need, it meant feeling the sting of violence for taking a public stand.

When the strike began, Dick and Nancy Owens had about \$100 in the bank and five kids under the roof of their gray clapboard bungalow in Pekin, an industrial town on the Illinois River south of Peoria.

But Owens was able to land a job on a survey crew, the same job he had turned to years before, when he, like thousands of other Caterpillar workers, was laid off during the mid-1980's. He was doing OK, making ends meet. But the shape of the fight between labor and industry had deeply disturbed him.

He spoke up, and would pay a price for it.

For Jan Firmand, who cuts transmission gears, going on strike meant re-entering the world of minimum-wage jobs and confronting the prospect of being trapped there permanently.

During the layoffs of the 1980s, she had waited on tables to provide for her family.

During this strike, she took a \$4.50-an-hour job in the kitchen of the nursing home where her 88-year-old father lives. She could have returned to waitressing and made a little more money but wouldn't have been able to visit her father.

He, too, worked at Caterpillar. Twenty years on the factory floor. He had nearly burst with pride when his daughter hired on with the company in 1974, two years after he had retired. Years of layoffs, however, have stripped away any sense of security that once went with a Caterpillar job.

For Ron Logue, a member of the union bargaining committee, taking on Caterpillar meant bearing the responsibility for thou-

sands of workers as the union and the company moved to the brink.

Initially, he and other officials of UAW Local 974 dismissed the rumors that Caterpillar would hire replacement workers.

"Cat has always been good at bluffing, at playing hard-core," said Logue, a union committeeman who has worked there for 22 years. "But then . . . all of us slowly realized that the company was serious, that they were going to put us out on the street."

For Logue, though, the issue was deeper than his job. He carries a deep and abiding belief not only in the United Auto Workers but in the principles of unionism. Unions, and the high wages they demand, are vital to the American economy. If the unions falter, he reasons, the economy will collapse. And if unions disappear, so too will workers' voices in Springfield and Washington.

For Jim Mangan, it meant testing the depths of his loyalty to the union where once he had been a chief steward.

Mangan has stood up for co-workers in disputes with the company. He credits the UAW for helping him attain his high standard of living.

But Mangan was feeling the financial effects of being out of work more than five months, even though he had "prepared as well as a person can" for the strike. He still had one of his five children at home, a son who came as a surprise to the family 12 years ago. The prospect of having to find another job at age 51 chilled him.

On one pivotal Saturday afternoon, Mangan gathered quietly with several co-workers to hash out what would be one of the most difficult and important decisions of their lives: Would they cross the picket line to keep their jobs?

And what of Chuck Lovingood, the man struggling to decide that same question even as he drove his red Dodge pickup to the factory gate?

A lanky man whose soupbone shoulders stick out through his T-shirts, Lovingood had put in 29 years at Caterpillar and was less than a year from retiring. His dreams drew him back south, toward Mississippi, where he might find a place to open a saddle shop with this wife.

His factory job had been good to him—\$18.09 an hour for inspecting and sorting parts coming into the factory.

Growing up in Tennessee he had lived in a house with cracks in the walls so big, he has said, you could throw a dog through them. Now he lives in a nice little gray house near the Illinois River. He has the new truck. He recently bought his son a Trans Am.

As he drove toward the crossroads in front of the sprawling factory, a thousand thoughts coursed through his mind. Turn left, risk losing a job, endanger his dreams. Go straight, abandon his union.

Chuck Lovingood made his decision in the last possible instant, his truck wheels veering left. He stuck with his union.

"I could no more have made my truck go into the parking lot than I could make it fly across the yard," he would later say.

For Chuck Lovingood, and for thousands of others, life in Peoria would never be the same. No matter what the outcome of the contract talks, which remain unresolved this Labor Day weekend, the era of the well-paid factory worker, in Peoria and across America, appears to be fading into history.

"When I hired on at Caterpillar, it was like a family," said Lovingood. "Everybody said, 'If you can get on at Caterpillar, you are set for life.'"

He chewed on his pipe, set on the side of his mouth where he has the teeth to clench it.

"Anymore, it isn't that way."

MAMMOGRAPHY QUALITY
STANDARDS ACT OF 1992

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to introduce legislation today which will form an integral part of the Federal effort to prevent and fight breast cancer. The Mammography Quality Standards Act of 1992 will assure that every facility performing mammography meets certain quality standards.

With 10 percent of American women suffering from breast cancer, it is imperative that we do everything possible to prevent and properly treat this disease. Mammography is among the most potent weapons in the arsenal that can be used to fight breast cancer. As the New England Journal of Medicine reported on July 30, 1992, one can conservatively estimate that screening for breast cancer reduces mortality by 25 percent.

Regrettably, evidence supplied to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources in the Senate suggests that literally thousands of mammography facilities are operating without adequate quality assurance and control. Even existing standards governing those facilities which deal with the Medicare Program are inadequate. The result is that individuals seeking mammography screening and diagnosis cannot be secure in the knowledge that the results of these vital examinations are accurate and reliable. And, as the committees have learned, many women are needlessly suffering.

This bill seeks to remedy that situation by requiring that within 2 years all facilities performing mammography be certified by the Secretary of Health and Human Services and meet quality standards. The bill provides for participation in the regulation of these facilities by both private accrediting bodies and State agencies, and provides tough enforcement authority in the case of noncomplying facilities.

Great praise and thanks are due to Representatives SCHROEDER and LLOYD and to Senator BROCK ADAMS, whose own bills, H.R. 3462 and S. 1777, provided much of the basis for this effort and to Subcommittee Chairman WAXMAN who contributed to completing this effort in an expeditious fashion.

A summary of the specific provisions of the bill follows:

SUMMARY OF THE MAMMOGRAPHY QUALITY
STANDARDS ACT OF 1992

Certification: After July 1, 1994, a facility must have a certificate to operate mammography equipment, interpret mammograms, and process mammography films. The certificates are issued by the Secretary of Health and Human Services. The certificates are valid for a period of three years and are renewable. The bill allows for 6 month provisional certificates for new facilities and for facilities adding procedures and examinations.

In order to receive a certificate, a facility must meet quality standards in the areas of

equipment, personnel and quality assurance, submit proof of accreditation by a body approved by the Secretary and submit proof that an onsite survey was performed by a qualified medical physicist.

Accreditation: The Secretary establishes standards for accrediting bodies including the review of clinical images. The Secretary may approve any non-profit organization or state agency that meets the established standards.

All facilities must be accredited by a body approved by the Secretary. To ensure a facility's compliance, accrediting bodies are required to make onsite visits annually for a percentage of the facilities they accredit. In addition, the Secretary will randomly inspect a percentage of facilities to assess the performance of the accreditation body.

Quality Standards: The Secretary shall establish standards for facilities to ensure the safety and accuracy of mammography. Facilities will be required to establish quality assurance and quality control programs to ensure reliability, clarity and accurate interpretation of mammograms. The bill requires that facilities use only radiological equipment designed specifically for mammography. The bill requires that facilities use qualified radiological technologists to perform mammography and qualified physicians to interpret the results of a mammogram. The legislation requires that facilities be annually surveyed by a qualified medical physicist.

Inspection: The Secretary or State agencies, acting on behalf of the Secretary, will conduct onsite annual inspections of every certified facility. The Secretary will establish qualification standards for inspectors. The inspection will include an evaluation of the beam quality, average glandular dose, and phantom image quality of the mammography system.

The Secretary shall randomly inspect a percentage of the facilities to assess the performance of the state agencies acting on his behalf.

Sanctions: If the Secretary determines that a facility does not comply with the certification requirements, the Secretary may impose sanctions, including directed plans of correction, the costs for onsite monitoring, and civil money penalties.

Suspension, Revocation, Limitation of Certification: The Secretary may suspend, revoke, or limit a certificate, if after reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing, the facility has misrepresented information, performed activities outside the scope of its certificate, did not permit the state agency to inspect its facility, or failed to comply with intermediate sanctions.

Injunctions: If the Secretary determines that a facility constitutes an imminent and serious risk to human health or is operating without a certificate, the Secretary may bring suit in federal district court to enjoin the continuation of that activity.

Judicial Review: The owner or operator of a facility may file an appeal in the U.S. Court of Appeals for judicial review of the imposition of an intermediate sanction or suspension, revocation, or limitation of a certification.

Fees: The States may collect fees to cover the costs of inspecting facilities.

Information: No later than July 1, 1996, and annually thereafter, the Secretary will compile and make available to physicians and the general public information for evaluating facilities, including a list of facilities that have been convicted under federal or state fraud and abuse, false billing or kick-

back laws; have been subject to intermediate sanctions, had their certificates revoked, suspend or limited, have been enjoined, or have had criminal sanctions imposed.

State of Local Laws: This Act does not affect the power of any State of enact and enforce laws relating to mammography quality that do not conflict with the quality standards established under this Act.

National Advisory Committee: The Secretary will establish the National Mammography Quality Assurance Advisory Committee composed of health professionals with expertise in mammography. The Advisory Committee must include at least five individuals from national breast cancer and consumer health organizations with expertise in mammography. The Advisory Committee will advise the Secretary on quality standards and regulations for mammography facilities, standards for accreditation bodies and regulations for sanctions. The Advisory Committee will also make recommendations for the establishment of a consumer complaint mechanism and report on new developments in breast imaging that should be considered in the oversight of mammography facilities.

Consultations: The Secretary will consult with appropriate federal agencies when developing standards, regulations, evaluations, and procedures for compliance and oversight.

Breast Cancer Screening Surveillance Research Grants: The Secretary will award grants to establish surveillance systems to assess the functioning and effectiveness of breast cancer screening programs.

Authorizations: For fiscal years 1993 through 1997, \$1.2 million is authorized for breast cancer screening surveillance research grants. To issue and renew certificates, to cover general costs of the program, and to evaluate quality assurance and control programs and accrediting bodies, \$2.5 million is authorized for fiscal year 1993 and \$12 million for fiscal year 1994, and such sums as are necessary for fiscal years 1995 through 1997.

TRIBUTE TO LEON S. AVAKIAN

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, the Shore Area YMCA of Monmouth County, NJ, will honor Mr. Leon S. Avakian of Wall Township as its Man of the Year when it holds its annual dinner dance on Friday, September 18, 1992, at the Sheraton East in Eatontown, NJ. It will be a great privilege and honor for me to join in this well-deserved tribute for a fine community leader and a good friend.

Leon Avakian, both personally and through his company, Leon S. Avakian, Inc., located in Neptune, NJ, has been a long-time supporter of the Shore Area Y, and has a wide involvement in a variety of charitable, community, and civic organizations for more than three decades. He has served the YMCA as a board member for some 30 years, has been past president and a member of the Kiwanis Club of Asbury Park, NJ, for the past 32 years, and has served on the advisory board of the Salvation Army in Asbury Park for over 20 years. He recently received the 1992 Carousal Award from the Asbury Park Chamber of Commerce as Business Man of the Year.

Leon Avakian is a licensed professional engineer and land surveyor. A native of Boonton, NJ, and a graduate of Lehigh University, he has been the chief executive officer of his engineering firm since 1960. His firm currently serves as consulting engineer to many Monmouth County municipalities, as well as State and Federal agencies. He also advises municipalities and State agencies on beach corrosion construction, an emerging technology of the utmost importance to us on the Jersey shore and an area where Mr. Avakian has been a major leader. He has also served as president of many professional associations, including the New Jersey Society of Professional Engineers and the Society of Municipal Engineers, and has recently been named Municipal Engineer of the Year for New Jersey.

When he's not busy with his many professional and community organizations, Leon finds time for his musical passion. In 1954, Leon started the local chapter of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barbershop Quartet Singing in America and in 1974 he became its international president, representing more than 35,000 barbershop quartets in the United States and Canada. He has also been honored by the State of Georgia, being named honorary Lieutenant Colonel by then-Governor Jimmy Carter. It is a pleasure to join with Leon's wife, Ruth, and his many friends, colleagues, and admirers in paying tribute to the Man of the Year, Mr. Leon S. Avakian.

CELEBRATION OF THE SECOND ANNUAL SACRAMENTO FESTIVAL OF CULTURES

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the celebration of the second annual Sacramento Festival of Cultures. On Sunday, September 20, 1992, the Multi-Cultural Park Foundation and the downtown district will host numerous community organizations as they gather together at the Plaza Park in downtown Sacramento.

This year's theme, "To Celebrate Unity Through the Discovery of our Diversity", aptly reflects the growing respect for cultural multiplicity in Sacramento. Whether here for many generations or newly arrived—we celebrate and share the richness that our diversity has to offer. The Festival of Cultures promises to be an enriching and enlightening experience for all Sacramentans. There will be arts and crafts, children's activities, multiethnic entertainment, and exotic foods from around the world to proudly represent Sacramento's growing ethnic communities.

Mr. Speaker, the Sacramento community is in far better position for ethnic understanding thanks to the commitment of Mary Jane Skopos, Bruce Kirschenmann, Shelley Davis, Nancy Cummins, and numerous other individuals and organizations. I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the Festival of Cultures celebration.

IN TRIBUTE TO HON. TED WEISS

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Committee on Government Operations, I felt great sadness to learn that Congressman Ted Weiss who chaired the Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, had passed away.

On behalf of the Members and staff of the Committee on Government Operations, I today express our profound regrets over the loss of Ted Weiss.

What was most extraordinary about Ted was his work-ethic. In Congress, Ted was a titan; indefatigable and single-minded in pursuit of a better world at home and abroad, and a Government that was more responsive to the people.

Ted was not an ideologue but an idealist. As the head of the Americans for Democratic Action, Ted was a powerful national voice of dissent during the excesses of the 1980's, correctly warning that those excesses would impoverish our economy and our spirit. As chairman of the Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, Ted was one of the leading voices in America on public safety, protecting us from poisonous foods, making sure our medical devices actually worked, and insuring that our drugs would not harm us but nurse us back to health. There was no more ardent and forceful crusader in the war against AIDS than he.

We are all saddened that ill health has taken him from us prematurely but his work and contributions will continue to nurture the health and safety of many many people throughout this country.

FESTIVAL OF GRAPES

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 25th celebration of the Festival of Grapes in Chautauqua County, part of my district in New York. The purpose of the celebration is to honor the grape farmers of the county and promote the grape industry. And rightfully so, as they've produced some of the finest wines and wine byproducts in our country since the 1800's.

I feel that we just don't do enough to support the wine industry. It's healthy, thriving, and contributing to the economic growth of our Nation. I'd like to encourage my colleagues to help this sector by voting for the repeal of the occupational tax, cosponsoring Wine Appreciation Week and supporting the funding of the marketing promotion program which helps to promote our wines internationally.

I commend everyone involved in the Festival of Grapes for their enthusiasm and energy which helps keep this tradition alive.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING THE MAURICE RIVER

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today which designates some 17 miles of the Maurice River and its tributaries in the State or New Jersey as components of the National Wild and Scenic River System.

Designation for this river began in 1987 when I sponsored legislation authorizing the National Park Service to study the eligibility of the Maurice River and its tributaries for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

I am very excited that the recently released draft study report finds that all segments, some 42 miles, of the Maurice River and its tributaries—the Menantico Creek, Manumuskin River and Muskee Creek, are eligible for inclusion into the national system.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Program is not intended to bring dramatic changes to the rivers or the areas surrounding them. It is designed to assure the long-term protection of unique natural resources through sound, locally implemented river management plans. Only the most select fee-flowing rivers that have outstanding natural, cultural, or recreational values make up the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

I am very proud that the Maurice River is eligible for this designation. Indeed, the Maurice River and its tributaries are an integral part of South Jersey's watershed providing the area with high quality water resources which are of ecological, cultural, historical, economical, and recreational significance.

The Maurice River and its tributaries drain the southwest portion of the Pinelands National Reserve, which is an international biosphere reserve under the United Nations Man and the Biosphere program, and delivers high quality water to Delaware Bay.

Thus the Maurice River watershed provides an important biological link between its unique drainage area and the bay. This link is critical to the survival of important aquatic communities characteristic of the Pinelands. Indeed, the high quality of water and the numerous threatened or endangered animals and plants qualify the area of special protection.

This biological link is also critically important to regional oyster, crab, and fin-fish industries. These traditional industries presently have considerable social and economic importance in the region, as they have had for at least five generations.

Furthermore, the area functions as critical migration-related habitat for shorebirds, songbirds, waterfowl, raptors, rails, and fish. The interrelated factors of water quality and land use, coupled with the area's estuarine nature and geographic location along the Atlantic flyway, have a direct relationship to the health and viability of these animal populations.

There are also many places of cultural and historic importance within the study area. The Fralinger Farm on the Maurice River is the site of a prehistoric American Indian settlement eligible for designation as a National Historic

Landmark. It had been occupied for over 3,000 years and is one of 10 such sites within the study area. There are also several places of interest to the National Register of Historic Places, including several villages and towns. In fact, the Maurice River area is highlighted in folklife literature for traditional hunting, trapping, shipping, shipbuilding, fishing, oyster harvesting, and salt hay farming.

The Maurice River and its tributaries are of regional, national, hemispherical, and international significance. And there is a great need to provide protection for this watershed at this time. The area is under great pressure from proposed industrial developments, which, individually or together over time, could result in major and irreversible changes to natural processes and cultural patterns now existing along the Maurice River and its tributaries.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers System provides a framework for making decisions about the future of a river and a way to develop a sensible conservation strategy for the river and its resources. Therefore, this designation is and will become increasingly important as developmental pressure from industries rises.

This bill, however, not only seeks to maintain and conserve these important river resources, but simultaneously protects the property rights of landowners. Indeed, the legislation recognizes that the river is also the economy and thus seeks to protect traditional economic activities such as oystering, crabbing, fishing, recreation, or tourism.

This legislation designates 2.0 miles of the Lower Manumuskin as recreational and 12.3 miles of the Upper Manumuskin and 2.7 miles of the Muskee Creek as scenic. Since the remaining 25.4 miles are still under negotiation at the local level, the legislation is designed to include these segments at a later date if the municipalities so choose.

The management plan for the river will almost exclusively be the product of local thinking, based on the input of local residents, businesses, and elected officials. Authority for implementation of the plan will lie solely at the local level.

The local communities have shown their commitment to the preservation of this very special resource. Now, the onus is on Congress to enact this legislation so that the river will be managed in such a way as to maintain the river at its present level of environmental quality.

I commend the Department of Interior for recognizing the unique qualities of the Maurice River and its tributaries and the efforts of the National Park Service for conducting the study that determined the eligibility of the river for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

One of my highest priorities during this Congress is seeing this bill enacted into law and I urge my colleagues' support. Indeed, support for this bill is an opportunity to preserve one of the truly unique watersheds of the east coast.

THE 10TH ANNUAL CANDLELIGHT SERVICES FOR AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR AND MISSING IN ACTION

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 18, 1992, the Middletown Township, NJ, Post No. 2179 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and Ladies Auxiliary will hold its 10th annual candlelight services for American Prisoners of War and Missing in Action. This solemn occasion forces us to remember an ongoing tragedy for thousands of American families, and for countless other veterans whose friends and fellow soldiers remain unaccounted for in foreign lands.

As a cosponsor of a wide range of legislation concerning the fate of POW's and MIA's, I believe it is a matter of the highest importance that Federal departments and agencies disclose information concerning U.S. personnel classified as POW's or MIA's from World War II, the Korean conflict, and the Vietnam conflict. The Government still lists some 2,300 servicemen as missing in Southeast Asia. Suggestions have been made that information about U.S. prisoners who are still alive has been ignored or down played. A spate of news reports last year provided suggestions that some of those men are indeed still alive and being held against their will.

These reports must be investigated thoroughly. Of course, some may prove false—cruel hoaxes, playing on the hopes of desperate families. The atmosphere of uncertainty that exists will continue to fuel rampant reports of live prisoners of war. Until such time as the families of servicemen, and all the American people, receive the information to which they are entitled, the question of the fate of missing U.S. servicemen will be a source of national anguish.

With the fall of the Soviet Union, recent indications have come from no less a source than Russian President Boris Yeltsin that American soldiers have been held in the former U.S.S.R. for decades. In the new spirit of cooperation that now exists with our former cold war enemy, we now have an opportunity, unimaginable just a few years ago, to vigorously pursue investigations into these reports. As Russia and the other economically struggling lands of the former Soviet Union seek help from the West, I believe we should condition all American aid and assistance on a full accounting of the fate of these Americans whom President Yeltsin himself has admitted have been held in his country for decades.

Any further delay in releasing POW's, on the part of any country, is criminal and unconscionable. Remains of servicemen who have died in combat or captivity should be turned over to this country immediately so that their families may be able to finally arrange proper burial services and at last put an end to their uncertainty. Those POW-MIA's still living through the hell of imprisonment should, in the name of decency and humanity, be returned home. Our State Department must make it abundantly clear that the establishment of dip-

lomatic relations with Vietnam be conditional on a full accounting of the fate and whereabouts of all missing United States servicemen. As we seek to chart a new diplomatic course in the post-cold war era, we cannot and must not forget about those Americans who fought and sacrificed in the cause of freedom.

I would like to take this opportunity to salute Frank and Mary Weber, cochairpeople of Friday evening's event, as well as post commander Neil Cassidy and president Mary Cannon. These dedicated and patriotic citizens, as well as the membership of the VFW and Ladies Auxiliary, are living proof of the strength and resolve of our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN LEGION POST NO. 735

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the officers of the Argo-Summit Post of the American Legion. The post and auxiliary officers were installed in a ceremony on September 5, 1992.

American Legion Post No. 735 has been dedicated in its service to the community for many years. An American Legion Post plays a significant role in every community. By bringing recognition to veterans and remembering past conflicts, American citizens learn to respect the history that allows us to live in freedom.

I ask my colleagues to join me as I salute American Legion Post 735 as they install their new officers. We are greatly indebted to them for their contribution to our community and the Nation.

Below is a list of each of the officers and chairmen of the past and auxiliary. I hope my colleagues will join me in saluting the Argo-Summit American Legion Post and wishing them the best in the years to come.

AMERICAN LEGION POST NO. 735 POST OFFICERS 1992-1993

Commander, Harry Whalen.
Senior Vice-Commander, Byron Ellis.
Junior Vice-Commander, Arthur Brunke.
Adjutant, Andrew Kubaitis.
Finance Officer, John Kara.
Chaplain, Elmer Shearier.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Ralph Wollenberg.
Service Officers, Frank Zabielski.
Medical Officer, Frank Zabielski.
Historian, Peter Ciaverella.
Judge Advocate, Harry Bumber.
Master of Ceremonies: Andrew Kubaitis,
Past Command Argo-Summit Post No. 735.
Installing Officer: Donald Forsberg, Past
Commander 4th District, Past Commander
Darius-Girenas Post No. 271.
Installing Sergeant-at-Arms: John Kwak,
Junior Vice Commander 4th District, Past
Commander Darius-Girenas Post No. 271.
Installing Chaplain: Elmer Shearier, Past
Commander Argo-Summit Post No. 735.

AUXILIARY OFFICERS 1992-1993

President, Celia Whalen.
First Vice President, Pauline Kubaitis.
Second Vice President, Fern Bumber.
Treasurer, Catherine Horrigan.

Secretary, Hazel Schmidt.
 Historian, Pennie Rogalin.
 Chaplain, Helen Sala.
 Sergeant-at-Arms, Barbara Lannon.
 Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms, Helen Slomiany.
 Color Bearer, Mona Garcia.
 Color Bearer, Maryanne Horbach.
 Installing Officer: Rasa Forsberg, Past
 President 4th District, Past Commander
 Darius-Girenas Post No. 271.
 Installing Sergeant-at-Arms: Julie
 Baubkos, Darius-Girenas Post No. 271.
 Installing Chaplain: Ann Sikorski, Past
 President 4th District, Past Commander
 Darius-Girenas Post No. 271.

**PESHTIGO HISTORICAL DAYS: A
 CELEBRATION OF EXTRAOR-
 DINARY COMMUNITY SPIRIT**

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of the finest communities in north-east Wisconsin—Peshtigo, WI. The citizens of Peshtigo have always demonstrated the best of the American spirit. Today, Peshtigo provides a timely example of strength for many of the communities ravaged by our Nation's recent natural disasters.

On October 8, 1871, the greatest forest fire in American history destroyed the town of Peshtigo. Every building in the community was lost. As the fire raged, tearing apart their homes and lives, the residents of Peshtigo fled to the safe harbor of the Peshtigo River. The wall of fire claimed over 1,200 lives and consumed 1 million acres of land.

On that same night in 1871 another famous fire ravaged the city of Chicago. However, even the great destruction caused by the Chicago fire did not match the death toll and destruction visited upon northeast Wisconsin during the same dreadful hours.

The survivors of the Peshtigo fire had the courage to rebuild. It is my hope the ghost of this spirit to rebuild will inspire the citizens living in the disaster-stricken areas of south Florida, Louisiana, Hawaii, and Wautoma, WI.

Mr. Speaker, each year during Peshtigo Historical Days the citizens of Peshtigo remember those that perished during the fire and celebrate the continuing spirit that allowed them to rise from the ashes. This year, the nonprofit Peshtigo Economic Development Partnership, Inc. [PEDPI] has prepared a magnificent celebration for the weekend of September 26 and 27.

This year's celebration is especially significant because Peshtigo High School is celebrating its 100th anniversary. For 100 years, Peshtigo High School has brought out the best in the outstanding young men and women of Peshtigo.

Congratulations to Peshtigo High School for its century of service to the community, and may today's United States find the courage and strength the community of Peshtigo found to rebuild their lives and homes after the devastating fire of 1871.

**A TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL CON-
 TENDERS: THE SOUTH BEND
 SOUTHEAST LITTLE LEAGUE,
 INDIANA STATE CHAMPS**

HON. TIMOTHY J. ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to share the pride of Indiana in our State champion Little League team, the Southeast Little League of South Bend. This team not only became the first South Bend team to capture the Indiana State championship, but they went on to represent our State in the central regional competition in Indianapolis.

Mr. Speaker, these young Hoosiers represent the pride and honor of our State. They truly carry on a long tradition of hard work, team spirit and strong leadership that have been a hallmark of our State since its founding.

The dedication of this team, their coach and their manager, along with the support of family, friends and the community, have proven that success comes from diligence, dedication and drive. This is an honor richly deserved, not only for the outstanding effort, but for a remarkable exhibition of sportsmanship.

I would like the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to showcase the names of this fine team: Ryan Cosner, Jeff Steele, Ted Dobosiewicz, Nathan VanLaere, Tony Mathews, Joshua Howell, Tyler Back, Caleb Wilson, Ben Dance, Aaron Kaser, Andy Buda, David St. Clair, Garrett Ginter and James Palen. Manager Stan Mathews and Coach Phil St. Clair have a lot to be proud of from this team. I salute their great efforts, and the support of the families and fans.

Mr. Speaker, with all the problems facing the world today, our neighborhoods and sense of community are worth much more than ever. This team has given all of us a wonderful opportunity to share in the pride of our community, and indeed our entire State. It is an honor and a pleasure to have them in my district, and I want to share their accomplishments with our Nation. Their success is a result of planning, commitment, and yes, struggle. They have earned a special dignity, and it is one that they share with all of us. We could all learn a lesson from the Southeast Little League.

**A TRIBUTE TO EDNA J. WHIT-
 FIELD: AN OUTSTANDING EDU-
 CATOR RETIRES**

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Edna J. Whitfield retired on June 30, 1992, from the St. Louis public schools after nearly 30 years of service. On September 26, 1992, she is being honored by her colleagues who will pay tribute to her outstanding professional career. Mrs. Whitfield has served the district in a variety of important roles and has been a guiding

force in the State and national educational communities.

Upon completion of undergraduate school at Harris Teachers College, Mrs. Whitfield was employed as an elementary school teacher in the city schools. Following graduate school and after earning administrator certification she became the assistant director of the Curriculum Materials Center and an instructor at Harris Teachers College. Mrs. Whitfield served as a curriculum consultant, a staff development facilitator, a performance standards supervisor and, since 1983, a supervisor of social studies.

Through nearly three decades Mrs. Whitfield has provided excellent leadership in a variety of assignments with the St. Louis public schools. She screened, reviewed, evaluated and catalogued instructional materials. She wrote and revised curriculum. She provided in-service seminars for teachers. Mrs. Whitfield developed the program model for a preschool academy pilot program, supervised the preschool program through its replication as a title (now chapter) one program, assisted a Federal program committee with the development of reading objectives-global definitions for primary one through grade eight, and supervised curriculum advisory committees.

Mrs. Whitfield was instrumental in the development of kindergarten assessment; wrote the original draft of the program model for the Action Learning and Career Education Center; and headed the Kindergarten Summer Round-up Committee which developed the new kindergarten program model, selected instructional materials, and guided the prekindergarten screening program. She served on the Advisory Committee for Education for Adult Living and the steering committee for Parent-Infant Interaction Program with foundation sponsorship.

Continuing to exhibit outstanding leadership qualities, Mrs. Whitfield coordinated planning for the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development national convention in St. Louis; served a 4-year term as an officer with the Missouri Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development; was elected to three terms on the executive board of the Greater St. Louis Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, including a term as president; and held positions of leadership with the National Council for Social Studies, the Missouri Council for Social Studies, the task force on Standards for Advanced Certification, the International Association for Childhood Education, the St. Louis Council of the International Reading Association, and the Delta Kappa Gamma Educational Sorority.

Many other professional organizations have benefited from Edna Whitfield's commitment to professional development. Among them, the National Academy for School Executives seminar on early childhood education in Las Vegas; the National Curriculum Study Institute in Tampa, FL; the U.S. Office of Education conference on early childhood education; the Phi Delta Kappa conferences at the University of Indiana on exceptional urban elementary schools; the Follett social studies colloquium at Northwestern University; and, the Early and Ancient African Civilizations Institute at St. Louis University.

Working closely with the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education,

Mrs. Whitfield, served from 1985 to 1992 as a member of the development committee for the State Core Curriculum Competencies Project. She was active in the Basic Cognitively Oriented Curriculum Institute on the campus of the University of Missouri at Kansas City. She wrote the proposal for and monitored the Cognitively Oriented Curriculum Pilot Project at 15 schools. Mrs. Whitfield was active in a State retreat to develop Project Construct for early childhood education. She identified schools to pilot the project and monitored those pilot programs. She reviewed and evaluated Project Construction assessment materials for the Missouri Center for Educational Assessment. She co-chaired a Maryville University and St. Louis public schools committee which developed, piloted and implemented the District's plan for early childhood education magnet school centers. After work at Chicago's Midwest Montessori Teacher Training Center, she guided the development and implementation of the city's Euclid Montessori Magnet School.

Mrs. Whitfield has garnered many special awards during her career. Recently she received the Salute to Excellence Award from the St. Louis American for exemplary service in early childhood development and the "Apple For the Teacher" award from the Alpha Zeta Chapter of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority. Mrs. Whitfield received the Missouri Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development Award in recognition of making a significant difference in supervision and curriculum development in the schools.

Mrs. Whitfield and her husband, John, have traveled throughout the United States, including Hawaii. Their travels have taken them to Bermuda and to the Caribbean islands for five separate visits. The Whitfields have traveled extensively in Europe, including London, Paris, Lucerne, Venice, Florence and Rome. Most recently they traveled through Spain and Portugal and enjoy a fascinating visit to Morocco.

Mrs. Whitfield is a superior educator and education administrator who has given fully and creatively to guide our most precious resource: Our children and youth. I am extremely pleased to call attention to a truly remarkable educator who contributed greatly to a more humane and richer society through quality education.

I invite my colleagues in the U.S. Congress to join with me in wishing Mrs. Edna J. Whitfield Godspeed and much success in a retirement filled with tranquility, challenge, and personal fulfillment.

CONGRATULATING ROSA E. LUJAN
ON HER SELECTION AS 1992
TEXAS STATE TEACHER OF THE
YEAR

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a very special woman who today was honored in our Capitol as 1992 Texas State Teacher of the Year. Rosa E. Lujan is an American success story.

Mrs. Lujan was born to non-English speaking parents on a cotton farm on the outskirts

of El Paso. Her early days in public school were filled with intriguing yet incomprehensible sound for a young Mexican-American. She worked hard to learn the language and read the words in her books. She passed along her self-taught knowledge to all 10 of her younger brothers and sisters. When her parents applied for citizenship she guided them in learning the English language.

Education has always been her priority, and being a teacher her lifelong goal. Mrs. Lujan practiced what so many of us like to preach. She worked hard at an education knowing success would be her passport to a better life. She fought against the common view that young Hispanic women in the late 1960's did not go on to college. Mrs. Lujan, with the love and support of her parents, received her bachelor's degree in 1972 and completed her master's degree in 1977. All 10 of the brothers and sisters she tutored would later get their college degrees as well.

But she did not receive this honor of being recognized as teacher of the year solely because of her heroic life story. She is being recognized today not because she succeeded against all odds, nor because she pulled herself up by her bootstraps and became a role model for many young Hispanic students who would follow her example. Mrs. Lujan is being honored today because she is an excellent teacher.

For more than 17 years she has worked as a bilingual educator in the Ysleta Independent School District in El Paso, the last 2 years at the fifth- and sixth-grade level in Ysleta Elementary School. She has helped pioneer cooperative learning efforts and bilingual education that have earned her district progressive status in these areas.

Teachers from across our great State of Texas and the Nation have traveled to our border city to observe firsthand how cooperative learning impacts the academic, linguistic, and social development of her students.

The recognition of being chosen the outstanding teacher this year from thousands of excellent teachers in Texas, is indeed impressive. Yet, Mrs. Lujan takes very little personal credit for her success, choosing instead to give credit to the sharing, mentoring, and encouragement given her by others. And she says she is but a mere reflection of the people who have touched her life. Let us hope that each of the children whose lives Mrs. Lujan touches, grow to be a reflection of the love, understanding, and perseverance for which she stands as a shining example to all El Pasoans, Texans, and Americans.

METRIFICATION NONSENSE

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will prevent the Federal Highway Administration from demanding new highway signs to be in solely metric measurements. Under the Metric Conversion Act of 1975, the U.S. Government stated a general policy of conversion to metric meas-

urements whenever practicable. This was an attempt to make U.S. goods more marketable overseas and to the extent that exports rise, it makes sense. However, the Federal Highway Administration has interpreted this metric policy to mean that highway signs should be converted into metric measurements. The connection between U.S. highway signs and international competitiveness seems dubious. That is exactly why I am introducing legislation to prevent U.S. highway signs from being converted to metric only.

In general, it makes sense for U.S. manufacturers and contractors to convert to metric measurements in order to be more competitive in international markets. But exactly how metric highway signs between Yuma and Phoenix, AZ or anywhere else in the United States will aid America in overseas markets eludes me, especially when the Federal costs of sign conversion could be in tens-of-millions of dollars.

My bill amends the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 to require that the Federal Highway Administration may not use Federal funds for signs that are solely in metric measurements. They may not require metric signs on new highway projects and they may certainly not require existing highway signs to be converted to metric only measurements. Converting existing signs is an inexcusable waste of Federal dollars at a time in America's history when so many pressing issues confront us. When we continue to wrestle with the health care and education needs of all Americans, when our economy remains in desperate straits, we cannot afford to waste money on such nonsense.

TRIBUTE TO THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE ALHAMBRA

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the International Order of the Alhambra of the Illinois Council of Caravans. They will be celebrating their 25th anniversary on September 19, 1992.

Throughout the past 25 years, the Order of the Alhambra has worked to assist mentally handicapped and developmentally disabled individuals in our community. The Alhambra Endowment Fund provides grants for scholarship assistance and facilities to educate and treat mentally handicapped persons.

As the members of the International Order of the Alhambra celebrate this special occasion, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating them for their efforts to help those who cannot help themselves. I hope their good work continues for years to come.

NATIONAL RADON ACTION WEEK

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a House joint resolution designating

the week October 18-24 as "National Radon Action Week."

Radon is a radioactive gas which can cause lung cancer. According to EPA estimates, it is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States. Children are especially susceptible to the effects of radon. Therefore, it is appropriate that concern focus on radon in the home and radon in schools. Radon has been found in many of our schools.

One of the most powerful tools is information. Among the many educational activities during "National Radon Action Week" is a focus on testing for radon. We need to know where it is, and where it is not. By testing, we move from the world of statistical extrapolation into the realm of certain knowledge. We will know the scope of the problem, and the distribution of the threat.

As the resolution points out, if excessive levels of radon are found, then there are successful and economical ways to treat the problem. But before people treat, they need to test. Before they will test, they need to know. Therefore, one of the roles Congress can play most successfully is to promote public education and testing by designating "National Radon Action Week."

I urge my colleagues to consider supporting this resolution.

TRIBUTE TO HON. WILBER G.
SMITH

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, our Nation, its foundation, and its strength lies within its people. I stand before you today to pay my respects to the passing of one of Connecticut's most deserving public servants and a champion of social justice, the Honorable Wilber G. Smith.

Senator Smith was truly a man of his time and community. He was my friend and advisor in matters of fairness and public service. He was in fact the conscience of many.

Wilber was a brilliant man who utilized his God-given talents to foster and bring about social change to benefit his community, State, and country. He was the epitome of the community leader whose countless contributions to

advanced causes make a difference in people's lives.

Those of us who knew him knew Wilber was not one to hide his convictions and beliefs. He would proudly proclaim them, whether on the floor of the Connecticut State Senate or at Hal's Aquarius Restaurant & Lounge. A man of brutal honesty, Wilber had the gift and intellectual fortitude to cut through any malaise and get to the crux of an issue or cause. It was an asset which I admired and respected about him.

Wilber educated and challenged us to broaden our horizons and reach new vistas. But more importantly, he showed us how to remain strong in resolve when fighting for something we truly believe in.

His life was an exodus. It attracted, compelled, and motivated many. But his memory and legacy will live on and provide us with the vision and fortitude to work positively toward the future.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
REGARDING HIGHWAY SIGNS

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to prohibit the use of Federal funds for constructing or modifying highway signs in metric system measurements.

There is widespread public opposition to a heavyhanded Government attempt to impose the use of metric measurement on our highways. Because of the fierce resistance, a voluntary plan to change U.S. road signs to metric was scrapped in 1976.

Think of it—in addition to highway signs, road maps would have to be redone, automobile manufacturers would have to change odometers and speedometers, manuals would have to be rewritten, machinery modified, and workers retrained.

Not only would the American people be made to suffer with the inconvenience brought about by changing to a system currently unknown to many of them, but they would be forced to pick up the enormous price tag.

Converting highway signs to metric would be one of the most costly conversion efforts. In 1974, an AASHTO ad hoc metrication task

force documented a rough estimate of the nationwide cost of metrication to highway agencies at \$200 million. At today's prices, costs would be several times that. In a time when we are fighting to eliminate undue spending, changing our highway signs to metric is clearly a senseless expense we can do without.

Let me make it clear that I do not oppose the voluntary use of the metric system. Those who wish to use metric measure or stand to benefit from it, can and should use it.

What I do strongly oppose is the Government's unwarranted and costly imposition of metric on our highways. The American people do not want it and stand to gain nothing from it.

TRIBUTE TO W. "VAL" SCHMIDT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1992

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to W. "Val" Schmidt, an outstanding citizen and leader from my congressional district.

I am pleased to announce to my colleagues that Val Schmidt has been elected president of the Public Accountants Society of Ohio. On September 19, she will begin serving in this important position, and I can predict confidently that she will serve effectively and with distinction.

Val Schmidt is a remarkable American success story. A German immigrant, Val Schmidt has seized on the opportunities America brings and has bravely overcome the challenges it poses. She came to the United States in 1961, became an American citizen in 1966, and has enjoyed a solid, successful career as a public accountant for many years.

Val Schmidt has also earned enormous respect for her civic achievements. Whether it is her work with the Public Accountants Society, or her previous service as president of the Ohio Federation of Business and Professional Women, Val Schmidt has never missed a chance to demonstrate what a commitment to excellence and service is all about.

Once again, I congratulate her on being elected president of the Public Accountants Society of Ohio, and I wish her the best of luck.