

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## DESPITE GAINS, DEAF STILL FACE FRUSTRATIONS

## HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, recently, an article which appeared in the Cleveland Plain Dealer newspaper caught my attention. In the article a reporter examined the many problems which confront members of the deaf community. It was determined that despite new laws, advanced technology, and other gains, obstacles in communicating still exist, creating additional hardships for those who cannot hear.

One of the persons spotlighted in the article is Mr. Charles Williams, a member of the hearing impaired community who resides in my congressional district. Earlier this year, I selected Mr. Williams to serve as my congressional senior citizen intern in Washington, DC. In my meetings with him and throughout his internship, I found Mr. Williams to be an articulate and convincing spokesman on behalf of the hearing impaired.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to take a moment and read the Plain Dealer article. While we applaud the enactment of the Americans With Disabilities Act, this article is a strong reminder of what must be done to assist those who cannot hear as they seek to lead independent lives.

## DESPITE GAINS, DEAF STILL FACE FRUSTRATIONS

(By Karen Farkas)

Many would say Charles Williams has succeeded as a deaf man in a hearing world.

He retired from a fulfilling job, can communicate orally and is active in many organizations.

But he is frustrated by the slow progress in his quest to make life better for himself and others who cannot hear.

Despite new laws, technology and other gains for the deaf, problems in communicating still exist—leading to continued distress as they try to lead independent lives.

"People tell me to 'be patient,' as they try to understand what I say or my requests for TDDs (telecommunication devices for the deaf)," said Williams, 61, of Cleveland Heights. "They insult me when they use those words. I have waited 40 years and I only have one life."

As the annual Ohio Deaf Awareness Week begins tomorrow, some deaf people in Northeast Ohio say there has been some success. Prior federal law and the enactment this year of the Americans With Disabilities Act give them clout in seeking jobs and requesting interpreters or other aids so they can work and communicate more effectively.

Technical achievements allow communicating by computer or facsimile machines as well as pay telephones, which also have capabilities for TDD. The machines allow the deaf to type their communication. Close-captioned television programs are now available.

A statewide telephone relay system to link the deaf to the hearing world via TDD will be in place next year. College students can receive a foreign language credit for American Sign Language, and it is taught in some school systems.

But the deaf also said that while the Disabilities Act may help a deaf man or woman who has a job, it does not make it easier to get hired. They say there is a shortage of interpreters, many deaf people cannot afford the new technology and they have been unable to garner the support others with disabilities have because of communication problems.

"Deaf people are at the bottom of the priority list," said Verne Taylor Jr., of Brunswick. "When I went to Columbus to try and get money, the officials saw all these people in wheelchairs or the blind with dogs. I was the only deaf person. They got all the money. Why? Because we are invisible. Our disability isn't apparent."

Williams said the blind and those with other disabilities are better advocates for their needs because "they pick up a phone simple and easy. The deaf would be good advocates if they had the communication skills. Hearing people feel deaf people would take up too much of their time to communicate."

Taylor, a woodworker who is a former licensed practical nurse, is active in the deaf community. He said it is important that the hearing world have a more open mind about deafness.

He and other deaf advocates say it's not that people deliberately discriminate against the deaf; it is simply that the public does not understand the deaf have a right to an interpreter if one is requested and TDDs should be available in public places and businesses.

Instead, most people wrongly believe a hearing parent or relative can provide interpretation, a hearing neighbor can make the phone calls or the deaf can write what they want.

"In general, the deaf community has found itself consistently on the periphery of the hearing world figuring out how to get in," said Bernard Henri, executive director of the Cleveland Hearing and Speech Center. "Unfortunately, the hearing world has some very poor beliefs and attitudes in regard to deaf persons. You still hear 'deaf and dumb.' The hearing world believes 'because you are not able to communicate like I communicate, something must be wrong.'"

When Florian Grim applied for a job at Lincoln Electric Co. in the 1940s, most able-bodied men were at war, yet it took at least five requests before the deaf man was hired.

He said he was an oddity and even drew the scowling attention of the company's president, James Lincoln, who watched him work at a lathe for an hour. Then Lincoln indicated to the foreman that Grim had done good work.

"Lincoln said he never believed a deaf person could work," Grim, 73, recalled. "He thought the insurance would not cover it. If there hadn't been a war, they would have pushed us deaf people aside."

Jenny Jaske found the same apprehension 40 years later. Jaske, who can speak as well

as use sign language, has a degree as a dental hygienist from Lakeland Community College.

"When I applied for a job the dentist couldn't believe I could do it," said Jaske, 28, of Lyndhurst. "He asked me to work for him one day without pay and I did. He was surprised I could do it and hired me. There are still people out there that don't realize deaf people can work."

About 25,000 of the 125,000 hearing-impaired people in Cuyahoga, Lake, Lorain, Geauga and Medina counties are deaf, said Mary Ann Jividen, chairwoman of community services for the hearing and speech center.

"The (Disabilities Act) is very good and I feel it gives deaf people more opportunities to get equal rights," said Jividen, of Chardon. "But while deaf people have the right to get an interpreter, businesses do not think they have to pay for it."

Henri said a local hospital recently treated a deaf youngster who had a vision problem. "They did not want to get an interpreter," he said. "They said, 'If we have to, we do not want to see those people anymore.' They did not think one was needed."

Henri and Jividen said it is unfair to ask a hearing relative to interpret because it puts undue stress on the family. "You do not want to talk about personal medical problems through a daughter or son," Henri said.

Both of Jividen's daughters can hear. "Long ago, deaf people relied on parents, brothers and sisters to help," she said. "When a hearing child was born, he or she almost had to become an adult because he was burdened with the parent. That should not happen now."

Lori Henderson, president of Deaf Services of Cleveland Inc., recently met with a group of doctors discussing a case involving a deaf patient. "One question a lot of doctors asked was, 'Can't I just use your family to communicate?'" she said. "If communication is the cornerstone of your treatment, you want someone there who is objective and does not fall apart when giving diagnostic information."

Henderson said her agency recently provided interpreting services for a deaf defendant at a pretrial hearing in Lakewood Municipal Court, but the court refused to pay the \$60 fee.

"There is no question the deaf person had the right and liberty to request interpreting services," she said.

Rosemary DeJohn, the assignment commissioner/chief bailiff at the court agreed, but said official procedure was not followed.

She said Judge Patrick Carroll will not pay for an interpreter unless one is requested. "This person was not appointed by the court, and it is as if you went out and hired your own counsel," DeJohn said.

While Jividen, Henderson and others seek access to more interpreters, Williams' battle is for more TDDs, which must be made available to deaf people who request them under the Disabilities Act. He said it costs about \$200 for such a system in a school or business.

He said Oxford Elementary School initially balked when he requested it to provide a TDD so officials could contact him about his

\* 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.

daughters, ages 7 and 10. "School officials refused until I filed a complaint with the EEOC," he said.

And even when there is a TDD, such as at utilities, many include the message that the deaf will receive a response a day later, he said.

"If your power is out, you have to get a hearing person to call," he said.

Williams worked for the Cuyahoga County engineer's office for 35 years and retired as superintendent of the Brooklyn yard. His Cleveland Heights home has several TDDs, a closed-caption machine for his television, a signal if his smoke detector is activated and a light that flashes when his telephone rings. He also has a portable TDD.

"People of low income can't afford this," he said.

He said many deaf people find jobs with the federal or state government because they must follow guidelines, or at smaller businesses, because the deaf are often willing to work at lower-paying jobs.

Bob Fleck said he found a job at what is now TRW because there was a war. Fleck, of Cleveland, said he had a good job until the war ended, then he was made third-shift inspector. He said he was only able to get a promotion in the 1970s after he pointed out the passage of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibits discrimination.

Mark Franklin of Parma said he was placed in a learning-disabled class in his hometown of Lima because of the lack of deaf awareness. He now has an accounting degree and works at Ohio Bell Telephone Co.

"I prefer being out in the world," he said. "I hate to hide. It will take time for a lot of things to change, but business is not in a big hurry."

Jaske, the dental hygienist, said she was discouraged at Mayfield High School when she sought to enroll in advanced classes. "They said it is too hard, and I couldn't do it," she said. "I was still being held down."

Jean Cox, 28, of Garfield Heights, also attended Mayfield High School. She works as a data coordinator at a steel company. The woman she replaced answered the telephone, she said. "My boss told me not to worry because the fax would take care of it," she said. But she wondered if she would be denied a promotion because she could not use the phone.

She said officials are pleased with her work. "They said I get more work done because I can concentrate and don't stand around talking all the time," she said.

"Things are still the same," said Linda Mahmood, president of the Ohio Association of the Deaf in Cleveland. Mahmood, of Rocky River, is a federal account clerk.

"I have a degree and can prove I can work but they look at experience," she said. "You struggle for job promotions and they demand competency in oral and written communication. That is discrimination."

But some in the deaf community said all the blame can't be attributed to those who hear.

"Part of it is our fault; we have to be more assertive," said Mary Ellen Czlabniak, of Cleveland.

Taylor agreed. "Deaf people take advantage," he said. "People will say 'A hearing person will do this for you,' and we say 'OK' and let it happen."

## NEED FOR MORE RESTRAINT, NOT SALES OF WEAPONS

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 1992

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, ever since the successful end of the war against Iraq, a bipartisan majority in Congress has called upon the executive branch to avoid business-as-usual arms sales to the Middle East region and to negotiate a multilateral arms restraint regime to limit future arms sales. This congressional initiative as contained in Public Law 102-138 is consistent with the President's remarks before a joint session of Congress on March 6, 1991: "It would be tragic if the nations of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf were now, in the wake of war, to embark on a new arms race."

This congressional effort was intended to jump-start the process toward restraint, to challenge ourselves and the international community to cooperate in stemming the flow of arms to the Middle East and to promote lasting peace in the region. The President endorsed this position on May 29, 1991, when he called for negotiations among the "Perm Five" for purposes of establishing a multilateral arms restraint regime. After three rounds of talks, there has been some progress toward greater transparency and consultation among arms suppliers, as well as an agreement in principle to common guidelines, as noted in my previous RECORD inserts dated October 24, 1991, and November 1, 1991.

Over the past 2 years, the Committee on Foreign Affairs has sought reassurances from the administration that the United States is indeed leading the effort to end business-as-usual arms sales. Yet throughout the oversight process, we have remained unconvinced of the administration's commitment to restraint. There is a troubling discrepancy between the administration's rhetoric and the reality.

Consider the following: the United States has had the highest share of arms transfer agreements with the Middle East—50 percent—since 1988. In 1991, the United States ranked first in Third World arms transfer agreements at \$14.2 billion, 75 percent of which—over 10 billion dollars' worth—were with the Middle East. Since the end of the Gulf war, there have already been over \$20 billion in U.S. agreements, with over \$10 billion being proposed by the Bush administration in this month alone.

Multibillion dollar arms sales—F-16's to Taiwan and F-15's to Saudi Arabia, for example—raise many serious questions about the credibility of United States foreign policy in the post-Gulf war and post-cold-war era. It is short-sighted to stimulate the arms race for purpose of redressing economic problems in the United States. We cannot and should not rely on defense spending to bring about a long-term domestic economic recovery.

With these thoughts in mind, Congressman LEE HAMILTON and I issued a joint statement earlier this week on a new CBO study entitled "Limiting Conventional Arms Exports to the Middle East." This study makes a pathbreaking contribution to the search for more effective

regional arms restraint. This study explores the political and economic feasibility of both qualitative and quantitative limits on transfers of conventional weaponry. The study examines policy options involving some 5 to 10 of the world's largest suppliers. Even without Chinese participation, such a group could control over 90 percent of the world's arms trade. The arms control options in this study deserve careful consideration by the United States and other large arms exporters.

Recent decisions by the administration to continue its multibillion dollar arms trade could accelerate a new round in the regional arms race. Many of us are concerned that continuing to sell arms for domestic and economic rather than foreign policy reasons will work against the Middle East peace process, thwart efforts to promote diplomatic rather than military solutions to regional disputes, and undermine international efforts to develop an effective multilateral arms restraint regime.

These and other concerns are reflected in my opening statement during the September 23 Arms Control Subcommittee hearing on the F-15 sales to Saudi Arabia and in my September 28 joint statement with HAMILTON on the CBO study. The complete texts of these statements now follow:

### STATEMENT OF HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

Good morning. Today, the Subcommittees on Arms Control, International Security and Science and Europe and the Middle East are meeting in joint session to receive testimony relevant to the administration's announced decision to fulfill a request from the Government of Saudi Arabia to purchase 72 F-15 E line production aircraft which have now been redesignated as the F-15 XP. While many would say if it comes off an E line, flies like an E line and quacks like an E line aircraft, it must be an E line aircraft—I guess we'll just have to assume that XP stands for "Extra Planes" or "Extra Plus." And by that, I mean that "Extra" aircraft "Plus" more aircraft in the Middle East equals what appears to be a return to "business as usual" in arms sales in the Middle East, despite this Committee's commitment and enactment of legislation calling for conventional arms control in the Middle East.

At the outset I must say that I have no illusions that this sale will be prevented or disapproved. Our nation's economy is in such straits as we have no other alternative but to proceed with the sale of F-15's to Saudi Arabia, F-16's to Taiwan and Greece, satellite sales to the People's Republic of China for launch on board the Long March Missile, and a host of other notifications that have been forwarded to the Committee since the end of July. And here, I would like to set the record straight.

On July 20th and again on August 11th, officials of the executive branch met with staff of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in advanced consultations with respect to an array of notifications the administration wanted to proceed with pursuant to sections 36(b), (c) and (d) of the Arms Export Control Act. These types of consultations are normal, legally required and part of the process through which this Committee reviews all pending arms sales. And, let me tell you for the most part, it's a good process and for the most part, it's a process that works. At the same time, I am a little dismayed by the fact that if you total these notifications, you will find that the Committee on Foreign Affairs has before it some \$18 billion in arms sales to

review. Of that amount, \$9 billion is included in the sale of these 72 F-15 XP aircraft to Saudi Arabia (which I know to be a valuable friend and ally of the United States in the strategically and economically important Persian Gulf region).

This sale is far from controversial. I can readily make a case for the logic behind its notification. Saudi Arabia is located in an extremely volatile region of the world. Saudi Arabia faces uncertain threats from a known belligerent enemy and potential enemy to the North with military forces in far superior numbers to those of Saudi Arabia. This sale will allow Saudi Arabia to buy time in the event that we are needed there again. This sale keeps an existing production line going at no taxpayer expense per se. It allows us the opportunity to purchase additional F-15 aircraft at some future date should the need arise. That's the logic. We've heard it before and today, we shall hear it again. But today, we are hearing it under conditions of abbreviated Congressional review.

Normally, Congress enjoys a period of twenty days of informal review of an arms sale which is then followed by a period of thirty days of formal Congressional review of such sales. And, while the administration can say they are satisfying the arms sales review procedures required by law, I wonder if they can truly say they are satisfying the spirit of that law. Here again, I would like to set the record.

On November 26, 1991, Mr. Hamilton and I were joined by five of our colleagues in signing a letter to the President with regard to arms control in the Middle East. We followed this letter with a second letter regarding the potential sale of F-15 aircraft to Saudi Arabia on March 17, 1992. In the latter case we enunciated our view and expectation that any decision regarding the potential sale of F-15 aircraft to Saudi Arabia be carried out consistent with the spirit and requirements of the Arms Export Control Act, and Public Law 102-138.

In response to those letters, General Scowcroft advised us on February 11, 1992 and again on April 22, 1992 that any decision regarding the potential sale of F-15 aircraft or other defensive systems to Saudi Arabia would be preceded by advanced consultations with Congress. I should also add that this commitment to "advanced and extensive" consultations with Congress—specifically the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on any such sale was again reaffirmed to me by Assistant Secretary of State Richard A. Clarke during a February 25, 1992 briefing on Middle East arms sales before the Committee.

As Congress approached adjournment sine die, I again contacted the President with respect to the potential sale of F-15 aircraft to Saudi Arabia via letter on August 12, 1992 citing all previous correspondence, as well as Assistant Secretary Clarke's verbal commitment to me regarding advanced consultations consistent with the Congressional review requirements of the Arms Export Control Act.

On August 13, 1992 General Scowcroft responded to me by letter stating that "any such sale needs to be carried out in conformity with the Arms Export Control Act." General Scowcroft further assured me that, "if we were to proceed with the sale, the President would do so in a manner required by law." General Scowcroft further added that while the sale was under "serious consideration, no decision had yet been made." In this regard, I take the General at his word.

We know what happened next. On Friday, September 11th the President reached his de-

cision in St. Louis, Missouri when he announced his intent to fulfill this request. On September 14, 1992 the Committee received notification to this effect. The following day, in an effort to meet our responsibilities, the Committee received a briefing with respect to this sale. Nevertheless, as I stated earlier it would seem that its the economic engine that is driving this train. This sale saves existing jobs for a lot of people who deserve to keep their jobs. I can understand that. I can support that. At the same time, I believe one can make a fairly strong case that this sale serves short-term benefits, while potentially contributing to some long-term risks. In addition it fails to solve the fundamental economic problem of maintaining our defense industrial base, while at the same time converting it to civil applications that will serve as a boon to our economy.

That being said, I have four relevant questions. First, in that we all knew that this sale would be coming sooner or later, why did the administration opt for the later date, thereby avoiding the twenty day informal review period and abbreviating the formal thirty day review period? Second, how does this sale square with the objectives of Public Law 102-138—in other words, how will this sale serve to curb the desires of the Governments of the Middle East to continue to purchase more and more weaponry? Third, how will this sale contribute to the nascent Middle East peace process? And finally, how will this sale contribute to solving not the short-term economic difficulties that confront our nation but the long-term economic problems we face?

[News release from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs]

#### CBO STUDY MAKES CASE FOR NEW APPROACHES TO ARMS RESTRAINT

WASHINGTON, D.C., September 28.—Despite short-term economic drawbacks, restrictions in conventional arms sales could improve Middle East security and lead to long-term economic and security benefits for the United States, according to a new study by the Congressional Budget Office.

Limiting shipments of major defense equipment would most affect Syria, Iran, and Iraq, without compromising the security of Israel or Saudi Arabia, the study concludes.

"Since the end of the war against Iraq, Congress has called upon the executive branch to avoid business-as-usual arms sales to the Middle East and negotiate multilateral arms restraint," said Reps. Dante B. Fascell (D-FL) and Lee H. Hamilton (D-IN) in a joint statement announcing the CBO study.

Fascell, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Hamilton, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, noted that the United States has sold over \$10 billion worth of arms to the region since the end of the Gulf War, and that pending arms sales to the region total \$9 billion. The other major arms suppliers—Russia, China, Britain and France—also continue to sell large quantities of arms.

"This pattern of continuing to sell while stating a policy of restraint does not bode well for progress in negotiating multilateral arms restraint," they said.

The Congressmen noted that the CBO study "is a major contribution to the search for effective regional arms restraint."

Although restraint in arms sales could mean an initial annual \$3 billion reduction in American exports, capping growth in Middle East military capabilities could save \$10 bil-

lion annually by reducing U.S. force planning requirements. "This money could be used to assist the defense industry in its post-Cold War adjustment to a peacetime economy."

"To continue to sell arms for domestic and economic rather than foreign policy reasons will accelerate the Middle East arms race, work against the Middle East peace process, and thwart efforts to promote diplomatic rather than military solutions to regional disputes," the Congressmen concluded.

JOINT STATEMENT BY HON. DANTE B. FASCELL AND HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

Since the end of the war against Iraq, Congress has called upon the executive branch to avoid business-as-usual arms sales to the Middle East region and negotiate a multilateral arms restraint. This congressional initiative, contained in Public Law 102-138, is consistent with the President's remarks before a Joint Session of Congress on March 6, 1991: "It would be tragic if the nations of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf were now, in the wake of war, to embark on a new arms race."

The United States has sold over \$10 billion worth of arms to the region since the end of the Gulf War. Pending arms sales to the region total \$9 billion. Other key arms suppliers such as Russia, China, France and Great Britain continue to sell large quantities of arms. A pattern of continuing to sell while stating a policy of restraint does not bode well for progress in negotiating multilateral arms restraint.

This CBO study, entitled "Limiting Conventional Arms Exports to the Middle East," is a major contribution to the search for effective regional arms restraint. The study explores the political and economic feasibility of both qualitative and quantitative limits on transfers of conventional weaponry. The study examines policy options that would involve some five to ten of the world's largest suppliers. Such a group could control well over 90 percent of the world's arms trade. The arms control options in this study deserve careful consideration.

One option proposed by CBO would place equal limits on the annual imports of major defense equipment—tanks, other armored combat vehicles, artillery, helicopters, large missile and radar systems, large naval vessels, and advanced combat aircraft—by each Mideast country. According to the CBO study, this type of supplier-imposed ceiling would affect those countries posing the greatest threat to peace and stability in the region—Syria, Iran, and Iraq—without compromising the security needs of Israel. Limits could also help Saudi Arabia, allowing it to achieve parity with Iran and Iraq at lower levels of weaponry.

With respect to the billion-dollar sales proposed in recent weeks, we are deeply disturbed by the Administration's willingness to compromise longstanding foreign policy principles. It is short-sighted for the United States to rely on arms exports to promote job security. Our long-term economic and security interests are better served through investment in defense conversion and civilian job-training rather than arms export promotion. CBO estimates that restraint in arms sales could mean an initial \$3 billion reduction in annual arms U.S. exports, but that capping the growth in Mideast military capabilities could save \$10 billion annually by reducing U.S. force planning requirements. This money could be used to assist the defense industry in its post-Cold War adjustment to a peacetime economy.

To continue to sell arms for domestic and economic rather than foreign policy reasons will accelerate the Middle East arms race, work against the Middle East peace process, and thwart efforts to promote diplomatic rather than military solutions to regional disputes.

#### HONORING JOHN BRATUMIL

### HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I today join Troop 145 of the Boy Scouts of America in honoring Scoutmaster John Bratumil for 61 years of devoted service.

It is a well-known fact that young men who are active in the Boy Scouts develop an appreciation of our democratic system and the tools needed to succeed in society. It is through dedicated leaders such as John Bratumil that these valuable lessons are taught. It is virtually impossible to calculate the number of lives that have been touched in a positive way by John Bratumil as a result of his 61 years in Scouting. I am sure that each Scout who has known him, as well as all the people who have in turn been assisted by those Scouts, owes John thanks for his efforts.

I, too, join these people in thanking John Bratumil for dedicating so much time and energy to benefit others. He has truly upheld the great principles of our democracy, as well as the high standards valued by the Boy Scouts of America.

#### NATIONAL RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY WEEK

### HON. TIMOTHY J. ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 1992

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, today I have the privilege of recognizing today the outstanding services of the radiation therapists at St. Joseph's Radiation Oncology Center in Indiana's Third District which I represent. Because excellence and good deeds are always worthy of recognition, I would like to recognize the achievements of these therapists. National Radiologic Technology Week will be celebrated November 2-6 of this year, honoring health care professionals in the fields of diagnostic radiology, nuclear medicine, and radiation therapy.

I share the belief that the health of all citizens is a major concern and responsibility of health care professionals serving the citizens of this community. I also believe that the qualified practitioners who specialize in the use of medical radiation and imaging techniques to aid in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases share a commitment to bring the people of this community a safer environment now and in the future.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, the St. Joseph's staff members in radiology are dedicated to the highest standard of professionalism and

continually maintain those standards through education, lifelong learning, and personal commitment. Moreover, I would like to recognize National Radiologic Technology Week in its focus on the safe medical radiation environment provided through the skilled and conscientious efforts of the following radiologic technologists:

Tami L. Hock, R.R.T., C.M.D.;  
Michael J. Langenbrunner, R.T.T.;  
Annette M. Lent, R.T.T.;  
Tonia J. Osbourne, R.T.T.;  
Cynthia S. Watkins, R.T.R.;  
Christine E. Weaver, R.T.T.; and  
Jodie A. Wells, R.T.T.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the outstanding achievements of these professionals, not only through excellence in the quality of the services they provide, but also through the kindness and empathy they show to their patients. The public wants and deserves assurance that they are receiving quality radiologic services with a minimum of radiation exposure. Knowledge of the education and professional commitment by credentialed radiologic technologists provides this assurance. I am pleased to recognize the efforts of these special people.

#### LOOK, LISTEN, AND LEARN THE FACTS ABOUT THE CANADIAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 1992

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, in this election year much attention has rightly been focused on reform of our Nation's health care system. As health care costs continue to spiral out of control, a growing number of Americans are being priced out of the health insurance market.

Unfortunately, the rhetoric of the election season has not yet translated into action. Misinformation and confusion about this complex issue have slowed serious debate.

Nowhere is this more evident than in our discussion of national health insurance. False, irresponsible, and inaccurate stories about the Canadian health insurance system have been used as excuses to thwart discussion of implementing comprehensive reform in the United States.

We must correct these misimpressions and begin serious debate. For this reason, I comment to my colleagues attention the following New York Times article entitled "Canada's Medical System Is a Model. That's A Fact."

No new health care system will be perfect. This truth must not, however, prevent change. Difficult details can be addressed and reform created through reasonable compromise. As a country, we simply cannot afford to wait much longer.

#### CANADA'S MEDICAL SYSTEM IS A MODEL— THAT'S A FACT.

(By Theodore R. Marmor and John Godfrey)  
NEW HAVEN.—Critics of Canada's medical care system contend that it is no model for America and that its good reputation vastly exceeds its mixed performance. Their claims

that Canada's program is less effective, and no less costly than America's, and that it is beset by horrific waiting lists and unhappy doctors, are caricatures.

This myth-making is predictable. Because Canada has restrained its health care costs more successfully than we have, those who feed at America's \$800 billion medical feast are frightened. Hence, Canada-bashing by special interests like the American Medical Association and Health Insurance Association of America, a trade association. After all, cost control means reducing the medical providers' income—the one unassailable axiom of medical economics.

Actually, Canada provides an attractive model for American reform. Canada (like most industrial democracies) combines universal health insurance with clear political accountability for raising and spending money for health services, and for the quality of the care the money buys.

Yes, Canada has its problems and, no, its national health insurance program (known as Medicare) cannot be directly transplanted. But Canada balances access, cost and quality in ways the U.S. should find instructive.

Primary and emergency care, universally insured, are readily available. No financial or administrative barriers prevent patients from seeking the services of any family doctor. Canadians are not assigned doctors from approved lists, but rather choose them: It is that simple.

Canadians visit physicians more often than Americans do and are highly satisfied with the service and the system. With a single insurer, the provincial government, there is far less paperwork for patients and doctors. More important is the widespread sense of security that comes from knowing that illness, however catastrophic, never results in financial disaster.

Are some high-tech items in shorter supply in Canada than in America? Undoubtedly. Were America to disappear, Canada would have the world's most ample supply of intensive-care units and diagnostic machinery. The real question is whether the U.S. is oversupplied with marginally effective high technology, not whether Canada is in the medical stone age.

Are there delays and waiting lists? Some, particularly for non-emergency heart surgery and hip replacement. The waiting is, however, hardly serious. Government statistics show that 96 percent of Canadians over the age of 15 get their care within seven days of requesting it.

Nevertheless, critics in conservative American think-tanks such as the Heritage Foundation propagandistically tell stories of endless waiting in Canadian medicine. The reality is far less worrisome, but the media communicate the misinformation by repeating its anecdotes.

Is Canadian care as expensive as ours? In 1991, Canada spent about 9.2 percent of its national income for medical care while the U.S. spent 12.3 percent; the proportions for 1971, the year Canadian Medicare became universal, were 7.3 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively. So, over two decades Canada learned how to insure everyone while spending less.

Doubters will object that Canada achieved this result by faster economic growth, not by less medical spending; this is partly true, but so what?

Controlling costs means living within one's means. Canada, with a health budget, decides what to spend for care. Budgetless America learns about its health costs only after the fact; few celebrate the result.

Those who attack Canadians' health insurance claim that their nation's social circumstances are so different from ours that nothing can be profitably learned by looking north. Such arguments are wildly exaggerated or simply inaccurate.

We are told Canada has proportionately fewer costly patients—the old and the poor. In fact, 11 percent of Canada's population and 12.2 percent of ours is over 65, a trivial difference, especially when contrasted with those of Germany and Sweden (where 16 and 17 percent of the citizenry, respectively, is old), which provide less costly medical care than we do.

Yes, there are proportionately fewer poor Canadians. But the implication that our exploding medical costs are caused by treating the poor—millions of whom are not insured and received little care—is mistaken.

We read that the Canadian medical system works well because of the country's disciplined parliamentary democracy. Yes, it does work well, but not primarily for that reason. Canada's supposedly disciplined Government has a budget deficit comparable to ours, and its federal system is in danger of collapse from Quebec separatism. Most Canadians love their Medicare but view government no more favorably than we do.

Canada is the country closest to ours in wealth, geography, ethnic diversity and patterns of medical practice. If we cannot learn from Canada, we cannot learn from any country.

#### COUNTRY MUSIC CAPS OFF BANNER YEAR

#### HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 1992

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow night, the country music industry will celebrate one of its brightest nights with the presentation of the Country Music Awards.

Artists, musicians, songwriters, industry executives and country music fans will meet in the Opry House to pass out honors to the best and most talented individuals and groups country music has to offer. It will not be an easy chore inasmuch as each of the nominees in 12 award categories is deserving in his or her own right.

This is the 26th Annual Awards presentation by the Country Music Association. And, like last year, it will be broadcast nationwide beginning at 9 p.m.

I urge my colleagues and Americans everywhere to join in the evening's celebration. Country music is more popular now than ever and the award's program promises to showcase the very best it has to offer.

In advance of the program, the Associated Press released a story which I have added to my remarks.

#### COUNTRY MUSIC CAPS OFF BANNER YEAR

(By Joe Edwards)

NASHVILLE, TN.—What a year for country music!

Garth Brooks tops both country and pop album charts. Billy Ray Cyrus' "Achy Breaky Heart" spurs a craze over line dancing. Wynonna Judd leaves mom at home and goes solo.

Country music honors its best Wednesday, September 30 by handing out awards and

showcasing its top stars for a national TV audience.

The Country Music Association will announce winners in 12 award categories and two new members of the Country Music Hall of Fame.

Additionally, a top notch lineup will perform during a live two-hour special beginning at 9 p.m. EDT on CBS-TV.

This is the 26th year the association has presented its awards. The TV show customarily commands strong TV ratings, with last year's program finishing No. 3 in the weekly A.C. Nielsen Co. ratings.

This year's show will trot out major stars current and past beginning with Garth Brooks, who has sold 19 million albums to become the biggest selling singer in any style of music this decade.

He is scheduled to perform, then will take a seat to see if he wins the top award entertainer of the year for the second straight year.

Also scheduled to perform is country music's newest sensation, a former car salesman named Billy Ray Cyrus. An unknown last spring, he shot to fame over the summer with "Achy Breaky Heart," the biggest single crossover record out of Nashville in years.

Cyrus is a finalist for single of the year and best video, both for "Achy Breaky Heart."

Among the others scheduled to appear on the show are Dolly Parton, Wynonna Judd, Tanya Tucker, Clint Black, Kathy Mattea, Lorrie Morgan, Steve Wariner, Brooks & Dunn, Pam Tillis, Mary-Chapin Carpenter, Alan Jackson and Trisha Yearwood.

Vince Gill and Reba McEntire will be co-hosts of the program, which will originate at the Grand Ole Opry House.

Country music will dip into its past era to induct one performer into its hall of fame. Finalists are Don Gibson, Marle Haggard, George Jones, Willie Nelson and Ray Price. Jones also is scheduled to perform.

In the non-performing category, finalists for the shrine are producer-businessman Harold W. Daily, producer Don Law, recording executive Ken Nelson, song publishing executive Frances Preston and broadcasting executive Irving Waugh.

Honors will be announced as three country music albums are in the top 10 of the pop music charts. They are Cyrus' "Some Gave All," No. 1; Brooks' "Beyond the Season," No. 4, and Gill's "I Still Believe in You," No. 10.

Brooks' "Ropin the Wind," which has sold 8 million copies, is a former No. 1. It's now No. 20 after more than a year on the charts.

#### TRIBUTE TO ED JENKINS

#### HON. DOUG BARNARD, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 1992

Mr. BARNARD. Mr. Speaker, it is with a sense of pride and an equal sense of sadness that I rise today to pay tribute to my colleague and dear friend, ED JENKINS, who is retiring at the end of this year.

Ed and I were both elected in 1976 to represent adjoining districts in Georgia. We have served together in the House of Representatives for 16 years and as codeans of the Georgia delegation for 7 years. We have voted together on most issues, except where ED had a temporary lapse of judgment.

ED has been on the Ways and Means Committee for 16 years where he has cemented his reputation for being a tough negotiator with a shrewd understanding of tax policy. He has pushed an aggressive agenda of: Lower capital gains tax; a reduction of estate and inheritance taxes on family owned farms and estates; an exemption from unrelated business income tax for corporate sponsorship of college bowl games and the Olympic games; fair tariff protections for the textile industry; extension of the research and development tax credit; and restoration of the pre-1986 tax treatment of installment sales.

ED has also been a conscientious representative for his constituents in the 9th District. He has fought for and won more protection for the Chattahoochee National Forest, a fairer reimbursement formula for rural hospitals, and improved Corps of Engineers' management of the lakes in his district. On national issues he supports a balanced budget amendment, promotion of small business growth, and equitable tax policies for all income groups.

But, Mr. Speaker, these are only the statistics of a man who has dedicated a great part of his life to public service. Those of us who have been privileged to work with ED know him as a stalwart friend and an honest colleague.

And so today it is appropriate that this Chamber recognize the service of ED JENKINS. Today the House will consider a bill I introduced to rename Springer Mountain National Recreation Area in the Chattahoochee Forest as the Ed Jenkins National Recreation Area.

This recreation area was created in the bill ED introduced in 1991 to designate an additional 33,000 acres in the Chattahoochee Forest as wilderness or scenic land. In 1984 and 1986 he gave similar protection to 57,000 acres.

Growing up in the north Georgia mountains gave ED a personal understanding of the beauty and value of this land. He also understood that we must move to preserve these resources from over development, negligence, and misuse. His personal dedication to the beauty of the mountains led to protection of nearly 90,000 acres in the Chattahoochee Forest.

Mr. Speaker, ED JENKINS has been a courageous Member of this Chamber, a servant to his district, and a friend to us all. I urge all my colleagues to honor his accomplishments through passage of the bill, H.R. 6000.

IN SUPPORT OF THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 5679, VA-HUD-INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993

#### HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report on H.R. 5679, the fiscal year 1993 appropriations bill for the departments of veterans' affairs and housing and urban development and various independent agencies.

I want to compliment the Chairman of the Subcommittee, Mr. TRAXLER, for his excellent work in assembling this legislation in an extremely demanding year. The combination of shrinking budgets and election year pressures, no doubt, made the work of the gentleman from Michigan and the other members of the committee exceedingly difficult.

This legislation is a reflection of their hard work and genuine statesmanship. It wisely balances support for maintaining the effectiveness of essential existing programs, while providing funds for innovative new approaches to solving our Nation's problems, in areas as diverse as veterans' health care, drugs in public housing, and water pollution control.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the chairman for including several provisions in the conference report on H.R. 5679 that are of great importance to Westchester County and the New York metropolitan area.

I am very pleased that the conferees were able to fund our request for \$2 million for the New York Medical College's computerized medical information network. I want to point out, however, that the conference report, as printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, contains a small technical error where it refers to New York City Medical College. It should read, New York Medical College.

The legislation will enable the college to develop a computerized medical information network that will link the college with approximately 30 other affiliated hospitals in the region. By improving the region's medical information infrastructure, the project will improve the delivery of health care for patients and reduce costs.

Upgrading the region's medical telecommunications system will enable hospitals to save money by reducing average hospital stays, improving research productivity, and reducing malpractice claims. Enhancing medical communications in our area will also help facilities use medication more efficiently. This is all designed to translate into improved medical service for underserved communities throughout our region.

I also want to commend the chairman for including \$1 million in the report for drug-elimination funding for the Levister Towers housing complex in Mount Vernon, NY. Because it does not have Federal public housing, Mt. Vernon has received very little Federal Housing aid in the past—making it difficult for the city to address problems confronting Levister Towers. This legislation brings needed Federal support to State and local efforts to fight crime and drugs at Levister Towers. These funds will empower residents to take back their neighborhood from drug hoodlums.

These funds will also maximize the effect of long-overdue investments in physical improvements at Levister Towers, which are being funded at the State and local levels. This demonstration grant will provide useful data on how a small Federal investment in drug prevention can help reverse deteriorating conditions at a State-owned facility, and avert much more costly Federal or State intervention later. Most importantly, these funds will give residents of Levister Towers what they deserve: a fighting chance to overcome drugs and crime that threaten their daily lives.

Finally, I want to thank the chairman for raising the level of funding for the national estuary programs by \$3 million over fiscal year 1992 and for earmarking an additional \$150,000 for the Long Island Sound study. While more funding could have been utilized, this legislation will enable the Long Island Sound study to complete its planning efforts, continue interim clean-up measures, and move on to implementing a long-term strategy for restoring the sound's vital environmental and economic assets. I will be working in the next Congress to reauthorize clean water programs so that the Appropriations Committee has a clear mandate to fund estuary clean-up efforts at the level they deserve.

With this year's VA-HUD bill, the gentleman from Michigan brings to a close a distinguished career in this house. It has, indeed, been a pleasure to know you and to work with you during the last two Congresses. I know I join many of my colleagues in saying that you will be greatly missed.

TRIBUTE TO BOY SCOUT TROOP 430  
AND CUB SCOUT PACK 430

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Boy Scout Troop 430 and Cub Scout Pack 430 of Whitfield, PA. I would like to recognize these two Scout groups for their outstanding achievements and recognize the 25th anniversary of their founding.

Twenty-five years ago, Boy Scout Troop 430 and Cub Scout Pack 430 were founded in Whitfield, PA. These troops have been an integral part of the lives of boys and young men of the Reading area and Berks County ever since. Scouting has been important to the growth and development of many of the area young people. Countless young men have benefited from their involvement with these troops. St. Ignatius Loyola Roman Catholic Church has served as the charter representative for Boy Scout Troop 430 and Cub Scout Pack 430 for their entire 25 years in existence. St. Ignatius Loyola has been very generous and supportive with the Scout groups. I would like to commend St. Ignatius Loyola for its fine contributions to the community through its involvement with the Scouting programs.

I would like to congratulate Boy Scout Troop 430 and Cub Scout Pack 430 for their 25 years of success and fine work. I ask all of my colleagues to join me in saluting both of these troops and wishing them greatest good fortune and success in the future. I am sure that they will continue to be an important part of the lives of the boys and young men of Berks County.

SOLAR RACE CAR—A WORTHWHILE  
INVESTMENT

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today a truly remarkable story about the Cal Poly, Pomona Solar Energy Team [CaPSET]. Some people are inclined to think that building a solar energy race car is a wasted effort. However, the CaPSET does not agree. They believe that they are pushing at the forefront of technology in a way that will catch the public's eye and get them excited alternatives to the present methods of transportation.

This excitement began in 1989 when Dr. Michael Shelton was teaching a class in alternative vehicles at Cal Poly Pomona. That semester General Motors sent out 4,000 invitations to universities and colleges to submit proposals for a race across the United States. The class accepted the challenge and responded with a proposal that was one of 32 chosen. Without any experience, they put together a plan that held potential, did extensive research, consulted with industry people, and generated outside support for the project. It had become a university-community project, involving volunteers, students, faculty, staff, industry, and community participants ranging from seventh graders to grandfathers. Among those in the industry who came forward to assist the project through gifts of support and consultations were Lockheed, McDonnell Douglas, the AQMD, and American Honda.

Every stage of the vehicle's development pushed the limits of current technology. The car was custom made and required a one-of-a-kind electric motor drive system which had to operate at a level of efficiency not previously expected or demanded. Each element of the car required new thinking and design, even down to the battery. The project depended on people who were taught about combustion engines being able to rethink the very basic construction of a motored vehicle. Usually, vehicles are made of steel and metals. This vehicle had no interior metals at all, only a structure of carbon composites.

CaPSET has successfully developed two solar energy cars, and is looking to build its third in 1993. The current vehicle, Solar Flair, has done very well for itself. It has taken first place at the APS Solar Electric 500 and placed first at the Tour de Mendo, part of the Solar Energy Expo and Rally. It represented the United States at the Grand Solar Challenge in Japan by invitation of the United States Department of Energy. The new vehicle which is in the design stages, is scheduled to race in the Sunrayce 1993 as well as the World Solar Challenge in Australia. They are obviously doing something right. The efforts of these pioneers deserves to be recognized and encouraged as we struggle to find ways to balance our environmental concerns with the desire for an efficient and effective means of transportation.

## NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK

**HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 1992*

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a vitally important issue in rural America—farm safety. Congress, the administration, and the men and women who own and operate family farms throughout our Nation joined together last week in recognizing National Farm Safety Week.

It may interest my colleagues, those who represent both urban and rural districts, to know that despite recent decreases in overall work-related accidents, agriculture still proves to be the most hazardous U.S. industry. Farming has surpassed mining and construction as the Nation's deadliest occupation. In 1989, for example, an estimated 1,300 lives were lost and 120,000 disabling injuries occurred on America's 2,087,759 farms and ranches. Victims of farm-related injuries in this country incur approximately \$2.5 billion in hospital and rehabilitation costs each year. Farm-related accidents don't discriminate in terms of age. In 1987, 300 children under the age of 16 died and more than 23,000 were injured while using or playing near farm equipment.

To generate increased awareness of this issue, on April 23 and 27, I held two farm safety and health field hearings in Mt. Vernon and Edwardsville, IL. It was my intention to open a constructive dialog on the issues of farm safety and health with representatives of farm groups, industry, educational institutions, medical facilities, and government agencies. On July 27, I convened a group of farm equipment manufacturers and dealers to discuss ways in which these two groups, together with local municipalities, universities, health care facilities, and farm organizations, could work together to confront the deadly issue of farm-related accidents.

It is my sincere hope that our discussions on farm safety raised awareness about this vitally important issue and helped develop ways to coordinate efforts and work together. Over 20 panelists joined me during the three hearings and my Illinois colleague, Representative JERRY COSTELLO, participated in the Edwardsville forum. Their testimony, along with input from the general public, helped me establish a plan to address the very important issue of farm safety and rural health. It is clear, we need education not regulation.

A farm-related accident in America leads to injury nearly 400 times a day, or 1 injury every 4 minutes. This week alone we could see nearly 3,000 farm-related accidents. The National Safety Council estimates that the cost of agriculture accidents exceeds \$5 billion each year.

Mr. Speaker, in my home State of Illinois, there are 88,786 farms and 375,000 people engaged in farming activities. Illinois is consistently ranked as one of the top three States in corn, soybean, and pork production. Each year over 20 million acres of soybeans and corn are planted and harvested utilizing nearly 60 million pounds of pesticides and thousands of tons of fertilizers. All this leads to one major hazard—exposure to machinery and chemi-

cals. The greater the exposure, the more likely it is that a farm-related accident will occur.

The University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service recently conducted a farm accident study in the State. The findings were alarming. It was found that those who worked on 778 randomly selected farms experienced 35.3 injuries per million hours of exposure. This rate is over four times the national rate of 7.9 for all workers, according to the National Safety Council.

I think National Farm Safety Week represents another important step in increasing awareness about the devastating effect farm-related accidents can have on the agricultural sector of our country.

Building coalitions and establishing chapters of organizations to increase awareness about farm safety and health is vital to American agriculture. I think it is important to encourage groups like the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Farmers Union, and other farm organizations to champion the effort to educate the agriculture community on farm safety and rural health. At the same time, we need to take a moment to recognize organizations like Farm Safety 4 "Just Kids" in Earlham, IA. That group works tirelessly to promote awareness and safety for children on America's farms.

Mr. Speaker, farm safety and health is one of the quieter issues affecting the agriculture community today. However, it is a quiet killer. When we can expect 1,300 people to lose their lives this year and 120,000 to suffer disabling injuries, clearly we need to increase our efforts to promote awareness and safety on the farm. To this end, National Farm Safety Week is an important step in the right direction.

THE 155TH BIRTHDAY OF COL.  
ROBERT GOULD SHAW**HON. SUSAN MOLINARI**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 1992*

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 4, 1992 a very special event will take place in my district. At Moravian cemetery on Staten Island, there will be a ceremony marking the 155th birthday on October 10th, of Col. Robert Gould Shaw.

Many are familiar with Colonel Shaw's life. He was the commander of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment in the Civil War, whose martyrdom at Fort Wagner in South Carolina on July 18, 1863 was portrayed in the movie "Glory." What most people don't know, is that Colonel Shaw was actually a resident of Staten Island, N.Y.

The movie "Glory" opted to imply that Colonel Shaw and his family hailed from Boston. Actually, the Shaw family did live in Boston, but not for 15 years before, or during the Civil War. In 1846, they moved to the West New Brighton area of Staten Island. Colonel Shaw's father, Francis George, was an ardent Abolitionist, and was instrumental in the founding of the Republican Party, with its antislavery sentiments.

Growing up on Staten Island, Robert Shaw never embraced the abolitionist movement like

his parents did. For awhile, he favored the notion of "dis-union," that slave States might go their separate ways from the United States. However, when Fort Sumter was fired upon, Robert volunteered immediately, in response to President Lincoln's call for men. He joined the 7th Regiment of the New York Militia, and believed it was his duty to assist with the protection of our Nation's Capitol.

During the war, an event took place which changed not only the character of the war, but Robert Shaw's outlook as well—the Emancipation Proclamation. For many the Civil War at that point gained a clear moral purpose, it became a war to abolish slavery.

It was Gov. John Andrew of Massachusetts that asked Robert Shaw to command the 1st Regiment sanctioned by a Union State to consist of Black soldiers. To the disappointment of his parents, he declined. But, after contemplating the need for such a regiment in order to win the war, and the risks involved in forming such a regiment, particularly if it was captured by the Confederacy, he changed his mind. At the age of 25, Robert Shaw became the Colonel of the first official regiment of Black soldiers in the Civil War.

People on various parts of the political spectrum expressed doubt and ridicule at the idea of a Black regiment, and some sneered at the notion, offering common racial slurs. But, a visit with Colonel Shaw's regiment, completely changed minds. The Black troops who trained with him were dignified and disciplined, and were gentlemen as well as soldiers.

On July 18, 1863, Colonel Shaw and his troops arrived on Morris Island, near Fort Sumter where the war had begun. Their objective was to seize Fort Wagner, where Confederate soldiers were encamped. Colonel Shaw's regiment was told that there were 300 Confederate troops within Fort Wagner, however there were actually 1,700.

Colonel Shaw led the charge on horseback, while his regiment followed, many of them marching in water. The 54th Regiment was completely out-armed, out-numbered, and out-positioned. Col. Robert Shaw fell before his regiment fired a single shot. Hundreds of his men fell with him and others were captured. At the request of his family, Colonel Shaw's body was not returned to Staten Island, but was buried in the mass grave with the Black soldiers who had fallen with him.

Mr. Speaker, Col. Robert Gould Shaw and the 54th Regiment risked their freedom and gave their lives in order that all of us could enjoy our freedom. They withstood harsh criticisms and proved that all men, regardless of color, can defend our country's principles with courage and distinction. And I am honored to have this opportunity to pay tribute to Colonel Shaw, on his birthday.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES DE  
BRETTEVILLE**HON. DON EDWARDS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 1992*

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep regret that I have learned of

the death of Charles de Bretteville, who passed away recently in Monterey, CA.

I and many of my California colleagues here in Congress were personal and business friends of Charles de Bretteville. He attended Stanford University when I was a student there, and we were personal friends and members of the same fraternity. He was greatly admired and respected by all who knew him. He was a charming, kind, and affectionate friend.

Charles de Bretteville was for many years one of California's most noted and honored business leaders. He had served as president of the Bank of California and of Spreckles Sugar Co. He had served on the board of directors of Shell Oil Co., Safeway Stores, Bishop Oil Co., Clear Lake Water Co., Calaveras Cement Co., Pacific Gas and Electric Co., Western Union, and Ridder Publishing Co.

He was also a founding director of Pacific Bank, a trustee of Menlo College, president of the Pacific Union Club, and a member of the Burlingame Country Club and Cypress Point Club.

A native of San Francisco, he was a graduate of Galileo High School, Stanford University, and Harvard Business School. During World War II he served in the U.S. Navy aboard the aircraft carrier *Bunker Hill* in the Pacific campaign.

Mr. Speaker, the many friends of Charles de Bretteville here in Washington will miss him, and we send sincere sympathies to his widow, Frances; his two daughters, Leslie de Bretteville of San Francisco and Frances Blair of Chicago; two sons, Peter de Bretteville of New Haven, CT, and Charles Lock de Bretteville of San Jose; and eight grandchildren.

#### HONORING ANGELO MARTINELLI

#### HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 1992*

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on this 500th anniversary of the historic voyage of Christopher Columbus, our Nation is celebrating the contributions made by many outstanding citizens, particularly those of Italian-American descent. This week in my district, the Yonkers Columbus Day celebration committee is honoring Angelo Martinelli, a person befitting such recognition.

As the former mayor of Yonkers, and through his many affiliations within the community, Angelo Martinelli has been a vital force in Yonkers. Those affiliations are too lengthy to mention here, but in each case Angelo Martinelli brings a dedication to his neighbors and a keen insight of community needs to the task at hand. His work to create economic opportunity and to enhance the rights of every citizen actually extends beyond the borders of Yonkers to many neighboring communities.

I know Angelo's wife, children, and grandchildren share a special pride in his accomplishments. They, too, are to be thanked for allowing him to devote so much time and energy to the community.

Also to be congratulated is the Yonkers Columbus Day committee for organizing this year's events and for honoring such a worthwhile individual. I join the committee in extending thanks to Angelo Martinelli for his many and varied contributions to the people of Yonkers.

#### RESOLUTION HONORING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE EDUCATION PROGRAM

#### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 1992*

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, in 1972, some 20 years ago, concerned citizens asked for governmental leadership in assisting the fight with a major health threat, high blood pressure. The result was the formation of the National High Blood Pressure Education Program [NHBPEP], a community-based program with the goal of increasing awareness of both hypertension's dangers as well as ways to prevent and treat this silent killer. Today I introduce a resolution which addresses the continuing recognition of the exemplary achievements of the NHBPEP. This resolution is entitled the "National High Blood Pressure Education Program 20th Anniversary."

The measure is intended not only to recognize the dramatic achievements of the NHBPEP in terms of our Nation's health, but also to continue to raise awareness of a major silent killer affecting 25 to 33 percent of Americans, that is hypertension or high blood pressure.

Hypertension as it is clinically known, continues to pose a major threat to the health of this country. Statistics are alarming in that 60 million Americans are affected by this chronic health condition. Overall, 1 in 4 Americans are diagnosed with high blood pressure and 1 in 3 African Americans have hypertension. Hypertension is the leading cause of stroke and a major contributor to heart disease and renal failure, particularly among African Americans, who have a higher incidence of high blood pressure than whites.

Twenty years ago when the NHBPEP was formed, by a group of concerned citizens, at the community level most Americans had never had their blood pressure checked—today, nearly 80 percent of the U.S. population have had their blood pressure measured within the past year. At that time only 24 percent of Americans were aware of the relationship between elevated blood pressure and stroke and heart disease—now 90 percent are. Twenty years ago, only 16 percent (fewer than 1 in 8) of the population were controlling their blood pressure—now 1 in 2 are. Since the NHBPEP began, the age-adjusted heart disease death rate has dropped by 45 percent and the stroke death rate by 57 percent.

Within the short span of 20 years, the NHBPEP has mobilized 217 organizations at the local, State, and Federal, levels toward a common goal: Eradication and reduction in the premature deaths from hypertension. The NHBPEP continues to play a major role in pro-

viding a bridge between research in the basic sciences, epidemiological surveys, and clinical trial with the practical education materials needed by consumers as well as prevention and treatment guidelines utilized in treatment decision making by physicians, nurses and other health care professionals.

So today, I introduce a resolution in recognition of this important program and its historic success.

#### A TRIBUTE TO A FORMER COLLEAGUE, NEW JERSEY'S MILLICENT FENWICK

#### HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 1992*

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, it was with a full measure of both loss and sadness that I learned of the recent death of a former colleague and friend, Millicent Fenwick.

Mrs. Fenwick was an outstanding Member of Congress for 8 years and a very active and valued member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs where she and I served together.

After a successful career as a writer and editor in the New York fashion world, Mrs. Fenwick chose to devote her life to public service, first as a community volunteer and then in the arena of State and Federal government.

She was elected first to the State Assembly of New Jersey where she served for 3 years. And then, at the age of 64, she was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from the Fifth District of her State in 1974.

In Congress she devoted much of her energies to fighting for tax fairness, the environment and consumer rights. From a foreign affairs standpoint, she was most proud of the seminal role she played in helping to establish the Helsinki Commission to monitor compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Treaty on human rights. The impact of her work on the Commission was particularly valuable to all of us during the first few years following the signing of the pact.

After leaving Congress in 1982, Mrs. Fenwick was named United States Ambassador to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, where she served her Government for the next 5 years.

The Nation would do well to remember the valued public service of this dedicated woman. Her contributions to the process of government were both determined and substantive.

We would do well to honor her memory and the service she rendered so faithfully to the United States of America and the people of New Jersey.

TRIBUTE TO THE NEW WORLD ASSOCIATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM RUSSIA

**HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 1992*

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 10th anniversary of the New World Association of Emigrants from Russia.

In 1982, this nonprofit organization was created in Pennsylvania to meet the needs of the Slavic language speaking people coming to the United States from the former Soviet Union and from Eastern European countries.

The New World Association is a mutual assistance association which facilitates adjustment and resettlement of Soviet and Eastern European immigrants in the Philadelphia area and promotes mutual understanding and cooperation between the community and other ethnic groups in American society.

The New World Association provides English as a second language [ESL] classes to the Russian and Slavic speaking immigrants and offers human services such as translating, interpreting, counseling, and assisting in social programs and employment.

In addition, the New World Association provides the ways and means of preserving the Russian cultural heritage, focusing on language, arts, crafts, traditions, and customs.

Since 1984, over 2,400 students have graduated from the New World Association's ESL, computer and drafting classes. This year there are 347 students, 8 professional teachers, and 6 volunteers. The association has established close cooperative ties with Federal, State, city, and other organizations. Many of its volunteers have been asked to speak on behalf of the Russian community at meetings and seminars.

Over the last 10 years the New World Association has helped hundreds of immigrants in obtaining public assistance such as supplemental security insurance, day care programs and medical assistance and has expanded its programs in working with the youth and elderly.

The New World Association, and its members who donate their time, professional expertise and physical effort, have provided an invaluable service to the Russian and Slavic speaking community of the Greater Philadelphia area.

Mr. Speaker, I join all Russian Americans in Philadelphia in saluting the New World Association of Emigrants from Russia for a decade of service to the entire community.

IN RECOGNITION OF SERVICE BY REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM BROOMFIELD

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 1992*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to rise today to acknowledge and thank one of the finest Members of this institution,

Representative WILLIAM BROOMFIELD, for his outstanding service to the House of Representatives for the past four decades.

Since 1956, BILL has been an effective Representative for the citizens of Michigan, fighting for their behalf in Congress. He is renowned for his service and attention to his constituents' needs, and he earned the respect and support of those he represents. He has also earned the respect of many with his superb foreign affairs work and support for human rights around the world.

As the ranking Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, BILL has been a dedicated champion of democracy and freedom for all. His support for pro-democracy organizations in Eastern Europe, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and Grenada was instrumental to the demise of communism and totalitarianism during the Reagan-Bush era. His insistent demands and important work for human rights globally have helped bring about changes and a better life for many. BILL helped win the cold war and bring about a new era of peace, freedom, and prosperity.

BILL has always been a helpful and devoted member of this institution, and I know I speak for all of us when I offer my sincere thanks to BILL for his 36 years in Congress, and wish him all the best for a very happy and safe retirement.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE C.B. CLARK

**HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 1992*

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to one of Kentucky's most outstanding citizens, Webster County judge/executive, C.B. Clark, who died August 18 in a traffic accident at Dixon, KY, at age 66.

Judge Clark, one of the most effective and popular elected officials in Kentucky, was in his 15th year of service as Webster County judge/executive.

Prior to his first being elected to Webster County's highest office in 1977, C.B. Clark served 4 years—1973 to 1977—as Webster County's road foreman.

In 1969 C.B. Clark was elected Webster County sheriff and served in that office 4 years. From 1965 to 1969 he served as deputy sheriff of Webster County.

C.B. Clark's first public office was Webster County magistrate, to which he was elected in 1961.

Many Kentucky officials have praised Judge C.B. Clark. For many years my wife Carol and I have been very fond of Judge C.B. Clark and his wife Melba Clark.

My wife and I attended his funeral on August 21 at Townsend Funeral Home in Dixon. A standing room only crowd of about 300 attended.

Rev. Robert W. Vester, pastor of Dixon General Baptist Church, gave an impressive eulogy as to Judge Clark's work and activities ranging from the progress he brought to Webster County to his devotion to God and Christianity.

I believe a portion of Rev. Vester's comments at the funeral of Judge Clark deserves to be quoted in this tribute:

If a man's success and worth can be measured by the friendships he has, then this man, whose loss we mourn today, was successful beyond measure, and his worth is more than can be conveyed in these words to come.

Acquaintances, friends, colleagues, relatives, and family, we have all gathered as a testimony to the impact that Choice B. Clark, Jr. has had upon all of us. C.B. touched a countless number of lives, as is evident today, with simple style—a style which did not seek adoration or accolades.

Survivors include his wife, Melba; one son, Duane Clark of Dixon; one daughter, Teresa Hibbs of Dixon; four sisters, Amanda Adkins of Wadesville, IN., Dorothy Roberts of Nebo, Naomi Williams of Boonville, IN., and Lila Pritchett of Evansville; two brothers, William French Clark and Elden Clark, both of Dixon; and five grandchildren.

My wife Carol and I extend our sympathy to Judge C.B. Clark's wife Melba and the other members of his family.

SALUTE TO ALBERT J. MANZO, CRISTOFORO COLOMBO SOCIETY'S 1992 MAN OF THE YEAR

**HON. ROBERT A. ROE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 29, 1992*

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in rising today to pay special tribute to an exceptional community leader. Mr. Albert J. Manzo III has been selected by the Cristoforo Colombo Society as their 1992 Man of the Year. A dinner will be held in his honor celebrating his charitable works on Sunday, October 11, at the Brownstone House in Paterson, NJ.

Mr. Manzo has been extremely active in the community. He can be particularly proud of his participation in the Children's Make A Wish Foundation. He has assisted this worthy cause, raising in excess of \$40,000 over the past 2 years. Also, he is currently the president of the Paterson Rotary Club and director of the Lou Costello Memorial. In addition, he is a member of the Italian American Sports Hall of Fame and the North Jersey Country Club.

The Manzo family has been an important part of the Paterson community for many years. Albert Manzo was born on April 20, 1960 to Albert "Tiny" Manzo and Anna Marie Peruzzi in St. Joseph's Hospital in Paterson. As owners of the Brownstone House, a traditional Democratic meeting place, the family has been host to many Democratic organizational events. Albert's father bought the establishment in 1979. The oldest of four children, Al has a sister Patricia who teaches in Paterson as well as two brothers, Tom and Ken who work with him at the Brownstone. He attended elementary school at St. Gerard's in Paterson and graduated from Neumann Preparatory High School in Wayne.

Albert has begun his own family with his wife Caroline. They have three children, Albert IV, Lauren, and Christopher.

Mr. Speaker, it is concerned citizens like Albert J. Manzo who add so much to the social

