

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### SUPPORT FOR THE ANTI-CAR THEFT ACT OF 1992

**HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Anti-Car Theft Act of 1992. The recent media attention focusing on violent car jackings clearly reinforces the need to address one of the most prevalent crime problems plaguing our communities. Unfortunately, armed car jacking is not a new crime. In 1990, over 1,000 automobiles were stolen at gunpoint in New York City. Car theft has become one of the most pressing property crime epidemics throughout this country. Over 1 million vehicles were stolen in 1990. It is time that this body takes effective action to crack down on auto theft.

The Anti-Car Theft Act will help reduce the incidences of auto theft. Making it easier for motor vehicle departments to track stolen cars and including tough new penalties for auto theft will make this a far less attractive crime to commit.

This bill will also take the profit out of car theft. Including identification numbers on auto parts will help to close down illegal chop shops which have made the sale and resale of stolen parts possible and profitable.

This legislation will help law enforcement, lower insurance costs, help consumers, and make our constituents safer. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

### TRIBUTE TO MRS. LOUISE FOLLETTE

**HON. JON KYL**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, the closure of various military bases across the country has received praises and criticism. Congress was called upon to make tough decisions and each of us made them with some amount of heartache. This is particularly true for the Arizona delegation. Williams Air Force Base has been a part of our community for over 51 years and we are very sad to see it go.

Not only has "Willie" produced top-notch pilots, it has also congregated top-notch citizens. One of those citizens who stands alone is Louise Follette. In 1941, Louise, came with her husband to the desert as one of the first 20 or so people to open the then Higley Field. She took a job with the base exchange and to this day still manages that store. She has seen Williams Air Force Base come full circle, and with the closure of the base she will grudgingly retire.

I would like to take this time to salute and congratulate Mrs. Louise Follette for her many years of dedication and service. You have provided your country and the men and women of Williams Air Force Base with a noble service, and I would like to thank you personally.

### THE YEAR OF THE MILLENNIUM OF THE SHERIFF

**HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, 1992 is a very special year for sheriffs across this Nation and throughout the world as this is the year of the millennium of the sheriff.

Rich in heritage and tradition, sheriffs have upheld the law for 1,000 years. Their history dates back to England before the Norman Conquest. In England, the local court was the shire court. In Anglo-Saxon times, the head of the shire, or county as we know it, was an earl who acted through a reeve. The reeve was a local administrative agent who was similar to a bailiff, or a steward, but of more importance. Under the earl, the reeve managed the shire court and oversaw lesser courts throughout the shire and was called the shire reeve. This eventually developed into the term sheriff we use today.

In England, the sheriff ran the shire and was an agent of the king. The sheriff was a position of great distinction and power. However, the position of sheriff began to decline in stature and authority until the settling of America. The need to maintain law and order in the small and often remote settlements of the American frontier brought a return to the stature and importance of the sheriff.

The sheriff in America shares a common history with his English predecessor. The early sheriffs in America were burdened with numerous responsibilities such as tax collecting, peace keeping, census taking, public health and many other duties that often are not associated with the concept of sheriff we have today.

In Maryland, the office of sheriff can be traced back to 1632 when King Charles I granted the power to appoint law enforcement personnel in the State and the sheriff became the first officeholder to be appointed. In 1776, the Maryland Assembly enacted its first Constitution and specifically provided for the office of sheriff as an elected position.

Today, the 24 sheriffs of Maryland are responsible for many different law enforcement duties. Just as Maryland is quite diverse from the rural country side of the Eastern Shore and mountains of western Maryland to the urban areas of Baltimore, Annapolis, and surrounding communities of Washington, DC, the

sheriffs' departments of Maryland have evolved differently. In many of the rural areas, in the absence of organized police departments, the sheriff is the primary law enforcement figure. In other areas, the sheriff often is responsible for the supervision of jails, prisoner transportation, court security, serving warrants, and civil process service.

Although their duties vary, each share a common history and rightly are proud of that history. Their hard work and dedication to upholding law and order is just as important, if not more so, than it was 1,000 years ago in England or 360 years ago here in Maryland.

The basics of upholding law and order has never been an easy one. Many of us are familiar with recent events across the Nation that have demonstrated the increasing demands on law enforcement. In Baltimore alone, the last few weeks have seen the shooting of two Baltimore police officers and one Baltimore County police officer. Tragically, one of those officers did not survive his attack and the other is still in very serious condition. As one police officer said in response to the attacks, when a police officer is attacked, it is more than just one attack on a law enforcement officer, it also is an attack on society. I could not agree more. Those sworn to enforce our laws also represent our society and are the first line of defense between law and lawlessness.

The job of law enforcement is, indeed, a very dangerous one. Today it seems that disregard for law and order continues to grow among the criminal element. In their contempt for law and order, many of these criminals appear to place no value on an officer's or civilian's life.

Over the years, society has changed and so have the challenges and demands on law enforcement. Such changes have required our sheriffs to change as well. Without a doubt, the continued effort to increase professionalism through training and education is quite evident. Regardless of what changes the future may bring, I know our sheriffs always will be ready to serve with the same honor and distinction as their predecessors.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, it is with utmost respect and admiration that I congratulate the 24 sheriffs of Maryland and the many other sheriff departments here in the United States and around the world on this momentous occasion. For 1,000 years they have upheld law and order. Through protecting life and property, they have given of themselves in service to others. On this, the millennium of the sheriff, I would like to recognize the sheriffs of Maryland. I respectfully submit this list of the sheriffs of Maryland and commend them all on a job well done.

Allegheny County—Gary Simpson.  
Anne Arundel County—Robert G. Pepersack, Sr.  
Baltimore City—John Anderson.  
Baltimore County—Norman M. Pepersack, Jr.

• 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.

Calvert County—Lawrence C. Stinnett.  
 Caroline County—Louis Andrew.  
 Carroll County—John H. Brown.  
 Cecil County—Rodeney E. Kennedy.  
 Charles County—James F. Gartland II.  
 Dorchester County—Philip McKelvey.  
 Frederick County—Carl R. Harbaugh.  
 Garrett County—Martin Van Evans.  
 Harford County—Robert E. Comes.  
 Howard County—Michael A. Chiuchiolo.  
 Kent County—William T. Bright.  
 Montgomery County—Ray Kight.  
 Prince George's County—James V. Aluisi.  
 Queen Anne's County—Charles Crossley.  
 St. Mary's County—Wayne L. Pettit.  
 Somerset County—Robert N. Jones.  
 Talbot County—John J. Ellerbusch.  
 Washington County—Charles F. Mades.  
 Wicomico County—R. Hunter Nelms.  
 Worcester County—Daniel McAllister.

The men and women of each of these departments and those across the United States deserve our utmost respect and admiration. Their calling is a noble and honorable one.

**SUPPORT SOLOMON/CARPER LINE-ITEM VETO**

**HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Solomon/Carper line-item veto proposal. This bipartisan proposal would give the President enhanced rescission authority. Earlier in the year this House fell just eight votes short of a key test in support of the line-item veto.

The proposal we have before us today builds on the current rescission approval process instituted of the budget act by compressing the congressional review period from 45 down to 20 days and ensuring that Congress is forced to vote on any proposed rescissions.

This is a modest reform that would only apply to rescissions for the 103d Congress. But it is important that as this session winds down this House sends a message to the American people that we are serious about reforms.

I have no illusions that the line-item veto alone is the answer to our budget deficits or will balance the budget. But it is the crucial tool that can help in his regard. The Governor of Illinois has the line-item veto, and when I was on the Revenue Committee in the Illinois General Assembly I would offer reduction amendments that the Governor later followed with vetoes. The line-item veto works.

The line-item veto is not a partisan issue: 41 State Governors have it, including the Governor of Arkansas, who thinks the Chief Executive should have it. It is a tool that our President needs to balance the Federal budget.

I urge approval of this measure.

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

**PROGRESS OF THE FEDERAL SUPERFUND PROGRAM**

**HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Public Works and Transportation has long played an important role in improving the quality of our Nation's water resources through the passage of the Clean Water Act, the authorization of flood control and navigation projects and sharing primary jurisdiction over the Superfund Hazardous Waste Cleanup Program with another committee of the House. We have recently finished a comprehensive examination of the progress being made in cleaning up hazardous waste sites. The cleanup of hazardous waste sites has already suffered too many delays. We can ill afford a legislative process that fails to reauthorize this important program in a timely fashion.

With that in mind, the Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight, which I chair, has held mine hearings on the Superfund Program. Fundamental to the subcommittee's examination of the program was the question, "How is the best way to clean up hazardous waste sites in a timely and effective manner, thereby protecting human health and the environment?" I want to emphasize that the members of the subcommittee approached this question with no preconceived answer in mind. The objective of our subcommittee's hearings was to provide for a frank and open discussion of issues, that will ultimately provide the members of our committee with information needed to make an informed decision about how to improve the Superfund Program.

After holding 12 months of hearings, receiving testimony from over 70 witnesses, and accepting volumes of materials for the record, I have reached the conclusion the Superfund Program is not working effectively. There are currently 1,275 sites on the Superfund National Priorities List. The Environmental Protection Agency expects the list to grow to more than 2,000 sites by the end of this decade. Since 1980, when the Superfund Program was first enacted, 80 hazardous waste sites have had cleanup construction completed, with only 40 sites actually deleted from the National Priorities List. To date, over \$10 billion has been spent by the Federal Government in an effort to clean up hazardous waste sites in the Superfund Program.

We must do better than complete 80 construction cleanups in a decade. Our hearing record indicates that it takes over 10 years for a Superfund site to have cleanup construction completed. Even more alarming, it takes over 15 years from the time a waste site is identified as posing a risk to human health and the environment, to being listed on the National Priorities List, to having cleanup construction finally completed.

Of equal concern to the subcommittee is the testimony that indicate large expenditures are being made in the program for administrative and transaction costs as opposed to paying for the actual cleanup of hazardous wastes. The subcommittee found that up to a third of corporate expenditures at Superfund sites may

be devoted to transaction costs, with up to 75 percent of those costs going to legal services.

The U.S. Congress has made a commitment to the American people to clean up hazardous waste sites in a timely and effective manner, thereby protecting human health and the environment. We are currently falling short of that commitment. While progress has been made in the past decade, much more needs to be done. We cannot be satisfied with a program that takes over 10 years to complete construction cleanups at hazardous waste sites. We cannot, as a society, afford a program that generates billions of dollars misdirected to costs other than hazardous waste cleanup.

In the coming months, the Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight will release a report containing a factual record and findings as well as recommendations for how to improve the Superfund Program. It is my hope that in the 103d Congress, the House will follow the leadership of the Public Works and Transportation Committee and pass legislation to improve the Federal Superfund Program.

**THE 400 U.S. ATHLETES BRING HOME THE GOLD IN NINTH INTERNATIONAL PARALYMPICS IN BARCELONA**

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, this is a time to look with pride at the accomplishments and opportunities of the 43 million Americans with disabilities, 400 of whom have just finished competing in the Ninth International Paralympics in Barcelona. I want to particularly congratulate the team members from California, which sent the largest contingent to the games. Our team won 76 gold medals, more than the American team at the Olympics earlier in the summer. Altogether, from September 3 through 14, 3,000 Paralympians from 85 countries competed in 15 sports, including swimming, soccer, and judo. To be the best, our American athletes have gone through intensive, grueling training, often combined with medical rehabilitation.

Yet athletic accomplishment is but one piece of the changing picture of life for Americans with disabilities and of the opportunities created by successful medical rehabilitation. Earlier this summer, the critical phase of the Americans With Disabilities Act went into effect, helping individuals with disabilities to find better opportunities in the workplace. In this same timeframe, it has become routine to open a newspaper and see advertisements that include individuals with disabilities.

While much remains to be done, each of these items is a further sign of the degree to which, in 1992, individuals with disabilities have become a more visible part of the mainstream in America.

A number of factors have helped this come about: new laws, increased activism, better public awareness of the abilities of individuals with disabilities, and steady improvements in the medical, and technological support for per-

sons with disabilities. In particular, expansion of the scope and technology of medical rehabilitation has been an important force in helping an ever-larger number of Americans with disabilities to return to the work force, participate in the consumer marketplace, and involve themselves in activities that were previously difficult or impossible for them.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that in the New Year, this Nation can finally enact a national health plan that will ensure that every American has access to health care and where appropriate to rehabilitation services necessary to help them contribute their fullest to our society. The success of our Paralympians is an example of what can and should be the range of options for our Nation's disabled.

#### RETIREMENT OF PINK VAN GORDEN

### HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise today to recognize the service of my friend Heron "Pink" Van Gorden to the citizens of the 69th assembly district in the State of Wisconsin. After 10 years of dedicated and distinguished work in the State Legislature, Pink will be retiring this year as representative of the same district I served before coming to this Chamber.

Pink's legislative career has been highlighted by his endeavors for the well-being of Wisconsin's farmers and veterans, and the fitness of its highways. Since he was first elected in 1982, he has served on the State Assembly's Agriculture Committee and its Veterans and Military Affairs Committee. In addition, he has been the ranking minority member of the Highways Committee since 1987.

In 1982, one of Pink's first initiatives was welfare reform. He was instrumental in implementing Wisconsin's highly regarded Workforce and Learnfare Programs. More recently, Pink helped the Highground, a memorial to Vietnam veterans, become a reality. Respected on both sides of the aisle, Pink will be remembered for the willing and thoughtful assistance he offered toward advancing his colleagues' initiatives.

Wisconsin Gov. Tommy Thompson shares my warm respect for Pink, and I would like to include a statement from him in this recognition:

Pink Van Gorden has been an outstanding representative to his constituents in northcentral Wisconsin during his ten years in the Wisconsin State Assembly. His efforts on behalf of rural Wisconsinites and Wisconsin veterans have been the hallmarks of his tenure. I'll miss his true commitment to sound public policy and fiscal responsibility as, I'm sure, will the people of his district.

A family man with a daughter and four grandchildren, a sportsman who especially loves squirrel and deer hunting, and a neighbor who has owned and operated a feed mill near his home throughout his tenure in the legislature, Pink is known both in State capital and in his hometown as a true model of the citizen-legislator. While the people of Neillsville

will gladly welcome Pink home, his colleagues in Madison will dearly miss his humor, warmth, and deep integrity.

#### REGARDING ROLLCALL VOTE NO. 409

### HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, on September 23, 1992, the House voted on the conference report on H.R. 2194, the Federal Facilities Compliance Act in rollcall vote No. 409. I intended to vote and did vote "aye" on the conference report, but it appears that my vote was erroneously recorded as "nay" by the electronic voting device.

I would like this statement to be inserted in the RECORD, immediately after the vote, to reflect that I actually voted "aye" on this bill, just as I did when the measure first passed the House.

#### H.R. 5126, CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

### HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, both the House and the Senate have completed action on H.R. 5126, the Civil War Battlefield Commemorative Coin Act and the measure is currently pending before the President.

Under the provisions of this legislation, the Bureau of the Mint is authorized to mint coins commemorating the Civil War. The proceeds from the sale of these coins will be used to protect at-risk Civil War battlefield sites. The Civil War Battlefield Foundation was designated as the recipient of these proceeds.

As H.R. 5126 has moved through the legislative process, the Civil War Battlefield Foundation has changed, or is in the process of changing its name to the Civil War Trust. As the author of H.R. 5126, it is my intent that the Civil War Trust be the recipient of the proceeds from the sale of commemorative coins as authorized by H.R. 5126 and that all requirements set forth in that legislation apply to the Civil War Trust.

#### LET'S LISTEN TO VETERAN ON DRAFT ISSUE

### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues a newspaper article by E.J. Montini entitled "Let's listen to veteran on draft issue" which recently appeared in the Arizona Republic.

Montini's article suggests that the draft-dodging issue should not be the primary focus

of the Presidential campaign. Instead, Montini maintains that the candidates ought to develop issue-oriented campaigns in which their efforts are concentrated on confronting issues in which they have been directly involved. I hope my colleagues will have the occasion to read this most interesting article:

#### LET'S LISTEN TO VETERAN ON DRAFT ISSUE

Nowhere on the television news last night did I hear a single comment from Earl W. Bowers of Glendale. Likewise on the front page of today's newspaper, or in papers throughout the United States. I saw lots of George Bush. I heard plenty of Bill Clinton.

But Earl W. Bowers?

Nothing.

It's an oversight which, by the end of this column, I hope to correct.

Yesterday, President Bush spoke to a convention of National Guard members in Salt Lake City. He went there in order to tell the Guard members how terrible it was that Bill Clinton was a draft dodger during the Vietnam War.

Of course, being a politician, the way the president called Clinton a draft dodger was to not call him a draft dodger.

What Bush said was, "There's been a lot of controversy swirling around service to country, about using influence to avoid the military, and I've read a great deal of speculation saying that I was going to come out here and use this forum to attack Governor Clinton. I want to tell you I do feel very strongly about certain aspects of the controversy swirling around Governor Clinton, but I didn't come here to attack him."

Of course not.

Anyway, Clinton followed Bush on the podium and, being a politician, he defended the fact that he had avoided the draft by not defending the fact that he had avoided the draft. Instead, Clinton emphasized the notion that he would be a good commander in chief even without military experience.

And maybe he would.

#### DOING A GOOD JOB

Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, whom Bush appointed, appears to be doing a pretty good job, just as he managed to do a pretty good job of hopping from deferment to deferment during the Vietnam War.

Bush's oldest son, George Jr., got into the Texas Air National Guard during Vietnam, just as Vice President Dan Quayle got into the Indiana National Guard. They were lucky young men, I guess, as this happened at a time when National Guard waiting lists (made up of patriotic youngsters hoping to fight the Vietnam War in places like Indiana and Texas) numbered in the tens of thousands.

Bush's second son, Jeb, was in the draft lottery but was never called to active duty and so stayed home.

There are others. Republican Rep. Newt Gingrich, who criticizes Clinton and now seems to like war, managed to avoid attending the one in Vietnam.

And former presidential candidate Patrick Buchanan, who often calls Clinton a draft dodger, received a medical deferment during the Vietnam War because of a bad knee. In fact, the condition remains severe enough to restrict Buchanan to jogging only about five miles a day.

#### ISSUE IS A PLOY

The point is, when it comes to draft dodging, we shouldn't listen to Bush, Clinton, Buchanan or the rest, we should listen to Earl W. Bowers of Glendale. Bowers wrote me a letter recently discussing this subject. He said in part:

"I served as a combat infantryman in World War II. Having been wounded at age 18 the first time and age 19 the second time, I spent well over a year in hospitals going through surgeries and learning to walk. Today, I am a double amputee. To tell the truth, I cannot get emotionally worked up over the draft status of others.

"The (Clinton) draft issue is a ploy. This 23-year-old draft incident is nothing more than a smoke screen and a farce to divert attention from the true and pressing issues affecting America."

That's the kind of talk we should be listening to.

And, once upon a time, we actually did.

Believe it or not, I'm old enough to remember a hard-fought, issue-oriented presidential campaign in which an incumbent president, a man who happened to be a U.S. Naval Academy graduate and a decorated war veteran, was defeated soundly by a man who had managed to dodge regular military service all through the dark and dangerous days of World War II.

The winner in that election was named Reagan.

**THE CREW 582 CELEBRATES 5TH REUNION MUSTER, 48TH ANNIVERSARY**

**HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, I am proud to recognize the crew of U.S.S. LST-582 as they celebrate their fifth reunion muster and 48th anniversary, October 15, 1992 in Baltimore, MD.

Built in Evansville, IN, and commissioned in New Orleans on July 31, 1944, LST 582 and her crew served their country with great valor and honor. Deployed in the South Pacific theater of war, the crew of LST-582 was involved in both the invasion of Okinawa and Luzon.

The LST—landing ship tank—was used by U.S. forces to transport men and materials ashore. They did this job well, almost always under heavy enemy fire. These large diesel-powered craft could carry over 2,000 tons of cargo in their cavernous interior. Despite their large size, 300 feet in length, the shallow draft of LST's allowed them to run right up on shore, or near the beach, to deliver cargo through large doors and a ramp in the bow.

Although an impressive sight, their low speed, size, and lack of maneuverability also made them a prime target. Sailors familiar with the vessels often joked that LST actually stood for, "large stationary target." In spite of the puns, the men who served on them were dedicated to their job and developed that special bond with their comrades and ship that is unique only to war.

Unlike any other friendship, war seems to form a bond between those who serve together that transcends time and place. Likewise, pilots and sailors share a love for their craft as they truly depend on it for their very life. If there is, in fact, a good by-product of war, it would be this love and friendship that remains with those who served together. They entrusted their lives to one another and in the heat of battle grew to depend on one another.

This bond that was forged 48 years ago is just as strong today, half a world away, as it was nearly five decades ago.

On this, the fifth reunion muster and 48th anniversary of the crew of LST-582, I think it is appropriate that we not forget the men and women who fought in defense of our Nation. Although World War II was half a century ago, we must always be mindful of the lessons we learned and the sacrifices made. The men of U.S.S. LST-582 were part of perhaps the single most significant event in world history during this century.

Never before did the modern world witness an event of such great magnitude that it changed the course of world history as did World War II. War is sometimes necessary in defense of freedom and democracy and the crew of LST-582 answered that noble calling with great honor and valor. Their efforts were a vital part of an overall struggle that culminated in the victory over tyranny and injustice and ensured the reign of freedom and democracy.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, it is with utmost respect and admiration that I commend the crew of LST-582 on its fifth reunion muster and 48th anniversary. May God bless them in the years ahead and may we never forget those who have answered the calling.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN ON ITS 81ST NATIONAL DAY**

**HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the people of the Republic of China on Taiwan as they prepare to celebrate their 81st National Day on October 10, 1992. Taiwan's friendship and goodwill toward the United States and the territory Guam, which I represent, has been a source of pride and comfort to me over the years.

As one of the world's most competitive and dynamic economies, Taiwan's real growth in gross national product has averaged almost 9 percent a year during the last three decades. Export growth has been even greater, which has helped to provide Taiwan with the impetus for industrialization, ranking Taiwan as the world's 13th largest trading partner. Considering this economic power, strong consideration needs to be given for Taiwan's entry into GATT.

Although Taiwan has problems to work through, I feel certain that considering its economic achievements and recent successes in political liberalization, Taiwan will more fully embrace democratic practices and expand its belief in democratic capitalism so that its continued economic growth can be assured for itself and the entire region.

To President Lee Teng-hui and Ambassador Ding Mou-shih go my heartiest congratulations and my high hopes for continuing friendship and cooperation in the years to come between the Republic of China on Taiwan and the United States of America.

**A TRIBUTE TO MARK LAINER**

**HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mark Lainer, whose leadership positions with religious, communal and educational institutions throughout the Jewish community is being honored tonight by the Los Angeles Hillel Council. In an era when the spirit of volunteerism is thought to be on the wane, Mark is proof that you can't always believe what you read.

Whether as vice president of the Jewish Federation Council of Greater Los Angeles or vice president of Congregation Valley Beth Shalom, Mark has had a major impact on Jewish life in Los Angeles. To take just one example, Mark's concern for Jewish education has been exemplary. Mark was the founding president of the Abraham Joshua Heschel Day School and is a past chair of the Bureau of Jewish Education. He recognizes the value of Jewish education, especially given the social pressures and uncertainty that characterize the modern world.

Mark has also found the time to raise much-needed funds for a number of Jewish community organizations, including the major gifts campaign for the United Jewish Fund of the San Fernando Valley region of the Jewish Federation Council, which he served as a former chair.

Taken together, Mark's efforts represent an all-out assault on apathy. His tireless commitment and dedication to so many organizations is both admirable and remarkable. And I also want to pay tribute to Mark's equally dedicated wife, Ellie and his brothers, Luis and Nahum—and certainly to his parents, Sara and Simha Lainer, who taught their fine family the joy to be found in service and generosity.

Mr. Speaker: We ask our colleagues to join us in saluting Mark Lainer, whose enthusiasm in the service of worthy causes is an inspiration to all those of us fortunate enough to be his friend.

**THE INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO PROHIBIT U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FROM BEING USED TO ENCOURAGE OR SUBSIDIZE THE TRANSFER OF U.S. MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS ABROAD**

**HON. JIM SLATTERY**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to prohibit U.S. foreign assistance funds from being used to encourage or subsidize the transfer of U.S. manufacturing operations abroad.

Many of us saw, and all of us have heard, about three recent news programs detailing efforts by the Agency for International Development [AID] to lure U.S. firms abroad with promises of cheap labor, tax holidays, and low

interest loans. These efforts were paid for by U.S. taxpayers.

I came to the well yesterday to highlight this problem. Later in the day, I joined several of my colleagues, including the majority leader, in sending a letter to President Bush asking for a complete accounting of the AID practices in question.

AID has understandably denied these charges. But they have not been able to explain why AID employees, in taped conversations, not only touted the advantages of moving U.S. plants overseas, but promised to help screen out workers who might try to form unions.

We are dealing with a tremendous amount of legislation in this last hectic week of the 102d Congress. It will take more time than we have to sort through all the problems with AID cited in these press accounts. My colleague from California, the esteemed chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, has asked the General Accounting Office to prepare a report on AID's efforts to lure U.S. manufacturers overseas. He has also introduced legislation, of which I am a cosponsor, to stop a variety of practices which encourage U.S. businesses to move abroad.

I want to make sure, however, that we do something to address this problem before we adjourn. Yesterday the Senate approved by voice vote an amendment to the fiscal year 1993 Foreign Assistance Act, offered by Senator PATRICK LEAHY, which states simply: First, U.S. foreign aid funds may not be used to lure U.S. companies abroad if this would directly result in the loss of U.S. jobs; and second, U.S. foreign aid funds may not be used for any project which violates internationally recognized workers rights.

I am offering identical language, to encourage conferees on the foreign aid appropriations bill to compromise and incorporate at least some language making clear to AID that Congress will not tolerate the use of U.S. tax dollars to export jobs overseas.

VIETNAM VETERANS INSTITUTE  
AND THE ASSIGNMENT OF  
WOMEN IN THE ARMED FORCES

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD the testimony of J. Eldon Yates, chairman of the board, Vietnam Veterans Institute, before the Presidential Commission on the Assignment of Women in the Armed Forces.

TESTIMONY OF J. ELDON YATES, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, VIETNAM VETERANS INSTITUTE BEFORE THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON THE ASSIGNMENT OF WOMEN IN THE ARMED FORCES

The concern of the Vietnam Veterans Institute is that American military personnel when exposed to combat have the best chance of surviving that combat with minimum casualties and disabling wounds.

The bottom line to every military action is the success of the mission and the preservation of personnel. These two objectives must

be in the forefront of any recommendations that are rendered by this body. Equally, we must assure that standards for military personnel are equal. For standards to be equal, we do not have the luxury of putting an erroneous face on them. There have been overwhelming attempts to adjust the military into an all encompassing body for the purposes of equal opportunity. It has been argued that children have been born psychologically neutral. It has been argued that children are born a blank canvas that society imprints values, interest and occupational propensity upon. Modern science has evolved to the point that the postulates within the social scientist community of the last two decades are being proved to be erroneous. "It seemed very important in the radical feminist atmosphere of the 70's to understand the truth about the differences between men and women. If there were proven differences in ability between men and women, then it was intellectually dishonest for anyone to deny those differences (Dr. Anne Moir)." "In the last twenty years, we have witnessed contradictory positions. Scientific research into the differences between the sexes, and the political denial that such differences exist."

On June 25, 1981, the Supreme Court decided (453US57) that women would not be conscripted, based on the law that exempted women from combat. I was at the National Press Club where Eleanor Smeal, then President of NOW, was the guest luncheon speaker. Upon receiving this information at the podium, Ms. Smeal read it and went on to editorialize that this was just another example of a male dominated society attempting to keep women in second class roles in society. During the question and answer session following Ms. Smeal's luncheon address, I asked Ms. Smeal that if she felt it is sexist to exclude women from the draft, how she felt about combat assignments for women. Ms. Smeal's response was "There are plenty of technological jobs in the military. There is never a need for a woman to serve in combat." During the Vietnam War, their position was that women should not be conscripted into the service.

As EEO grows, so grows the demand for women in combat roles. I point this out simply because it is the attitude and insistence of a very few that has led this nation to the issues that occupy this Commission. Feminists are insisting on something that only 26 percent of Americans think is OK (Newsweek, August 5, 1991). The concern of the Vietnam Veterans Institute is, as a nation, are we acquiescing to the demands of a few without giving credence to the needs of the majority. Those who must be prepared to make the ultimate sacrifice, but, more importantly, must be prepared physically and mentally to carry out their military mission while sustaining a minimum of casualties and, hence, contribute to the preservation of their comrades in arms.

Scientific evidence supports the age-old truisms that men as a whole are better prepared and have a greater aptitude for carrying out what the social scientists have deemed as sexual stereotypes. For instance, men biologically generally have greater upper body strength than women. This point is articulated by Major General Jeanne Holm in her book "Women in the Military," and she is well quoted on her position that women are not suitable for infantry or other military roles for which strength is a factor. What is not mentioned by the social scientists or the feminists is the scientific evidence that clearly points to the fact that

males also have greater endurance. This is an issue that must be taken seriously in any area of combat arms.

"Testosterone gives men a particular advantage in that it is focusing and galvanizing a brain that is already, by its very structure, more focused than the female. Remember that the male brain is a tidier affair, each function in its special place; already, the male is biased towards a more single-minded approach—he is less easily distracted. Add the hormone, with its mind-concentrating and fatigue-restraint qualities and the differences between the male and female brain-performance are accentuated." (Dr. Anne Moir, *Brain Sex*, published 1989.)

There is no question that some women may run faster than some men or that there may be some women who are taller than some men, but in the world community, the fastest runners will be men and the tallest people will be men. The world community is the community in which war is waged. The simple fact is that a nation cannot build an army based on the exception. To do so, has implications on mission, personnel, and another crucial issue the feminists and social scientists wish to ignore—morale! I am certain that our current adversaries and potential enemies would be happy to see a superpower such as ourself with significant numbers of females comprising the battalions that they will face in combat.

Personally, during the Persian Gulf War, my sympathies were with the women who wanted to fight, as opposed to some young men who tried to get out of military assignments once the risk of combat had become a reality. The women who articulate these desires are unquestionably patriotic people. I hasten to add, that not all women in uniform, and I postulate most do not feel capable of preserving their own life or protecting the lives of those they would serve with, in a combat engagement.

Enlisted personnel make up approximately 85 percent of the armed forces. Their views are not being heard and there seems to be evidence that their views are being suppressed. Equally, there is an undertone government-wide aimed at suppressing opinions that are opposed to the assignment of women in combat. At a recent social activity in Norfolk, Virginia, the overwhelming opinion by Navy personnel was that because of the Tailhook Conference incident, the Navy has indicated, off the record to its officers, not to get involved with the Commission with personal opinions. Interestingly, Naval Station Norfolk is currently conducting an internal study of women in the enlisted ranks as it relates to overall mission. Thirty-five percent of enlisted personnel are female at Norfolk Naval Base. At any given time, approximately 50 percent of those are pregnant. Of that 50 percent who are pregnant, approximately 50 percent of those are single women. The study, as I understand it, was initiated because of the concern for mission readiness. When a female becomes pregnant, she is immediately removed from sea duty for two years. The concern is that through pregnancy alone, a female can avoid sea duty for six to eight years, on the average. The more serious questions are, who is taking the additional sea duty and what impact does it have on mission, morale, and retention. The study is still ongoing but it is my understanding that at least one female commander is as upset and concerned by these trends as is any of the males in the command structure.

Moshe Dayan, the heroic Israeli General and former Defense Minister, stated in a de-

bate concerning the use of women in combat by the United States, that "We do not do what you do in the United States because, unfortunately, we have to take war seriously." I make the segue to Moshe Dayan's comment and the Israeli experience because the Israeli position of women in combat has been widely misquoted by the proponents of women in combat in the United States. Jeff Hirshowitz in his book: "The Women's Corps in the War of Independence," writes "Prior to the War of Independence, the military effort was completely reorganized and the position of women in the approaching conflict was reviewed. Some leaders argued that women should serve alongside of men. Others preferred that women serve in a separate organizational framework. During the War of Independence in 1948, women soldiers were assigned to front line combat positions. After three weeks of combat, the results were so disastrous that female soldiers were recalled from the front lines and never again utilized in the infantry or in front line duties. Although they are trained in counter-terrorist tactics, their role during an actual attack is support to the male soldiers."

General Dayan's observations are based on the common sense that the social scientists of the last couple of decades have tried to trivialize.

The death cries of those women who were slaughtered during the Israeli War of Independence should speak louder than any of our biases.

Quoting Dr. Moir again, "In the past ten years, there has been an explosion of scientific research into what makes the sexes different. Doctors, scientists, psychologists and sociologists working apart have produced a body of findings which taken together paints a remarkably consistent picture, and the picture is one of startling sexual asymmetry." She asserts that today "there is too much new biological evidence for the sociological argument to prevail that children are a "blank slate." It is our hormones that make us behave in certain stereotypical ways. But hormones, alone, do not provide the whole answer. What makes the difference is the interplay between those hormones, and the male or female brains, pre-wired specifically to react to them. These brain differences directly determine the significant differences between males and females. The spatial ability, the ability to picture things, or shape position, geography and proportion, are all skills that are crucial to work with three dimensional objects or drawings are clearly superior traits in males. The question for the Commission is what impact does spatial ability have on military mission?"

In yet another example, Dr. Camilla Benbow and Dr. Julian Stanley conducted tests of mathematical excellence to survey abstract concepts of space, relationships and theory. These two American psychologists worked with highly gifted students of both sexes. They found that the best girl never outperformed the best boy. They also discovered a startling sex ratio of mathematical brilliance. For every exceptional girl, there were 13 exceptional boys. Dr. Benbow now says "after 13 years of looking for an environment explanation and getting zero results, I gave up." Her belief now is the difference in ability has a biological basis.

Even professional skeptics have been converted. "When I was younger, I believed that 100% of sex differences were due to the environment," says Dr. Jerre Levy, professor of psychology at the University of Chicago. "After 20 years spent studying the brain, Ms.

Levy is convinced, "I'm sure there are biologically based differences in our behavior." (Time Magazine, January 20, 1992). What implication for military mission does this biological basis have?

It will not surprise most who have worked inside the Beltway that the politically correct centurions of the Pentagon and the Congress display a cavalier attitude toward those of us who oppose women in combat. The military centurions see troops as expendable resources. Congressional centurions do not internalize the realities of war and see this more as an exercise in gaining political capital. Both groups see it as an opportunity to get their ticket punched. For the rest of us, whose sons and daughters will comprise the armed forces, this is a more serious issue. For us, one casualty of war is too many. But, there are those who will die in conflicts under this nation's flag. It will be criminal if this nation sets in motion reckless policies and laws that will put their sons and daughters at needless additional risk.

This Commission has one enlisted person on it. Almost 85% of the combined armed forces are enlisted people. Why aren't we hearing from the preponderance of those who picked up arms during Desert Storm as well as the career NCO's who served in Vietnam?

In post World War II, Dr. Frederick Demming, of Washington, D.C., went to Japan to implement a new management tool he had developed to assist with reconstruction. That management tool had been turned down by every American manufacturer that Dr. Demming had approached. The management tool is called "Quality Circles Management." The premise is a simple one: the people that do the actual work know more about what is required to produce that work in a quality, cost-effective and timely manner than does supervision, mid-management, or the Chairman of the Board. The highest award for industrial excellence in Japan is the Frederick W. Demming Award. I submit that Dr. Demming's principles can be applied to this issue among the combat arms personnel in all of our armed services. It won't cost a lot of money. The risk is that the outcome may not be "politically correct."

It is a paradox that some voiced disdain over minority rule in South Africa, and yet many of the same people want to impose minority rule over the military so that a few people may be positioned to bet anything they want. If the combat exclusion laws are repealed, even in limited duty assignments, what will be the outcome evolving from the lawsuits? Will women be forced to register for the draft and will legal precedents require women to serve in combat, per se? The immorality of not making a clear cut decision is typical of what Americans have come to expect from rule-makers inside the Beltway. The agenda seems to be to leave the point fuzzy and leave open the final decision for the courts. When this happens, it will not be the daughters of Congresswoman Schroeder, it will not be the daughters of the leaders of the National Organization of Women, it will not be the daughters of the Senators who are proponents of this issue. It will be the daughters from inner-city America and daughters of the hillbillies and farmers whose bodies are dismembered and guts blown out on the battlefield.

General Norman H. Schwarzkopf stated "Decisions on what roles women should play in war must be based on military standards, not women's rights." The "gender" feminists insist that women can do anything men can do but do not balk at the idea of having double standards for women. Currently one of

the physical requirements for males to enlist in the United States Army is that they are able to do 13 push-ups. The parallel requirement for females to enlist in the United States Army is that they are able to do one push-up. A member of the DACOWITS (Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services), in interviewing midshipmen at the Naval Academy, found in candid conversations that the Naval Academy has quotas, double standards, gender-norming and affirmative action for women midshipmen. This does not seem to be an issue of questionable integrity, either for the "gender" feminists or the politicians or the military politically correct centurions. The lady from DACOWITS goes on to say that any disagreeable reactions or reservations expressed about women at the Academy would bring the threat of termination to a male midshipman. As a matter of fact, the Naval Academy ranks comments by male midshipmen that suggest women don't belong there or that standards have been lowered since admitting women to the academy as sexual harassment! Rear Admiral T.C. Lynch, Superintendent of the Naval Academy in response to the member of the DACOWITS states,

"\* \* \* I will address your assertion that somehow we have stifled academic freedom and free speech. Let me assure you that we encourage free and open discussion about a wide range of issues that are significant to this nation, including whether the country will be well served by changing the laws and policies pertaining to the use of women in the armed forces."

Admiral Lynch's response seems to contradict the confidential concerns of the male midshipmen. He goes on to say:

"The measure of a highly capable military, ready to meet the future threats that we may face, is its people. We have learned from history that in wartime only a relatively few military officers will face the ultimate test of leading troops on the battlefield in ground combat action. Unquestionably those officers must have strength, stamina, and endurance to fight and win. Many more during times of conflict and all in peacetime will have wide-ranging responsibilities of leadership in a great variety of career fields and roles. The Academy's mission is to provide the country with leaders who have the ability and strong motivation to serve this country in many different leadership roles, any of which simply do not require brute strength."

Admiral Lynch's comment seems to suggest that in the future that only a select few will face the ultimate dangers of combat while the rest will be developing in their career fields at the cost of the blood of those who are and always have been the most qualified all round for military service. Isn't this the ultimate double standard? Additionally, Admiral Lynch, in his response, seems to have rewritten the mission of the Naval Academy. Are we to give credence to the current and historical mission statement of the Naval Academy or to the Admiral's rewrite? I guess the military personnel who have the gender-specific edge in strength, endurance, and spatial skills will bear the brunt of battle, while the women, as Eleanor Smeal suggested, will handle the technological requirements of combat, have a greater chance of survival, get the same kudos and faster promotions.

What if the technological positions are overrun by invading enemy airborne units, for example. Are those without the strength and endurance going to be able to protect the technologically superior military sys-

tems, not to mention their lives and contribute to preserving the lives of their comrades who are under siege? Will one push-up suffice when the enemy airborne units get past the radar and engage in hand to hand combat? Is the double standard still OK when the mission and the lives of American troops depend on equal prowess, physically and mentally, to ward off of the enemy whose single purpose is to destroy the lives of your sons and daughters in uniform. Could another outcome be that, in such a scenario, that this great nation could be forced to make the immoral decision to use unconventional weapons, hence taking on a profile of a Saddam Hussein, simply because we have a double standard that has resulted in a standing army that is marginally prepared for the hard core realities and variables that inevitably come to play during military interventions?

The sexual harassment issue has been beat to death and I will not try to resurrect it, but I would be remiss if I didn't include a couple of observations and questions in this treatise. Again the proponents of women in combat insist that sexual harassment can be drilled out of human beings, even during prolonged field duty. I submit that commandary cannot permanently impact on natural human instincts. Sex is one of the biggest driving forces in human beings. To suggest that fraternization under adverse circumstances and the quest for sexual attention can be ordered away is possibly one of the most ludicrous premises uttered by a human being. Army Major Rhonda Cornum stated in these hearings and was quoted in USA Today that "for female soldiers, being raped by the enemy, should be considered an occupational hazard of going to war." If it is an occupational hazard in dealing with the enemy, why is it so difficult for some to believe that fraternization and sexual pre-occupation will not be a variable in the United States Armed Forces? Further, if the sexual intrusions of Major Cornum were no big deal, as she suggested, why did the Pentagon keep it secret for over a year?

Currently the double standards directed toward gender-norming are replete in the United States Armed Forces. If a male officer, for example, would have made the comment that Major Cornum made concerning rape being an occupational hazard . . . he would probably have been drummed out of the service by the pressure of the feminists and the media. If the restrictions on women in combat are lifted even in select cases then let's implement it without double standards. As General Schwarzkopf suggest let's be sure the standards are based on military needs not the needs of special interest groups. If all standards are equal, the implication for readiness, mission and retention will not present an unnecessary security risk to Americans serving in uniform. If standards are equal, we will not spend one additional dollar of tax payers money to accommodate women who voluntarily wish to place themselves in environs which are predominately the domain of men. And if all things are equal, do not create by policy any special provisions, billeting or otherwise, that would inconvenience the majority of personnel in combat or readiness commands.

General Schwarzkopf, General Vuono, General Barrow (former Commandant of the Marine Corps) and Major General Peay have publicly stated their opposition to changing the combat exclusion law. Thousands of others, commissioned and enlisted alike, have privately echoed the same sentiments. Army Lieutenant Susan Longworth was quoted in

the Washington Times September 21, 1990 "the men are very protected. I don't think [women] should be here (Saudi Arabia) because it would be rougher for the (men) seeing a woman go down."

If the United States government wishes to make an unbiased and intelligent decision, as opposed to one steeped in special interest, is easily enough done. The Newsweek poll alluded to earlier in this testimony already states that 84 percent of the American population do not feel that women should be in combat. It would be easy enough to conduct a poll, completed in short order, reflecting the opinions of combat veterans and others assigned to field duties. And for that matter, the Armed Forces at large.

Please indulge me for a moment longer as I close with these words of Thomas Paine: "moderation in temper is always a virtue, but moderation in principle is always a vice."

#### TAIWAN'S 81ST NATIONAL DAY

#### HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my Taiwanese friends on the 81st National Day, which commemorates the founding of the Republic of China.

Taiwan should be congratulated on this historic occasion not only for its implementation of democratic reforms and policies, but also for its responsiveness in beginning to address the trade imbalances between our two countries.

I extend my congratulations to President Lee Teng-hui, Vice President Li Yuan-zu, Premier Hau Pei-tsun, and the Taiwanese representative in Washington, Dr. Ding Mou-shih.

I look forward to building even closer ties between Taiwan and the United States and, in particular, the State of Tennessee.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE PRESCRIPTION DRUG FRAUD DETERRENCE ACT OF 1992

#### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today legislation to address a little-known, but apparently common, problem involving prescription drug fraud.

The measure, the Prescription Drug Fraud Deterrence Act of 1992, obviously has no chance of passage this session, but hopefully will prompt action within the pharmacy community to act to address the problem. I also believe that when Congress does revisit the Prescription Drug Marketing Act and related issues, this proposal will serve as a benchmark for debate. I introduce the measure intending to spark a debate within the health care community in the area of prescribing controlled substances. I believe this legislation, as well as H.R. 5051, the Prescription Accountability and Patient Care Improvement Act, can serve and benefit public policy at the Federal level and at State government levels.

The problem of prescription drug diversion—and the ease by which diversion takes place—is outlined in a series of reports in the Miami Herald by reporter Derek Reveron, "Buying Prescription Drugs With No Rx." I think the Herald's series should be required reading for all policymakers involved in law enforcement or health fraud-related issues, and I plan on sending this report to those policymakers in the next few weeks. If we are ever to get serious with the war on drugs we must address the illegal diversion of the narcotic and tranquilizer classes of prescription drugs, including Valium, Halcion, Xanax, Percodan, and Ativan. The Valium for crack market has been ignored for far too long, and the fraud associated with this illegal trade costs the taxpayer hundreds of millions in Medicaid and Medicare fraud, not to mention adding to the scourge of the illegal drug war.

Reporter Reveron, in cooperation with Federal drug enforcement officials, went undercover to show how simple it is to scam legal but potentially dangerous narcotics and tranquilizers. If the problem that apparently exists in Florida exists throughout the country—and I have no doubt the scam exists elsewhere—then one policy answer is outlined in the Herald's story: pharmacies should install a direct, unlisted telephone for the purposes of called-in prescriptions for Controlled Substances on Schedules II, III and IV.

I plan for this legislation to be reintroduced next Congress. In the meantime, I would hope all interested parties—pharmacists, the medical community, and law enforcement—would review the legislation and make constructive suggestions. For the purposes of consideration of this legislation during the next few months before Congress reconvenes, I have included the Herald's story for review.

[From the Miami Herald, May 1992]

BUYING PRESCRIPTION DRUGS WITH NO RX—14 OUT OF 15 PHARMACIES AGREE TO SELL TRANQUILIZERS TO REPORTER

(By Derek Reveron)

Anyone can buy addictive drugs at the drugstore.

You don't need a prescription from a real doctor. You don't need to be sick. All it takes is a phone call.

And a bit of lying. Florida's safeguards for screening prescriptions don't keep addictive drugs off the streets.

Believe me, I know. I telephoned 15 pharmacies in Dade and Broward one afternoon and gave them the name of a nonexistent doctor. At each store, I ordered 30 tablets of Ativan, an often-abused tranquilizer. The next day I showed up to pick up the prescriptions.

In 15 attempts, I hit on 14—enough, as they say on the streets, to keep the monkey on my back for months.

"There isn't a pharmacist out there who hasn't had it tried on him," said Vernon Bell, investigations chief for the Florida Department of Professional Regulation.

In its manual for pharmacists, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration lays it on the line:

"Loose or routine dispensing procedures, without control and professional caution, are an invitation to the forger."

Invitation, indeed. According to DEA's Harold Dieter, pharmacists are a big part of the problem. They're too busy to verify. They want to sell prescriptions, not police them.

The Florida board of Pharmacy, charged with policing 24,000 druggists, took disciplinary action against 86 pharmacists last year; mostly for using drugs, selling illegally and keeping lousy records.

But the board's prosecutor can't recall a single case involving fake prescriptions by telephone.

In South Florida, street junkies contend that they buy drugs at their friendly neighborhood drugstore, as easily as toothpaste and aspirin.

By no means, though, is the problem confined to street addicts. At Mount Sinai Medical Center's addiction treatment center, to be specific, eight of 20 patients got into trouble taking unneeded or fake prescriptions.

How easy is it? The Herald decided to find out.

#### PHONY DOCTOR

I concocted a phony doctor's name and made up a DEA number. Legitimate doctors prescribe by DEA number, which is assigned by the federal government to help monitor addictive prescription drugs. Real doctors also give real telephone numbers. That is so druggists can verify.

Before the first call, I wrote a script to use in impersonating a doctor. I pretended to be the patient, using my own name.

"This is Dr. Robert Brady. I need a prescription for 1 milligram Ativan, 30 tablets. One in the morning, one at bedtime. No refills. My DEA number is . . . My office number is 324-1402."

The telephone number was real. It was an answering service for doctors that recorded messages. In that way, if any druggist checked prior to filling the prescription, there would be a record.

No one bothered.

I made the 15 calls on April 1, selecting druggists from Homestead to Fort Lauderdale; everything from mom-and-pop outfits to chain outlets with computer access to doctors' names and DEA numbers.

None of that mattered. I suspect the same thing would have happened if I'd picked another 15.

#### THE SPIEL

Hallandale's Phar-Mor was typical.

After a couple of minutes on hold, a woman asked, "Hi. Can I help you?"

I began the spiel.

"DEA number?" she asked.

I gave the concocted DEA number.

"Office phone number?"

I gave a phone number that rang at an answering service.

"And where's that at? Miami?"

I gave her the address of a doctors' office building.

"OK, thank you," she said.

The next day, April 2, I made the pickup. A Herald photographer, his camera dangling around his neck like a tourist, walked into the store separately.

At Phar-Mor, a warehouse-sized store at 1762 E. Hallandale Beach Blvd., three pharmacists poured, counted and weighed pills in assembly-line fashion.

A clerk, a young woman with long brown hair, handed change to an elderly woman in front of me. Before she could walk away, the clerk said to me, "last name?"

I told her. She couldn't find the prescription.

"When did you bring it in?" she asked.

"My doctor called it in yesterday," I said.

She talked with a pharmacist for a few minutes and retrieved my prescription from her.

The clerk asked for my address and phone number.

"Generic or brand?"

"Generic," I said.

About 10 minutes later: "It's ready. Three dollars," said the clerk.

I picked up the vial of Ativan and read the label.

I put it down. I patted my pants pocket, pretending to feel for my billfold. I didn't actually want to buy the prescription. "I forgot my money," I said.

"OK. I'll keep it until you get back."

I left the store and didn't return. I didn't want to break any laws. I'm sure some people will accuse me anyway.

#### THE LAW

The fact is, the druggists didn't break any laws either. The law leaves the screening of prescriptions entirely to the professional judgment of pharmacists. The \$3 price tag was cheap. One store put the price at \$14.40 for generic.

I took generic whenever any one asked. Not everyone did.

Twelve drug stores filled the prescriptions as I waited. Two pharmacies—Walgreens at 12295 Biscayne Blvd. and Eckerd at 9060 Biscayne Blvd.—had the Ativan ready for pick-up.

At Walgreens, a young cashier plucked the prescription from a wall lined with alphabetically ordered baskets containing hundreds of orders. On the bag was stapled a yellow piece of paper. On it was written, in red ink, "need address," she wrote my home address on the slip and said, "That'll be \$21.75."

At Eckerd, a young cashier snatched my prescription from one of dozens of metal baskets. Quickly, she said, "That'll be \$24.59."

Only one drug store, Serrano Pharmacy Discount, 10453 Bird Rd., declined to accept the Ativan order by telephone. The store has a policy of not accepting telephone prescriptions for controlled drugs from unknown doctors.

"I accept them if I know the doctor and he lives near here and the information checks out," said owner Esperanza Serrano.

#### ONE SUSPICIOUS OF "DOCTOR"

Of the 14, only one seemed suspicious of the "doctor" on the telephone. That was Brownsville Drug Store at 4634 NW 27th Ave.

"And your name, again, is . . .?"

I repeated the doctor's name. The pharmacist asked for a DEA code and office number.

"OK. I'll check on that," he said.

The next day, I walked into the tiny pharmacy, located next to a vacant lot where men and women brazenly sold crack.

The owner-clerk asked my name and address, and if I wanted generic. She conferred with two pharmacists.

She asked me to spell the doctor's name again because she couldn't find it in a directory of Dade doctors.

She conferred with the pharmacists again. Five minutes passed.

I was afraid they'd caught me. Maybe they'd called the cops or the DEA. I was wrong.

Ten minutes later, she put the Ativan on the counter. "That'll be \$6.50," she said.

The people at Arco Drugs, 8900 NW Seventh Ave., got suspicious when my photographer shot close-ups of me holding the Ativan.

After I left, a clerk telephoned the "doctor." She sounded frantic, "calling to verify" the prescription.

"Ask him to call me soon."

The same thing happened at Opa-locka Drugs. "Ask the doctor to give me a call," the druggist said after I left. "It's important."

The truth was he was too late. So was everyone else. In all, I could have walked off with 420 tablets of Ativan.

#### SIX VIETNAMESE HONORED FOR HEROISM

#### HON. WAYNE T. GILCHREST

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of our colleagues the bravery and heroism of Vietnamese who survived reeducation camps. On August 5, the Vietnamese Council for a Free Vietnam, the American Committee for a Free Vietnam, and the Joint Congressional Task Force on Vietnam honored six of these outstanding Vietnamese fighters for freedom, democracy, and human rights.

In addition, 19 Members of Congress, 3 Senators and 16 Representatives were also honored for their stand and activities to promote human rights and democratic development in Vietnam. At this point I wish to enclose into the RECORD the text of the citation for the honorees.

THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR A FREE VIETNAM AND THE VIETNAMESE COUNCIL FOR A FREE VIETNAM

Upon recommendation from Dr. Le Phouc Sang, Ambassador William R. Colby, and Dr. Michael Szaz.

Presented to Do Huu Danh hero Dr. by the U.S. Joint Congressional Task Force on Vietnam, American Committee for a Free Vietnam, Vietnamese Council for a Free Vietnam, and by the 20 U.S. organizations, 10 Industrialized Nations Committees, the Vietnamese Council's 18 political member groups, 9 professional member associations, as well as the Vietnamese Council's 12 Regional Chapters in Europe, 8 Regional Chapters in Australia and the Pacific, 36 Regional Chapters inside Vietnam, and 16 Regional Chapters in North America.

All participating in the first Vietnamese World Convention and First International Conference on Vietnam actually scheduled in Washington, D.C. on June 27 and June 29, 1992, with more than 1000 delegates from all over the world and about 5000 Vietnamese-Americans there in present.

In recognition of his Concerns, Efforts, Devotion, Commitment, Activities, Sacrifices and Achievements displayed with the highest degree of intensity possible, both before 1975 in Vietnam and after 1975 overseas, for the cause of Freedom, Democracy, Human Rights, Peace and Prosperity for the Vietnamese people.

Hero Dr. Do Huu Danh is a Freedom Fighter, an outstanding pharmacist, a qualified scholar, and a human rights activist.

Hero Do Huu Danh is a most effective leader, having all the necessary qualities to exert leadership. He displays perseverance, willpower, patience, determination, courage and leadership.

Dr. Do Huu Danh is known and recognized as a distinguished hero whenever it comes to serving the noble cause of the Vietnamese people as well as the most sacred and lofty principles of mankind.

He totally forgets himself in the service of the freedom of the people of Vietnam. He is, therefore, a shining example and an inspiring force to people around him, regardless of time or place.

Hero Do Huu Danh suffered for several years under Communist oppression. Although he now resides in the United States, his efforts and activities are effectively directed and recognized taking place, everywhere overseas, particularly inside Vietnam, making the enemy worry.

Hero Do Huu Danh has been actively working with the Vietnamese Council for A Free Vietnam since its first days as a most important and dynamic leader, as a most enthusiastic benefactor and a strong and tireless supporter.

All of us therefore owe Do Huu Danh the highest respect, admiration, appreciation and gratitude for what he has done so far in the cause of freedom, democracy, human rights, peace and prosperity for the Vietnamese People, who are suffering from unspeakable humiliation and poverty of all kinds. We can stay assured, firmly expecting that as a strong leader in the Vietnamese Council, Do Huu Danh will continue to do more and achieve more in the future for the noble cause of Vietnamese freedom. Hero Nguyen Tung is a valuable asset to Chairman Dr. Le Phuoc Sang in leading the Vietnamese Council toward final victory for the Vietnamese people.

A TRIBUTE TO DETECTIVE  
RONALD JAMES BURBANK

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in praise of Det. Ronald James Burbank who has served over 25 years in the Long Beach Police Department. This dedicated professional, who has received over 40 commendations for excellence, will be missed by his fellow officers when he retires November 6, 1992.

Ron earned two degrees from our excellent local educational institutions: an A.A. from Long Beach City College and a B.S. from California State University, Long Beach.

Detective Burbank was hired by the Long Beach Police Department on May 1, 1967. He became a detective in January 1974 and worked on many details including the Forgery/Fraud Detail, the Burglary Detail, and the Juvenile Crimes Against Persons Detail. Ron has twice been the Long Beach nominee for the International Association of Chiefs of Police "Service Awards." During his years of service, he has received basic, intermediate, and advanced police officers standards and training certificates from the State of California. In 1977, he was on the board of directors of the International Association of Credit Card Investigators.

While in the Forgery/Fraud Detail, Ron met his wife, Det. Olivia Burbank. Olivia is also retiring on November 6 of this year. Together the Burbank's enjoy the love and support of their four children, Christy, Patty, Dana, and Denise and their two grandchildren. Besides spending time with their family, Ron and Olivia plan on camping and fishing after retiring. The Burbank's enjoy spending time on the road with their 35-foot trailer behind them. They also look forward to many more trips with the Cop Outs, a camping group of active and retired police officers.

My wife, Lee, joins me in congratulating Ron and Olivia on a job well done and wish them both our best for a long and happy retirement.

ELECTION RESULTS IN ANGOLA

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, the just completed elections in Angola produced a new high water mark in the democracy wave sweeping through Africa. To be sure there were the usual problems associated with a first-time effort in a Third World environment which included power and phone outages and scattered mechanical breakdowns. But the consensus among the more than 800 observers from the United Nations and private organizations is that the electoral process was a success and was completed in a fair and equitable manner. They are confident that the winner produced by this process will indeed be the choice of the people. We congratulate the members of the MPLA and UNITA for their vital role in assuring Angola's move toward democracy and wish the winner, and the people of Angola, much success as they grapple with the many serious problems facing their country.

Finally, I would like to include an article from today's Washington Post on the elections:

[From the Washington Post, October 3, 1992]

ANGOLA'S SLOW VOTE STIRS RANCOR: DOS SANTOS APPEARS TO HAVE COMMANDING LEAD IN PRESIDENTIAL RACE

(By Paul Taylor)

LUANDA, ANGOLA.—President Jose Eduardo dos Santos took a lopsided early lead in Angola's first election in history, but two days after the polls closed, challenger Jonas Savimbi's party continued to insist today the Savimbi was ahead and that government-run media were selectively reporting returns.

The official tally of the nonpartisan National Electoral Council showed that with just over a quarter of the precincts reporting in an agonizingly slow count, dos Santos had 60 percent, Savimbi 32 percent and nine minor candidates the remainder.

These first returns have been mainly from urban areas, strongholds for dos Santos.

Returns reported on government television and radio showed a more decisive pattern, with a 20-to-1 edge holding up with slightly more than half the votes counted.

However, Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) held two news briefings to complain of irregularities in the counting process. By nightfall, the party released its own unofficial tally that showed Savimbi in the lead with roughly one-quarter of the votes counted.

"The UNITA leadership is in possession of facts that contradict even bigger problem in a country that is larger in size than Texas and California combined and where telephone communication in rural areas is either nonexistent or unreliable and where many roads are in poor shape or impassable. The flow of information from 5,900 polling places to Luanda, the capital has been extremely slow.

"Everything worked fine until the counting, but the delay has been deadly," said

former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Donald McHenry, an official observer. "It feeds all sorts of rumors and tension."

UNITA has had harsh words for the media reporting, but it has consistently said it will abide by the results of the count of the electoral council. However, the party began making isolated charges of irregularities today, alleging that 14 ballot boxes disappeared while under police escort in an area of UNITA strength.

The international monitoring effort was organized by the United Nations, which has 400 observers here in addition to 400 independent observers.

A consensus appeared to be forming within the diplomatic community here that, while the gap between dos Santos and Savimbi is sure to narrow, dos Santos is likely to emerge as the leading vote-getter in the presidential race. There is less certainty that dos Santos will get more than 50 percent, which he needs to avoid a runoff.

In separate parliamentary elections, dos Santos's MPLA was running ahead of Savimbi's UNITA by nearly 2½-to-1 margin with about one-quarter of the returns counted.

COMMENDING THE U.S. NAVAL  
SHIP REPAIR FACILITY, GUAM

HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I rise today to commend an institution in my district that has become such a part of the everyday life on Guam that were it to disappear tomorrow, my constituents would feel as they would at the passing of an old and dear friend. To some it may appear melodramatic to make this comparison, but the Naval Ship Repair Facility on Guam, or simply the SRF, has influenced and participated in our community far beyond what one could normally expect of a military base.

There are only two ship repair facilities in the western Pacific, and SRF Guam is the only one on U.S. soil. This is a fact which I am frequently making to my colleagues whenever military construction funding for Guam is being considered. It is one of the largest naval activities on Guam, employing approximately 840 civilians. Its economic contribution to our local economy is sizable and very significant.

What is even more significant in this respect is the Navy Apprenticeship Program, which was founded at the SRF in 1957 to train and develop skilled personnel as future key employees and supervisors. There are currently 135 apprentices in the program. From machinery to pipefitting to welding, all major ship repair trade groups are covered. With over 500 graduates, 273 of whom are still employed at the SRF, the program has created a pool of skilled and responsible workers whose impact is felt throughout the entire local economy.

I rise to commend as well those military personnel who maintain and operate the enormous amount of equipment that make the SRF the efficient organization that it is. Four floating drydocks of varying sizes enable them to repair, refit, and upgrade those ships so necessary to protect the United States' secu-

ity interests in my part of the world. The engineering and technical expertise resident in our military neighbors enable the complicated planning, budgeting, and coordination of the SRF to go forward smoothly. The SRF also operates the only shore recompression chamber capable of treating divers with diving-related illnesses. Over the past 5 years, SRF divers have conducted over 230 humanitarian treatments/therapy, including medevacs from Truk, Palau, and Saipan.

Community involvement is a hallmark of the SRF. It has received awards from both COMNAV Marianas and the Government of Guam's Department of Vocational and Rehabilitation for Outstanding Employer of the year for hiring and placement of individuals with disabilities. In support of the first Navy Multicultural Awareness Fair on Guam, the SRF spearheaded the logistics committee. As a result of its participation with the village of Agat in the Sister Village Program, the SRF has been actively involved in local school activities and functions, receiving the COMNAV Marianas award for that program for the past 3 years. Reef relief projects, installation of playground equipment, blood donation, math and English tutor programs, and tours of the facility for local groups are just a few of the myriad of services that the SRF has provided as a part of everyday business. This entire effort culminated in the reception of the First Lady of Guam's Volunteer Award as the Most Outstanding Military Volunteer Organization.

Mr. Speaker, there are communities around the United States which complain that the local military base is next to, but not part of, the community. Not so on Guam. The interests of the people of Guam and our military tenants are inextricably intertwined. A strong economy, clean and safe workplaces, and good schools for our children are things we all want. Our island is small, and we realized long ago that only by working together would our dreams be realized. The Naval Ship Repair Facility on Guam is a model of this cooperation, and I believe that this Chamber is a most fitting and proper setting for recognition of their outstanding contribution to the quality of life in my district, for both the civilian and military communities.

S. SGT. JONI MILLER ON THE ASSIGNMENT OF WOMEN IN COMBAT

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD the testimony of S. Sgt. Joni Miller, U.S. Army Reserve, before the Presidential Commission on the Assignment of Women in the Armed Forces.

POSITION PAPER OF THE VIETNAM VETERANS INSTITUTE—TESTIMONY OF STAFF SERGEANT JONI MILLER CARTER BEFORE A PANEL OF THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON THE ASSIGNMENT OF WOMEN IN COMBAT, MAY 14, 1992

Ladies and gentlemen of the commission, it is both a privilege and pleasure to be invited to testify before this important body.

My name is Staff Sergeant Joni (Lee) Miller Carter. Accompanying me is Mr. Adrian Cronauer, Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Veteran Institute and a communications attorney in private practice here in the District. Mr. Cronauer, as a number of you may recall, was portrayed by Robin Williams in the Academy Award Winning movie "Good Morning Vietnam." I am testifying in my capacity as a Sergeant in the United States Army Reserve and as a member of the advisory council of the Vietnam Veterans Institute.

I have ten years of honorable service with the United States Army and Active Duty Reserve. In that period, I have had field training exercises in simulated combat environments with the 10th Special Forces Group, The Berlin Brigade, and joint field exercises with the 82nd Airborne Corps. I have served with numerous other infantry units in similar combat training exercises. Additionally, I was among the first to be trained in a co-educational basic training at Fort Jackson, South Carolina in 1981. I participated in Return of Forces to Germany (Reforger) (a large scale field training exercise remote from military compounds). During these exercises, men and women were housed in GP mediums (Army tents) together for 2 to 3 weeks at a time. I have attended the following military schools:

Basic Combat Training, Advanced Individual Training (Administration), Primary Leadership Development Course, Basic Non-Commissioned Officer Training Course, Personnel Information Management Course, Pre-Officer Candidate Course, Instructor Training Course, Recruiter Training Course. Additionally I have been awarded the eight medals and ribbons for meritorious service and achievement.

#### AFFECTS ON RECRUITING AND RETENTION

I can only postulate the affects on recruiting. I'm certain that if the pressure of a few radical groups whose numbers are comparatively small result in the assignment of women in combat arms, that the armed forces will, in turn award multi-million dollar contracts to Madison Avenue advertising firms to entice naive young women into combat arms MOS's. Like amounts of money have been spent to direct advertising specifically to an 18-year-old male market selling the machismo of Special Forces and other elite units. I will further postulate that most of those teenage women who are naively enticed will leave the Armed Forces at the earliest possible convenience or seek transfers to non-combat MOS's once the hardcore reality of service in combat units shatters their fantasies of military adventure and their femininity.

According to the "Atlantic Monthly," August 1990 in an article addressing Canadian women in combat arms "The Canadian experience has not been heartening for those who seek to end the combat-exclusion rule in this country. Only seventy-nine women were recruited into the infantry training program and only one completed the course. She has since requested a transfer out of the infantry."

I do have some very strong feelings about the ability to retain women in field combat

units once the realities of day to day operations, the lack of privacy in joint living conditions, and the increased likelihood of "female infections" due to our anatomical differences as it relates to a lack of sanitation in field environments. And of course, for those of us who do not welcome it, the overt and subtle sexual harassment that exist when a small number of women are billeted for long periods of time along with men who have been isolated by extended field duty. While many would like to believe this can be legislated away, the reality is that human nature, being what it is, that sexual issues, in my experience in the field, will have a negative impact on the morale of both male and female soldiers. And, ladies and gentlemen under combat conditions in isolated units, you will not legislate it away regardless of the rhetoric of the hard lined feminists who have little if any experience in combat field environments.

I am equally concerned that women who are currently serving in support roles and functioning at a high level of efficiency in all probability will when faced with assignments to the combat arms either leave the military at the end of the current term of service or look for surreptitious ways to terminate military service immediately.

I believe that when the reality of women's overall inability to function in line units with men can no longer be ignored despite the ignorant clamoring of the feminists and those that would sacrifice national security for popularity among a misguided constituency. This exercise will cost millions of dollars and will contribute to the inefficiency of military operations.

Equally, it will become necessary to spend more money to recruit young men into special units to assure national security. I am concerned with the potential immorality that will have women in combat units with all the hoopla that the media and the feminists can conjure up while elite units will retain standards that only men can meet and that those units in turn will always be sacrificed first as the civilian feminists who have never wore the uniform and the retired female generals who have never tasted combat lead the battle cry from the grounds of the Washington Monument.

Major General Jeanne Holm, USAF (Retired) asserted in November 1979 to the Military Personnel Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee "I have great difficulty with ground combat where the number one concern is physical strength. Every member of a ground combat team must support the team effort to come out with minimum casualties."

Recently at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, a highly decorated combat veteran of Desert Storm, a classmate of mine, stated in reference to a discussion on women in combat "how could my country do this to me? I put my life on the line to defend our freedom and I've trained so that my chances for survival are great. I choose to be an infantryman and the people making decisions to place women in combat want to make sure I don't have a chance to survive. Now the question is, do I choose to die needlessly? If that is my choice, I quit."

Women who are against women in combat would find themselves in combat arms units not by choice. Duty position narratives would change. They would now be "in line" for combat duty based upon duty position and unit assignment. Currently women serve in support roles in units as the 82nd Airborne. If combat arms open to women, these current "support slots" and their require-

ments would change to accommodate new legislation which, in turn, would change unit functions thus affecting unit readiness.

EFFECTS ON PROMOTION OFFICER VERSUS  
ENLISTED

For the record, approximately 85% of the standing military forces are enlisted personnel.

E5 through E6 promotions in the Army are based upon a point system. Currently, whether a soldier is administrative (7i Lima) or infantry (1i Bravo) for example, the promotion point system and requirements are basically the same. The 7i Lima is just as likely to be promoted or not be promoted based on the needs of the Army at any specific given time. If the military is facing reduction in forces or cutbacks, the points required for promotion will be much higher than they are when there is a greater demand for military personnel. Hence, women in combat arms MOS's will not necessarily have greater opportunities for career advancement in the enlisted ranks.

E7 through E9 promotions are reviewed at Department of the Army level. A panel reviews all the experience of the military personnel who have been recommended for promotion to include demographic considerations.

AFFECTS OF A MANDATORY DRAFT

In the event of a national emergency in which women were conscripted, I believe there would be a national outcry and that Congress would reverse any law requiring women to serve in combat against their will. Hence, increasing the double standard and further negatively impacting troop morale.

TESTIMONY OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL

As an enlisted person, you are indoctrinated from day one not to make a ripple, let alone a wave. Part of the premise of creating an Army of enlisted personnel is to respond to orders without questioning. Most enlisted personnel are not revered by a preponderance of the officer corps. We are the lower strata of a caste system, the blue collar employees of the profession of arms. Because of these attitudes, the following examples are almost commonplace methods of intimidation. Conveniently not being referred to promotion panels, being informally reprimanded for going outside the chain of command, enlisted evaluation reports will not reflect the true level of achievement while not falling below average, involuntary transfers to less than desirable duty stations, hence disruption of both and family and career goals.

CONCLUSION

I wish to leave you with a few observations. Although they are graphic, I assure you that my objective is not to be vulgar. These are simply issues that detract from morale and unit effectiveness. Earlier I alluded to men and women living in GP mediums together during field training exercises. In exercises I participated in, I literally had to go in to my sleeping quarters while male and female soldiers routinely copulated in sleeping bags, ignoring of the offensive nature of these acts to those of us whose values and mores were traditional and christian. I learned to sleep with my head covered and to dress and undress in my sleeping bag while fighting back the anger of those who routinely violated my privacy and any decent code of morality. I regret to inform you, sexual harassment was more pronounced among minority personnel and a significant percentage of the officer corps, per se. Often when women refused the advances of an individual who happen to be a minority, there

would be attempted intimidations suggesting that the female soldier was a racist. A couple of illustrations: an Army Colonel motioned to me indicating that he wished to whisper something confidential to me. He leaned in and proceeded to stick his tongue in my ear! In an incident in Germany a minority soldier during duty hours started hassling me while I was in route to the orderly room and proceeded to inform me of his interest in and prowess in sodomy. Certainly, not everyone that I have been in contact with during my military career conducts themselves in these ways. I have met some fine human beings and excellent soldiers at all levels and of all races that I have worked with and have been proud to serve with. They wear the uniform with pride. I submit that they are equally disgusted with deviant and unprofessional conduct.

I am saddened at the fact that the effectiveness of our military and the lives of many Americans may be sacrificed because of a selfish and single-minded objective whose bottom line is to turn the officer corps into an Equal Opportunity Program. I do not question the patriotism of women who truly wish to serve their country. I do question the patriotism of those who would push themselves into positions that they are not able to perform in equally, and endanger the security of this nation in turn. In a recent six-week recruiting school, I was in a class of 38 Army personnel of which three were women and at least 25% were combat veterans. I placed second in the Armed Forces Physical Fitness Test and second academically in the class. I am very proud of that. Conversely, while serving with a 10th Special Forces A Team in a combat training exercise, I fell down while on patrol and was unable to get up due to the weight of my sixty-pound ruck sack. Men had to endanger their position to assist me back to my feet. This is just one example of how even a physically fit woman such as myself cannot perform on an equal level with men in the field environment. In a real combat situation that fall could have very easily cost the whole platoon their lives.

These are strong statements but I would be remiss if I, in summary, did not speak fully and openly on the issues that negatively impact on the Army I have served for ten years and the image of the uniform that I wear with pride and the nation I love.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

352D CIVIL AFFAIRS COMMAND,  
HUMANITARIAN RELIEF IN THE  
PERSIAN GULF WAR, 20 AUGUST  
1990-20 JULY 1992

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on October 30, 1992, the 352d Civil Affairs Command will hold a formal Desert Storm Homecoming Anniversary Ball. The 352d Civil Affairs Command is a Reserve general officer command in my district located in Prince George's County, MD. I am very proud to relate to the Congress the outstanding accomplishments of the oft decorated and highly dedicated citizen soldiers of this command during Operations Desert Shield, Desert Storm, and Desert Calm.

The outstanding accomplishments of the 352d Civil Affairs Command in the gulf war earned them recommendations for the much coveted Meritorious Unit Commendation and the Humanitarian Service Medal for their contributions to the relief and restoration of Kuwait City and the Emirate of Kuwait. Numerous members of the command were individually decorated with the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, the Joint Service Achievement Medal, and the Army Achievement Medal. The command is also eligible for all three Campaign Streamers issued thus far.

The command played a major role in planning civil affairs operations during Operation Desert Shield by deploying members of the command in early August 1990 to work closely with Third U.S. Army's Civil Affairs Staff and Operations and battle planning staff. Other members of the command were assigned to various staff positions at U.S. Central Command in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, the Naval Central Command, and the U.S. Special Operations Command. In early December, at the request of the Kuwaiti Government, the command formed the Kuwait Task Force, made up of subject experts, to begin planning for the provision of emergency and restoration services following the liberation of Kuwait.

Throughout December 1990 until February 1991 the command continued to deploy troops to the desert in preparation for their mission to provide humanitarian relief to the people of Kuwait. In January 1991, Gen. Norman Schwartzkopf, unleashed the thunder and lightning of Operation Desert Storm. Shortly afterwards, members of the Command's Coalition Warfare Branch accompanied combat forces into Kuwait and Kuwait City. On February 28, 1991, the main body of the Command's Combined Civil Affairs Task Force began the treacherous journey into Kuwait, travelling over bombed out roads littered with war debris and through areas of the country not yet secured by United States and Coalition Forces. The command arrived in Kuwait City at 11:00 p.m. and brought with it a 76-truck convoy of emergency food and supplies for the people of Kuwait.

Beginning the very next morning, March 1, 1991, the Combined Civil Affairs Task Force, operating under the command of Third U.S. Army's Task Force Freedom, began relief and restoration operations for the people and country of Kuwait.

For the next 2½ months, the 550 men and women of the Combined Civil Affairs Task Force, now supplemented by the 431st Civil Affairs Company from Little Rock, AR, the 432d Civil Affairs Company from Greenbay, WI, and the Active Component's 96th Civil Affairs Battalion, Airborne, from Fort Bragg, NC, supported by a 4,500-person support force from Third U.S. Army's Task Force Freedom, toiled under the burning oil fires of Kuwait to restore those basic life-sustaining emergency services needed to revitalize this once proud and beautiful country of Kuwait. Timeliness, technical proficiency and innovation were the qualities demonstrated by the members of the Combined Civil Affairs Task Force whose herculean humanitarian efforts ensured that no further loss of life resulted from lack of essential services.

I was briefed by the Task Force at Camp Freedom at Kuwait City when the unit was in the midst of operations that helped ensure rapid restoration of electricity and other services, as well as food distribution.

To quote Ambassador Edward W. Gnehm, Ambassador to Kuwait, "The soldiers, non-commissioned officers and officers of this command have worked tirelessly and selflessly to support the reconstruction of Kuwait. They have served under conditions that were extremely austere and sometimes dangerous. Every member has shown noteworthy attention to detail and a genuine sense of urgency. Their technical expertise, organizational skills and flexibility have cut through organizational constraints and given the Kuwaiti people what they needed most: rapid and effective help. The challenge has been formidable, but the soldiers have responded magnificently".

Mr. Speaker, as a result of the absolutely magnificent accomplishments of the soldiers of the 352d Civil Affairs Command, not one precious life was lost for lack of food; not one child thirsted for water; not one Kuwaiti citizen suffered from pestilence. Law and order was quickly restored, allowing the vulnerable citizenry the precious time necessary to recover—in peace. The once smoke-darkened Kuwaiti skys glowed with the numerous successes resulting from the untiring energy, love and devotion to duty exhibited by the brave and heroic men and women from the 352d Civil Affairs Command.

Accordingly, the men and women of the 352d Civil Affairs Command, were truly the calm after the storm. Each soldier of the command can justifiably take great personal pride in their individual and unit's gulf war accomplishments.

CPT Alberti, Jr., Paul L.  
MAJ Alcan, Bruce H.  
SPC Allen, Joseph E.  
MAJ Allison, Kenneth J.  
LTC Baker, Jr., Wilson.  
CPT Barsotti, Ercole.  
SFC Baylor, Angela.  
COL Beasley, Michael.  
COL Blount, Lawrence C.  
COL Brackney, Richard C.  
LTC Brooks, Mark E.  
SGT Bryant, Karen D.  
MAJ Bushey, Douglas J.  
MAJ Caplan, Les M.  
LTC Carr, James R.  
1LT Closs, Carolyn R.  
SPC Cooper, Leon A.  
SPC Craig, Robin T.  
SSG Crosse, Islyn I.  
SSG Dambach, Fredrick W.  
MAJ D'Angelo, Colomba A.  
SFC Daugherty, Carmen Y.  
MAJ Davidson, Charles H.  
SPC Dominski, John A.  
CPT Driessen, Robert S.  
COL Duncan, Richard E.  
SFC Elam, John E.  
COL Elliott, Randall T.  
MAJ Ettinger, William.  
COL Evans, James H.  
SSG Feuer, Deborah A.  
SFC Fields, Henry L.  
LTC Fielder, Robert E.  
SFC Forte, June A.  
CPT Foye, Robert L.  
1LT Fraley, Derrick  
CSM Freeman, William H.  
SGT Fulco, Mark A.  
LTC Gebhards, John E.

SFC Gedge, Donald C.  
LTC George, Edward H.  
COL Geyer, Richard E.  
LTC Ghent, III, James R.  
SGT Gibbs, Wayne W.  
MAJ Gibmeyer, John F.  
SPC Goard, Cynthia M.  
SPC Gray, John E.  
SGT Greene, Maurice L.  
LTC Greenhut, Jeffrey F.  
COL Gulick, James S.  
1LT Hamilton, Clay M.  
MAJ Harbell, John W.  
MAJ Hashem, Steven S.  
LTC Hirsh, Carl M.  
SSG Hope, Carol A.  
LTC Howton, Charles F.  
LTC Huber, James P.  
SGT Hyater-Davis, Yolanda A.  
LTC Johnson, Theodore R.  
MAJ Johnston, Gary N.  
COL King, Edward A.  
LTC Lambrinos, Jorge J.  
COL Lange, Gary A.  
MAJ Langley, Kim G.  
PFC Lanier, Alfreda A.  
MSG Lee, Larry L.  
SPC Lenihan, Claire E.  
SPC Lewis, Carolyn V.  
SPC Lewis, Deborah A.  
COL Lichtenstein, Jack D.  
SPC Lora, Diego A.  
LTC Luedeke, James A.  
CPT Marsh, Scot W.  
SFC McDonald, Layton D.  
SGT McKenzie, Ben.  
LTC McKinney, Donald C.  
LTC McNaugher, Thomas L.  
SGM Mead, Michael J.  
LTC Meyer, Gary W.  
LTC Miller, Edwin D.  
CPT Miller, Jr., James M.  
LTC Mitchell, David C.  
BG Mooney, Jr., Howard T.  
SSG Murphy, Kevin J.  
MAJ Natsios, Andrew S.  
COL Neale, John D.  
MAJ Newcomb, Dana L.  
COL Padar, George Z.  
LTC Paternoster, Jr., Pete.  
LTC Perl, Raphael, F.  
MAJ Peters, Robert D.  
SSG Philpott, Cynthia L.  
SPC Poe, Jr., David C.  
LTC Polk, Artie L.  
SFC Popescu, Sr., John P.  
SPC Reilly, Kelly M.  
SGT Reilly, Kevin P.  
CPT Riley, Brian T.  
1TC Russell, Timothy R.  
COL Sadek, Charles H.  
1LT Salazar, Jeffrey A.  
LTC Setzer, David A.  
SSG Skidmore, Charles E.  
SFC Skipwith, Jessie L.  
COL Smith, Herbert J.  
COL Smith, Ronald M.  
SGT Smith, Teresa A.  
MAJ Sternfeld, Michael D.  
MAJ Thorsen, Robert H.  
CPT Trail, William H.  
MAJ Trombetta, Jr., Orfeo.  
MAJ Ulmer, David.  
SFC Venson, Sheila M.  
MAJ Verrier, Fernand R.  
COL Walz, Jr., Arthur H.  
LTC Webber, David J.  
MAJ Whidden, Stanley J.  
SFC White, Gracie V.  
SFC Widner, David D.  
MAJ Williams, John L.  
COL Wilson, Lester R.  
MAJ Wilson, Thomas R.  
MAJ Winder, Jr., Coulberne.

SPC Wolgram, Franklin M.  
SSG Wolfrey, Brenda L.  
CPT Wolverton, Wayne A.  
SSG Wright, Franklin L.  
SSG Wright, Virginia D.  
SFC Yost, David L.  
LTC Young, Bennett H.  
COL Young, Ralph H.

AFTER RIO—SURVIVAL'S SHARP  
EDGE

HON. PAT ROBERTS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, one of the critical concerns Congress consistently faces is the issue of balancing this Nation's and the world's food and fiber needs, the economic viability of the men and women whose stewardship of the farms and ranches of this country put food on our tables and clothes on our backs, and the growing interest by society in preserving natural resources around the globe.

At the recent U.N. meetings on the environment held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, many agendas were put forth and agreements signed aimed at making the nations of the world more active in protecting the environment. Amidst the debates, there also was much finger pointing over who was least sensitive, much to the media's delight.

One elemental point lost in all of the debate was a thoughtful, logical look at why individuals in some regions of the world willfully encroach on nature, seemingly without regard to the ecological impact of their actions.

I would like to submit for the RECORD a research paper by Stephen A. Vosti, Ph.D., of the International Food Policy Research Institute in Washington, DC, that should be reviewed by anyone interested in a balanced, common sense approach to conserving Earth's natural resources. Dr. Vosti has lived in Brazil and worked in the Amazon.

AFTER RIO: SURVIVAL'S SHARP EDGE

(By Stephen A. Vosti)

Jose Carvalho is busy sawing down a large tree on the fringes of the Amazon rain forest. He has not reacted to the United Nations Earth Summit's Rio declarations. If he pauses at all, it is to ensure that his sacred bit of technology—a chain saw—is properly fueled and lubricated so as to minimize wear. Oh, he heard the Rio proclamations with all their pomp and circumstance, but it did not really matter. It did not matter because his actions are not driven by the wishes or mandates of people outside his immediate family—especially those from other countries speaking other languages.

What drives this urge to deforest? Not a perverse desire to denude the world of rain forests. Not the love of toil and danger associated with felling massive trees with often rudimentary technologies. Ask him, he'll tell you. Jose's deforestation activities are a direct response to immediate human needs. In his case it's guaranteeing food on the table for his family of six living in one of the least hospitable places in the world. It is not an easy task. Jose Carvalho has been dealt a bad hand in the social reshuffling of natural resources. But by hook or by crook, he gained access to trees (lots of them), poor soils, seasonally torrential rains, and ma-

laria (lots of it)—all of which combine all too frequently to generate hunger.

Jose didn't always live in the Amazon. Why not give him a one-way ticket back to his hometown in southern Brazil? Don't expect him to use it. Reverse migration is not an option. For better or for worse—and often in response to government initiatives—people like Jose Carvalho and his family often move into these areas from places where they had been sharecropping or worse. They left with hope of a better life, and they are in the Amazon to stay. They are part of the ecosystem now, and they can be expected to do whatever is necessary to guarantee survival, just like all the other species in this ecosystem.

Given his ecosystem, Jose has no choice but to deforest small plots of land. Once the land is exhausted—often after a few years—he needs to deforest more. His choices are limited; his future is bleak. He begins to saw the next tree.

But it doesn't have to be that way. If soils can be made more productive, trees don't need to fall—at least not in such great numbers. Soils can be protected, and agricultural activities can last longer than a few years on a given piece of land. But changes are needed; changes outside the immediate grasp of Jose. Better seeds, fertilizers, and credit to purchase them are needed in the marginal areas of the Amazon (as well as in many other parts of the developing world). New farming methods are not being developed quickly enough, and those that exist are not getting to farmers. International and national attention for these critical elements of sustainable agriculture are dwindling—not a healthy trend for tree or man.

Reaching people like Jose—the people who will ultimately determine the success of the Rio Summit—requires:

Food crops and improved farming techniques that don't denude and deplete the soils so Jose can farm the same area continuously. This will take more research.

Provision of information Jose needs to farm his land more efficiently, with less damage to the environment. This will take trained extension workers.

All-weather roads and improved markets so Jose can diversify his crops and take them to market. When Jose starts making money from his farm, he will start to manage the land in a more environmentally suitable way. This will take the commitment of Jose's government and financial support from outside Brazil.

Simple health and nutrition services for the outlying areas where Jose lives. If poor nutrition and health problems can be improved through programs targeted to people like Jose and his family, then Jose will be able to go beyond his survival-at-any-environmental-cost mentality to one in which he cares about the future.

Any investment aimed at conserving or preserving the environment in countries such as Brazil, Ethiopia, or the Philippines must be accompanied by a plan to ensure food security for their Jose Carvalhos. Without such an approach, the wide gap between the international preoccupation with saving the environment and the short-term food needs of rural people will never merge.

Jose Carvalhos saw will not cease to buzz until the Rio declarations are translated into something that will improve his family's chances of survival.

#### POSTSCRIPT

Dr. Vosti is a research fellow at the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in Washington, D.C. IFPRI was es-

tablished in 1975 to carry out the task of analyzing technological advances in agriculture and ensuring those advances are available to and adopted by farmers to achieve economic growth, help provide developing countries with adequate supplies of food, and where necessary, working with governments to implement appropriate food policies. IFPRI is part of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), an informal association of 50 countries, international and regional organizations, and private foundations working together to support agricultural research around the world.

#### TROOP 27, BSA OF NEWBURGH, NY, CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and pay special tribute to Troop 27 of the Boy Scouts of America of Newburgh, NY, which is celebrating its first 50 years of existence this year. It is a history which they have every right to be proud. Over 60 Scouts have reached the rank of Eagle and the troop has received many State and local Council awards for their achievement.

Troop 27, which is sponsored by American Legion Post 1420 of the town of Newburgh, continues to be an asset to the community. They have developed hundreds of young boys into responsible adults through the teaching of Scouting ideals and the training of scouts.

The objectives of the Boy Scouts of America are contained in what we know as the scout oath and the Scout law—a codification of centuries of WESTERN values. Honor—loyalty—courage. These are rare commodities but are key elements which our Nation looks for in its leaders and are the building blocks that the future of our society depends.

To teach a Scout to live by the Scout oath and laws, to respect leadership and others and to develop individual skills and friends while having a good time has changed very little over the past 50 years. The skills of camping, cooking, hiking and pioneering are still the same. Although some requirements have changed to keep pace with new technologies, the Scout still looks and acts the same in a campsite or on the trail as he did in 1942.

Over the past 50 years, the troop has developed a proud history and has maintained the traditional values of Scouting. The troop has been extremely active in the community by providing many Eagle and community service projects to include: paper and food drives during World War II and in recent times; cleanup and restoration projects of local and historical sights and cemeteries; building bridges and marking hiking trails; providing support to the elderly and needy; developing wildlife preservation areas; bike-a-thons and blood drives; and, American Legion service.

I would also like to acknowledge the efforts of literally countless Troop 27 members of Order of the Arrow have donated their time and labor on weekends over the years to maintain the permanent Scout camps of the Hudson Delaware Council.

Mr. Speaker, I am well aware of the outstanding contributions that Troop 27 has made

over the years that have greatly benefited the people of Newburgh and the county of Orange. I know they will continue to provide invaluable service to the community and remain a credit to the Mid-Hudson Valley.

#### PROCLAIMING THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE, NJ, AS THE BIRTH- PLACE OF THE AMERICAN IN- DUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

#### HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in rising today to pay special tribute to a community in my Eighth Congressional District. The city of Belleville, NJ, has a special place in the history of our Nation. As the site of the first functioning steam engine operating in the Western Hemisphere and the foundry where the first American steam engine was manufactured and constructed, Belleville has the unique distinction of witnessing the spark which heralded the beginning of the American Industrial Revolution.

In recognition of these momentous occurrences and the many other significant historic events in which Belleville has taken part, it can truly be called the "Birthplace of the American Industrial Revolution."

Josiah Hornblower arrived in America from England in 1753 carrying duplicate and triplicate parts to erect the first steam engine in the Western Hemisphere. This engine was built at the direction of Col. John Schuyler to be used in a copper mine near Belleville, NJ, then known as Second River. Before coming to America, Hornblower was an associate and rival of James Watt, who is credited with inventing the steam engine. Hornblower and his family were very active in the research surrounding the steam engine and there is a substantial body of evidence which suggests that it was the Hornblowers rather than Watt who are due the credit. Josiah stayed on in America and became a successful entrepreneur.

He was much more than a simple businessman, however. He distinguished himself as a patriot of the highest order during the American Revolution and was one of the shapers of our Nation. Elected to the New Jersey State Assembly in 1779, he became speaker in 1780. He was a tireless supporter of the war effort. A bounty of 1,000 pounds was placed on his head, and he narrowly escaped capture by the British. Tragically, he lost a son in the conflict.

With the end of the war, he became a valued leader and helped shape the new Government. Before retiring to his farm in New Jersey he served in the Congress of the Confederation. In the 1790's using designs developed by Hornblower, Nicholas Roosevelt, who was the great-uncle of both Franklin and Theodore Roosevelt, commissioned the first steam engine ever built in America to be made in a Belleville foundry. The engine was used to power the first experimental steamboat in America, the *Polacca*, which sailed the Passaic River in 1797 several years before Robert Fulton's *Clermont* sailed the Hudson River.

Hornblower also served as a judge of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas from 1790 until his death in 1809. His youngest son Joseph became the chief justice of New Jersey. He was laid to rest in the churchyard of the Dutch Reformed Church which is also the final resting place for soldiers of the American Revolution, Civil War, and veterans from every era.

Upon his death, Josiah Hornblower was described as tall and commanding, a dignified judge, a courtly gentleman, noted for hospitality, energy, courage, wide knowledge, conciliatory nature, and honesty of purpose, a useful benevolent citizen. This seems a gross understatement for a man of his accomplishments.

Hornblower's presence attracted other scientists, engineers, and entrepreneurs to Belleville. Over the years there have been many important developments rising from these seeds of progress. Samuel Morse sent his first message to Washington, DC over copper wires made in Belleville; George Eastman developed the modern photographic plate; Thomas Edison created the voltaic battery; and so many other firsts occurred in Belleville that it may truly be considered as the cradle and incubator of modern industry.

Today, the people of Belleville have worked diligently to keep the spirit and accomplishments of Josiah Hornblower alive. The city celebrated Josiah Hornblower Day on August 13, 1992. This event was the work of the tireless efforts of many dedicated members of the community including, Louis Cicenja, chairman of the Belleville Renaissance Committee, Mr. Edward O'Neil and Mr. Robert McFadden of the Belleville Historic Society, and the Belleville Times newspaper.

This gala event celebrated the proclamation by Gov. James Florio recognizing Belleville as the birthplace of the American Industrial Revolution. It also offered an opportunity to give well deserved recognition to the direct descendants of Josiah Hornblower, Joseph Hatch and Adenine Brehm, both of whom still reside in Belleville and who deserve a great deal of credit for keeping the memory of Josiah Hornblower alive.

Mr. Speaker, Belleville, NJ was truly blessed as the site of not just one extraordinary event, but a series of innovative discoveries which in the course of time have fundamentally changed the course of history and led to the significant advancement of industry in this Nation. I will introduce today a resolution recognizing the tremendous impact of these events.

Mr. Speaker, I have been proud to represent the city of Belleville, and I would ask that you and all my colleagues here in the House of Representatives join with me today in recognizing the outstanding contribution of Josiah Hornblower and the citizens of Belleville in creating the birthplace of the American Industrial Revolution.

## RECOGNITION OF ANDRI AKINS PILGRIM

### HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the special achievement in the field of education by Andri Akins Pilgrim of Carrollton, GA.

Education is critical to the well-being and ultimate success of our Nation. Educational achievement makes the American work force more competitive in the global marketplace, improves our citizens' abilities to function productively in society, and enhances our overall quality of life.

While the States and Federal Government work to maintain a strong commitment to improving education in our Nation, our efforts would be needless if it were not for quality, caring educators.

Mrs. Pilgrim is a young teacher who already has been rewarded for helping to make a difference in our Nation's schools. Today, I commend her on being selected as 1 of 100 teachers to receive the 1991-92 Sallie Mae First-Year Teacher Award. This award recognizes outstanding performance by first-year elementary and secondary school teachers nationwide, including at least one from every State and the District of Columbia, and includes a cash award of \$1,000.

The awards program is sponsored by Sallie Mae, the Nation's single largest source of education loan funds, and administered by the American Association of School Administrators [AASA], the professional organization for nearly 19,000 public and private school leaders.

Mrs. Pilgrim teaches third grade at H.A. Jones Elementary School in Bremen, GA. She received a bachelor of arts degree in early childhood education and psychology from Agnes Scott College in 1990, and a master of education degree in guidance and counseling from West Georgia College in 1991.

Now, more than ever, we need more young teachers like Mrs. Pilgrim who can serve as a positive role model to our Nation's students and other teachers as well.

Again, I congratulate Mrs. Pilgrim on a job well done and wish for her continued success in her career.

[From the Times-Georgia, Sept. 20, 1992]

## PILGRIM RECEIVES NATIONAL RECOGNITION

Andri Akins Pilgrim, of Carrollton and a teacher in the Bremen school system, has been selected as one of 100 teachers to receive the 1991-92 Sallie Mae First-Year Teacher Award.

This award recognizes outstanding performance by first-year elementary and secondary school teachers nationwide, including at least one from every state and the District of Columbia. The honor includes a \$1,000 cash award from Sallie Mae.

The awards program is sponsored by Sallie Mae, the nation's single largest source of education loan funds, and administered by the American Association of School Administrators (AASA), the professional organization for nearly 19,000 public and private school leaders.

Pilgrim teaches third grade at H.A. Jones Elementary School in Bremen. She received

a Bachelor of Arts degree in early childhood education and psychology from Agnes Scott College in 1990, and a Master of Education degree in guidance and counseling from West Georgia College in 1991.

The Sallie Mae First-Year Teacher Award program invites school district superintendents across the nation to nominate for the award their most outstanding first-year elementary or secondary school teacher (or, in large districts, two teachers) based on their district's criteria for excellent performance. Nominees were judged by a panel of education experts appointed by AASA.

"Now more than ever, we need good teaching to motivate our young people, help keep them in school, and prepare them for full, purposeful lives," said Harry R. King, Sallie Mae chairman of the Board.

Sallie Mae (Student Loan Marketing Association) is the nation's largest provider of financing for higher education.

## PASS THE HEALTH CARE REFORM INITIATIVES WE AGREE ON BEFORE ADJOURNMENT

### HON. CLIFF STEARNS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, in everyday life, people disagree with one another. Generally when people do disagree, they discuss each other's views and, when they have to come to some conclusion, reach an agreement and move on.

Well, you would think this would be the same method of operation in the U.S. Congress, but unfortunately it is not.

After watching C-SPAN for just one afternoon, I am sure the American public wonders how we get anything done around here. However, every so often, Democrats and Republicans do agree on some things. The desperate need for health care reform is one issue that we do agree on.

Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a resolution which calls on the House and Senate to pass the health care reform initiatives that have gained overwhelming bipartisan support before the 102d Congress adjourns this fall.

We only have 6 or 7 legislative days left in the House to act on reform initiatives.

In this short time we will, most likely, be unable to come to a consensus on reforms involving Government mandates and takeovers. However, there are portions of major reform proposals that have been universally accepted on both sides of the aisle in the House and Senate and at the White House.

Let us take a look at the provisions that have received bipartisan support among both congressional leaders and President Bush.

This chart compares certain provisions in four health care reform plans:

H.R. 5502 introduced by our majority leader, Mr. GEPHARDT, and Mr. STARK, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health;

H.R. 5325 the House Republican proposal introduced by our minority leader, Mr. MICHEL;

S. 1872, a bipartisan proposal introduced by Senators BENTSEN and DURENBERGER, which has already passed the Senate as part of the Economic Growth Acceleration Act debated in

March. However, the health provisions were removed in conference and President Bush's reform plan.

You can see all four plans agree on four very important provisions:

Job lock security, preexisting illness exclusions, 100 percent deductibility for the self-employed, and administrative simplifications.

Mr. Speaker, it is estimated that roughly half of the uninsured are in families of workers employed by small businesses. In all four proposals there are provisions that deal with reforms in the small group insurance market.

One specific measure is this issue of job lock. Job lock occurs when an individual is afraid of leaving their job because they or a family member has an illness that may make them uninsurable under a new company's insurance plan. So they stay in their job, afraid to leave it, for fear of losing their medical coverage and being wiped-out economically.

Another problem is what is known as cherry picking. This is the practice of denying individuals health care coverage under a group's plan due to a preexisting health ailment or history of claims. Insurance companies will write policies to exclude employees who have a preexisting health problem, or will simply cancel coverage once claims are submitted.

All four of these proposals include provisions aimed at correcting these two problems.

Every one of these plans also include a provision which would allow self-employed individuals to deduct 100 percent of their premium costs from their taxable income.

We also seem to agree there is a dire need to streamline the health care insurance claims process. Each plan contains a provision which seeks to lower administrative costs by standardizing this process.

And these are not the only provisions on which there is a consensus. Malpractice reforms and the need to crack down on fraud and abuse in the system are also widely accepted as ways in which to bring down the skyrocketing costs of health care. Even though these four proposals are not identical, there exists room for developing a consensus and to break the gridlock that has plagued us in this area.

Mr. Speaker, in a study done by the Healthcare Leadership Council, they polled State lawmakers and committee officials, both Democrat and Republican, from all 50 States to ask them about their views on congressional health care reforms.

By a two-to-one margin, these individuals agreed that Congress should pass health care reform legislation where agreement exists; 68 percent of these individuals said reforms in the small group market are important first steps.

These may not be the only solutions to our health care crisis, but they do offer hope to millions of Americans. By passing these provisions in this Congress, it does not say that we cannot go further. These reforms will not place a roadblock in the way of future reforms. Both sides realize this.

But this is a political year, and politics plays a role in everything—health care reform is not immune from this fact. I hope that this will be one area in which we will finally be able to set aside our political differences. I'm sure that every Member of Congress hears the pleas from their constituents to do something—I know I do.

The people of my district are hurting, and I know their concerns represent what the whole of America is going through. The people of our country demand reforms now, not when it will be politically beneficial. Politics is a sad excuse to tell people who are suffering, why Congress cannot get anything done in this area.

I say we bring each of the reform initiatives that have gained bipartisan support to the floor, discuss and debate them and then pass them. The President will sign these proposals and we can all claim victory for the American people who are, at this point, desperate for any sort of reform.

I urge my colleagues to join me in this very important effort. I think this is not only a politically smart thing to do, but also the right thing to do.

#### INITIATIVES INCLUDED IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE REFORM PROPOSALS

	H.R. 5502 (Democrat)	H.R. 5325 (Republican)	S. 1872 (bipartisan)	Bush proposal
"Job lock" security .....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.
Ban preexisting illness exclusion .....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.
100 percent deductibility for the self-employed .....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.
Administrative simplification .....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.

#### THE RED-TAILED FIGHTERS—VICTORY OVER THE NAZIS AND RACIAL PREJUDICE

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD an article from the September 1992 issue of the Retired Officer Magazine, regarding the heroics of all African-American fighter squadrons during World War II.

[From the Retired Officer Magazine, Sept. 1992]

#### THE RED-TAILED FIGHTERS

(By Col. C.V. Glines, U.S.A.F. (Ret.))

The fighter squadrons of World War II all had their red letter days—those days when they first met the enemy in aerial combat and received their baptism of fire. For the 99th Fighter Squadron, it was June 9, 1943, when some of its pilots tangled with the Luftwaffe over Pantelleria and damaged a Messerschmitt Me-109. A month later, the unit chalked up its first shootdown of an enemy aircraft.

While such an event would be memorable for members of any of the dozens of U.S. fighter squadrons fighting on many fronts, it had special meaning for the 99th, the first all-black flying unit in the Army Air Force. It was the first demonstrable proof that blacks could fight the enemy in the air, despite the long-held antiblack attitude of the military services.

The right for blacks to prove their mettle on an equal basis with whites began with a directive from President Franklin D. Roosevelt that had been politically inspired before the presidential election of 1940. The War Department would create a black flying unit in the Army Air Corps. Detailed war

plans called for the Army Air Corps to activate the all-black 99th Pursuit Squadron on an experimental basis in 1941.

The first black pilot training class reported to Tuskegee, Alabama, for training at what later became Tuskegee Army Air Field (TAAF) in the spring of 1941. Primary training was conducted in Stearman PT-17s by black civilian instructors on a contract basis at nearby Moton Field, while basic and advanced flying were conducted by the Air Corps at TAAF by white military instructors in Vultee BT-13s and North American AT-6s. Later, a few of the returning black veteran combat pilots of the 99th and 332nd Fighter Group were assigned as flight instructors at TAAF.

There was widespread skepticism that such a program would succeed. LGen Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., a 1936 West Point graduate who had suffered through four years of "the silent treatment" at the academy because he was black, was assigned to take the training with the ultimate goal of taking command of the 99th when he graduated. At the time a captain and the son of the Army's first black general, he described his feelings in his autobiography as he was assigned to begin training at Tuskegee:

"My own opinion was that blacks could best overcome racist attitudes through their achievements, even though those achievements had to take place within the hateful environment of segregation. I believe that TAAF should move ahead rapidly and prove to all to see, especially within the Army Air Corps, that we were a military asset. The coming war represented a golden opportunity for blacks, one that could not be missed, and our future in the Air Corps would be determined by the account we gave of ourselves. At that moment, years before the integration of the armed services became a possibility, it seemed as if we had made a number of gains. We owned a fighter squadron—something that would have been unthinkable only a short time earlier. It was all ours. The airplane would be the center of the squadron's existence. Furthermore, we would be required to analyze our own problems and solve them with our own skills. And although we might be confronted with problems on the ground by racists who would seek to divert us from our primary mission, I was confident that we could meet all challenges."

It's almost forgotten now by most Americans, but the United States fought a segregated World War II. Black troops, led by white officers, were lodged in separate barracks and ate in segregated messes. The few black officers in the services were barred from white officers' clubs. When traveling cross-country, they often found it difficult to find food and lodging. Socialization in any form with whites was denied anyone of Afro-American descent.

Separation of the black and white races had been official military policy for scores of years. It was endorsed for the Army by a War College study published in 1925. The study titled "The Use of Negro Manpower in War," was the end product of several years of effort by the faculty and classes of white students. It concluded that blacks were inferior to whites in every way: They lacked intelligence and courage, were morally weak and of such low character that they should never be mixed with whites. It was a foregone conclusion that they would never be skillful enough to fly aircraft of any type. But progress toward proving these allegations false had been made in aviation circles in the 1920s and '30s. Bessie Coleman, a daring

black woman, learned to fly in France and became the first licensed black pilot in the United States in 1922. Eugene Bullard, the first black male pilot to be licensed, also had learned to fly in France. Their accomplishments inspired many black men and women to dream of earning a living in aviation.

By the time of Lindbergh's famous trans-oceanic flight of 1927, a few more blacks had begun to fly, assisted by the organization of flying clubs encouraged by William J. Powell, one of the country's first black male pilots, and Cornelius R. Coffey, owner of a flight school at Harlem Airport near Chicago. The first all-black air show was on Labor Day, 1931, in Chicago.

C. Alfred Anderson and Albert E. Forsythe, both highly respected blacks, made newsworthy long distance flights. In 1933 they made a round-trip flight from Atlantic City, New Jersey, to Los Angeles. The next year they made a Pan American Goodwill Flight throughout the Caribbean in a Lambert monocoque named the "Booker T. Washington." Grover C. Nash became the first black American to fly the air mail during Air Mail Week in 1938.

The federally funded Civilian Pilot Training (CPT) program begun in 1939 gave blacks the first military-related opportunity to get flight training. By 1941, there were 102 licensed black pilots in the United States. However, they continued to suffer the frustrations of hostile receptions at flying fields and segregated facilities wherever they went.

The program's first class of 12 aviation cadets and one officer—Davis—began primary training at Moton Field. Eleven of these cadets and Davis were college graduates. Only five of the first 13 who entered primary training successfully completed the program and transferred to TAAF for training in the BT-13. By the end of the war, more than 900 black pilots had been trained at Tuskegee.

Davis was promoted to major and two weeks later to lieutenant colonel before assuming command of the 99th, which was equipped with Curtiss P-40s. While the squadron got experience on the fighters at Tuskegee, successive class graduates were also assigned until the squadron was at its full strength at the end of July 1942. At first, the 99th was scheduled to go to Liberia, then to Burma and India. As Davis said, "The waiting got tiresome," and it wasn't until the spring of 1943 that orders finally were issued making it the fourth squadron on an all-white fighter group in North Africa where new P-40s awaited them for gunnery and tactical training.

The 99th's first day of combat was June 2, 1943, when the squadron was assigned a strafing mission against Pantelleria. Shortly after, bomber escort missions were assigned. The first brush with German fighters came on June 9; the 99th's Lt Willie Ashley damaged on Me-99 in the melee. The first air-to-air victory by a black pilot was scored by Lt Charles B. Hall against a Focke-Wulf 190 on July 2, 1943. On that day, the 99th also suffered its first combat losses: Lts Sherman White and James McCullin.

The squadron took part in missions against Sicily, moving there when the island was occupied. In September 1943, Davis was suddenly called back to the States to take command of the all-black 332nd Fighter Group, which had been activated in October 1942 under white leadership. Instead of going home with the satisfaction that the 99th had demonstrated it could perform any job assigned to it, Davis found an unsatisfactory report had been forwarded to the Pentagon. The report stated "that the 99th had dem-

onstrated insufficient air discipline and had not operated satisfactorily as a team; that its formations had disintegrated under fire; and that its pilots lacked aggressiveness," according to Davis. As a result, the 332nd was to be sent to a non-combat area, and the planned activation of the all-black 447th Bombardment Group was to be canceled. As Davis says bitterly, "In the minds of the commanders of the Mediterranean theater and the AFF, the 'experiment' was over, and blacks had demonstrated their expected inability to perform in combat at the required level of proficiency."

Davis was furious at this and went public with his own story of the squadron's achievements. He pleaded his case before the War Department's Committee on Special Troop Policies. Gen George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, decided that an in-depth study should be made of the 99th's operations between July 1943 and February 1944 before its fate would be decided. The study, titled "Operations of the 99th Fighter Squadron Compared with Other P-40 Squadrons in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations," concluded that "An examination of the record of the 99th Fighter Squadron reveals no significant general difference between this squadron and the balance of the P-40 squadrons in the [theater]." What had no doubt helped solidify this conclusion was that in January 1944, eight enemy fighters had been downed by the 99th in one day, and four more the next day.

Thus assured, the AAF allowed the 332nd to continue in existence and prepare for combat. Composed of the 100th, 301st and 302nd Fighter Squadrons, it was equipped at first with Bell P-39s and assigned to Selfridge Field, Michigan. The unit moved to Italy in February 1944 and was assigned by the Twelfth Air Force to fly cover for convoys, protect harbors and fly armed reconnaissance missions.

In April the squadrons transitioned briefly to Republic P-47s, then to North American P-51 Mustangs and were placed under the Fifteenth Air Force. Meanwhile, the all-black 99th Fighter Squadron had continued flying missions and had been assigned to the 324th Fighter Group.

Transferred to Italy and with their Mustang tails painted a brilliant red for easy identification, the 332nd, with Davis in command and now known as the Red Tails, flew bomber escort missions between May 1944 and April 1945 that struck oil refineries, factories, airfields and marshalling yards. The Red Tails also made strafing attacks on bridges, river traffic, troop concentrations, radar facilities, power stations and similar targets. The Germans called the fearsome pilots of the 332nd *Schwartzte Vogelmenschen*, or Black Birdmen.

The 100th squadron's Lt Clarence D. "Lucky" Lester, flying his P-51 named "Miss Pelt," made history for the 332nd when he shot down three enemy fighters on July 18, 1944, while on a bomber escort mission. The flight lasted only about five minutes. Recalling that day, Lester said, "Everything went the same as in training except for the real bullets. Real Bullets!! Until then the danger of this mission had never occurred to me."

The 332nd received the Distinguished Unit Citation in March 1945 for "extraordinary heroism in action." The group had escorted B-17s during a raid on a tank factory at Berlin, had fought the interceptors that attacked the formation and had strafed transportation facilities while flying back to the base in Italy, all without losing a single bomber on the mission. The citation for the

award noted: "Through their superior skill and determination, the group destroyed three enemy aircraft, probably destroyed three and damaged three. Among their claims were eight of the highly rated enemy jet-propelled aircraft with no loss sustained by the 332nd Group."

Meanwhile, the 99th had been flying dive bombing and strafing missions with the 324th Fighter Group and had scored 17 victories by May 1944. More than 500 missions and 3,200 sorties had been flown. In June, the 99th Fighter Squadron joined the 332nd making the four-squadron all-black group the largest fighter group in the theater.

In the States, meanwhile, the four squadrons of the 477th Bombardment Group had been equipped with North American B-25 medium bombers but were embroiled in difficulties caused mostly by problems linked to segregation. In *Black Wings*, authors Von Hardesty and Dominick Pisano summarize the unit's wartime experience: "From 1943, when the 477th was activated, to the end of the war, low morale, caused by transfers from base to base and the rigidly segregated atmosphere of a stateside training situation, impeded the organization's effectiveness.

"There were also racial protests. The worst of these, the so-called Freeman Field [Seymour, Indiana] mutiny of April 1945, erupted over the question of whether black officers of the 477th had the right to use the officers' club on base. As a result of the Freeman Field protest, Gen. Henry H. 'Hap' Arnold replaced the existing command structure of white officers with blacks and placed them under the leadership of Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr."

Davis assumed command of the group at Godman Field, Kentucky, in June 1945. Scheduled to proceed to the Pacific in October, the war ended before the 477th deployed. The 477th then became a composite group until 1947 consisting of the 99th Fighter Squadron and two B-25 squadrons.

The 332nd Fighter Group was inactivated on October 19, 1945, and the wartime saga of the Red Tails ended. Its record was impressive: More than 15,500 sorties were flown; 111 enemy aircraft, 57 locomotives and a German navy ship were destroyed, 95 pilots won the Distinguished Flying Cross and more than 800 Air Medals were received. But the record of which the pilots of the 332nd are most proud is that no bomber under the group's protection during its several hundred escort missions was ever lost to an enemy fighter.

In 1948, President Harry Truman issued Executive Order 9981, which ordered desegregation of the services. The Air Force promptly announced: "It is the policy of the United States Air Force that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the Air Force without regard to race, color, religion or national origin." The war record of the precedent-breaking 99th Fighter Squadron and the three squadrons of the 332nd's Red Tails helped bring about that policy. Policy, of course, cannot eliminate prejudice, but it opened paths for black Americans to serve their country with honor and dignity in peace and war. The nation has benefited immeasurably as a result.

THE NEED FOR ACTION IN  
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, as the violent ethnic strife in former Yugoslavia continues to be waged by the Serbian Military forces against the breakaway Republics, the United States, European Community and United Nations combined efforts to find a solution—have failed.

Few would have predicted, despite the strong demands to end the horrifying realities of brutality, murder and rape—or else—that Serbia would not even blink. As the New York Times noted earlier this week, "the West's inaction only whets Serbia's appetite for aggression."

Now the latest reports from Bosnia-Herzegovina have reported that hundreds of Moslem and Croat women have been raped, recreational killings are on the rise, and conditions at concentration camps are worsening. Mr. Speaker, talk is cheap, and the time for action is now.

That is why I am introducing H. Res. 598, which expresses the sense of the House that the United States should immediately close our Embassy in Belgrade and break all diplomatic ties with Serbia and Montenegro. This resolution also resolves that funding for radio broadcasting to Serbia and Montenegro should be authorized for Radio Free Europe through the Board for International Broadcasting.

If nothing comprehensive is done before the introduction of the 103rd Congress next January, the armed conflict could severely escalate, thousands of more innocent people may be killed, and the fleeing refugees could very possibly destabilize the continent.

In that regard, Congressmen DUNCAN HUNTER, DANA ROHRBACHER, WILLIAM ZELIFF, Jr., and ELIOT ENGEL, have all joined me in introducing this resolution. We are all fully aware of the time constraints placed upon the House for this session. Nonetheless, our deep convictions on this issue compel us to do everything possible to instigate action.

PUTTING COMMUNITY FIRST

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, as the dean of the Florida congressional delegation, it is my distinct pleasure to recognize the fine efforts of a major Florida company, Southern Bell, and their employees from Jacksonville and other cities throughout the State.

Major natural disasters bring out the best in many people. But the actions of Southern Bell employees, 2,500 of whom are from Jacksonville, and the Telephone Pioneers—Southern Bell retirees—during Hurricane Andrew stand as an impressive example of how strongly and deeply committed the telephone company is to community service.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

By now, the performance of the telephone system in the storm ravaged areas has been lauded in newspapers and television stations throughout the State. Employees of Southern Bell worked non-stop throughout the worst of the storm, and beyond, to ensure that telephones continued to operate. The system allowed lives to be saved and gave many people the ability to call for emergency help. Many employees left their families in perilous situations or hundreds of miles away because they knew the good of the general public was at stake.

According to Joe Lacher, president of Southern Bell, the Florida Pioneer organization swung into action even before Hurricane Andrew hit. BellSouth donated warehouse space to serve as a central distribution center to collect and disburse basic supplies to anyone in need—and I can assure you many people were in need. Donations of clothing and canned goods poured in from Pioneer organizations all over the country—from as far away as California and Oregon and as close as Georgia, Kentucky, and the Carolinas.

I am told that more than 500 Telephone Pioneer volunteers lent a hand during the first week after the storm. Volunteers and their families helped sort, shelve and pack supplies. They grilled more than 5,000 hot dogs and hamburgers for storm victims located in remote areas of Florida.

The list of telephone company employees, both retired and active, and other public minded volunteers deserve credit for their actions and the list is long and distinguished. However, the people of Florida owe a debt of gratitude to Southern Bell President Joe Lacher, Mike Raynor, Don Hatchcock, Davis Johnson, of Jacksonville, and thousands of other who made personal sacrifices to provide much needed assistance following the landfall of Hurricane Andrew.

As the son of a weatherman who served many years with the National Weather Service, I have weathered many hurricanes and understand the damage that these storms can do and deeply appreciate the amount of effort given to the storm victims by Southern Bell employees throughout Jacksonville, the State of Florida and the country.

FOREIGN FORCES MUST LEAVE  
LEBANON

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today Lebanon stands in the midst of a political crisis. The recent elections have resulted in chaos and uncertainty. The presence of foreign troops and the resulting boycott of the elections seriously undermine the legitimacy of the results.

Democracy is on the march across the globe. The world has witnessed many elections—some that were free and fair and some that were not. The world community can easily tell the difference between the two. In order to hold a fair election, people must feel free to debate the issues and exchange ideas without intimidation or fear of violence. To ensure

much broader participation and the emergence of a truly representative government in Lebanon, new elections should be held under international observation and after foreign troops withdraw.

Let me make it clear that I support the withdrawal of all foreign forces. Lebanon must be allowed to determine its own future—Independently and without foreign intervention.

Lebanon is a diverse nation. All groups in Lebanon need to be represented and respected. National reconciliation must be achieved. I am confident that this goal can be reached if the Lebanese people are allowed to work together without foreign interference. It is an enormous task facing the Lebanese people. All sides will have to give something for a prosperous future. The challenge is great, but it must be met.

LINE-ITEM VETO

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, today we struck a blow for fiscal integrity. Because of pressure brought on the Democrat leadership by Members who have long fought for line-item veto authority, the Speaker finally agreed to allow an up-or-down vote on a compromise version of the line-item veto proposal—and we won. H.R. 2164, a bill that would amend the 1974 Budget Act to set in place expedited recession powers for the President, passed an important hurdle on the road to becoming law.

Ever since coming to Congress, I have supported policies that could help put our fiscal house in order—one in particular has been line-item veto authority. In its purest form, line-item-veto authority would empower the President to carve out wasteful spending in an appropriation bill unless two-thirds of Congress disagrees with him. Under current law, Congress can choose to ignore the President's package of rescissions, or spending cuts, allowing the pork barrel spending to stand.

H.R. 2164 would change this process. It allows the President to rescind up to 100 percent of all unauthorized appropriations, and rescind up to 25 percent of all authorized appropriations in this fiscal cycle. It would require Congress to cast an up-or-down vote on the President's package of spending reductions within 10 calendar days of introduction. And a simple majority would be necessary to pass the legislation, along with Senate concurrence. At the very least, it will help make the President and Congress more accountable to the taxpayer's wallet—and that is important in a climate of \$300 billion deficits.

Forty-three States, including Arizona, have provided their Governors with a form of line-item veto authority. I realize there is no sure-fire procedural cure to our budget woes. But giving the President the ability to get an up-or-down vote on his proposed rescissions, or cuts, is an important tool, one which could make a real significant difference in restoring control over the flood of unnecessary pork barrel spending that seems to defy any attempt at restraint. Last year's example of ask-

ing the American taxpayers to spend a half a million dollars to refurbish the birthplace of Lawrence Welk has to symbolize the pork barrel mentality that has ballooned our Federal deficit into the stratosphere.

Whether Republican or Democrat, H.R. 2164 makes good budget sense. In the heat of this election cycle it is a welcome sign that opposing parties can strip away the partisan rhetoric and show a modicum of fiscal integrity by supporting this enhanced rescission authority.

IN HONOR OF ROBERT E. ABBOTT

**HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Robert E. Abbott, who is retiring this year after 23 years of outstanding service as an educator in Waukegan, IL School District 60. Throughout his career, Mr. Abbott has distinguished himself as a national leader in providing education services for children with special needs.

After receiving his bachelor in arts degree in special education and masters in arts in school administration from Illinois State University, Mr. Abbott joined the Waukegan School System as a special education teacher and rose to become the associate superintendent for special education and pupil personnel services. He has consistently brought distinction to Waukegan and Illinois through his numerous lectures, speeches, and publications. In honor of his extraordinary work to initiate programs for the preschool disabled, bilingual disabled, and other students with special needs, prior to his retirement the Waukegan School Board renamed its West School as the Robert E. Abbott Middle School.

Robert Abbott has been a leading member of the Council for Exceptional Children [CEC], an international professional organization of 65,000 members, and he is a past president of the Illinois Council For Exceptional Children and the Illinois Division for Learning Disabilities. This past year, he was selected to receive the "Outstanding Contributor to Special Education" Award given by the National CEC, and was also named the 1991 "Citizen of the Year" by the Northeastern Chapter of the American Business Women's Association.

In addition, Mr. Abbott was a delegate to the White House Conference on Handicapped Children and Youth in 1977. He is currently an advisor on the attention deficit disability issues confronting Congress, and serves on a State task force reviewing the education delivery systems for children with handicaps.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to represent a congressional district that includes individuals like Robert Abbott. He has dedicated his professional life to improving educational services for children with special needs and leading the way for teachers and administrators in his field. Robert Abbott's exemplary contributions to special education will be his enduring legacy and will serve as a touchstone for all those who strive for excellence in education.

**SAFE HOMES OF SOUTH GLENS FALLS JUNIOR HIGH**

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, when most people merely talk about alcohol and drug abuse, parents of junior high school students in South Glens Falls, NY are doing something about it.

It's with great pride that I take the floor today to talk about Safe Homes of South Glens Falls Junior High. Safe Homes was formed to establish a parents' network of support to fight against the use of alcohol and illegal drugs by young people.

Parents participating in the Safe Homes Program sign a pledge that they will not serve alcohol to minors and that they will supervise activities in their homes. This and other efforts are designed to eliminate drinking parties and to encourage communication between parents and their children. It's all strictly voluntary, but the support of the entire community is being sought.

Mr. Speaker, this is what America is all about. This is people giving freely of their time and talents to solve local problems and to make the community a better place to live.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I would ask you and all Members to join me in saluting Safe Homes of South Glens Falls Junior High for making a difference.

**SIXTY YEARS OF WFAS SERVICE TO WESTCHESTER**

**HON. NITA M. LOWEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 60th year that WFAS radio in Westchester County, NY., has been on the air, and throughout those six decades, WFAS has remembered that information and public service are essential to truly responsible journalism. In a very competitive marketplace, WFAS has most definitely met the test of time.

Having begun operations just before the great depression, WFAS knows what it means to operate in good times and in bad. Consistently, WFAS has found ways to overcome obstacles, economic and otherwise, to reach out to the people it seeks to serve. The station has been aggressive in covering local events, news and features, and in doing so has claimed for itself an important leadership position in Westchester County.

All of us in public life understand the critical need for accurate, up-to-the-minute information. WFAS has made it its business to see that just such information is readily available to the busy residents of Westchester County. Those who operate this station also understand that no matter where one lives, local news should not be overshadowed by national and international agendas. They have committed themselves to solid reporting of community issues as well as the world and national agendas.

Effective communication is absolutely essential to the functioning of our society, and those of us who call Westchester County home are fortunate to have WFAS helping to bring us the latest information. By doing so, WFAS has broadened our perspective and made our lives more manageable.

To all of those who have made WFAS the effective and responsible communicator that it is, I extend my heartiest congratulations and best wishes for many years of further service.

**STANFORD HAS DEFEATED NOTRE DAME, 33 TO 16**

**HON. TOM CAMPBELL**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I interrupt our proceedings to note that Stanford has just defeated Notre Dame in college football, 33 to 16. This is, of course, a vindication that righteousness does, indeed, triumph. It is also a major repudiation of the wisdom of so-called experts who had rated Stanford a two-touchdown underdog, and as such, constitutes a reassurance to all running for election this November about the fallibility of expert polls and prognosticators.

**REMEMBERING ABUSES OF POWER—THE LIES OF NIXON AND KISSINGER**

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to remind the Congress of how abuses of power and authority will severely damage our Nation's integrity and destroy our credibility as elected and appointed officials. As we shape our election campaigns, let us remember what it means to be responsible for our actions in serving the people of this Nation.

In the latter half of the 1960's, our country found itself in the middle of an ugly and tragic conflict in Vietnam. Many of our leaders became immersed in a sea of political lies and deception that ultimately increased the arsenals, maimings and deaths of Americans, Vietnamese, Laotians, and Cambodians.

I will never forget the impact that such a hypocritical ideology and complete lack of social responsibility had upon the American people, especially in creating an era of distrust of Government that still plagues us.

On April 30, 1970, former President Nixon addressed the Nation in a live television appearance to remind the American people that American policy since 1954 "had been to scrupulously respect the neutrality of the Cambodian people." As well, he assured us that for the past 5 years "neither the United States nor South Vietnam had moved against these enemy sanctuaries" located within the borders of Cambodia.

Lies

On April 2 and 27, 1970, former Secretary of State Rogers testified before the Senate

Foreign Relations Committee that in Cambodia, United States "hands are clean and our hearts pure \* \* \*. Our best policy is \* \* \* to avoid any action which appears to violate the neutrality of Cambodia."

Lies.

On March 31, 1971, Senator Harold Hughes requested that then Air Force Secretary Seaman supply the Senate Armed Services Committee with a report on Indochina bombing sorties and tonnages for both fighter-bombers and B-52's, by month and by country. The classified Air Force report to the committee displayed zeros in the columns pertaining to Cambodia from the beginning of the conflict through April 1970, indicating no bombing raids had been made.

More lies!

Actually, the United States initiated the bombings of Communist, North Vietnamese sanctuaries in Cambodia at 3 o'clock in the morning on March 18, 1969. Fourteen months before Nixon lied to the public on national television. Fourteen months.

The first bombing raid on those sanctuaries in March was given the code name "breakfast." It became the first of many to follow, including "lunch," "snack," "dinner," "supper," and "dessert." Between March 1969 and May 1970, United States B-52's flew 3,875 sorties and dropped 108,000 tons of bombs on Cambodia.

In 1973, Henry Kissinger lied "It was not a bombing of Cambodia, but it was a bombing of North Vietnamese in Cambodia." Untrue. A 1969 Joint Chiefs of Staff memo to the National Security Counsel, of which Kissinger was a member, showed the sanctuaries to be populated by both North Vietnamese and Cambodian civilians.

On July 17, 1973, former Defense Spokesman Jerry Friedheim explained that routine bombing reports "were deliberately not completely accurate in order to provide security that it was felt that the operation at that time required." Whether or not tampered flight documents were considered falsifications or not, it is clear that a secret channel of flight accounting allowed the NSC to take a secret war into Cambodia.

Many other examples of abuses of power exist from the Vietnam conflict, including the illegal bombing raids into North Vietnam in 1971 and 1972 under the authority of Air Force Gen. John D. Lavelle, and the duplicity of the pre-1972 election Geneva accords.

Mr. Speaker, this is by no means ancient history. An old adage states, "power tends to corrupt." Before we repeat our mistakes, we must realize the responsibility we have to our citizens who, during this time of economic and political uncertainty, look to us now for real and sincere leadership.

#### TRIBUTE TO ALBERT A. CHESNES

### HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to give honor and congressional accolade to Albert Chesnes of Fort Washington, MD. Mr.

Chesnes has recently retired from the U.S. Department of Energy after 15 years of Federal service and an outstanding tenure as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Transportation Technologies. In this position, Mr. Chesnes developed and managed some of the most innovative technology research and development programs that will impact our transportation systems well into the 20th century.

Mr. Chesnes exemplifies the best of what public service can give to the Nation. From the drawing boards to commercial products, the decisions that American industry is making on electric vehicles, alternative fuels, advanced propulsion systems, diesels, and advanced materials are being shaped by transportation programs that Mr. Chesnes led at the Department of Energy.

Mr. Chesnes has forged model collaborative agreements between the public and private sector to give new life to our automobile industry that will help us compete in world markets in the next decade. These technologies will reduce our dependence on foreign oil and improve our environment and quality of life.

It is especially fitting to pay honor to Mr. Chesnes as we consider the major energy legislation coming before us, as he has provided key insight on research opportunities in hearings conducted by the Subcommittee on Environment of the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. Many of his ideas are embodied in this energy legislation.

Mr. Chesnes is creating our future with a degree of vision, vigor and vitality that is all too rare. Thank you, Al, for your dedication and gift to America.

#### TRIBUTE TO HON. CARLETON T. WOODRING

### HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a fine man, Hon. Carleton T. Woodring, one of the most influential members of the Northampton County Court, in the 15th Congressional District, who passed away September 23, 1992, at age 90.

In 1923, Carleton earned a bachelor of science degree in forestry from Pennsylvania State University. He then worked as a forester for the Crossett Lumber Co. in Arkansas for 3 years. In 1926, he returned to Easton, PA, and worked at his father's hat store before attending the University of Pennsylvania. He earned his law degree in 1930.

For 17 years, Carleton Woodring practiced law for the Northampton County Bar, Pennsylvania Supreme, Superior and Federal Courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, before becoming a judge. In 1940, he was elected to a term in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and in 1942 and 1946 to a term and a half in the State Senate. He ran for judge in Northampton County during the second half of his second term. He defeated a former president judge in the Democratic primary and the incumbent president judge that November. Carleton believed he could do more for society serving as a judge rather than as a lawyer.

Feeling that alcoholism was tied to many crimes, he was actively involved in setting up an Alcoholics Anonymous unit in prisons.

At age 65, Judge Woodring decided not to run for a third term on Northampton County Court, but he served 13 additional years as a senior judge in Northampton County and tried cases in many other counties within the State. He retired for a second time at age 80.

Carleton was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Easton. In his earlier years as a member of the Lutheran Church, he served on the executive committee of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, was a delegate to the United Lutheran Church of America, 1952-58, and secretary of the Board of American Missions, Lutheran Church of America. He was a trustee of Muhlenberg College, director of Family Services, Inc. and the Salvation Army, and past president of the Easton Exchange Club. Carleton was a delegate to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, where he served as cochairman for the finance and taxation committee. He was a director of the Lehigh-Northampton Airport Authority for 19 years, serving as vice president and secretary of the board of managers. He had been president of the Bethlehem Bach Choir and president and chairman of the board of the Lehigh Valley Blue Cross.

Carleton served the people of the 15th Congressional District with dedication, devotion, and dignity. He has touched many people and has been a guiding light to his peers. Mr. Speaker, please join me in extending heartfelt sympathy to his lovely life Margaret and their special children, Sally of Hillside, NJ, sons Carleton, Jr. of Easton, and M. Douglas of Kentfield, CA, his sister Elizabeth Pedersen of Haverford, Delaware County, and his brothers, George of Allentown, and E. Douglas of Craigville, MA, and to their fine grandchildren.

#### ERISA: HURDLE TO STATE HEALTH CARE REFORM

### HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, efforts to enact broad health care reform legislation in the 102d Congress have, thus far, been stymied.

There is uncertainty among Members over which reform plan, of the scores introduced, is the best. There are powerful special interests involved which prefer no reform at all, or, at best, little reform. And, complicating things further, there is a lack of consensus in the Nation on what to do about health care, how to do it, and how to pay for it.

Yet, the cost of, access to, and the quality of health care remain among the most agonizing concerns for American citizens—young and old. In the absence of Federal action, a number of States—including the Commonwealth of Kentucky—are moving ahead on their own health care reform plans.

Following months of planning sessions and public forums held across the Commonwealth, Kentucky Gov. Brereton Jones has laid out an ambitious agenda which aims at providing comprehensive health insurance for all Ken-

tuckians. An estimated 429,000 Kentuckians are currently without any health insurance coverage.

The program Governor Jones has outlined is employer-based. Businesses would be required to extend coverage to all their full-time and part-time employees. Coverage for the poor would be provided through an expanded Medicaid Program with selected taxes on health service providers, and cost savings through insurance pooling providing a significant portion of the funding for the new program. Governor Jones' plan will be the subject of a special session of the Kentucky General Assembly early next year.

Whether or not one agrees with the Governor's proposal, health reform legislation enacted by Kentucky, or any State, should not be thwarted by Federal roadblocks. One such potential roadblock to State implementation of health care reforms is ERISA, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

ERISA, as the courts have interpreted it, preempts State authority over most employer-employee benefit programs, including the State authority to regulate self-insured employer health plans.

Accordingly, I am introducing legislation today that will permit States like Kentucky to move forward with their health care reform plans by removing the restriction posed by ERISA's preemption clause.

Statutory relief is needed so that the States can have the flexibility to manage and exercise control over their own health care programs. Identical legislation (S. 3223) has been introduced in the Senate by Senators DURENBERGER and BRADLEY.

Mr. Speaker, on this critical issue, government at the Federal level must allow States the prerogative of addressing one of the most important issues facing all of us today—health care reform. We must not stifle State initiatives which offer hope for substantive reform that will reduce costs and assure quality and affordability of health care for all citizens.

I urge all of my colleagues to join with me in this effort and cosponsor this important legislation.

H.R. —

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "State Health Care Financing Equity Act of 1992".

**SEC. 2. WAIVER OF ERISA PREEMPTION FOR STATE UNIVERSAL HEALTH PLANS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 514(b) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1144(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(9)(A) Upon application by a State, subsection (a) shall not apply to any State program that the Secretary finds to be a qualified State health financing program. The Secretary shall make the finding under this subparagraph within 60 days of receipt of the written determination of the Secretary of Health and Human Services under subparagraph (C).

"(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term 'qualified State health financing program' means a State program which—

"(i) imposes a tax or premium surcharge on, or requires participation in a risk pool for the medically uninsurable by, health

plans (including self-insured health plans) doing business within the State,

"(ii) provides that—

"(I) the tax, surcharge, or participation described in clause (i) is imposed in a manner that does not discriminate between health plans on the basis of their types or sizes, regardless of whether such plans are subject to this Act,

"(II) in the case of a State plan to provide a State risk pool for the medically uninsurable, deductions, credits, or exclusions are applied to adjust the taxes, surcharge, or participation described in clause (i) for any health plan to account for the extent to which limitations in coverage or benefits under such plan place individuals who are, or could become, covered under the plan at risk for becoming medically uninsurable, and

"(III) no deductions, credits, or exclusions (other than those required under subclause (II)) are allowed which would directly or indirectly vary the level of tax, surcharge, or participation described in clause (i) among different types and sizes of health plans, and

"(iii) uses the proceeds from the tax, surcharge, or participation described in clause (i) to finance a State risk pool for the medically uninsurable, or to finance a State plan the purpose of which is to significantly improve and expand access of State residents to efficient and cost effective health care services.

"(C)(i) The Secretary shall not make a finding under subparagraph (A) with respect to any State program unless the Secretary of Health and Human Services, after conducting a review of such program, issues a written determination that the State plan—

"(I) has sufficient resources and capacity to accomplish the goals of the plan applicable under subparagraph (B)(iii), and

"(II) meets such other related standards as the Secretary of Health and Human Services may prescribe.

"(ii) The Secretary of Health and Human Services may conduct studies, and collect, analyze, and publish data and information, relating to the implementation and effectiveness of State plans referred to the Secretary for review under clause (i).

"(iii) Not later than 3 years after the third State plan is approved under this paragraph, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall publish a report on the impact and effectiveness of the first 3 plans so approved in achieving plan goals, including recommendations as to how such plans, or administrative procedures thereunder, may be improved.

"(D) If a plan approved under this paragraph is substantially modified, such modifications must be approved under this paragraph in the same manner as the plan in order for the approval of the plan to remain in effect."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to applications filed on and after the date of the enactment of this Act.

**SEC. 3. STATE PROVIDER TAXES AND PROSPECTIVE PAYMENT SYSTEMS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 514(b) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1144(b)), as amended by section 2, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(10)(A) Nothing in subsection (a) or any other provision of this Act shall be treated as prohibiting a State from imposing a nondiscriminatory broadbased health care tax.

"(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term 'nondiscriminatory broad-based health care tax' means any tax that—

"(i) either—

"(I) is related to health care items or services (or to the provision of, the authority to provide, or payment for, such items or services), or

"(II) is not limited to such items or services but provides for the treatment of persons providing or paying for such items or services that is different from the treatment provided to other persons,

"(ii) with respect to any class of health care items or services, is imposed at least with respect to all items or services in the class furnished by all non-Federal, nonpublic providers in the State (or, in the case of a tax imposed by a unit of local government, the area over which the unit has jurisdiction) or is imposed with respect to all non-Federal, nonpublic providers in the class or such area; and

"(iii) is imposed uniformly (as determined under subparagraph (C)).

"(C) For purposes of subparagraph (B)(iii), a tax shall be treated as imposed uniformly if—

"(i) in the case of a tax consisting of a licensing fee or similar tax on a class of health care items or services (or providers of such items or services), the amount of the tax imposed is the same for every provider providing items or services within the class;

"(ii) in the case of a tax consisting of a licensing fee or similar tax imposed on a class of health care items or services (or providers of such services) on the basis of the number of beds (licensed or otherwise) of the provider, the amount of the tax is the same for each bed of each provider of such items or services in the class; and

"(iii) in the case of a tax based on revenues or receipts with respect to a class of health care items or services, (or of providers of items or services), the tax is imposed at a uniform rate for all items and services (or providers of such items or services) in the class on all the gross revenues or receipts, or net operating revenues, relating to the provision of all such items or services (or of all such providers) in the State (or, in the case of a tax imposed by a unit of local government with the State, in the area over which the unit has jurisdiction).

A tax imposed with respect to a class of health care items and services shall not be treated as being imposed uniformly if the tax provides for any credits, exclusions, deductions, or discounts for different types of plans, including discounts for plans that are not subject to this Act or discounts for plans based on the size of their plan.

"(D) For purposes of subparagraph (B)(i)(I), a tax shall be treated as related to health care items or services if at least 80 percent of the burden of the tax falls on health care providers.

"(E) For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'tax' includes any licensing fee, assessment, or other mandatory payment.

"(11)(A) Nothing in subsection (a) or any other provision of this Act shall be treated as prohibiting a State from setting hospital rates prospectively, or from using a Diagnosis Related Group payment methodology that either—

"(i) includes a charge for uncompensated care, or

"(ii) includes adjustments to account for costs incurred by statutes and regulations that affect the delivery of health care.

"(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A)(i), the term 'uncompensated care' includes, but is not limited to, care for the indigent and expenses that result from bad debts.

"(C) For purposes of subparagraph (A)(ii), the term 'statutes and regulations that af-

fect the delivery of health care' includes titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act, and regulations thereunder."

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxes imposed, and rates and methodologies established, after the date of the enactment of this Act.

#### ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE INSULAR AREAS POLICY ACT

**HON. RON de LUGO**

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, the longer statement I am submitting for the RECORD today spells out in technical terms the provisions and the reasoning behind the bill I introduce now entitled "the Insular Areas Policy Act."

But I wanted to say to you and my colleagues today that what is really behind this bill is over 20 years of dealing with the Federal Government on territorial issues: Eighteen years as a seated Member of Congress and before that, 4 years as the at-large elected Washington representative of the people of the Virgin Islands.

My good friend, the late Tony Won Pat, and I became the first seated delegates from our respective territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands in 1972, thanks to some outstanding Members of this body, including the Speaker himself, the late, great Phil Burton, and our former colleague from the other side of the aisle, Don Clausen, Members who recognized that basic Democratic principles required some representation in Congress for the American citizens of the off-shore areas who are bound by the laws enacted by the Congress.

It was a major step forward, and in retrospect a timely one, given the extraordinary giant steps forward that have been made by countries and former colonial entities throughout the world in the past few years.

Twenty-two years ago, the off-shore areas of the United States, with perhaps the exception of Puerto Rico in certain regards, were just that—colonies—and we were administered from afar by a little bureau stuck in a corner somewhere in the vast expanse of the Department of Interior. Their word was Bible and edicts were issued like the Ten Commandments.

Some of the greatest satisfactions of my career in Government have been the bills I have worked on that have brought increasing self-government to the territories:

The elected Governors Act of 1970; the elected delegate in 1972; the authority to write a constitution in 1976; full control over excise tax matching fund in 1981; establishment of the grand jury system in 1982; expansion of territorial court jurisdiction and authorization of a local appellate court in 1984; the rights of initiative, referendum and recall in 1986.

In 1980 during the Carter administration, the Office of Territorial Affairs was elevated to an assistant secretary level. In 1981, when the Reagan administration tried to downgrade it again, we were successful in blocking that

move because we wanted the Federal administration to keep up with the political maturation of the territories that we were bringing about in the Congress.

That did not happen for reasons I spell out in my written statement. Let me tell you the present system of administering the territories is not working. It has created problems where none should exist. It has left the United States open to criticism when that should not be the case. It is not in the best interests of the territories or the United States to continue this system, and it is totally inappropriate in this new world order of today.

I want to assure my very good friend, the Secretary of Interior Manuel Lujan, that in no way is this legislation a criticism of him. He has been the best Secretary of Interior the territories have ever had, and I am personally indebted to him for all his support and assistance on so many issues especially in my own district, the U.S. Virgin Islands, in Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and Palau.

He has demonstrated the depth of his knowledge on the issues and his sensitivity to the people over and over again. I think the Secretary, whom I had the privilege of serving with on the Interior Committee since I came to Congress—I think he will agree that it is time to end the colonial status of territories within the administration.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the support of my colleagues on this legislation which I will reintroduce at the start of the next Congress. In particular, Mr. Speaker, I would welcome and be honored by your support since throughout your career, even before your election to this House in 1962, as a key staff person to the late Senator Scoop Jackson, you have played such an active role in every major piece of legislation affecting the territories.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE INSULAR AREAS POLICY ACT

Mr. Speaker: As chairman of the subcommittee with jurisdiction regarding issues relating to the insular areas of or associated with the United States, I have just introduced legislation to provide a new framework for the development and implementation of insular policy within the Executive Branch.

The bill, the Insular Areas Policy Act, is intended to enable the Congress to fulfill its constitutional assignment to "make all needful rules and regulations" regarding the insular areas for which our nation is responsible.

To do this, we need to determine policy objectives and ensure that the Executive is organized to—and does—consider the insular areas as it proposes and carries out the specifics of domestic and foreign policy.

Thus, the bill I have just introduced proposes a basic insular policy and would require Executive consideration of insular matters and reporting to the Congress on them.

Perhaps most importantly, it would reorganize the way that the Executive is structured to handle insular matters, replacing the current outmoded and ineffective structure.

The heart of the proposal would establish a Cabinet Council on Insular Affairs to develop, coordinate, and oversee the implementation of policies regarding the U.S. insular areas.

The Council would include representatives of the heads of all agencies, be chaired by the

President's chief foreign and domestic policy advisors, and be assisted by a small staff within the Executive Office of the President.

It would be required to provide the President and the Congress with information and advice necessary to appropriately apply policies to the insular areas. And it would serve as a liaison between agencies and insular areas, reconciling programs and insular policy objectives.

The Council would have to report annually to the Congress on insular circumstances and needs in a number of specified areas and make appropriate recommendations. Its staff would coordinate agency activities in insular areas working through the line agencies of government to the maximum extent possible and with the agencies required to cooperate. Meaningful consultation with the insular areas would also be required.

This dynamic structure is intended to ensure appropriate consideration of the insular areas in the performance of all Executive functions.

It is also intended to recognize that, with the development of self-government in the insular areas, most insular issues are now outside the jurisdiction of the Interior Department (which has traditionally overseen insular governments) the insular areas need to be considered in most national policies because their situations often vary from those of the States; and policies affecting insular areas are inter-related in nature.

Finally, it is intended to recognize that the Federal government has special responsibilities to adapt policies to insular situations and do so in consultation with the areas, especially because the 3.9 million Americans of the insular areas are essentially powerless in the Federal system.

This new insular policy operation would make the assignment of Puerto Rican issues to the Office of the President work in practice and assume the Interior Department's presumed policy role regarding the other areas.

Currently, there is no consistent structure in the President's Office to handle matters concerning Puerto Rico—the assignment is only exercised sporadically—making it more important in theory than in practice.

While Interior's Office of Territorial and International Affairs (OTIA) has some specified insular responsibilities and an organization, it lacks a clear insular policy mission and the authority that it would need to be effective. The Insular Areas Policy Act would, therefore, replace OTIA.

The Interior Department would, though, retain its responsibilities for providing special assistance to insular areas through a streamlined, administrative office. It would also retain its responsibility to account for spending special aid to insular areas, although the President would be authorized to transfer Interior's authority to audit spending of local money in insular areas to independent and adequately-funded local auditors.

Mr. Speaker, I am introducing this bill now so that all concerned in the insular areas and the Federal government can be ready to have it considered at the beginning of the new Congress and a new administration. Its enactment will be among my highest priorities next year since it would provide the basis for almost everything that can be done on insular matters.

In this connection, I want to note that my bill is very similar to one introduced by the distinguished chairman of the Senate committee with jurisdiction regarding insular matters, J. Bennett Johnston, Jr. I also want

to note that years of experience and thought have gone into its drafting.

To more fully explain how serious we are about making changes in the Executive's approach to insular policymaking, I want to provide some background on the development of our legislation.

Our bills were essentially conceived during the Reagan Administration. The initial drafts prompted a General Accounting Office report on the lack of clear Federal insular policies that was requested by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and a subsequent series of hearings by our House committee.

The drafts were also related to legislation that I, and others, introduced to require annual reporting to Congress on insular matters as well as a proposal that I, and others, made that would have required the Executive to reconsider the way it was structured to handle insular responsibilities.

We then prepared to act on a reorganization along the lines we are now formally proposing as the Bush Administration took office. As a result of our consultation with the Minority in developing our reorganization proposal, the Bush transition worked on a similar restructuring plan.

But the appointment of our friend and former colleague, Manuel Lujan, Jr., as Secretary of the Interior persuaded us to give him an opportunity to make his own proposal in this area. Unfortunately, although Secretary Lujan committed to consider what was needed, those he entrusted to develop it failed to carry out the assignment. Their understanding of the problem was not as great as his.

So, having given up on the Executive Branch proposing how it needs to change to adequately develop and implement policy affecting the insular areas in today's world, Chairman Johnston and I have introduced our bills.

As I have said, these bills are very similar. They are not, though, identical. Still, the differences are not critical and shouldn't prevent agreement.

The one distinction that should be noted is that my bill would establish a new insular policy staff in the Executive Office of the President, abolishing the current Interior Department office for handling matters for the areas other than Puerto Rico and carrying out the current assignment of Puerto Rican matters to the President's office, while Chairman Johnston's bill would leave the Interior Department and presidential offices in place.

Both he and I have considered both structures and recognize arguments for both. But my inclination is that the one I have proposed is preferable.

The reasons are that: 1) the same issues generally concern Puerto Rico and the smaller islands and inconsistencies are inevitable when there are separate structures; 2) the issues run the gamut of Federal policies, most of which are outside of normal Interior Department responsibilities; and 3) it may take an office within the Executive Office of the President to deal effectively with the other offices within the EOP that have important insular policy responsibilities—the Office of Management and Budget and the United States Trade Representative—as well as deal with the line agencies of government that may resist cooperation with Interior.

It may also be worthwhile to signal a new approach to insular policymaking by removing the Interior Department's policy role regarding the areas other than Puerto Rico.

They would probably welcome this as much as Puerto Rico would resent having its concerns reassigned to Interior.

A concern about locating an office within the EOP has related to Congress' access to it. But my bill addresses this through statutory requirements.

The justification for transferring policy responsibilities regarding the smaller insular areas from Interior to the Executive Office is essentially similar to the justification for the already-accomplished transfer regarding Puerto Rico. To expand further on the justification, let me point out that:

All of the areas are now locally self-governing in almost all respects;

Interior's past role as an overseer of governments is now obsolete;

Interior's programs for assistance to insular areas are of decreasing significance and involve little policy discretion;

Interior's office appears to be more comfortable in trying to manage congressionally-mandated assistance than in recommending policy;

Interior has little ability to influence the most important insular issues—involving their unique treatment under tax, trade, social program, foreign relations, immigration, military activity, environmental, transportation, constitutional, and other policies;

Insular issues involve fundamental policy questions even more than program management issues;

Insular areas have to relate to the agencies that can act on these matters virtually as the States do but lack the States power in Federal decision-making processes; and

Insular treatment under some of these policies has significant impacts on others and presidential involvement is needed to reconcile the important, complex, and sensitive issues involved.

The other differences between the bills that Chairman Johnston and I have introduced may not be significant. They may reflect our separate final changes to the same base draft more than differences of opinion.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, there is one more point that I would like to make indicating how serious we are about pursuing the changes in the Federal insular policy process that we have proposed. It is that my views of the need for and purposes of this legislation are so similar to those of Chairman Johnston that I also endorse the explanation of it that he provided when introducing his bill printed on pages S 9805-6 of the July 2d Record.

A CELEBRATION OF THE  
QUINCENTENARY OF CHRIS-  
TOPHER COLUMBUS' HISTORIC  
VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, Columbus Day has special meaning to all of us, but it is especially important to Americans of Italian descent. This day is more than an observation of one man's exploration. Each year, on this occasion, we join in celebration of the rich and varied heritage of the Italian-American community, and we pay tribute to their myriad contributions to the development of our own society.

I look around my own community, and I am constantly reminded of the important contribu-

tions Italian-Americans have made to our lives. Italian-Americans have been entrusted with positions of leadership in public and private life in New York and around the Nation. In serving as stewards of the public trust, these proud individuals have been important in guiding the course of our Nation.

Furthermore, in every city, town, and village, through a wide range of charitable organizations, Italian-Americans in Westchester County have reached out in every direction to respond to the needs of our society. In doing so, they have helped others overcome adversity and achieve their personal goals. And, of course, we are all grateful to those who have preserved Italian culture in our communities and for the richness that adds to all of our lives.

This year, however, Columbus Day brings with it an added significance. In 1992, we are also celebrating the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' courageous voyage across the Atlantic Ocean, and his discovery of the New World that has come to be synonymous with the birth of the American dream.

The landing of Christopher Columbus was not only a great feat in itself, but an event that changed the world. In addition to the 500th anniversary of Columbus' arrival on these shores, this year also marks the bicentennial of the first formal observance of Columbus Day in the United States. It was in New York City in 1792 that Italian-Americans first gathered in a ceremony to honor Columbus. The first of innumerable memorials in America to this discoverer was constructed that same year.

New York has continued to lead the Nation in honoring Columbus, becoming the first State to declare Columbus Day to be a holiday throughout the State, in 1909. That year, in New York City, a parade of prominent Italian-Americans marked the occasion. This parade has grown into a tradition which reminds all of us of the countless accomplishments of Italian-Americans.

I take great pride in representing the State which has never relinquished its lead in observing Columbus Day and in serving a distinguished Italian-American community as their representative in this Congress. It is our challenge today to have the courage of Christopher Columbus and to pursue missions that can broaden opportunities for all just as he did 500 years ago. With that spirit, we can secure the promise of the future.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. JAMES VAN  
FLEET

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, the Nation suffered a tragic loss this week with the death of Gen. James A. Van Fleet at age 100.

General Van Fleet, a 1915 graduate of West Point, was one of the greatest Army generals that ever served this Nation. His career included decorated tours of duty during World War I, World War II, and the Korean war.

General Van Fleet is probably best known for his service in Greece from 1947 to 1950,

when he led United States forces there, and as the commander of U.N. forces in Korea in 1951. Both Greece and South Korea credit General Van Fleet with rescuing their nation from communism in the volatile post-World War II period. Statues of the general have been erected in both nations.

I too remember General Van Fleet as a great man of Florida. He served as a professor of military science in the ROTC Program at the University of Florida as well as the coach of the Gators football team in 1923 and 1924. General Van Fleet died in his sleep in the State he loved, and I know that the people of Florida and the Nation mourn his passing.

COUNTRY MUSIC ASSOCIATION  
AWARD WINNERS

**HON. BOB CLEMENT**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, in my congratulatory remarks to the Country Music Association award winners which appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 1, the list of those who won awards was inadvertently omitted.

I would like to share the full list of winners at this time and, again, to them and the nominees, offer my heartfelt congratulations for making 1992 one of country music's best years.

NASHVILLE, TN.—Winners of the 26th annual Country Music Association awards:  
Entertainer of the Year—Garth Brooks.  
Male Vocalist of the Year—Vince Gill.  
Female Vocalist of the Year—Mary-Chapin Carpenter.

Single of the Year—"Achy Breaky Heart," Billy Ray Cyrus.

Album of the Year—"Ropin' the Wind," Garth Brooks.

Vocal Group of the Year—Diamond Rio.  
Duo of the Year—Brooks and Dunn.

Music Video of the Year—"Midnight in Montgomery," Alan Jackson.

Horizon Award—Suzy Bogguss.

Song of the Year (award to songwriter)—"Look at Us," Max D. Barnes and Vince Gill.  
Vocal Event of the Year—Travis Tritt and Marty Stuart.

Musician of the Year—Mark O'Connor.

Country Music Hall of Fame—George Jones and Frances Preston.

STATEMENT ON H.R. 2164

**HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of giving the President line-item veto authority on spending measures. As an original cosponsor of H.R. 2164, I am glad we have the opportunity to vote on this important piece of legislation today.

Serious concerns have been raised about whether a line-item veto might be an unconstitutional delegation of Congress' power of the purse. These questions have been considered

thoroughly in crafting this compromise legislation.

This legislation allows us to move forward with the advantages of a line-item veto without amending the Constitution. It allows the President to focus attention on individual spending items without having to veto an entire appropriations bill. This power is accomplished by giving the President enhanced rescission authority. Under existing law, if the President rescinds spending authority, the Congress only needs to wait 45 days, and the spending is reinstated. Congress does not even have to vote on the proposal.

The legislation we have before us today, H.R. 2164, does not shift the balance of power between the Congress and the President. Instead, it creates a process for expediting the consideration in Congress of spending rescissions proposed by the President.

Mr. Speaker, reducing the Federal deficit is one of my highest priorities. While I do not believe the line-item veto or the enhanced rescission authority of H.R. 2164 will be a panacea for eliminating the Federal deficit, it will provide for the orderly examination of questionable spending projects, particularly those which escaped the review of the authorization process.

The frustration of the American people over the size of the Federal deficit and wasteful Government spending is real, and I share it. H.R. 2164 is a modest step, but an important one, toward increasing accountability in the budget process.

THE EXCELLENCE IN PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE AND SUPERVISING ARCHITECT RESTORATION ACT

**HON. DICK SWETT**

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I want to call my colleague's attention to legislation I have introduced that will help ensure better-designed Federal buildings—H.R. 6095, the Excellence in Public Architecture and Supervising Architect Restoration Act.

This week marks the public opening of an example of what can be achieved when Federal buildings are designed with an eye to posterity. I am referring, of course, to the new Federal judiciary building. This major project has been completed on time and under budget. Just as important, this project is a visual triumph which proves that public architecture does not need to be boring, pedestrian and—sometimes—downright ugly. My legislation will help ensure that future Federal building projects hew to the high standards set by this new jewel, rather than repeat the aesthetic blunders which have too often characterized Federal projects in the past.

Mr. Speaker, my legislation has two provisions. First, it parallels legislation introduced and passed in the Senate by Senator MOYNIHAN of New York which requires design competitions for important Federal building projects. Second, my bill adds to the Moynihan legislation by recreating the post of Supervising Architect within the General Services

Administration. These two provisions will go a long way toward ensuring that the American taxpayer gets a good return on his investment in new public buildings—buildings which are not only functional but attractive; buildings whose design will stand the test of time; buildings of which this U.S. Congress and the American people can be proud. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

TRIBUTE TO PEPSI-COLA CO.

**HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 3, 1992*

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, the most important decisions that this body will always make, and the most important debates of this election year, are on issues effecting our youth. Our Nation's survival and success in the 21st century rests on not only our natural and material resources, but on our human resources. How we develop these resources now, will determine America's future in the world.

In the private sector we've seen that successful companies look ahead, plan and prepare for their future through capital investment, technology, research and development. Because of such planning a number of companies from my congressional district in New York will lead their industry sector in the coming century.

Today I rise in recognition of one corporate constituent who, not only plans for the future through capital investments, but also invests in our Nation's most precious resource, our people.

Mr. Speaker, I'm proud of the initiatives that the Pepsi-Cola Co. has taken to invest in America's future by providing a program called the Pepsi School Challenge. The program is aimed at improving the education and self-esteem of our inner-city children.

Three years ago, the national dropout rate was 25 percent—the latest numbers show the rate is now stuck at 30 percent. Three years ago, the average dropout rate in inner cities was 40 percent for African-American and Hispanic children. On top of that, violence was at an all-time high. Three million students were attacked at school annually with a record number, 70,000 weapons assaults each year.

National news reports summed it up as a "near total breakdown in our public schools." While press reports were dim, Pepsi got to work to figure out a way to change those statistics. And they did. With the work of the Pepsi School Challenge Program. The premise: To change a school's culture—to challenge and improve the lives of each and every student.

Pepsi's concept was to set reasonable, reachable goals, and reward teachers and principals. They involved their local bottlers to act as mentors and role models for the students. They considered the program a partnership and entered into a cooperative agreement with the schools. A 4-year partnership in fact. To follow students from entry as freshmen to graduation as seniors.

To start, Pepsi focused on America's neediest high schools to become national pilots.

They identified two schools: L.G. Pinkston High School in Dallas—where only 30 percent of the students went on to postsecondary education and Southwestern High School in Detroit—where the dropout rate was 33 percent.

The program was designed for the average student in below-average environment. To qualify for the program, students must maintain a "C" average or above, meet State-mandated attendance standards and remain drug free.

In return for successfully meeting these standards, students receive a \$250 grant from Pepsi each semester to be applied to higher education after graduation. Students can earn up to \$2,000 to be used for an accredited college, vocational school, or skills training program.

Perhaps one of the most important components of the program was the mentoring system. Money alone is not enough to keep at-risk students at school. Understanding the variety of student needs and figuring out ways to help meet these needs, the mentorship component linked teachers and Pepsi employees with students.

The success of this one-on-one attention was summed up by a student, "My mentor is no longer just my teacher; my mentor is now my friend."

Parents and guardians are encouraged to get involved as well. At Pinkston, a special Pepsi Parents' Center has been created where volunteers actively participate with the students and the schools.

Employees of the nearby Pepsi plants serve as real life role models and expose students to the world of business.

In those 3 years, many things happened. The highlights: 2,700 students have participated in the Pepsi Challenge and have earned \$1,350,000 in Pepsi scholarship money. By the end of the pilot program in 1995, it is anticipated that this number will hit the \$2 million mark.

In Pinkston, the dropout rate has been cut in half, 83 percent of 1990-91 graduates went on to postsecondary education and annual scholarship funding has increased from \$169,000 to more than \$1 million.

At Southwestern, the dropout rate has declined by more than one-third, 75 percent of 1990-91 graduates have gone on to postsecondary education.

That's the top line, but there's a lot more to it on a very real and personal level. Like the success of Alicia Martinez.

Alicia graduated first in the Pinkston class of 1991 with over \$273,000 in scholarship funds. She is majoring in engineering at the University of Texas. Alicia is the first in her family to graduate from high school. Her mother is disabled.

Cacendra Washington is in the 12th grade. She watched her brother drop out of school in the 10th grade and make it on the street. She wanted to drop out too, but with her mother's encouragement and the structure of the Pepsi Challenge, she remained in school and is now second in her class of 150-plus students.

Taniqua Cater, a 1991 graduate of Southwestern and president of her senior class, received over \$200,000 in scholarship money. Taniqua served as a mentor and member of her school's debating team. A single mother at

14, she represents the first generation of her immediate family to attend college.

That's what it's all about. Schools and students serving as positive agents of change. Developing their own solutions to the specific challenges faced by their student communities.

Last year, the Pepsi Challenge received the Labor Department's LIFT Award—Labor Investing For Tomorrow, which was established to honor creative solutions to the skills challenge faced by America's workers and America's employers.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to highlight a program that ultimately benefits students, teachers, schools, communities, and business. The Pepsi School Challenge Program is making a very real difference in the lives of our youngsters.

TRIBUTE TO CONNIE HENSINGER AND BRIAN OSBORNE

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to salute two award winning employees at Continental Cablevision in Bellevue, OH.

I recently learned that Connie Hensinger, a customer service representative, and Brian Osborne, a service technician, were selected winners of Continental Cablevision's "Quality Customer Encounters" Program. I would like to congratulate these two individuals on receiving this high honor. I commend them for their good work.

Quality Customer Encounters is a training program that helps employees handle customer service interactions. The program puts the spotlight on employees who have shined in their fields of endeavor.

Mr. Speaker, employees who demonstrate a solid commitment to excellence are the lifeblood of the American economy. Connie Hensinger and Brian Osborne are two such employees, and they should be very proud of the recognition their company is bestowing on them.

TRIBUTE TO THE NEW JERSEY DELEGATION

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, the New Jersey delegation is being decimated by retirements this year, BARNEY DWYER, FRANK GUARINI, MATT RINALDO, and BOB ROE—a star studded quartet if there ever was one. The State of New Jersey will be hard pressed to find abler representatives than these four gentlemen have provided on their respective committees: BARNEY DWYER on Appropriations and Budget, FRANK GUARINI on Ways and Means and Budget, MATT RINALDO on Energy and Commerce and Aging, and BOB ROE as chairman

of the Public Works and Transportation Committee.

I have enjoyed knowing and working with them all. I have delighted in BARNEY'S quiet humor from his vantage point as an honorary member of the Pennsylvania corner in the back of the Chamber. Or maybe the Pennsylvanians are members of BARNEY'S New Jersey corner. FRANK GUARINI is a fellow Member of the class of 1978 who has been a good friend down through the years. And I have benefited from MATT RINALDO'S leadership as a member of the Select Committee on Aging where he has served with such distinction and caring concern for the Nation's elderly.

But it is BOB ROE with whom it has been my good fortune to work for the past 14 years. In fact, even before my election to Congress I benefited from BOB'S friendship and good advice, for he was chairman of the Economic Development Subcommittee when I was chief counsel at the EDA.

If there is a harder working, more dedicated or more effective Member of Congress than BOB ROE, I do not know him or her. To call him a workaholic is a gross understatement. And nobody, I mean nobody, knows in detail more about each and every piece of legislation BOB ROE has brought to the floor than he does. He was a superb chairman of the Science and Technology Committee and remains a forceful advocate for space exploration as well as the superconducting super collider.

For the past 2 years—too short a tenure in my view—BOB has been our leader on Public Works and Transportation. But despite his brief time at the helm he has shepherded landmark legislation through the Congress. Most notable, of course, is the Intermodal Surface Transportation Act of 1991. The entire Nation is indebted to BOB ROE for his persistent refusal to give up when it looked as though the intransigence of the other body would kill the measure and stall transportation reform and highway construction for at least a year.

The other thing that I think sets BOB ROE apart is the style with which he has chaired our committee. BOB'S objective has always been to do all he could to build America's infrastructure and he has never felt he had to be a partisan Democrat to do it. Highways and bridges, waterways and airports do not recognize party labels. And neither has BOB when it comes to the work of the committee. He has been more than fair to the minority Members and, in fact, Public Works is known as having the most equitable ratio of Democrat to Republican Members in the Congress.

I salute him for all he has done for America and wish him good fortune in his future pursuits which, knowing BOB, will be busy and productive.

OPPOSE THE BROOKS BILL

HON. CRAIG T. JAMES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, if H.R. 5096 comes to the floor in the closing days of this Congress, I ask my colleagues to oppose it.

I oppose H.R. 5096 because it violates the Constitution. When I was sworn in as a Member of Congress, I vowed to uphold the Constitution. I cannot in good conscience vote for a bill which offends the Constitution.

I want to make it clear that I think Congress is responsible to produce legislation that will guide telecommunications policy. Such legislation, however, should encompass the entire telecommunications industry. There is no reason for Congress to embrace a bill that shapes the future of telecommunications, but applies only to seven companies bearing the name "Bell."

This bill violates the Constitution in two respects. First, it violates the principle of separation of powers. Second, it is a bill of attainder.

First, H.R. 5096 offends the fundamental principle of separation of powers. Our Constitution requires that Congress make the laws, not adjudicate or execute them. By attempting to codify the modified final judgment [MFJ], the Judiciary Committee has crossed that line and attempts to fill the court's shoes.

The judge in the case involving AT&T and the Bell companies has already made decisions about the Bell's entry into various lines of business. This bill overturns those decisions and usurps the court's authority. It is not our function to intervene in a case the court has adjudicated since the 1984 breakup of AT&T.

Of course, there is nothing wrong with passing a law of general application that would apply to everyone or to a reasonable class.

However, this bill's only purpose is to change the rights of the specific parties in a specific legal action. Put another way, H.R. 5096 does nothing but change a final court ruling—and violate the separation of powers.

Second, H.R. 5096 is a bill of attainder, forbidden by the Constitution. Article I of the Constitution, which established Congress' legislative authority, mandates that "no bill of attainder . . . shall be passed." A "bill of attainder" describes any law that legislatively inflicts punishment on named groups or an identifiable entity. Accordingly, legislation that singles out companies by name is an impermissible bill of attainder.

H.R. 5096, by naming the seven Bell companies, clearly violates the Constitution's prohibition of bills of attainder. The bill essentially exempts other similarly situated large local exchange carriers in a way that discriminates against only the Bell-operating companies. As a result, while other similarly situated companies may enter into manufacturing, information services, and long distance, the seven Bell companies may not.

When the Judiciary Subcommittee held hearings about the need for comprehensive legislation to curb monopoly abuses, I publicly expressed my concern about legislation that named specific corporate entities. I suggested that this was a violation of the Constitution, and recommended language which would apply to all telecommunication companies that could abuse their monopoly powers.

This bill violates the core principle of separation of powers, and is a bill of attainder. I am left with no other alternative than to vote against a bill I believe to be unconstitutional. Instead, I hope that Congress will address this critical public policy issue with legislation that applies fairly to everyone, not just companies bearing the Bell name.

## HELPING FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THE DEFENSE BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS

### HON. PETER HOAGLAND

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, on October 1, 1992, I testified before the Defense Conversion Commission and presented some thoughts and suggestions on how we can ease the transition for families affected by defense base closures and realignments. I would like to share my statement with my colleagues:

#### TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN PETER HOAGLAND BEFORE THE DEFENSE CONVERSION COMMISSION

Chairman Berteau and members of the Commission, thank you for this opportunity to testify. My name is Peter Hoagland and I represent eastern Nebraska, including Sarpy County, the home of Offutt Air Force Base, headquarters of the Strategic Air Command.

Until June of this year, Offutt Air Force Base was the headquarters of the Strategic Air Command. SAC was the single largest employer in Nebraska, and its total Offutt payroll in 1990 was just under \$400 million. Offutt has seen its authorized personnel decline since 1990 from 12,181 military and 1,958 civilians to 8,958 military and 1,386 civilians by mid-1992, a reduction of roughly 3,800 authorized positions. These figures do not include the accompanying reductions in non-authorized civilian personnel and the reduction in military dependents living in the surrounding community. The bulk of these cuts were in a relatively short period of time during the first few months of this year.

The community did not have very much warning that these reductions were coming. The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission had not singled out Offutt for significant reductions, so it came as a surprise to many when the Secretary of the Air Force announced a plan to restructure the major commands on September 17, 1991. The Strategic Air Command was to be inactivated. Many of SAC's functions and personnel were removed from Offutt. A new Strategic Command was to assume only a few of SAC's previous responsibility. On December 13, 1991, the specific impact of the restructuring on the affected bases was announced, and received the first reliable information about how severe the impact on our community would be. The Strategic Air Command was officially inactivated on June 1, 1992.

#### DEFENSE PERSONNEL AND EMPLOYEES ARE A VALUABLE RESOURCE—ADDITIONAL TRAINING IS THE KEY TO SUCCESSFUL ECONOMIC CONVERSION

Scaling back our defense establishment, the military and the defense industrial base, is taking a toll on many communities and it is taking a toll on many American families. One of the most serious challenges facing us as we downsize defense is creating opportunities for the displaced workers in jobs that offer pay and benefits comparable to, if not better than, the jobs lost. We can't leave the people who worked to win the Cold War out in the cold. After all, the House passed a bill last week to help 750 Soviet high-tech defense scientists and their families to bring their knowledge to America for the next four years. If we can take special steps to "re-employ" Soviet scientists, surely we can take special steps to "re-employ" our people.

We must capitalize on the highly skilled and competent people who will move from defense jobs to the private sector. We must recognize that they can bring valuable talents to many sectors of our economy. We have to improve our training and retraining effort to help defense and defense industry personnel move effectively into the private sector. This is a two-pronged challenge.

First, we must devote more resources at all levels of government to programs like the Job Training Partnership Act, student loans and adult education. We must promote measures like my bill to enhance technology training at the nation's community colleges. The community college network is the largest arm of American higher education. With its roots in the local community and its ties to the local economy, a community college is in the unique position of being able to design training programs to meet the demands of an economy in transition. Community colleges are especially advantageous for adults because of their low cost and flexibility in scheduling. Today, almost 50 percent of community college students are of non-college age.

The second aspect of helping former defense personnel move to the private sector is job creation. It seems to me that with the problems confronting this nation, there must be a way of stimulating new jobs in manufacturing, by, for example, using more recycled materials. With more and more communities collecting recyclables, many are finding that market for recyclables saturated and some local governments even have to pay companies to take their materials. Why can't we launch an all-out effort to reuse all this trash, to treat it as a resource? Some companies are making park benches and boat docks out of old plastic. Can't we do more of this?

After the Vietnam war, many highly-trained military medical personnel moved to our hospitals and clinics and brought to our health care system valuable medical skills and knowledge that were sharpened in the military. Medical science has advanced tremendously since that time. During Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm we were able to erect "instant" hospitals in the desert. I hope we can help some of the displaced military medical personnel move to our civilian health care delivery system, particularly underserved inner city and rural areas. Similarly, there are military police, teachers and trainers, scientists and researchers, mechanics and electrical engineers who can no doubt bring their talents to the private sector. Why can't we help military trainers augment the teaching staff and fill the unmet needs of the nation's community colleges? My point is that we can benefit from the human wealth and excellent training of displaced military people and we should capitalize on it.

Job training and job creation go hand in hand. The two together are critical to a smooth economic conversion.

#### HOMEOWNER'S ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

I would like to bring your attention to some problems concerning the Homeowner's Assistance Program, which is administered by the Army Corps of Engineers and intended to offset the loss of property value of that may occur when a base closes or realigns. Service members or civilian employees who accept reassignment or who lose their jobs because of the base closure or realignment and who cannot sell their home at a reasonable price may qualify for assistance.

Altogether, nearly four thousand people have been reassigned or lost their jobs in the

past year as a direct consequence of the downsizing of Offutt Air Force Base in my district. Because the cutbacks at Offutt were primarily from the inactivation of the Strategic Air Command and secondly from realignments associated with the Defense Management Review, many of the military jobs lost were SAC officers or civilians involved in management. As these service members move to their new assignments, or as the people who have lost their jobs relocate to find new ones, an excess of housing has accumulated in some sectors of the regional market.

I have received many letters and telephone calls from service members and their families who must relocate but will lose money in selling their homes. Driving down some of the streets of Bellevue, the community closest to the base, one sees "For Sale" signs in many yards. Some families have been split up because they cannot afford to keep up the mortgage payments on their homes in Nebraska as well as rent accommodations for the whole family where the service member has been stationed, so the family stays behind in the home until they can find a buyer.

Many of these people purchased homes because they were transferred in a Permanent Change of Station, and they expected to remain in the area for some time to come. However, the restructuring of the Air Force, combined with the cuts resulting from the end of the Cold War and budgetary pressures, has meant that many people were transferred out again sooner than they had anticipated. Their property has not appreciated enough in the short period of time for them to recover the closing costs and sales commissions, and since these are not reimbursed under the HAP, they would have to take a loss if they sold their home, even if there has not been any decline in the market as a consequence of cutbacks at the base. An examination is warranted to determine whether costs other than the sale price of the home should be reimbursed by the HAP and what the appropriate extent of any such reimbursement would be.

I hope new regulations can be issued in time to help some of the people in my district who have not yet been declared eligible for assistance. I also hope our experience in Nebraska will show what changes are necessary and will help the personnel who will be relocated as a result of future base closures and realignments.

This is important for the families affected and for the stability of the local real estate market. And it is important to the taxpayer. Given our experience with the Resolution Trust Corporation and its difficulties in disposing of properties that have come into its hands, we should know that the government should seek to avoid taking over or otherwise acquiring mortgages of properties, because it is simply impossible for even the best intentioned government bureaucracy to become an efficient property manager comparable to the marketplace. This lesson should be borne in mind by those administering the Homeowner's Assistance Program. We should try to get more of the money in the program in the hands of beneficiaries and encourage them to sell their property and keep it in private hands rather than have that money going towards the administration of properties acquired by the government. I suspect in the long run that will prove to be the least costly approach we can follow.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP

We need to continue to expand the Defense Environmental Restoration Program. I be-

lieve our environment is an essential element of our national security and that we will never have as great an opportunity as the present to repair environmental damage associated with the necessities of the Cold War.

Our national security organizations cannot evade their responsibility to clean up after themselves. To fail to do so would alienate many of our own citizens. It would also impair our ability to negotiate extensions of treaties allowing American military bases abroad. Our allies would not trust us to be environmentally responsible in their countries, if we do not behave that way in our own country, and they will ask for more stringent and costly guarantees against environmental hazards.

That is why I believe it is consistent with our national security to provide for environmental restoration within the defense budget. Environmental rehabilitation of areas which have suffered degradation from military use also is key to economic conversion, and therefore of specific interest to the members of this commission.

The property occupied by military installations is a valuable resource. However, we cannot take advantage of those resources if businesses do not feel secure moving into these areas or purchasing the lands because the property is contaminated. Nor are banks likely to lend if the property involved is likely to be polluted. Thus, environmental cleanup is key to making sure we get our full value from the properties.

When I am home in Nebraska, I hear a lot of concern about a dump site in Sarpy and Cass Counties where asbestos-covered pipes represent a health hazard or I hear about the fears of western Nebraskans of the impact of a proposed low-level nuclear waste facility. Here in Washington, the *Post* has headlines about the damage caused by leaks and spills at a tank farm in Virginia. Accelerating the environmental cleanup of military facilities could employ many people. Even though it may not help in any of the specific cases I just mentioned, there will be many more such cases in the future where we will need skilled people to fill the demand for jobs in these environmental fields.

Members of the military have many of the important skills necessary to carry out this clean up. Some have experience handling hazardous materials and with additional retraining can become skilled clean up workers. We need to develop and make use of these skills while these individuals are still in the service. By training and using active duty military personnel for environmental restoration, we are also building a skilled workforce for what could be an expanding sector of the economy.

The shrinking of the military will be painful for many people and many communities. My goal is to lessen that pain as much as possible. We owe it to thousands of military and civilian families who have sacrificed for their country and devoted many years to the protection of our country.

UNITED STATES NO LONGER WILLING TO TOLERATE INDIAN BRUTALITY

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, before the 102d Congress ends and we return to

our districts for the November elections, I want to once again call your attention to the tragic suffering which is taking place in Indian-occupied Kashmir and Punjab.

Earlier this year, I offered an amendment to the House foreign operations appropriations bill to cut \$24 million in developmental aid to India. I offered this amendment to demonstrate that the United States is no longer willing to tolerate Indian brutality against the people of Kashmir and Punjab. In a historic vote, this amendment passed by a 219-to-200 vote.

For years, the U.S. Congress has expressed sympathies for the people of Kashmir and Punjab through "Sense of the Congress" resolutions, bill report language, and behind-the-scenes diplomacy. We must now face facts. These policies have resulted in no change at all in India's policy of repression.

Mr. Speaker, actions speak louder than words. In June, the House of Representatives acted when we voted to cut United States foreign aid to India. Unfortunately, the Senate did not make a similar cut in their foreign operations appropriations bill, and instead, has adopted the same old policy of appeasement toward India.

If the conference committee, which must resolve differences between the House and Senate foreign operations bills, adopts the Senate position it will be a tragedy. Every minute we maintain a policy of appeasement toward India, another person dies in Kashmir and Punjab.

On September 22, 11 Kashmiris were killed, 6 of them beheaded by Indian paramilitary forces, during house to house searches in Buchpora and Sovra—northeast part of the Capital City of Srinagar. The entire area has been under a crack-down the last 3 days including warrantless searches and endless curfews.

On September 27, Abdullah, 25-year-old son of Rustom Akhoo of Kushi, Kupwara, 64 miles north of Srinagar, was taken into custody on his farm. After several hours his dead body was found on the street in Kushi.

At the same time, the killing also continues in Punjab. Some estimates indicate that Sikhs are being killed in extrajudicial murders at a rate of 30 to 40 each day. And still, the so-called world's largest democracy refuses to allow access to internationally recognized human rights organizations like Amnesty International. Sikhs simply ask for freedom and instead they receive brutal oppression. America must not stand for such a situation. I urge my colleagues to join my efforts to bring peace and freedom and human rights to the Sikhs and all South Asia.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD an open letter from Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, president of the Council of Khalistan to Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao. I hope that when the 103d Congress convenes next year that all my colleagues devote serious attention to the suffering people in Kashmir and Punjab.

SIKHS WILL NOT SUBMIT KHALISTAN ZINDABAD

Mr. Rao: It is the policy of your government to crush the movement for Sikh freedom with all violent means at your disposal. You have sent your henchmen to the killing fields of Khalistan. Your jeeps thunder

through the dark roads of Punjab: Operation Night Dominance is in full swing. You undertake this operation to reclaim the night wrongfully seized by the "Sikh militants" you and your party seem so fond of reinventing. Mr. K.P.S. Gill revels in the blood he spills while your cronies in New Delhi cheer him on—rabid with each new, fresh kill.

Mr. Rao, you cannot hide the moral decay of your government. It has descended to a level unbecoming of the stature you hope to portray to the world community. You have brought to full fruition the reign of decadence in India. Continue to kill for your political life, Mr. Rao. One reaps what he sows. In the end the Sikhs will survive; we will have our freedom, and you will be left to face yourself and the misdeeds you so wrongfully perpetrate against the innocent.

It is well that you know Sikhs will not submit to your tyranny, Mr. Rao. We have embarked upon the road of freedom and would betray only ourselves by turning back now. And it is right that we remain on the road we have chosen. We struggle for control of our homeland, Khalistan—the land rightfully ours.

In your hubris, you forget that you have no mandate to rule over the Sikh nation. Never has any such arrangement been agreed upon by our two nations. Your arrogance, perhaps, has led you to assume so, but you are simply mistaken. You are purportedly a scholarly man, Mr. Rao; you need simply reread your history to discover that to this day, no Sikh has signed the Indian constitution. This clearly means that you have no legal right to rule in Khalistan. Under Indian domination the Sikh destiny is one of oppression, needless suffering, and constant challenges to our very existence. We do not need India in Khalistan. We want to control our own destiny, thank you. With all due respect, Mr. Rao, you and your occupying army can go now.

In the long run, this will be in India's best interest. For as I have tried to make perfectly clear, the Sikh nation will not submit. Since 1984 your government has killed over 100,000 Sikhs. Today over 38,000 Sikhs languish in the prisons of the so-called world's largest democracy without charge or any chance of getting a trial under draconian laws that would earn the envy of Vladimir Lenin. Every day, 30 to 40 Sikhs are killed in extrajudicial murders. With particular relish, your police and paramilitary forces humiliate Sikhs, torture Sikhs, rape and murder Sikhs. We have not submitted yet; we shall never submit.

While you carry out your oppressive policies, I am hard at work exposing your tyranny to the international community. It is with the least bit of compunction that I inform you, India is now considered one of the worst violators of human rights in the world. As you well know, the United States House of Representatives has voted to cut 24 million dollars in U.S. aid to India in protest of your violation of human rights against the Sikhs. Governments in countries like Germany, Japan and Norway have taken steps in the same direction. The world wants to know: What is India trying to hide?

International human rights organizations have uncovered your police state apparatus and are spreading the word. On a regular basis, Urgent Action reports from Amnesty International come across my desk describing extrajudicial murders, fake encounters, unlawful arrests, torture in detention and "disappearances" committed by Indian police against Sikh men, women and children. Asia Watch has revealed that "Virtually everyone detained in Punjab is tortured." Am-

nesty International says torture is daily routine in everyone of India's 25 states.

A few months ago I met a Sikh man who came to America after suffering torture at the hands of the Indian government. Your police spread his legs apart, tearing his groin muscles and rolled an iron bar up and down his legs with the weight of two officers on each side, crushing the muscles in the thighs.

It seems, however, that your police were not to let the mere fact of his absence restrain them from practicing their art of torture. His wife and family became their next target. Both the wife and her father were brought to the local police station where they were ordered to strip each other naked and beat one another with bamboo sticks.

In another instance, the police took the family's 7 month old daughter, poured molasses over her body, placed her on top of an ant colony, and watched as she was eaten away at by the ants. The mother was forced to watch this sadistic scene. When she protested, the police responded with more torture. Today she remains bedridden. It is difficult to tell if she will ever fully recover.

Or take the case of Chimna village near Jogram. Recently, police descended on the village and gathered all its inhabitants from their houses. The S.S.P., Swaran "Ghotna" Singh ordered that four beds be brought from the houses and commanded the father of one girl to strip her naked. The Sarpanch of the village objected and was promptly beaten. Again the father was ordered to strip his daughter naked. Upon refusal, he too was beaten mercilessly. Others refused and were beaten as well. In the end, four girls were forced to be stripped naked. The S.S.P. then took the girls, tied them to the beds by their hands and feet and tortured them. The villagers were forced to watch this atrocity under threat of violence. When he felt his mission to torture these innocent girls completed, the S.S.P. then took the entire village into custody where they were humiliated and many of them reportedly beaten.

Incidents like this are sadly commonplace in today's Punjab, Mr. Rao. It is more likely that Mr. "Ghotna" Singh will receive a promotion than punishment for his crimes. You support such tactics, and since 1978 the government you serve has refused to allow free access to international human rights organizations like Amnesty International for the purpose of investigations. You put on a show of standing strong against the tide of world opinion, but the question remains: What is India trying to hide?

You say you have nothing to hide, and now you have a brilliant plan to "prove" it, do you not? You're going to set up a human rights commission. Apparently you want the world to believe that such a commission will act independently of your political concerns. At this suggestion the world can only laugh. Your judiciary cannot find enough courage to act independently; what makes you think things will be different for a government appointed commission? This plan will get nowhere fast, Mr. Rao. Stop skirting the issue and allow Amnesty International access. Refuse, and the world must ask: What is India trying to hide?

Sikhs know exactly what you are trying to hide, and we will continue to expose you. With the force of violence you seek to deny us the freedom we rightly deserve. You attempt to frame the issue in the context of "law and order," but the real issue is freedom. You attempt to label Sikhs as "terrorists," but the Indian government is the real terrorist. You attempt to win the hearts of Sikhs with false promises of peace and pros-

perity, but your real intention is domination. The Sikhs nation turns its back on you and the Indian government. We will not again fall victim to your lies. We know the Indian government all too well, and we know that our survival can only be guaranteed through the outright independence of Khalistan. The Punjab is our homeland, and we shall see the day of its liberation. In the face of our determination, all the strength of your police state force is mere weakness. We will not submit. We will not be destroyed. Khalistan will be free.

DR. GURMIT SINGH AUALKH,  
President, Council of Khalistan

## BUCK OWENS FULFILLS HIS DREAM

### HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, Buck Owens, one of the most popular country music entertainers of all time, was recently profiled in an Associated Press story.

I would like to share that profile with my colleagues. Buck Owens is a great pioneer in the field of country music and deserving of recognition by a wide audience:

NASHVILLE SOUND: BUCK OWENS FULFILLS HIS DREAMS  
(By Joe Edwards)

NASHVILLE, TN—Country music veteran Buck Owens told an audience in Fort Worth, Texas, last year:

"You know folks, when I was a little bitty kid, I used to dream about playing the guitar and singing like some of those great people that we had the old thick records of."

His dreams came true. Owens, 63, can look back on a career in which he played a flashy red, white and blue guitar and sang on records for more than 30 years.

His honky-tonk twang shaped the sound of country music and kept the style alive in the mid-1960s when popular music was dominated by the Beatles and other rock 'n' roll groups.

Owens also had a highly visible TV career as the grinning co-host of "Hee Haw" from 1969 to 1986.

His musical legacy has inspired "The Buck Owens Collection," just released by Rhino Records. It is a compilation of 62 of his records, including his hits, rare B sides and recent duets with Dwight Yoakam, Emmylou Harris and Ringo Starr.

The release is part of Owens' increased visibility these days. "Hee Haw" is in reruns for the next year and Owens will be included in most of those shows. Although he describes himself as semiretired, he also does a few concerts and plans to do one overseas tour each year or so.

"I only do fun things," he said in a telephone interview from his office in Bakersfield, Calif.

His recording career was one of the most illustrious in country music history. He had 20 No. 1 records, most of them from the mid-1960s to the mid-1970s.

They include "Together Again," "Act Naturally," "I've Got a Tiger by the Tail," "Love's Gonna Live Here," "My Heart Skips a Beat" and "Waitin' in Your Welfare Line."

And he's the answer to this music trivia question: What country music star had a record that was later done by the Beatles? Owens' "Act Naturally" in 1963 predated the Beatles' version by two years.

More recently he and Dwight Yoakam had the No. 1 record "Streets of Bakersfield" in 1988. In 1989, Owens and Ringo Starr did a duet recording of "Act Naturally."

He said the 62 songs on "The Buck Owens Collection" are just part of his body of work. "There are probably 700-800 songs in the vault," Owens said. "There are a lot I don't remember."

He said he saw a similar project a few years ago on Eric Clapton and agreed to cooperate on a compilation of his own music.

"There are some songs I wouldn't have put in there because they are not very good sounding or very representative. But they are part of the story, so I said go ahead."

He welcomes the rebroadcasts of the old "Hee Haw" shows, now called "Hee Haw Silver" to mark the program's 25 years on the air.

"Hee Haw" means the most to the real dyed in the wool country music fan. I feel good about the show and look forward to seeing it. I think it's going to be greeted with a lot of enthusiasm by people wanting to see Junior (Samples), Stringbean and Archie (Campbell) again."

He's regarded as a strong candidate for the Country Music Hall of Fame. But he has yet to make the yearly list of five finalists.

"If I belong in the Hall of Fame, I belong because of how well I made music," is his stock reply to questions about it.

Rhino Records, promoting "The Buck Owens Collection," referred to him as a "pioneer" in its media kit.

"I know I pioneered some things, no doubt," he said. "I don't really know how to feel about it."

"I never think about it except to know that I'm happy to have been a part of it and to have gotten the opportunity. I showed up on time and didn't get into trouble. I had a wonderful upbringing and practiced good habits."

Behind the scenes, he wrote much of what he sang, plus the Ray Charles hit "Crying Time." He currently owns the Real Country satellite country music radio network.

"We're up to about 100 stations now, and just added Atlanta and Pittsburgh," Owens said. "It plays more of the older songs and that's why it's doing so well."

"Last weekend we had a tribute to all the pioneers of country music. I don't know whether they included me or not."

#### FAMILY OF DISTINCTION

**HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

**HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, we ask the House to join us in saluting a remarkable family, Bruce and Toni Corwin and their sons David and Daniel, who will receive the Family of Distinction Award from Temple Emanuel of Beverly Hills on November 7, 1992.

Following in the footsteps of his father, the late philanthropist Sherill Corwin, Bruce Corwin is a major figure in the movie theatre industry. In keeping with the traditions of his late father and his mother, Dorothy, Bruce has dedicated himself to community service. He is particularly devoted to the Multiple Sclerosis Society and organizations benefitting children, such as the Los Angeles Children's Museum and the Beverly Hills Educational Foundation.

Toni Corwin is an extraordinary person who balances family obligations, career, and charitable activities. Especially notable is the leadership role she has played as board member and former president of Temple Emanuel. She has devoted her time to children and young people whose development and opportunities depend on the vital work of organizations such as the Maple Center and the Beverly Hills Educational Foundation.

Toni and Bruce's sons have distinguished themselves academically and in the community. David, 22, earned his bachelor's degree at Georgetown University and is currently studying law at the University of Southern California. Daniel, 20, has just begun his third year at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

We congratulate the Corwins for their selection as the Temple Emanuel's Family of Distinction. We wish them good health and many years of continued success and dedication to our community and its charitable institutions.

#### THE TALK OF THE TOWN

**HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I cannot recall ever reading anything in the New Yorker that was not excellently written.

The following is no exception.

[From the New Yorker, Sept. 30, 1992]

#### THE TALK OF THE TOWN

##### NOTES AND COMMENTS

With thousands of people dying of starvation every day in Somalia, the outside world is at last paying attention. In the famine there, it is estimated, a hundred thousand Somalis have already died, and relief officials predict that the final death toll will be over a million if food aid does not increase quickly and substantially. An enormous relief effort, paid for by the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy, was begun last month, and journalists have arrived from around the world to witness what *The Economist* has called "a brave attempt to save a dying country." Part of the credit for the new interest in Somalia belongs to Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the United Nations Secretary-General, who last month pointedly observed that the world seemed much more concerned about Yugoslavia than about Somalia, even though the civil war in Somalia had lasted longer and caused more deaths and displacement than what he called "the rich man's war" in Yugoslavia. But it is now clear that Boutros-Ghali's words were heeded too late. A recent story in the Times noted that relief officials "are discovering that the country's famine is far worse than previously believed and that current efforts . . . are falling far short of what is needed to ease the crisis."

"The world has been acting as if this problem had just arisen," says Rakiya Omar, who is the executive director of the human-rights group Africa Watch and is herself a Somali. "But this is entirely a man-made famine. It is a famine with a history. The world knew it was coming for 18 months." Although Ms. Omar overstates the case somewhat—it is not just civil war but also four consecutive years of drought that have brought hunger

to Somalia—there is no denying that the world was alerted to the impending famine well in advance. The United Nations estimated this spring that 2½ million people in Somalia would need emergency food aid at some point in 1992. The U.N. put the number of people at risk in the Horn of Africa (Somalia, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Sudan) at 19 million and in Africa as a whole at 42 million. Private aid groups echoed these warnings.

The problem—a recurring one—is that governments don't mobilize against hunger until it is too late; in effect, they wait until the battle is lost before sending in reinforcements. As for news organizations, they seldom or never bother to cover the hunger story until large numbers of people are dying. "If you aren't talking about ten thousand people falling over dead from hunger, it's not a story in the newspaper," Brigitte Menge, of the Red Cross, has said. "If instead you need a vaccination program to keep farmers' cattle alive so they and their families can avoid falling into the destitution that leads to starvation, it's not sexy enough to interest the media."

Nor do either journalists or donor governments necessarily trust the famine alerts they receive from aid agencies. The United Nations estimates of the number of people at risk are viewed with particular dubiousness. In 1991, for example, the U.N. estimated that thirty-two million Africans would need some emergency food aid. When the end of the year came and nowhere near that many people had died, the U.N. was accused of crying wolf in order to justify its bureaucratic existence and pad its budget. Stephen Green, an expert with the U.N.'s World Food Program, who is responsible for estimating Sudan's food needs, recalls attending a meeting in Khartoum last December with officials from the United States Agency for International Development, the European Community, and various Western governments, and says he "encountered some skepticism" there, adding that in his report estimating food needs for 1992 he had to deal with the question of why there weren't thirty-two million corpses littering the African bush.

If by famine one means vast numbers of people dropping dead at the same time, then famine is actually the last stage of a long process of gradual decline. The key to preventing such catastrophes is to intervene early, before the decline can accelerate to the point where it is impossible to reverse. By repeatedly waiting until Africans are only two steps ahead of death before addressing the problem, donor governments and the international media end up reinforcing the fatalistic belief that famine is an ineradicable part of the natural order in Africa. The fact is, however, that there is little disagreement among specialists about how to alleviate hunger. Relief aid is essential in emergency situations like present-day Somalia, but charity can never be more than a stop-gap solution. In the short to medium term, real progress is impossible without an end to war and to the disruption of planting, harvesting, and over-all economic life that war causes. Beyond that, what people need is practical, basic arrangements that enable them to better their own lot, such as access to clean water, education, and health care. In short, they need justice and development, not last-minute handouts. Now that the international community is trying to relieve the misery in Somalia, it must realize that merely to resuscitate this dying nation, as difficult as that will be, is not enough. There are Somalias-in-waiting throughout Africa

and the rest of the Third World—Mozambique, Sudan, and Afghanistan, to name only three. Like Somalia a year ago, they are on the verge of a situation that will claim countless lives and cripple their societies for generations to come. If the world learns nothing from Samalia, here will be the famines next time.

#### CONSEQUENCES

Ric Burns, who, with his brother Ken, produced the PBS documentary "The Civil War" 2 years ago, has produced a new documentary for PBS. Like "The Civil War," this one, to be broadcast on October 28, relates the events of a shameful chapter in 19th-century American history. The format will also be familiar: the slow pans across sepia-toned photographs, the readings from diaries, the haunting music. But this documentary will not be accompanied by the release of 250,000 copies of a glossy coffee-table book and a storm of media coverage. And it will probably not be discussed much at America's dinner tables. It's called "The Donner Party."

We called Ric Burns recently, at his office at Steeplechase Films, here in New York, while he was working on the final cut of the film, and asked him how he got the idea of making a documentary about one of the most famous entries in the annals of cannibalism. This is what he said: "Eighteen months ago, I was sitting on a beach in Miami reading one of Ray Billington's histories of the frontier, and the story of the Donner Party was in it, which I'd read about in bits and pieces before. But this was the first time I'd read an account of Lansford Hastings' role in it. Hastings is a kind of Sam Houston figure without the right stuff. There's something about a guy with no sense of consequences that's completely American. And I was stunned to find out that no one had treated it in documentary form. The story is so compelling. It's like an iron chain of linked coincidences, causes, and effects; it's as if the gears of the story get hold of you and wind you out the other side."

Burns and his co-producer, Lisa Ades, spent months following the Donner Party's ill-chosen trail across Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and California. They were amazed to find a few Americans who not only knew the obscure story but could "pick up a rock and show you the rust from the iron tires" of the Donner Party's wagons. They found that the tire ruts made by those wagons are still visible from the air above the salt flats of Utah, but that there are no known photographs of George and Tamsen Donner, for whom the party was named.

The family's name was attached to the group out of respect for the Donners' wealth: they had three wagons loaded with goods that ranged from bolts of silk to watercolors and a quilt with ten thousand dollars in bills sewn into it. The Donners set off for California from Springfield, Illinois, in April, 1846, with another wealthy family—James Frazier Reed and his wife and four children, who were travelling in an opulent two-story wagon fitted with spring-loaded seats and its own iron stove. The Reed's daughter, Virginia, called it the Pioneer Palace Car. There were also a dozen less well-to-do families, including that of Patrick Breen, an Irishman with seven children, and there were a number of single men, who just wanted to see the West. Altogether, there were eighty-seven people. Forty-six would survive.

They all ran into trouble long before they reached the pass in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California, where they faced snow and starvation. In Utah, they lost precious days breaking a trail across the Wasatch

Mountains, trusting in the word of Lansford W. Hastings, a reckless young adventurer who claimed, in a book that the Donners brought with them, to have discovered a route to California that was 400 miles shorter than the known way. Hastings had never travelled this route in a wagon, and the party ended up having to cut through 36 miles of heavy brush. Then, in crossing the Great Salt Lake Desert, they discovered that Hastings' route through it was twice as long as the old route; the crossing took them five waterless days and nights, during which they abandoned most of their possessions, including the Pioneer Palace Car. At the end of October, weeks behind other wagon parties, which had already crossed the mountains into California, the Donner Party reached the pass, where a few feet of snow had fallen. They decided to rest for a night before crossing. That night, it snowed heavily, and in the morning there was no getting over the mountains.

While some twenty-two feet of snow fell on them in the course of that winter, the members of the Donner Party were forced to camp next to what is now Donner Lake. They ate what little meat was left from their cattle, then their dogs, then the boiled hides of their animals, and, finally, as some of them died, each other. A group of fifteen struggled on homemade snowshoes over the pass, only to be buried by a furious blizzard on Christmas Eve; miraculously, seven made it alive to the Sacramento Valley. In all, it took four relief parties four months to bring out the other survivors.

Ric Burns, in pursuing approval and funding for his project, displayed the now famous Burnsian refusal to take no for an answer. He told us, "PBS was sort of reluctant. The story is so patently gruesome. But there's a weird, uncanny poetry to it. What sold PBS on it is that the horror of it actually composes the tale, in a very unusual way: the larger events of 1846 seem to move these people implacably toward their fate. There's a strange kind of guilt that attaches to the Donner Party, as if they were being punished for something. The story inspires a compulsion to repeat every detail, as if, somewhere, someone had done something wrong—as if some form of hubris were at work."

#### WOMEN AND MINORITIES IN SCIENCE

#### HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, on September 16, 1992, Representative TIM VALENTINE and I sponsored a briefing on the status of women and minorities in science. I am pleased to commend to my colleagues the statement of a panelist at that briefing, Dr. Frances Conley, chief of neurosurgery section at a VA medical center.

#### STATEMENT OF DR. FRANCES CONLEY

Representatives Green and Valentine and distinguished panel members: I very much appreciate having the opportunity to meet with you today.

In 1956 the Olympic Games were held in Melbourne, Australia, and the longest distance that women were allowed to run in competition was 200 meters. Women did not run a 1500 meter race until 1972, and it took twelve more years, 1984, until the world first

saw a women's Olympic marathon competition. I think it is important to explore why this prohibition against distance running for women persisted for so very long, because much of male thinking and control over women carries over into other aspects of women's lives as well. Pure and simple, women were not thought capable of running anything greater than 200 meters, and some reasons given for this incapacity are embedded in unfounded, unstudied scientific myths that have been perpetuated about women for many hundreds of years.

One such myth is that distance running leads to uterine prolapse, and meet directors didn't want to be held responsible for flooding gynecologist's offices with women suffering from displaced reproductive organs. Ergo, women were prevented, sometimes physically, until quite recently from entering distance running races. There is, of course, no specific proof whatever that distance running contributes to an increased incidence of uterine prolapse, and, that, in actuality, women who are in good physical condition are far less apt to suffer from this abnormality than are their sedentary sisters.

The lack of feminine input into scientific investigation has meant that little effort has been directed at defining that which is "normal" for women. After all, scientists are human, and mostly male, and it is a human characteristic that we tend to be interested in studying matters that affect us on a personal level. Thus, a quasi science, rooted in theory and male misconceptions, rather than actual facts, has been perpetuated unquestioned through the years about "female problems". We live today with the legacy left us by turn-of-the-century male physicians who truly believed that "It was as if the Almighty in creating the female sex, had taken the uterus and built up a woman around it", or that "woman has a head almost too small for intellect but just big enough for love".

The message that persists today from this legacy is that, for women, the dominant, life-directing organ is the uterus, and the brain but a secondary appendage, attached, with a bit a luck, to a beautiful face. Women continue to be valued in our society today far more for their physical appearance and reproductive capabilities than for their ability to think. The myths continue: that to pursue a career with vigor and talent somehow diminishes one's femininity; that a demanding career, as in science or medicine, must be pursued at the expense of a happy family life; that a working woman who does choose to combine career and family somehow is not as intelligent, and certainly not as dedicated as men, or even those women who are willing to sacrifice "true happiness" for that chance to get to the top. And, probably the worst myth, and one that continues to be reinforced by our educational system today, is that, like distance running, women do not have the capability or requisite brain structure to succeed in science or mathematics. Negative reinforcement is very powerful; you tell a young girl often enough that she isn't capable of doing something, she may try it, but she will find that she is, indeed, not capable of doing it. Instead, girls and young women are channeled into educational programs that lead to vocations that are societally acceptable, quashing any dormant aptitude for engineering, physics or molecular biology.

And, what happens to those few women who surpass the hurdles, prepare superb dissertations in statistics, finance, or emerge from a training program fully qualified in orthopedic or cardiovascular surgery? Their

work world is one where they are considered to be freaks, aberrations of nature, and, worst of all, not as competent as their male colleagues. Despite high visibility, most will contend with an undercurrent of an inferior status for their entire professional life. One of my male patients, from the legal profession, was asked by a colleague during the course of a cocktail party, "Surely you didn't let a female neurosurgeon operate on you, did you?" Because of the paucity in numbers, many professional women in the sciences are isolated in their jobs, deal daily with subtle hostility and harassment that erodes self confidence such that the net effect becomes the incessant need to ask oneself, "Am I really as good as they are?"

All of us are living with the results of perpetuation of stereotypic thinking and perception, something all of us are guilty of, such as the automatic assumption that a surgeon is a man and a nurse is a woman. But, the unwillingness to relinquish traditional thinking and behavior has had enormous ramifications on the base of scientific knowledge in this country; in health issues this base is far better defined for masculine pathology than it is for feminine pathology. I remember being carefully taught during my medical schooling that fortysomething women seeking medical care were usually depressed and that most complaints, regardless of the substance of the complaint, could be managed with antidepressants. On the other hand, fortysomething men did not generally go to doctors, so if one showed up in your office, he should be taken very seriously because his symptoms undoubtedly would prove to have pathological significance. Why shouldn't forty-plus women be depressed? Their worth to society is gone—they are no longer beautiful in the head-turning manner of their evanescent youth, and reproductive capacity for most, is over. They join an invisible population, revered on an individual basis as someone's mother, aunt, sister, and wife, but, in actuality, on a societal level, they have become expendable. In the business world one does not throw money at an expendable commodity, so very little research money or time has been devoted to health concerns that keep aging women from living as good a quality of life as possible.

Studies delineating the effect of additive calcium, exercise, replacement hormonal therapy, a daily tablet of aspirin, on the longevity and quality of that longevity in the lives of women are in their infancy. Because of many years of sophisticated scientific research, a simple blood test can now detect the second most prevalent form of cancer in men—prostatic carcinoma. By contrast, women must get an expensive yearly exposure to a small dose of radiation to find the breast cancer that poses the second biggest threat to life from malignancy for them.

The real question is how do we as a society effect change, promulgate those actions necessary to dispel lifetimes of prejudicial and inaccurate thinking. Women can appear at hearings like this and rant and rave, gnash their teeth, vent anger—cry—but to what purpose? There needs to be affirmation in this country that while no human beings are created equal in terms of intellect, athleticism, beauty, musical talent, etc. that each of us is equal in having the right to develop ourselves to the maximum of our individual potential. That equal right will be realized only when educational and occupational environments are provided that are free of hostility, put-downs and second class citizenship for females and minorities. We are shackled with a mind-set that women are

"fair game"; if a woman is harassed or raped somehow it becomes her fault. Our legal system and institutional structures work to make vulnerable victims, victims yet again. And, we all recently saw a major political party negate the very existence and accomplishments of the working women of this great country.

For those of you in positions of power to effect change, think of your daughters and the world you are asking them to live in and compete in. Until the cycle of pervasive privilege enjoyed by white males as their birthright ceases to be the definition of normative culture, equality for women and minorities in math and sciences will not be possible. There was an article in the Wall Street Journal on Friday, 11 September, written by David Stipp detailing the gender gap produced by our present educational system. In schools your sons will be praised for doing a job well; by contrast, your daughters will be praised for being a good girl. I believe one hope for the future, interestingly, comes from Title IX legislation, even though, to date, it has been imperfectly implemented. For the first time ever we have a generation of American women who have been encouraged and provided the opportunity to pursue competitive sports from the time they were children. Girls and women are learning about mental commitment, a killer instinct, a chance to be lauded as number one, and how lessons from competitive athletics apply to other playing fields in the passage called "life". However, considerable work remains if we are to end the discrimination that begins the minute an obstetrician announces, "It's a girl!"

ACT TO IMPLEMENT THE PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE MADRID AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF MARKS

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 3, 1992

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, today, BILL HUGHES and I are introducing legislation to allow the United States to adhere to the protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement concerning the international registration of marks.

Trademarks are among the most valuable assets of any business. They represent the good will of a business and identify its products and services. The protection of trademarks owned by U.S. businesses is of a paramount importance to the continued competitiveness of U.S. businesses internationally. Foreign countries throughout the world play an increasingly important role as markets for our products. However, in most countries, unlike the United States, trademark rights are obtained only by registration in that country. U.S. businesses are discovering that early registration in many intended markets abroad may be the only way to prevent pirates from registering the U.S. company's marks and causing untoward problems, often blocking the U.S. company's entry into the foreign market under their existing trademark.

The major obstacle to the international protection of trademarks is the difficulty and cost of obtaining and maintaining a registration in each and every country. U.S. businesses

today proceed country-by-country to protect their trademarks.

The United States has never belonged to an international trademark registration system, but has considered it in the past because of the trade advantages such a system would offer. In the late 1960's the United States considered joining the Madrid Agreement concerning the international registration of marks, which is administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization. The United States did not join the Madrid Agreement because it contained provisions disadvantageous to U.S. trademark owners and was unworkable under then existing U.S. trademark law.

In 1989, the member of the Madrid Agreement concluded a protocol, which will establish an international trademark registration system independent of, but parallel to, the Madrid Agreement. The protocol will enter into force after ratification or accession by four States or organizations. Spain has deposited its instrument of ratification and many other countries are considering ratification or accession.

The protocol contains significant modifications to the Madrid Agreement. With these changes, along with the recent significant change to U.S. trademark law permitting intent-to-use applications, the United States is now in a position to become a member of the international trademark community.

The benefits of the protocol to U.S. trademark owners are substantial. When it enters into force, the protocol will provide a trademark registration filing system that will permit a U.S. trademark owner to file for registration in any number of member countries by filing a single standardized application, in English, in the USPTO and filing a single fee. Registration may be obtained without obtaining a local agent and without filing an application in each country. Equally important, under the protocol renewal and recordation of an assignment of a trademark registration in each country may be made by the filing of a single request with a single fee with the World Intellectual Property Organization.

The protocol system will not prevent a U.S. business from filing an application to register a trademark directly in any country, as is the practice today. The protocol will offer U.S. businesses an additional route to registration internationally.

The proposed legislation adds a new title to the Trademark Act of 1946, as amended, containing the basic statutory provisions necessary to implement the protocol. This proposed new title parallels the existing provisions of the Trademark Act regarding examination and registration maintenance practices, and rights and remedies, to the extent possible under the protocol. It is not necessary to make any amendments to the existing provisions of the Trademark Act in order to implement the protocol.

I introduce this legislation at this time to highlight the importance of U.S. adherence to the protocol to U.S. competitiveness internationally, and with a view toward early re-introduction and consideration of this legislation in the next Congress.