

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO SANDRA ROSCOE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a woman tragically struck down in the prime of her life with cancer. I am speaking of Sandra Roscoe, who when she died, was the mayor of Cortland, OH.

Mr. Speaker, Sandra Roscoe was as fine a person as anyone on this Earth. She died this past June while serving her community as its mayor. She had lived all of her life in Trumbull County which is in my 17th Congressional District. She attended John F. Kennedy High School in Niles and she belonged to St. Robert's Catholic Church in Cortland and also St. Peter and Paul Church of the Byzantine Rite in Warren.

Sandra Roscoe was a member of the Cortland City Council for 12 years, being the first woman council member in Cortland. As I noted before, she was the mayor of Cortland for two terms, being the first woman mayor of Trumbull County.

During her public service career, Sandra Roscoe was very active in the revitalization of Willow Park, part of the Trumbull County Metropolitan Parks Commission, the Trumbull County Board of Health, chairman of the Trumbull County Emergency Management Commission, Rotary International, Cortland Charter Commission, and the East Bazetta Fire Board. She received awards from Who's Who in America and the Young Business Woman of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Cortland lost a true friend in Sandra Roscoe. Quite frankly, Sandra Roscoe was irreplaceable. I extend my deepest sympathies to her family and friends. She was a tremendous woman. May God bless her.

THE BUDDY SYSTEM COMPUTER PROJECT

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, October 4, 1992

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I extend my remarks for the RECORD today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the tremendous success of something I have spoken about in the House in the past—the buddy system computer project. As my colleagues may know, the House passed, as part of H.R. 4014, the Buddy System Computer Education Act. The Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources has also passed identical buddy system language. I am hopeful that in these final days of the 102d Congress, that we will have

an opportunity to see this language sent to the President and signed into law.

Today, however, I am pleased to insert into the RECORD a letter from Arthur G. Hansen, Ph.D., the chairman of the buddy system project in Indiana, and a summary of the independent evaluation of the Buddy System.

The letter and summary follows:

MESSAGE FROM THE BUDDY SYSTEM PROJECT

The Buddy System Project has been called one of the most exciting educational projects in the nation today. We have just completed our fourth year in the classroom, serving over 2000 Indiana families during the 1991-92 school year. Previous evaluations of Buddy have always pointed to significant accomplishments with students, teachers and parents. We are most happy to report that this year's measure of our performance continues to show outstanding results. This booklet contains summaries of two independent evaluations conducted on Buddy System sites during the past school year.

The first summary was prepared by Quality Performance Associates of St. Charles, Illinois and measured student outcomes and success of school and home computer use. One of its major findings was that Buddy promotes higher student outcomes on a wide range of measures, including computer skills, writing composition, and number of projects completed by students in the classroom. In terms of computer skills, the evaluator stated that "Buddy students are in another league from other elementary grade students tested" and probably "have more computer skills than many high school seniors." The evaluator also noted that students in the Buddy System Project for two or more years are scoring higher on standardized test scores than comparison students. Many of the increases were statistically significant and were measured in all 14 test score categories. While very encouraged by this finding, Buddy is certainly cautious about taking credit for test score increases. Other outcomes measured continue to be very positive and mirrored results of previous years' analyses.

The second summary is a cross-case analysis of nine student case studies conducted at three Buddy sites by evaluators from Indiana University. The case studies offer a confirmation of findings from the broader set of measures used in the first report. According to the evaluators, "the computers are being used extensively and enthusiastically, and . . . there has been a renewal effect on the teachers and a positive impact on the culture of the classroom." Also included is a focus on additional variables which have contributed to the overall success of the project.

If you are interested in a copy of the complete evaluation report (approximately 350 pages) or the actual case studies (approximately 250 pages), please contact the Buddy office.

We believe that these independent evaluations confirm our theory that technology, properly used in schools and homes, can make a significant difference in the delivery of education and in what students can learn and accomplish. Our vision remains con-

stant—to insure a Buddy computer in the home of every Indiana student in grades 4-12. This bold initiative continues to place Indiana as a leader in the innovative use of educational technology. It is necessary that we continue to seek ways to expand the Buddy System Project if we are to prepare our students for meaningful lives and jobs in an Information Age economy. Your past interest and support is much appreciated, and we hope these new findings serve to reinforce the importance and urgency of our mission.

ARTHUR G. HANSEN, PH.D.

Chairman.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE BUDDY SYSTEM PROJECT EVALUATION

This is the fourth year of operation for the Buddy System Project. The Buddy Project provides computers for use in classrooms and student homes. The Project was initiated to serve as a catalyst for improving education and increasing economic opportunities with in Indiana.

This year's evaluation examines student outcomes from the Project and describes the school and home computer activities which produce these outcomes. The evaluators have drawn a number of conclusions based on the study and have made recommendations about the Buddy Project. The evaluation addresses three issues:

- Student outcomes
- Success of school computer use
- Success of home computer use

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The evaluation findings strongly indicate that the Buddy System Project contributes to higher student achievement on a number of measures. Superior student outcomes are influenced by effective and successful school and home use of computers. Effective school and home implementation is produced (or blocked) by a number of contextual and Project factors. Good communication and cooperation between school and homes reinforces effective computer use in either location.

Overall recommendations: Continue the Buddy System Project in its current locations. Experiment with ways to expand the Project to other schools and to higher grades.

Student Outcomes

The Project promotes higher student outcomes on a wide range of measures—computer skill, computer production in the classroom, writing composition, and standardized test scores. In terms of computer skills, Buddy students are in another league from other elementary grade students tested. We would not be surprised to find that the elementary grade Buddy students have more computer skill than many high school seniors. The average Buddy student produces three computer products per week. This is ten times the number of computer products produced by comparison students. In addition, Buddy computer products require a higher level of problem solving and are more fully integrated into the curriculum than those from comparison classes. Buddy fifth grade students write higher quality papers

* 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.

by computer than comparison fifth grade students write in longhand. Also, Buddy boys write higher quality papers than do comparison boys. On standardized tests, Buddy students from schools that have been in the Project for two or more years gain higher scores than students not in the Project. The greatest increases are in Study Skills, Social Studies, Science, Spelling scores on the CTBS and CAT. In fact, Buddy student scores are more positive for all 14 scores on the CTBS and CAT. We believe one major reason the Buddy Project is effective in increasing student outcomes is that it restructures the total educational experience for children.

Recommendations: Emphasize the use of computers as an information tool that is integrated into the curriculum. Continue to use cooperative learning strategies to address learning tasks that are authentically interesting and important to students.

Success of School Computer Use

The level and quality of school computer use is a great success for the Project. Buddy students spend an average of 49 minutes per day at school using the Buddy computers. This means Buddy students are spending approximately one-sixth of their school day on computers. In a typical day, 48% of the Buddy students use school computers for writing in content areas, 33% use computers to study spelling or some other subject, and 30% use computers to illustrate reports or other assignments. A smaller percentage of students spend time learning how to operate specific programs (14%), making files for hypermedia programs (14%), using database programs (12%), or using spreadsheet programs (10%).

Educators strongly agree that the Buddy Project has increased student self-esteem and has led to higher quality student schoolwork. For example, 81% of the Buddy educators say that students are writing more because of the computers; 90% say Buddy students do higher quality school work on the computers. Teacher and evaluator observations describe how Buddy schools have revitalized their instructional programs to focus on problem solving through computer integration into the curriculum. Students and teachers continue to be enthusiastic users of the computer over the years. Teacher skills have grown over the years.

In most schools, teachers and parents have not adopted computers as a common means of communicating with each other. About three-fourths of Buddy teachers say they only occasionally or never use the computer to send messages to parents or receive them. However, in half a dozen Buddy classes, teachers communicate weekly by computer with most of their students' parents. Teachers who communicate often with parents have insisted on such interaction and have built requirements and encouragement for it into their programs.

Recommendations: Continue offering training for teachers and coordinators. Increase direct and indirect support for integrating computers into the curriculum. Continue support and networking of teachers and coordinators. Encourage classroom use of adequate numbers of computers in order to increase integration with the curriculum; discourage mini-lab configurations of computers that encourage primarily "add-on" applications. Encourage building and district administrative support for the Project, and appreciation of the multiple ways in which the System strengthens education. Evaluate all Project support activities in terms of ways that the schools could assume them

and become self-sustaining in pursuing improvement.

Train teachers and parents to effectively use telecommunications. Perhaps the Project could develop a training videotape for home use.

Success of Home Computer Use

Home use of computers is very successful for the Buddy students and is vital to the overall success of the Project. The home computers are used a minimum of between 150 and 175 hours during the school year. About half of this time, the computers are used at home by Buddy students. The remaining computer use time is evenly split between their siblings and parents. Eighty percent of the home computer time is spent on production programs (for example, word processing), content-based programs (such as spelling, reading comprehension, or math), or with telecommunications. Buddy students report spending 27% of their home computer time on assignments from school. When high and low achieving students are compared, there are no significant differences in the amount of time they spend on their home computers, or in the mix of academic and non-academic computer activities. Parents generally express very positive attitudes regarding the Buddy Project and would like their children to have more assigned use of the home computer.

In many homes, siblings and parents of the Buddy students do not use the home computers as much as it was hoped they would. However, there are a few homes in which family members used the home computer extensively. Many parents say that they have gained job-related skills as a result of their home computer.

When compared with the expenses involved in extending the school year, student home computers are a cost-effective means of increasing student learning time. The cost per child for the added study time made available by use of home computers is \$240 per year. The cost for a similar amount of time spent in an extended school year would be \$389 per child per year.

Recommendations: Continue the student home computer component of the Project. Encourage teachers to assign more computer homework. Encourage them to make more meaningful and challenging computer assignments. Encourage and support more parent training. Provide computer applications that address the needs and concerns of adults and other family members. Allow year-round family access to home computers. Arrange multi-year financing of computers to assist families who are able and willing to purchase their own computers.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because upon reviewing the list of cosponsorship of bills in the House, I recently discovered that I was added to the list of cosponsors of House Joint Resolution 103. This was a mistake; I never cosponsored House Joint Resolution 103. I have found that errors of this kind have occurred from time to time, often because there is another Congressman with the name "Campbell."

House Joint Resolution 103 is a commemorative for "National Tourism Week." I had re-

solved early in my tenure here not to cosponsor commemoratives, and it is a policy I would like to preserve. Mr. Speaker, when commemoratives were created in the 1960's, there were only an average of 10 commemorative periods which took place each year at a minimal cost to the taxpayers. But both numbers and cost have now exploded. For instance, the 100th Congress passed 258 commemoratives with a total cost to the public of more than \$340,000. The number of commemoratives has been on the rise and their cost is expected to exceed \$8 million in the next 10 years. For these reasons, I do not cosponsor commemorative legislation, including House Joint Resolution 103.

However, because the bill passed the House, I am no longer able to delete my name from the list of cosponsors. I offer this statement for the record as the next best alternative.

WOMEN AND MINORITIES IN SCIENCE

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, on September 16, 1992, Representatives 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. Bernadine Healy, Director of the National Institutes of Health.

STATEMENT BY DR. BERNADINE HEALY

Representative Green and Representative Valentine, thank you for the opportunity to share some facts with you today. I would like to begin my asking each person in this room to think for a minute about your own life. Have you ever experienced a situation which you felt was intolerable or unjust? Do you remember how you felt? Perhaps Margaret Meade expressed it best, when she said "It is very difficult to know how to evaluate how essential it is to have one's soul seared by the great injustices of one's own time—being born a serf or slave, a woman believed to have no mind, a black man or a woman in a white man's world. . . . Such experiences sear the soul. They make their victims ache with bitterness and rage, with compassion for fellow sufferers, or with blind determination to escape even on the backs of fellow sufferers. . . . Injustice experienced in the flesh. . . . is the stuff out of which change explodes." The unfortunate truth is that even today, in 1992, women and minorities still face the injustice of denied opportunities and inequality in the workplace. This reality is glaringly apparent in my chosen field of biomedical research.

Let us look at where we are today. Consider these statistics:

Only two percent of Fortune 500's Companies' top executives are women.

Women represent only 21.5 percent of all medical school faculty members; 49.8 percent of these women are clustered at the assistant professor level, while only 9.8 percent have achieved the rank of full professor.

There is only one female dean of a medical school.

In academia, men achieved the rank of full professor in 12 years, while women struggle

for 20 years for the same rank, and are four times less likely overall to achieve this level of seniority.

The situation is worse for minority men and women.

Blacks comprise just slightly over five percent, and Hispanics only about two and one-half percent of medical school faculty in the United States.

While African Americans comprise 10.1 percent of the total workforce, they constitute only 3.7 percent of the Nation's physicians, only 2.1 percent of the nation's dentists, and only 2.4 percent of the nation's natural scientists.

Hispanics comprise 6.9 percent of the total workforce, yet only 5.5 percent of the nation's physicians, 3.3 percent of the nation's dentists, and 2.7 percent of the nation's natural scientists.

Of the 4,779 doctorates awarded in the life sciences in this country in 1990, only eight went to Native Americans.

These statistics clearly indicate that problems of underrepresentation and lack of advancement of women and minorities are indeed very real and impact upon all Americans. When a society refuses, for whatever reason, to fully and productively utilize all of its people, the inevitable result is that such a society is less resourceful, less efficient, and therefore less competitive. Valuable contributions that are within our grasp will remain just out of reach. If Albert Einstein had been born a woman, would we have recognized his genius? If Jonas Salk were Black or Hispanic, would the discovery of a polio vaccine have been delayed? It is entirely conceivable that the very people being denied the opportunity to contribute and advance in our society are the ones that have within themselves the knowledge, dreams, and ideas to make new and exciting discoveries a reality. At what price do we deny or delay their opportunity to contribute? And what impact will this inequality have on the health and welfare of our nation as we move into the next century?

The National Institutes of Health is keenly aware of the critical nature of these problems and is committed to increasing both the numbers and opportunities for all people in the field of science, with specific attention to women and minorities. Toward that end, in 1990 the NIH marked two important milestones—the creation of the Office of Research on Women's Health (ORWH) and the Office of Minority Programs (OMP).

The Office of Research on Women's Health (ORWH), headed by Dr. Vivian Pinn, has established the recruitment, retention, re-entry, and promotion of women in science as one of its top priorities. The ORWH has already convened a Task Force charged with gathering relevant information on these issues. In March of this year, the Task Force held a public hearing and in June sponsored a national workshop focusing specifically on the recruitment, retention, re-entry, and advancement of women in biomedical careers. This Task Force is noteworthy because its makeup reflects gender, racial and ethnic diversity. The recommendations and deliberations generated by the meetings held earlier this year will provide an agenda for action to address these very serious issues.

The Office of Research on Women's Health has also focused increased attention on the special needs of women who choose to re-enter a scientific career track after child care and familial responsibilities have delayed their career development. These women often have a particularly difficult time. Opportunities for re-training are often

limited, and without this training, the chances of being re-hired into a scientific career are significantly reduced. Tenure track positions presently demand the fulfillment of obligations within a specified period of time, with little option for alternatives. Training grants and fellowships are not generally structured to accommodate part-time fellows? Deferral or sharing of fellowships is not usually considered a realistic alternative. Consideration of these factors and others have formed the basis for the design and implementation of new NIH training and re-entry opportunities for women scientists.

The NIH is equally committed to increasing the numbers of minority scientists represented in biomedical research careers. The NIH Office of Minority Programs was established for the purpose of supporting research to improve minority health. In March of this year, I announced plans to the Congress for an NIH Minority Health Initiative, a \$45 million effort aimed at improving health in minority communities and attracting minorities into careers in medicine and research. Dr. John Ruffin, Director of the Office of Minority Programs, leads this effort.

The Minority Health Initiative will channel much needed support to the research projects targeting those diseases and conditions which disproportionately afflict minorities. These disorders include AIDS, non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, lupus, heart disease and stroke. Another key component of this Initiative is to attract minorities into health careers. The Office of Minority Program's long-term strategy calls for support of a variety of comprehensive activities that focus on increasing the numbers of minority biomedical scientists. The office will move quickly to establish several new projects in the arena of minority health training. Recent efforts have focused on creating pilot or "start-up" projects related to training at all levels of the educational pipeline—from pre-college to post graduate levels. However, in 1993 and beyond, the emphasis will shift to a sustained research training initiatives that will include four components:

Creation of research and research training centers that encourage collaboration between colleges, universities, school systems, business, community organizations and other groups with a focus on minority training.

Establishment of M.S.-Ph.D. programs in the biomedical sciences that link students in traditionally minority institutions with major research universities.

"Bridging" programs that create new opportunities for students in junior and community colleges to enroll in undergraduate programs in the biomedical sciences.

Pre-college intervention programs aimed at increasing the interest and preparation of underrepresented minority students in science and mathematics fields, implemented in collaboration with the National Science Foundation.

This effort is further supported by the programs already established at the NIH for the express purpose of increasing the number of minority biomedical scientists. For example, on July 30, one of the NIH's research institutes, the National Institute of General Medical Science (NIGMS), celebrated the 20th anniversary of its Minority Access to Research Careers (MARC) and Minority Biomedical Research Support (MBRS) Programs. The NIGMS has long been committed to ensuring the success and expansion of these programs.

The ultimate success of these programs however, is dependent upon a continuous

pool of young people interested in scientific careers. The key to the successful cultivation of this pool lies in our ability to spark the awareness and interests of children at an early age. We need to instill in them an attraction and excitement for science and mathematics; an excitement that is continually renewed throughout the course of their educational experience. Unfortunately, at a time when the opportunities for scientific discovery have never been greater, fewer and fewer young people are considering careers in biomedical research. The NIH is committed to confronting this declining interest in science with renewed efforts to attract young people and to provide programs and experiences that will sustain and magnetize their interest over subsequent years.

In recognition of this problem, NIH has established the Office of Reduction under the direction of Dr. Michael Fordis. This office is responsible for the educational, training, and recruitment programs associated with the NIH intramural program. It is charged with the short term goal of consolidating the strengths of NIH training at the post doctoral level and building from those experience to develop new programs and materials to impact the science education of students and teachers at the precollege and college levels.

The Office of Education is endeavoring to accomplish this through the development of a number of innovative programs. One example is the NIH Summer Fellowship Program for In-Service Teachers, which is supported in part by the Office of Minority Programs and the Office of Research on Women's Health. This summer experience targets secondary teachers from across the nation who work in institutions with predominantly minority enrollments, trains them to be lead teachers in molecular and cellular biology, and prepare them to implement these new technologies back in their home school districts. There are also precollege programs and activities that provide opportunities for students from minority groups. These programs have been so successful that a broadcast quality videotape in which the student participants share their enthusiasm for science has been produced for national distribution.

Perhaps the most successful precollege program sponsored by NIH is the Minority High School Student Research Apprentice Program (MHSSRAP). This program is also aimed at attracting precollege minority students to enter careers in science. It provides minority high school students with up to eight weeks of hands-on research experience in basic and clinical laboratories across the country. Since 1981, over 10,000 students have participated. In 1991, it was expanded to include a high school teacher initiative. To qualify, a teacher must be a member of a minority group or reach a significant number of minority students. The program offers the teachers the opportunity to gain research experience, update their skills in modern research techniques and broaden their knowledge of scientific concepts through participation in summer research projects at a local university, health professional school or research organization. The long term goal is to establish year-round links between science teachers, secondary school students and research institutions. The program is currently being expanded to include elementary and middle school teachers as well.

To help develop and coordinate a comprehensive science education program at NIH, last year I established the Office of Science Education Policy. This office works

with other NIH offices to assure a well coordinated internal effort while also working with other Public Health Service agencies and the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering, and Technology science education program. This office has been instrumental in helping to develop and administer a number of successful science education programs which fill gaps in the existing NIH life sciences initiative. Three of these innovative programs—the Science Education Partnership Awards (SEPA), the Science Enrichment Program, and the Biomedical Research Advancement: Saturday Scholars Program (BRASS)—have been given high marks by participants, observers and evaluators.

Through SEPA, NIH and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) have funded twenty-four projects. One example is science partnership at the University of Southern California and the Francisco Bravo Medical Magnet High School in Los Angeles. The goals of this project include increasing the student's scientific literacy in the biomedical sciences, increasing the number of students entering the health professions, and heightening the awareness of the importance of biomedical research and issues of medical sciences as they relate to the inner city community.

After a successful two-year pilot funded by the National Cancer Institute, the Science Enrichment Program has been expanded into an NIH program and is being piloted on a national basis. The program is designed to encourage minority and medically underserved youth to pursue professional careers in science, mathematics, and research. This past summer, four regional Science Enrichment programs were funded.

The BRASS program grew out of the need to stimulate an interest in biomedical and life sciences in the Washington metropolitan areas' seventh and eighth grade students. The program explores various aspects of biomedical and behavioral life sciences by incorporating geography, economics, sociology and science to introduce young people to what happens in the real world. This exciting program, now in its second year, will be evaluated during the 1992-1993 school year. If it is successful, NIH plans to package the curriculum and provide it to other Federal laboratories and academic institutions across the country.

Programs such as these, which target students at a young age, are particularly important. Career decisions begin to be made at the junior and high school levels, and these programs help to nurture this decision-making process and assist students in making informed career choices. They are excellent examples of innovative programs that inspire young adults and their teachers, and begin to bring fresh talent to the biomedical sciences.

These NIH programs are but a part of a much larger strategy that is needed in order to take full advantage of the promise that women and minorities offer. This larger strategy requires not just government intervention, but also requires additional support from role models and mentors, particularly women and minorities, to encourage bright young minds toward science and to continue to inspire those already in the field.

We look to you in Congress for continued support of our programs and to raise public awareness of this critical issue. We welcome your recognition of the seriousness of the problem and the complexity of the solution. We urge you to carry to your home districts our concern about, and commitment to, at-

tracting our best young people—especially women and minorities, into science, which I believe, is always the window to the future.

NEED TO PRESERVE REVENUE FOREGONE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, as the ranking minority member on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, I am deeply disappointed by recent legislative action which short-changed the U.S. Postal Service on its revenue foregone needs. I hope that when this issue again is addressed in the new Congress, the Postal Service will be provided with sufficient revenue foregone funds which will enable it to preserve its fiscal integrity and to maintain its service delivery standards for all classes of mail.

I fully realize the Herculean task faced by conferees on the various appropriations measures. Laboring against a looming adjournment deadline, they also were cognizant of the fact a good-faith effort in controlling overspending was a top priority. Given the pressures they faced, they did commendable work. However, it is my hope they do not find themselves in the same time crunch next session.

Based on Postal Service projections, \$482 million was required for revenue foregone which permits the delivery of mail at free or reduced rates for various nonprofit organizations. When the House first passed its version of the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill, it included \$200 million for revenue foregone. The Senate followed the lead of the House and approved the same amount.

Unfortunately, the conference committee further reduced the revenue foregone amount to \$121.9 million, and compounded the problem for the Postal Service by prohibiting it from collecting the difference from the various mailing organizations. Nevertheless, the Postal Service was required to deliver that mail at a reduced rate.

Mr. Speaker, I hope I am wrong, but it seems to me we are headed toward the abolition of revenue foregone funds. Since 1991, because of our failure to fully fund revenue foregone needs, the Postal Service has had to subsidize some of its customers to the tune of \$81 million in fiscal year 1991, \$100 million in fiscal year 1992, and now \$360 million. That adds up to more than a half-a-billion dollars. If that trend continues, the cost will be \$1 billion or the equivalent of a one cent increase in first-class postage.

The Postal Service cannot succeed in stabilizing rates and maintaining high service standards, if its needed revenue has to be diverted for other purposes.

END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST GAY MEN AND LESBIANS NOW

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, today, I am inserting into the RECORD the fourth and final part of a comprehensive study that the Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force released last week.

Titled "Discrimination and Violence Against Lesbian Women and Gay Men in Philadelphia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," the study represents the largest survey of its kind in the United States. About 2,600 gay men and lesbians from Philadelphia, its surrounding suburbs, and 35 counties throughout Pennsylvania report their experiences of discrimination, harassment, and violence.

Although not all Members of Congress will agree with the study's recommendations and conclusions, I feel that the Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force has made an important contribution to the policy debate regarding the desperate need for civil rights protections for the millions of people who encounter discrimination based on their sexual orientation. I commend the task force for undertaking such a worthy project, and I urge all of my colleagues to read the study.

The fourth installment of the study follows:

PHILADELPHIA LESBIAN AND GAY TASK FORCE
1991-92 SURVEY

CONCLUSIONS

The present study extends the grim findings of our previous surveys. Lesbian and gay people continue to experience widespread discrimination in employment, housing and, especially, public accommodations, despite the existence of legal safeguards in some cities. Fear of discrimination and consequent concealment of sexual orientation are pervasive throughout the gay community. Lesbian and gay people continue to be singled out for violent victimization at rates far beyond those experienced by the general U.S. adult population. Anti-gay and anti-lesbian violence and harassment by police officers, teachers and other school officials, classmates, and family members continue to occur at alarmingly high rates.

In fact, the situation for lesbian and gay people today appears to be worse in some ways than it did at the time of the 1988 PLGTF report. Our 1991-92 respondents report higher rates of employment discrimination and dramatically higher rates of public accommodations-related discrimination than did our 1986-87 respondents. While there has been a decrease in the rate of relatively minor criminal violence against lesbian and gay people, the rates of serious attacks have remained steady and distressingly high. Furthermore, even though much expanded and more diverse than our previous studies, the present sample continues to be unrepresentative in a way that probably underestimates the actual levels of victimization experienced by the lesbian and gay population: it is a relatively educated, "upscale" sample, and it does not adequately represent the racial diversity and gender balance of our community. The true levels of discrimination and violence experienced by lesbian and gay people in Philadelphia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are probably even greater

than the shockingly high rates found in the current study.

Many factors contribute to the great risk of discrimination and violence experienced by lesbian women and gay men in Philadelphia and throughout Pennsylvania.

Institutionalized Homophobia and Heterosexism

As we noted in the Introduction, lesbian and gay people have recently been the targets of vicious assaults launched from the podium of the Republican National Convention. The Vatican directive to U.S. bishops to oppose legislation that would protect lesbian and gay citizens from discrimination further unleashed the hostility of our enemies. The freedom that political and religious leaders feel to attack the dignity and the human rights of a whole class of citizens once again demonstrates that we are the last remaining group of Americans against whom bigotry can be expressed publicly without disguise or fear of public condemnation. In 1986, the U.S. Supreme Court, in the infamous *Hardwick v. Bowers*, decision, declared that lesbian and gay citizens do not have the same constitutional rights taken for granted by other Americans. On the floor of the U.S. Senate, the State Assembly in Harrisburg, and the City Council of Philadelphia, elected officials have made statements about lesbian and gay people of a sort they would never dare express publicly about racial or ethnic minorities. And the lessons taught by political and religious leaders have been reinforced by the mass media, and by the failure of our schools to provide an atmosphere of tolerance and respect for diversity.

In the past few months:

Philadelphia District Attorney Lynne Abraham, who had earlier rejected PLGTF's recommendations (e.g., to establish a bias crime unit, and to institute sensitivity training for assistant district attorneys regarding sexual orientation), fomented a media circus of homophobia and AIDS-hysteria after the arrest of Edward Savitz;

Pennsylvania Attorney General Ernest Preate underwent an election-year revelation that sexual activities go on in adult bookstores, and his crusade to close them down now threatens the effectiveness of AIDS-prevention educational efforts;

KYW-TV in Philadelphia followed the Attorney General's lead with one of the most irresponsible and sensationalistic "news" series in many years, characterizing public health efforts to distribute condoms as a waste of taxpayers' money, and Mayor Ed Rendell caved in to their sensationalism, suspending important health department programs;

On August 23, 1992, the Philadelphia police responded to neighbors' complaints by conducting a sweep of Schuylkill River Park, rounding up approximately 30 men and eventually charging 18 with violations of a hitherto unknown and rarely enforced curfew;

Pennsylvania State police and other law enforcement agencies have initiated undercover activities in parks around the state, entrapping gay and bisexual men and threatening them with publicity and possible loss of their jobs and families (at least one man arrested in a state park told the PLGTF Hotline that he was contemplating suicide);

Philadelphia Police Commissioner Richard Neal, meeting with representatives of lesbian/gay and AIDS activist organizations shortly after taking office, denied that there is any problem of homophobia or AIDS-phobia among the police, despite the findings of the Citizens Advisory Group appointed by former Commissioner Williams that the events of September 12, 1991, were largely

caused by police homophobia and AIDS-phobia.

Many of these manifestations of institutionalized homophobia and heterosexism will not surface in the questions we put to our respondents, but they are all indicative of the atmosphere of prejudice and repression which permits and encourages anti-lesbian/gay discrimination and violence.

Absence of Civil Rights Legislation

In the past two years five states have joined Wisconsin in providing civil rights for lesbian and gay people: Connecticut, Hawaii, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Vermont. Still, lesbian and gay Pennsylvanians have no civil rights protections at the federal or state level. Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh residents are protected at the local level against discrimination in employment, housing and public accommodations. However, our survey indicates that discrimination persists in these cities despite the existence of civil rights legislation. Yet, very few suits alleging anti-lesbian or anti-gay discrimination have been filed with the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations (PCHR), the agency charged with enforcing the Philadelphia Fair Practices Act. One possible reason for this is that the existing legislation provides only limited safeguards against discrimination. Lesbians and gay people are still at risk of discrimination in areas such as child custody decisions and child visitation and adoption rights. By filing charges of discrimination and publicly identifying their sexual orientation, lesbian and gay people put themselves at risk of further discrimination in areas where they are unprotected by existing legislation. Also, in the few cases where lesbian or gay people have filed charges of discrimination, the cases have been mired in administrative process, and very few cases have resulted in resolutions that are satisfactory to the lesbian or gay litigants. In sum, most lesbian and gay Pennsylvanians have no civil rights protections, and in the few cities where there are local protections, they are largely ineffective because they are not comprehensive and because the process for resolving complaints is bogged down in bureaucratic red tape.

AIDS-Related Victimization

AIDS has had a tremendous impact on the lesbian and gay community. Many lives have been lost to this disease and many more people will die. However, the negative impact of AIDS was initially exacerbated by governmental and media indifference, and later by sensationalism that fed on and reinforced public homophobia and hysteria concerning sexuality. Despite the relative incommunicability of AIDS, people with AIDS and people who are HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) positive have been treated as pariahs. For example, when Philadelphia police donned latex gloves, sprayed mace and used their batons against unarmed protestors during President Bush's visit to Philadelphia on September 12, 1991, they exposed the AIDS-phobia and homophobia that characterizes a police force with limited knowledge about HIV and its transmission as well as one whose training on the management of demonstrations and civil disobedience is woefully inadequate.

The passage of the HIV prevention, Education, Counseling, Testing and Confidentiality Act introduced by Pennsylvania State Representative Babette Josephs and enacted in March 1991 is one of the Commonwealth's few positive responses to the AIDS epidemic. One of the nation's most com-

prehensive and progressive AIDS confidentiality bills, this legislation makes it illegal to disclose a person's HIV status without written permission; mandates pre- and post-counseling for people who are tested; and makes it illegal for hospitals to test a patient's blood for HIV without her or his written consent.

Inadequate Law Enforcement

The justice system should give the same priority to anti-lesbian and anti-gay victimization that it accords other cases of violence and discrimination. Unfortunately, our survey and other studies found many cases where law enforcement officers were unsympathetic to lesbian and gay victims and where judges gave less severe punishment to perpetrators and anti-gay and anti-lesbian crimes. By not treating anti-lesbian/gay victimization as seriously as other crimes, the justice system gives tacit approval to the perpetrators of this victimization, and fails in its mission of deterring crimes against members of society. Herek and Berrill (1992) use the term "secondary victimization" to describe this phenomenon, noting that it "shapes the way lesbian and gay male survivors respond to primary victimization of hate crimes." Our study also found many instances where the police themselves were the perpetrators of anti-lesbian/gay violence and harassment. Clearly, police in the Commonwealth are not being adequately informed about the inappropriateness of heterosexist and homophobic behavior, and they are not being adequately trained about the specific needs of lesbian and gay crime victims.

Failure To Include Sexual Orientation as a Protected Category in Bias Crime Legislation

Anti-gay and anti-lesbian crimes are as deplorable and as devastating as other forms of bigotry. All hate-motivated crimes should be of grave concern to democratic governments, because such crimes deny constitutionally guaranteed rights of privacy and freedom of association and expression. Hate crimes statutes increase penalties for certain offenses, when it can be established that the crime was motivated by racial or religious bigotry and/or enables victims of such crimes to initiate civil actions against perpetrators. Twenty states and the District of Columbia have hate crime laws that include crimes based on sexual orientation. Additionally, fourteen states, including Pennsylvania, have hate crimes statutes that do not include sexual orientation as a protected category in bias crime legislation, despite evidence that homosexuals are among the most frequent victims of bias crimes (Finn and McNeil, 1987).

Inadequate Bias Crime Statistics

Despite the fact that the Hate Crimes Statistics Act was passed due to the efforts of NGLTF and other lesbian/gay organizations, lesbian and gay people who report victimization to the authorities are nonetheless at risk of discrimination in the absence of state or federal civil rights legislation. Without this protection, gay and lesbian people will remain reluctant to report hate crimes. In the absence of such data, state and local governments, which rely on the federal government for statistical information, will have a difficult time effectively allowing resources to combat bias crimes. In the first Hate Crimes Report prepared by the Office of the Attorney General of Pennsylvania it was noted that the State Police, mandated to collect data on hate crimes in the Commonwealth, do not currently collect data on anti-lesbian/gay attacks, despite the inclusion of this category in the Federal Hate Crimes Statistics Act (Preate, 1988-90, p.5).

Inadequacies in the Education System

Statistics in the present study indicate that large numbers of lesbian and gay respondents experienced violence and harassment by classmates and teachers in junior and senior high school. Furthermore, findings indicate that school victimization rates are negatively correlated with age of respondent, indicating that the situation in our schools is getting worse today. Documentation from the PLGTF Violence and Discrimination Hotline Project and results from other studies indicate that the principal perpetrators of anti-lesbian and anti-gay violence are teen-age and young adult males, the recent products of our schools. "The general profile of a 'gay-basher' . . . is a young male, often acting together with other young males, all of whom are strangers to the victims" (Berrill, 1992, p.29). Clearly, our school system is failing to inform these youths that violence and harassment of gay and lesbian people is repugnant and immoral. Also, our schools are failing to provide a safe and supportive environment for lesbian and gay youths. Accurate information about lesbian and gay people is not provided in the general curriculum, and lesbian and gay youths are rarely able to find positive role models within the education system. Some religious institutions and members of the media also contribute to the problem by failing to provide accurate information about homosexuality and by failing to condemn anti-gay and anti-lesbian victimization.

As a result of intensive efforts by the Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force, the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers, and other allies, some gains have been achieved. In 1991 the Philadelphia Board of Education adopted Policy #123, "Adolescent Sexuality," in order to address the issues of teen pregnancy and HIV transmission. The policy includes a mandate to "assure a safe, equitable and positive school experience for lesbian and gay students." The Pennsylvania Department of Education adopted a non-discrimination policy in educational programs on the basis of sexual orientation in March, 1992. However, the remaining Task Force policy recommendations have not been implemented (see below).

Policy Recommendations

The problems cited above contribute to the significant levels of violence and discrimination experienced by lesbian and gay people. PLGTF proposes a number of policy recommendations to address these problems:

Enactment of Civil Rights Legislation. In order to provide full and equal protection to gay and lesbian people, PLGTF recommends that:

The U.S. Congress amend the 1964 Civil Rights Act to include the category sexual orientation;"

The Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania proposes and the state legislature enact an amendment to the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act and the Pennsylvania Fair Educational Opportunities Act (1955, PL 744, as amended) which incorporates "sexual orientation" as a protected category and which, provides criminal penalties for civil rights infringements;

The Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania proposes and the state legislature enact legislation to prohibit the use of sexual orientation, per se, as a primary factor in awarding child custody, visitation and adoption rights;

The Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania proposes and the state legislature enact legislation to prohibit discrimina-

tion on the basis of sexual orientation in all instructional materials at the elementary and secondary school level.

AIDS-Related Legislation and Training. In order to alleviate the great, negative impact that AIDS has had on society, PLGTF recommends that:

The federal government appropriate adequate funding for comprehensive research and explicit educational programs to halt the spread of AIDS and dispel public misconceptions about this disease;

The state government substantially increase appropriations for community-based education and public health programs in regard to AIDS;

The city of Philadelphia's Department of Public Health continue to support needle exchange on a citywide basis, in conjunction with expanded opportunities for treatment, providing adequate funding and personnel so that IV drug users have access to clean needles, bleach kits and information about AIDS and its transmission.

Comprehensive Legislation to Combat Bias Crimes. In order to provide the victims of anti-lesbian/gay violence the same protection accorded victims of racial or religious bigotry, PLGTF recommends that:

The Pennsylvania legislature amend existing bias crime legislation to include "sexual orientation" and "gender" as protected categories and to make provision for civil cause of action against perpetrators.

Collection of Bias Crime Statistics. In order to develop a statistical data base to facilitate the combating of bias crimes, PLGTF recommends that:

State and local human relations offices cooperate with law enforcement agencies in gathering and disseminating information about hate-motivated crimes;

Law enforcement agencies and human relations offices cooperate with organizations in the private sector that deal with bias crime issues;

The state government enact legislation mandating the reporting of bias-motivated violence and harassment in the schools, including anti-lesbian/gay attacks, and requiring that such data be distributed to local school boards and the media.

The Philadelphia District Attorney's Office establish a bias crime unit to coordinate the evaluation and reporting of bias crime incidents in cooperation with the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations (PCHR) and the Philadelphia Police Department.

Curriculum Revision and Training Programs in the Education System. In order to combat anti-lesbian/gay violence in our schools, to provide a safe and supportive environment for gay and lesbian students, and to dispel misconceptions about homosexuality that can lead to anti-lesbian/gay victimization, PLGTF recommends that:

Public and private schools establish clear policies that prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in employment, staff development programs, curriculum, instructional materials, testing instruments and library acquisitions;

Public and private schools develop comprehensive training programs, with periodic review and evaluation, for all teachers and professional support staff, specifically on the matters of sexual orientation, race, gender, age, disability, religion and ethnicity;

Public and private schools, in consultation with trained curriculum specialists, undertake revision of history, social studies, literature and health curricula, guided by clearly defined institutional policies that require sensitivity to and inclusion of edu-

cational materials on minority issues, including sexual orientation and women's studies;

Library acquisitions be guided by an institutional mandate to reflect human diversity and respect for difference;

Training Programs in Law Enforcement. In order to improve the police response to anti-lesbian/gay violence and combat police violence and harassment of gay and lesbian people, PLGTF recommends that:

Law enforcement agencies establish comprehensive recruit and in-service training programs, subject to periodic review, testing and evaluation, on minority issues, including sexual orientation;

Law enforcement agencies about the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives' (NOBLE) Model Law "Enforcement Response," as amended, in order to assure a precise delineation of roles, responsibilities and procedures in effectively investigating, reporting and analyzing hate-motivated crimes.

The Mayor and/or Philadelphia City Council establish a permanent Citizen's Police Advisory Board that is empowered to investigate and evaluate issues of public concern such as the September 12, 1991 confrontation between police and demonstrators.

State and local police departments develop mandated training courses for recruits as well as in-service training for uniformed and plainclothes personnel of all ranks that focuses on crowd control and demonstrators; the rights, history and motivations of demonstrators; and issues of groups such as ACT UP.

All police personnel be required to attend AIDS education seminars that include medical information about the risks to police officers in the course of their work, as well as the examination of attitudes about AIDS and people with AIDS.

Training Programs in State Government. In order to assure non-discrimination in state employment and in the provision of state services and benefits, PLGTF recommends that:

The Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania institute a comprehensive training program, subject to periodic review and evaluation, on minority issues, including sexual orientation, for all state agency and state contractor personnel.

Training Programs in Social Service Agencies. In order to insure a satisfactory response to the needs of lesbian and gay victims of violence and discrimination, PLGTF recommends that:

Victim service agencies institute comprehensive staff training programs about minority issues, including sexual orientation;

Victim service agencies advertise the availability of their programs to the lesbian and gay community and develop a working relationship with gay and lesbian community organizations.

Finally, PLGTF believes it is essential that religious institutions and the media, as vehicles for public information and education, play an active role in condemning anti-lesbian/gay victimization and in providing accurate information about homosexuality, to dispel public misconceptions about gay and lesbian people that can lead to bias crimes.

Our study has demonstrated that anti-gay and anti-lesbian violence and discrimination are pervasive problems throughout Philadelphia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A timely, multifaceted response by people in government, law enforcement, education, social service agencies, religious in-

stitutions and the media is essential in order to combat this senseless victimization.

TRIBUTE TO GREGORY MICHAEL
RAKUSHIN

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who exemplifies diligence and determination. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor Gregory Michael Rakushin.

July 1 was a milestone for Mr. Rakushin, for it marked 47 years of perfect attendance. That's right, imagine not missing a single day of public school, college or work, for 47 years straight.

Mr. Rakushin began his streak in his hometown of Brownsville, PA. By the time he reached high school, his streak had become so well known that his classmates threatened to foil his record by kidnaping him.

But Mr. Rakushin prevailed and graduated in 1958. He continued to set perfect records in pursuit of his bachelor's degree at California State College in California, PA, and while earning his masters degree at West Virginia University.

With his streak still intact, Mr. Rakushin entered the teaching profession at Struthers High School, serving as a guidance counselor and science teacher. In 29 years he didn't miss a day.

This year Mr. Rakushin retires from his profession and, later this month, his friends and family will pay him his due honor at a dinner. I join them in their salute.

Best of luck in your retirement, Mr. Rakushin. I am proud to have you in my district.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID JACOBS

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, October 4, 1992

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, perhaps no one deserves the title of "Mr. Cleveland" more than David Jacobs. With his brother, Richard, and their company, Jacobs, Visconsi & Jacobs Co. and the Richard & David Jacobs Group, David Jacobs invested millions in downtown Cleveland and changed the way we look at our city forever.

David Jacobs died on September 17, 1992 at the age of 71 of complications from pneumonia. His passing was typical of the way David Jacobs did everything in life: Quietly, very low-key, with great dignity. But the changes he and his brother wrought during a 37-year partnership, will stand as a permanent monument to civic activism and an unwavering faith in his community.

Visit Cleveland, especially during the summer, and you can hear, from the lakefront, the noise of the fans attending an Indians game. Ask those fans how they feel about David Jacobs. Had it not been for him and his brother,

no doubt the Indians would be playing elsewhere. The brothers bought the Cleveland Indians in 1986, and although they never enjoyed a winning season, baseball experts say the youthful nucleus being nurtured in the minor league system is there to eventually give the city a championship team.

When civic leaders approached David and Richard Jacobs about backing the new Gateway Stadium, the brothers never hesitated and agreed to move the team to the new complex. When the first ball is thrown out in the spring of 1994, David will surely be watching and quietly smiling with pleasure at the latest wonder of the many he accomplished in Cleveland.

It is hard to look at Cleveland's skyline and not see the dynamic imprint of David and Richard Jacobs. The Galleria at Erieview was a bold statement of design and function. Their most recent project was the \$330 million Society Center, boasting the tallest building between New York City and Chicago. The Jacobs style of urban development was not restricted to just Cleveland. Since the brothers began working together in 1955, they have developed 41 regional shopping centers in 14 States, and have overseen the development of office buildings and hotels.

David Jacobs was born and raised in Akron, OH, graduating from Buchtel High School. During World War II, David Jacobs served with great distinction in the Navy before his discharge in 1945. He graduated from Indiana University with a degree in business administration in 1947.

David Jacobs was a loving husband and father and a devoted family man. He is survived by his wife, Barbara; daughter, Marje Bell of St. Louis; sons David Jr., of Santa Monica, CA, and John of Bloomington, IN, and three grandchildren.

It is hard to reconcile the image of this shy, quiet man being so successful in the rough-and-tumble world of urban development. That he was successful will always be evident when someone cranes their neck to see to the top of the Society Center, or warms a seat at a home game of the Cleveland Indians at the Gateway Stadium. Yes, David Jacobs truly was "Mr. Cleveland."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, upon reviewing the cosponsorship lists for bills in the House, I recently discovered that I had been included as a cosponsor of H.R. 1168. This inclusion was made in error; I never cosponsored H.R. 1168. I have found that errors of this kind have occasionally happened over the last 4 years—often because there is another Congressman with the name "Campbell."

Because the bill passed the House, I am no longer able to have my name deleted from the list of cosponsors. I offer this statement in the RECORD as the next best alternative.

TRIBUTE TO AMANDA HOPSON

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor all the volunteers and participants who unselfishly gave their time and money to help the Ears for Amanda Campaign; but most of all, I rise to honor the incredible young lady they sought to help, Amanda Hopson.

Amanda is a beautiful 9-year-old from Ben Wheeler, TX, in my district. When Amanda was 2 years old, her parents, Will Don and Leanne, discovered that Amanda had developed meningitis, which eventually left her deaf. Amanda then spend the following 7 years without her ability to hear.

On July 21 of this year, after a successful operation Amanda's dream came true—she was able to hear again. Through the efforts of Ears for Amanda, a fundraising group made up of family, friends, and citizens from the very supportive communities of Ben Wheeler and Van, enough money had been raised for Amanda to receive a cochlear implant which would restore her hearing. Today, Amanda is learning to adjust to her new ability. She is going through continuing follow-up sessions, speech therapy, and is presently attending school at the Andy Woods Elementary School in Tyler, TX.

Having raised over \$25,000 dollars for Amanda's surgery, Ears for Amanda was a very successful campaign. Countless hours were spent planning and organizing the different events that comprised the fundraising drive. Some of the events held included: A trailride-barbecue, a womanless beauty pageant, several garage sales, an auction, and a fishry to name a few.

Ears for Amanda would not have been possible without the efforts of several dedicated individuals. Because it would be impossible for me to name everybody, let me name just some of them. They include: Lois Hukill, Connie Mason, Dorman Lindsey, Donja Justice, Janet Hankins, Debi Sides, Killi Padilla, and Josh Fuller.

I am so proud of each of the wonderful people who pulled together to make a difference in the young life of Amanda Hopson, and I take this opportunity, on behalf of each of us in Congress, to thank them for their efforts. Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today, let us do so in honor of Amanda Hopson, as well as everyone involved in the Ears for Amanda Campaign.

TRIBUTE TO THE NILES MCKINLEY
MEMORIAL CENTER

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the McKinley Memorial Library on the 75th anniversary of the dedication of their original building, the edifice which houses

both a library and a memorial to the birthplace to President McKinley.

In 1908, the Niles Library Association was founded as a public library to serve the citizens of Niles. In 1910, Joseph Butler conceived the idea of building a memorial in Niles, OH, to honor the memory of William McKinley, 25th President of the United States who had been born in Niles in 1843. McKinley, after 5 years as President, had died at the hand of an assassin in 1901. The building of the McKinley Memorial, and the public library housed within, between 1915-17, was a sign of the growth of the community in the early 20th century. The Doric Greek structure of Georgian marble was built by public subscription at the cost of \$500,000. Through the generous donation of \$50,000 by industrialist Henry Clay Frick, the south wing was completed as a home for the town's public library and the name of the library was changed to the McKinley Memorial Library. The library-memorial has served the Niles community in both times of economic depression and war, as well as times of prosperity and peace. The library wing was completely restored and remodeled in 1985 to continue the historic commitment to the past while introducing the technologies of the future. This process was exemplified in details such as restoration of ornamentation while at the same time automating the circulation system. Thus, the McKinley Memorial and Library will truly bridge the generations.

Mr. Speaker, the McKinley Memorial and Library is a great asset to the community. Students and adults both utilize its offerings to better themselves and their understanding of history.

TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE
WALTER JONES

HON. TIM VALENTINE

OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to our late colleague, and my close friend for nearly four decades, Walter Jones.

Walter Jones represented the First District of North Carolina for a quarter of a century. In that time, he came to be revered by the people he represented as well as by those with whom he served in the House.

For the people of eastern North Carolina who earn their livelihood from the soil or the sea, Walter Jones was a leader who put their interests first. As a senior member of the House Agriculture Committee and chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, he never lost sight of his responsibility to the farming and fishing families of the First District.

I met Walter when we both served in the North Carolina House of Representatives in 1955. Even at that early point in his political career, he was an outstanding legislator who authored the law that made automobile liability insurance a requirement in North Carolina.

When I came to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1983, I naturally looked to my longtime friend Walter Jones for guidance. He

was a model Representative who used the power of his office for the betterment of both his district and our Nation.

Walter will be missed by all of us in the House and by the people of the First District, but his legacy of effective leadership will inspire those of us who served with him and those who will come after him for many years. If we all accomplish as much for our constituents as Walter did, this institution and our Nation will have been enriched.

SALUTE TO FRANK SINATRA

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the legendary entertainer Mr. Frank Sinatra on the occasion of the publication of "Sinatra: The Man and His Music." For more than 50 years, Mr. Sinatra has enchanted people all over the world with his exceptional, distinctive voice. On a personal note, it was through my enjoyment of, even devotion to, the music of Frank Sinatra that I learned to speak English, when my father would bring his records back to Puerto Rico from the United States.

Mr. Sinatra's unique recording career is exquisitely documented in "Sinatra: The Man and His Music." Through their remarkable scholarship, the book's authors, Ed O'Brien and Scott P. Sayers, Jr., have enabled readers to better appreciate Mr. Sinatra's extraordinary accomplishments and have captured for posterity the life of one of America's most famous sons. From the outset of his career when he won a singing contest and sang with the bands of Harry James and Tommy Dorsey through to his present status as internationally renowned recording artist, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Sayers have meticulously traced Mr. Sinatra's steps and produced a definitive study of this peerless performer's career.

Frank Sinatra is indisputably one of the greatest singers the world has ever known and I would like today to pay tribute to Mr. Sinatra and commend Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Sayers for successfully capturing for the public the recording history of this American legend.

SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY
CELEBRATION FOR SMITH CHAPEL
AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH OF INKSTER, MI

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Smith Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church of Inkster, MI. Smith Chapel A.M.E. is celebrating its 68th anniversary the weekend of October 16-17.

From Rev. William Brown, Smith Chapel A.M.E.'s first pastor, to Rev. David R. Jarrett Sr., the current pastor, the church has been blessed with a succession of gifted leaders.

Reverend Brown took the helm of the original Smith Chapel congregation then known as St. Vernon Church, in early 1925. Soon thereafter, the church formally took its current name of Smith Chapel to honor the late Bishop, C.S. Smith. The Smith Chapel congregation met for services in various homes until the first church was built in 1926. The congregation worshipped in this church on Springhill Road until the present-day church on Walnut and Beech Streets was established in the midforties. The sanctuary of the church was completed in 1946. In the nearly 50 years since, the church and parsonage have undergone extensive renovation to accommodate the ever-growing congregation.

Smith Chapel calls itself "The place where the Word is proclaimed, felt, and shared." This title truly epitomizes the mission of Smith Chapel. Indeed, the spiritual growth of the Smith Chapel congregation, as well as the physical growth of the church structure itself, has been accompanied by a growth in the church's involvement with the larger community. I am proud of the achievements of Smith Chapel in meeting the day-to-day needs of the sick, working parents, and students who aspire to higher education. In 1968, Smith Chapel welcomed the Wayne County Health Clinic under their roof. The clinic set up their operation in the Smith Chapel basement. In 1969, under the leadership of Wilzetta Brown-Williams and Mary Ruth Ross, the Smith Church established the Frances E. Davis Day Care Center, the first day care center in Inkster. The church also established the Almyra E. Meek Scholarship Fund to assist young people in furthering their education.

As a legislator who has spent his career fighting to see that the Federal Government help provide health care, child care, and education for all who need it, I deeply appreciate the efforts of churches and other community groups like Smith Chapel that reach out and meet the needs of those in their community. I wish the Smith Chapel 68 more years of progress. I look forward to working with this special community in the coming years.

PEOPLE'S BANK CELEBRATES 150
YEARS OF BUSINESS

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to congratulate People's Bank as it celebrates 150 years of business. In 1842 the first branch of People's Bank was established in Bridgeport, CT. During the first week of business, a total of \$97 was deposited in the bank. By 1900, the bank's assets totaled nearly \$4 million. Today, People's Bank has assets of approximately \$6 billion, 2,200 employees, and 72 branches throughout the State of Connecticut.

Originally established to serve local families, People's Bank has expanded into a multiservice financial institution. From commercial banking to trust services to credit cards, the services offered by People's Bank help make it the highly competitive financial institution it is

today. Throughout these expansions, however, People's Bank has maintained the high standards of customer service on which it has prided itself throughout 150 years of business.

I am proud of the support People's Bank provides to nonprofit community development projects statewide. It is also a strong supporter of education, the arts, and affordable housing in Connecticut. The people of Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford, and neighboring communities are fortunate to be able to enjoy the benefits and services offered by People's Bank. I wish the bank great success during the next 1½ centuries.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL STADIUM
DEDICATION OCTOBER 2, 1992

HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce legislation today to commemorate the dedication of the Central High School football stadium as Central Memorial Stadium in honor of the sons and daughters of Central High School who have made the supreme sacrifice in defending this great country. I would also like to recognize the naming of Central High's football field to be Etter-Farmer Field in honor of the outstanding careers and accomplishments of coaches E.B. Etter and Stan Farmer.

Central High School is located in Chattanooga, TN and was founded in 1907. Since its inception, it has flourished and grown into an institution committed to its study body, by striking a unique balance between academic and athletic achievement.

Mr. Speaker, as we embark on the fall season and the great American tradition of football, I urge my colleagues to join with me in recognizing the dedication of Central High School's football memorial stadium and Etter-Farmer Field.

TRIBUTE TO THE MARCUS GARVEY CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Marcus Garvey Child Development Center of the South Bronx. For the past 21 years, the Marcus Garvey Center has been providing quality care to children between the ages of 2½ and 12 years. The center consists of four preschool classes and two school-age classes. There are both indoor and outdoor—one rooftop and two terrace—play areas. The activities organized for the children vary depending on the age of the child, the stage of development and the hours of care.

The Marcus Garvey center currently cares for more than 100 children. They are provided with a nutritional meal service; an educational foundation and learning skills; group inter-

action and socialization activities; and supervised playtime to meet their mental, emotional, social, and physical development needs. The center strives to offer a multitude of enrichment activities in order to ensure the development of a well-rounded person.

Included in the center's curriculum are multicultural activities such as dance festivals, science fairs, and a black history program. There is also a multicultural week, a Puerto Rican Discovery Day and an annual Marcus Garvey Day celebration. The Marcus Garvey Center's objective is to prepare the children as best possible to meet the challenges of the future. The center's motto is "Future leaders are our goal" and it accomplishes this principle by encouraging the development of a positive attitude, a willingness to try and learn, and a degree of self discipline in the children. The Marcus Garvey Center supports the children in all their endeavors and in return expects them to put forth their best efforts.

The Marcus Garvey Center cares for children during their most formative years and is therefore greatly responsible for how they develop. Clearly, the center has excelled in performing its duties. Last November, the Marcus Garvey Center received the 1991 Council of Supervisors and Administrators of the city of New York Effective Leadership-Effective Schools Award. The center's commitment to the development of healthy and successful individuals has also been recognized by other local organizations. Throughout the two decades of its existence, the Marcus Garvey Child Development Center has played an invaluable role in the community of the South Bronx—showing our children not only how to broaden their horizons and enrich their lives, but also encouraging them to do the same for the community in which they live. Today, I would like to praise the Marcus Garvey Center for its outstanding work and express my deep appreciation for its dedication to our children.

BAYONNE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER HONORS ETHEL AND ALFRED ROSENTHAL AND CELEBRATES 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, on October 17, two outstanding members of the Jewish Community Center of Bayonne will be honored. They are Dr. Alfred Rosenthal and his wife Ethel. October 17 is also the 40th anniversary of the Bayonne Jewish Community Center—a very dedicated civic organization in my home district.

Dr. Rosenthal and his wife became actively involved in the Bayonne Jewish Community Center soon after it opened, in 1953. Dr. Rosenthal, the center's current personnel chairman, is not only active in the center, but also in the community. He has a private practice in internal medicine, and serves on the staff of several area hospitals. He is also actively involved in the Hudson County chapter of the American Heart Association.

Ethel Rosenthal started her many years of service with the organization as chairwoman

of the art committee. She also began the leisure and learning series—which quickly became one of the center's most popular programs. In 1962, she joined the center's board of directors, and later made history by becoming the center's first woman president in 1971. She has also served as chairwoman of the center's sustaining fund drive, which raised \$350,000 between 1982 and 1985, and she currently chairs the Sustaining Fund Management Committee. Mrs. Rosenthal has received honors and awards from distinguished groups, such as the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the Jersey Journal newspaper named her a "Woman of Achievement."

Dr. Rosenthal and his wife Ethel have devoted much of their lives to serving their community. Through the Jewish Community Center of Bayonne, they have been able to contribute their tremendous talent and energy to bring Jewish citizens closer together, and to make their whole community a better place to live.

Bayonne's first Jewish Community Center was founded in the 1930's, and was located in an old home on Lincoln Parkway. In those early days, the center offered programs for a senior citizen's group, a nursery school, a Cub Scout group, arts, and sports. The center's activities were so popular that the center soon outgrew its facilities.

The organization found an ideal lot on Kennedy Boulevard, and bought the land from the city of Bayonne. But the group had to overcome some major hurdles before the current site was built.

First, construction was delayed for several years because of a shortage of funds. Thanks to the help of Jack Siegal and Al Scolnick, an aggressive fund-raising campaign was started. Sidney Epstein headed a building committee, and Carl Goldberg, a local architect, designed the center.

But soon the plans hit another snag. Because of the Korean war, there was a shortage of steel available for construction of the building. A local businessman, Barney Rubine, was able to provide some badly needed steel reinforcing rods.

No sooner did construction get underway than the builders hit bedrock underground. The construction process took much longer than expected, but the Bayonne Jewish Community Center met every obstacle head-on, and the building was finally finished in 1952. The group decided to grace their new home with a cornerstone imported directly from Israel.

We in Hudson County are indeed fortunate to have this distinguished center as part of our community. Mr. Speaker and my distinguished colleagues, please join me in saluting the honorees—Ethel and Alfred Rosenthal—and the 40th anniversary of the Bayonne Jewish Community Center.

INTRODUCTION OF FEDERAL COMMERCIAL CREDIT MARKETING CORPORATION ACT OF 1992

HON. THOMAS J. RIDGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Federal Commercial Credit Marketing Corporation Act of 1992. This bill will create a secondary mortgage market entity to stop future credit crunches, diversify the risk of our insured depository institutions, and lower costs for small business and other borrowers.

In the midst of this long recession, one strength of the economy has been the abundance of mortgage money available for home purchases and refinancing. Fewer consumers that normal have been buying new homes, but this is due to a lack of demand rather than a lack of mortgage money. Many Americans have been refinancing their homes, meanwhile, saving themselves hundreds of dollars each month.

Contrast this situation with that of small business and other types of borrowers. Not only have they been unable to secure new lines of credit lately, they can't even hold on to existing lines of credit. Many Pennsylvania borrowers, who would otherwise be happy to expand and hire and sell more products, have seen the planned expansion stymied by a lack of credit. Some employers have had to downsize when they lose existing lines of credit. These lost opportunities have cost tens of thousands of jobs in Pennsylvania and across the country.

Why the difference? Why can homeowners find plenty of mortgage money, and small business borrowers not find any? There is never any single easy answer in economics, but one large factor is the lack of a liquid secondary mortgage market for commercial loans. Everyone knows about Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in the housing markets. They have brought lower costs and increased liquidity to homeowners. But no such entity exists for commercial borrowers. The Resolution Trust Corporation has done some work in this area, and Wall Street has done limited packaging of credit card receivables and other debt. But the potential for large-scale packaging of bank assets is largely untapped.

My bill would therefore apply the advantages of existing government-sponsored entities [GSE's] to the commercial banking system with one critical difference. Some say, and with good reason, that Fannie Mae today is too successful. It's grown so much that it is—even if one overlooks implicit Federal backing—a "too big to fail" institution. And the purely private sector simply cannot compete, so we have nationalized the secondary mortgage market in an unnecessary manner.

My bill would provide for a "jump start" with a definite sunset date, after which all Federal connections would expire. After 10 years, the corporation will have to apply for a purely private corporate charter, and will not receive any implicit subsidies. In effect, we will turn over all operations to the private sector, where they properly belong.

The initial capitalization for CreditMac will come from preferred stock sold to the Federal

Reserve, which will pay for this stock with funds earned from the "sterile reserves" paid in by the banks. I suspect this provisions will provoke controversy. But my aim is to have bank sterile reserves capitalize this new entity for a temporary period. Once CreditMac has enough equity to buy back the Fed stock, it will do so. And it would have to do so, or its common stockholders would have to do so, prior to CreditMac becoming fully private in 10 years.

I want to stress that while my primary goal is to bring more lending opportunities to those wishing to hire and expand and put families back to work, a secondary goal is to stabilize the banking system by allowing it to diversify its risk. In other words, banks hold the majority of commercial loans on their books, which means the risk of the loans is shared only by depositors, meaning U.S. taxpayers, and holders of bank stock. But by having CreditMac buy these loans and sell shares of bundled loans to investors, a major portion of the risk is removed from depositors and bank shareholders and sold to millions of investors in CreditMac securities.

Insured depository institutions alone will be able to sell to CreditMac for the first 10 years. We do need to update the banking charter so it can compete in the modern world, and this bill is but one step. Once CreditMac becomes fully private, of course, competitors will be able to sell to CreditMac. But by then I hope Congress will make wise decisions on what role insured depository institutions will play in the modern economic age.

I want to stress that this bill will probably have some flaws. We will introduce an even better version next year. I do not pretend to be an expert in this emerging area, to I want to hear the debate that will result from the introduction. I am pleased to be joined by Representative DOUG BARNARD, JR., who truly is an expert in banking matters, and who shall soon return to Georgia. I am also pleased to be joined by JIM MORAN. We will use the debate stimulated by this forward-looking bill to refine our approach and help prevent future credit crunches that so dearly cost our workers in Pennsylvania, Georgia, Virginia, and across the country.

STOP THE KILLING IN BOSNIA

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, a disaster of historic proportions is occurring in what once was Yugoslavia. Already more than 100,000 Bosnians—most of which are Moslems, but some are Croats and disloyal Serbs—have been interned in prisoner-of-war camps.

These men, women, and children are part of an ethnic cleansing campaign by Serbians of non-Serb influences. The world has seen ethnic cleansing before. It cannot be tolerated against anybody under any circumstances. As many have noted, such a policy smacks of Hitler's war against the Jews during World War II, and should outrage the rest of the world.

Almost every day brings news of a new outrage in Yugoslavia. Almost every night the evening news carries footage of the murder of innocents by one faction in the conflict.

Just yesterday, the State Department indicated that it believed that as many as 3,000 Bosnian Moslem men, women, and children were massacred by Serbian forces. The bodies of the victims were then thrown into the Sava River, buried in mass graves, or cremated.

While our European allies have condemned the violence in Yugoslavia and committed to send ground forces to the region to facilitate the shipment of food and other supplies, the Bush administration has remained on the sidelines, refusing to become involved or to demonstrate any leadership in this tragedy.

While people die, the international community, Europe, and the administration dither. They make excuses not to act. Just as we refused to respond to reports of atrocities being sponsored by Hitler and Stalin in the 1930's, we have taken no meaningful action in response to this latest atrocity. Such inaction is both immoral and inexcusable.

The New York Times warns that CIA intelligence analysts believe more than 100,000 people will die this winter in Bosnia unless the West takes decisive action. Even more frightening are estimates by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees that the death toll could reach 400,000.

Despite pleading from those organizing the U.N. peacekeeping and resupply effort, it is unlikely that any forces will arrive for another 5 to 8 weeks—well after winter has set in.

Where is the decisive George Bush that rallied the world to defeat Saddam Hussein? Why can he not expend the same energy to save hundreds of thousands of people in Bosnia? There is no excuse for inaction in Yugoslavia. Our failure to respond to the killing there will be viewed by history as irresponsible and inexcusable.

I urge the President to take some time from his campaign schedule and rally the world against the ethnic war in Yugoslavia. If the world will not act, we must. We can use American air power, which brought Saddam's army to its knees, to compel the Serbs to halt their war against the Moslems and the Bosnians. Why does the President shrink from the use of force when it is so clearly necessary and justified?

If the world will not act, we must. History will not regard kindly our failure to respond to this modern genocide. I urge the President to act to stop the war. Stop the killing. And bring peace to a troubled nation.

CENTENNIAL OF ST. ANSELM'S CHURCH

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the upcoming 100th anniversary of the Church of St. Anselm in the Bronx. Throughout the past century, St. Anselm's Church has played a valuable role in the daily

life of the members of the South Bronx community, guiding and enriching their lives intellectually and spiritually.

St. Anselm's Parish was established in 1892. The Archbishop of New York at the time offered Rev. Alexius Edelbrock, of the Benedictine Order, the spiritual care of this new parish, composed primarily of German immigrants. Reverent Edelbrock immediately began to make plans for a church, a rectory, and a school.

The rectory at St. Anselm's was built in 1892 and construction of the church itself was begun that same year. By the end of 1893, the basement of the church building began to function as a provisional church. The main church building was finally finished in 1917 and was inaugurated at the end of the year with a Christmas Mass. St. Anselm's Church was built as a replica of the famous Basilica of St. Sophia in Istanbul and it is the only Byzantine building of its kind in the Nation. Inside the church there are 12 granite columns, a dome of gigantic proportions and 24 oval windows. The artistic decoration was carried out between 1924 and 1927 by the most talented Benedictine artists of the time.

The school at St. Anselm's began to operate in November of 1908 under the direction of the Dominican Sisters of Blauvelt, who continue to lead the school to this day, with 560 children. During the first 33 years of its existence, the school was completely free but since then all students have enjoyed partial scholarships. Today, the school has 730 students of which 95 percent are Catholic and the majority are Hispanic or black. The school strives to provide its students with a solid Christian and humanist education as well as a thorough knowledge of modern science through extensive use of its laboratories and three computer rooms. In addition, St. Anselm's school is well-known for its outstanding athletic and recreational programs, for example, the after-school program for 125 children whose parents work. Every week, three bingoes are held to raise funds for the school and each year a raffle and a candy sale are held. Throughout the past 84 years, the school has produced many graduates, among which was the Most Rev. Edwin Broderick, retired Bishop of New York.

St. Anselm's Church has always been an active participant in neighborhood programs for housing, education, sanitation and security, among others. In fact, for many years St. Anselm's kept open a refuge for the homeless people in the area. Throughout its century of existence, St. Anselm's has been an invaluable source of guidance, inspiration and assistance to the people of the South Bronx and under the present direction of Padre Andres Alava it continues in this tradition. Today, on behalf of this community, I would like to express to all those that for the past 100 years have made St. Anselm's what it is our deepest gratitude and our hope that St. Anselm's will celebrate many centuries to come.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NATIONAL PEARL HARBOR
REMEMBRANCE DAY

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, December 7 of last year marked the 50th anniversary of one of the most significant events in our country's history. I am speaking, of course, of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor; 2,400 Americans were left dead and another 1,000 were injured in this attack which prompted the United States' entry into the Second World War. Ultimately, over 16.5 million Americans would be drawn into this conflict—over 400,000 would lose their lives.

In the wake of this anniversary, I introduced legislation to permanently recognize the significance of this event. House Joint Resolution 450 would designate December 7 of each year as "National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day." I believe such designation is warranted and long overdue. Not only would such a designation serve as a lasting tribute to those killed and wounded, it would remind future generations of the significance this event had in shaping United States and world history. I rise today, in the waning hours of this Congress, to thank the 83 cosponsors of this legislation, pledge my support of similar legislation in the 103d Congress, and to salute Richard Foltyniewicz, a marine from Ottawa, IL, whose tireless advocacy on behalf of the veterans of Pearl Harbor and World War II should be an inspiration to us all.

Since first being introduced to Mr. Foltyniewicz about a year ago, I have had the distinct pleasure of knowing that true patriots still exist. In my 30 years of public service, I have met few individuals with as much dedication and heartfelt belief in a cause. Like many of us here, Richard served in World War II and has vivid memories of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. He is proud of his service to country and possesses a "let's get it done" attitude we rarely see these days. He has established the Foundation for a National Pearl Harbor Day and has spent countless days developing a grassroots network of veterans committed to making December 7 a permanent day of remembrance.

Knowing that House Joint Resolution 450 will not be acted on this year, I am asking this Congress to pause and remember the significance of the attack on Pearl Harbor. Pearl Harbor changed the course of history and deserves permanent recognition as a day of Remembrance. But, don't take my word for it. I suggest you ask a World War II veteran, 20,000 of whom are living in each one of our congressional districts—or ask the family members of the 406,000 who died in service.

My message to Richard Foltyniewicz is this: We may not have gotten it done this year but we are not giving up. On behalf of the soldiers and survivors of World War II, I pledge to reintroduce House Joint Resolution 450 in the 103d Congress.

SALUTE TO THE SISTER CLARA
MOHAMMED SCHOOL OF THE
BRONX

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Sister Clara Mohammed School located in the Bronx on the occasion of its fourth annual educational benefit to be held later this month.

Sister Clara Mohammed School is one of 50 Sister Clara Mohammed Schools throughout the United States that serves Moslem and non-Moslem students and are open to children of all races and nationalities. These schools are nonprofit Islamic institutions that teach religion, moral discipline, and academic excellence. They are led by Imam W. Deen Mohammed, a noted religious leader who was the first Moslem to offer an invocation in the U.S. Senate. Throughout his life, Imam W. Deen Mohammed has displayed an exceptional commitment and dedication to his fellow people. He has worked hard to encourage communication and cooperation among the various major religions in order to address the numerous problems facing humanity. Among his many concerns, Imam W. Deen Mohammed has always emphasized the importance of a quality education to successful endeavors and through the Sister Clara Mohammed Schools he strives to provide children with the foundation they need to accomplish their goals.

One of the principal goals of the Sister Clara Mohammed School in the Bronx is to provide the younger residents of the Bronx with a quality, tuition-free education. There is no doubt that thus far the school has excelled in achieving this end. Today, on behalf of the people of the South Bronx, I would like to commend the Sister Clara Mohammed Schools community, led by Imam W. Deen Mohammed, for its dedication to providing our children with an outstanding education and express my sincerest thanks.

NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY
PROVISIONS ON GREENHOUSE
GASES

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, October 4, 1992

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support the comprehensive national energy legislation expected to be moving through the House today. Part of the balance of this bill comes from a provision to encourage voluntary greenhouse gas reductions by allowing submission of baselines, reductions, and fixations to the Energy Information Administration for inclusion in a national data base.

This provision was drawn from an amendment I offered with Representative MIKE SYNAR of Oklahoma during consideration of this bill in the Energy and Power Subcommittee. It garnered support from Chairman PHIL

SHARP, ranking member CARLOS MOORHEAD and full committee Chairman JOHN DINGELL. I remain grateful for the strong support of these colleagues throughout consideration of the bill in full committee, floor action and, most importantly, during conference with the Senate. Additionally, I appreciate the help of Senators TIM WIRTH, and JOE LIEBERMAN, who supported the provision in the Senate, and Senator BENNETT JOHNSTON and his staff for support in the conference.

Already, this provision has been hailed in "The New Republic" as a critical component of the national energy strategy. In its October 19, 1992 issue, it says,

On measures to combat global warming, the bill also represents a milestone. Since the Earth Summit in Rio, many large corporations have been leery of cutting greenhouse emissions voluntarily, fearing they could end up in a worse position if mandatory controls come later. Their later cuts would come from a smaller base, in the same way that a law to end obesity by requiring everyone to lose twenty pounds would be harder on the slender than the well-padded. The bill removes this excuse by allowing corporations to register current output of greenhouse gases and, in the event of mandatory controls, receive credits for voluntary cuts. This measure could allow the United States to meet Rio's first-round greenhouse goals more quickly than first thought—and with scant dislocation.

This editorial ends on the most important point: Control of greenhouse gases can be affordable, if industry makes wise investments and plans ahead. If they get smart, participate in this program and make it work, our economy will be stronger, our industry more efficient and our Nation more competitive.

The final agreement on the voluntary reduction program contains less detail than the original House language, and it gives more discretion for the administration. With proper implementation, this can be a valuable environmental program to help the United States meet its international obligations under the Rio agreement. The provision fits perfectly with the

joint implementation provisions of the Rio Convention by allowing volunteers to report reductions/fixations made other countries, which can be very cost effective for all concerned.

I hope companies keep this program in mind as they plan their compliance with the Clean Air Act. Since it did not directly control most greenhouse gases, there are no guarantees that those compliance options with greenhouse benefits will be chosen. In fact, there is a good possibility that some companies will adopt clean air plans that increase greenhouse emissions. Thankfully, this voluntary program can give industry a signal to choose the options that simultaneously control acid rain pollutants, ozone precursors, and greenhouse gases. This kind of efficient planning and investment will save our Nation money in the long run.

Already, our proposal has achieved good results. Following introduction of the original Cooper/Synar COPE bill in 1990, three utilities announced programs to voluntarily cut their greenhouse gas emissions, using the menu of reduction options we pioneered. These utilities include the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Southern California Edison, and New England Electric Service. One independent power producer, AES Corp., set an encouraging example even before we introduced our bill by offsetting greenhouse emissions from its new power plants by setting aside endangered tropical forests. Under section 1605 of this energy bill, these companies, among others, would be entitled to make their case for the Federal Government to approve their reductions for inclusion in the greenhouse gas data base.

I am proud that the core concepts of the House provisions are represented in the final agreement. The companies participating in this program will have a burden of proving to the Energy Information Administration that their reductions meet the accuracy requirements of the bill.

The conferees streamlined several provisions of the program, not with the intent to diminish the accuracy of the program, but to en-

hance it by offering the agency flexibility to set proper guidelines. I am satisfied that the program will benefit from more administrative flexibility, and the public can be confident that, since the United States committed in the Rio Convention to report our actions for international review, these agencies will implement this program diligently.

I am encouraged that the full range of cost-effective reduction options was retained from the original Cooper/Synar proposal, including—fuel switching, forest management practices, tree planting, use of renewable energy, manufacture and use of vehicles with reduced greenhouse gas emissions, appliance efficiency, energy efficiency, methane recovery, cogeneration, chlorofluorocarbon capture and replacement, and powerplant heat rate improvement. Importantly, these reductions may be reported from demonstrated reductions or fixations achieved by the volunteers anywhere in the world. Additional reduction and fixation options may also be submitted, provided the volunteer can prove the accuracy of the reduction/fixation to EIA pursuant to the DOE guidelines. The open-ended nature of the program will spur innovation, encouraging the search for new options with increased environmental performance, and better cost effectiveness.

In closing, I want to thank Dan Dudek, Bill Roberts, Joe Goffman and Alice LeBlanc of the Environmental Defense Fund for their help in developing and advancing this program. And I also appreciate the advice and support of several companies, including Wisconsin Electric Power Co., Northern States Power Co., New England Electric Service, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Arizona Public Service Co., Interstate Natural Gas Association, INGA, Enron Corp., ANR Pipeline/Coastal Corp., Wisconsin Natural Gas Co., AES Corp., COPEC, California Energy Co., and the Center for Clean Air Policy. They have helped us advance this effort, and I trust they will help us make it work as it is implemented in the coming months.